

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

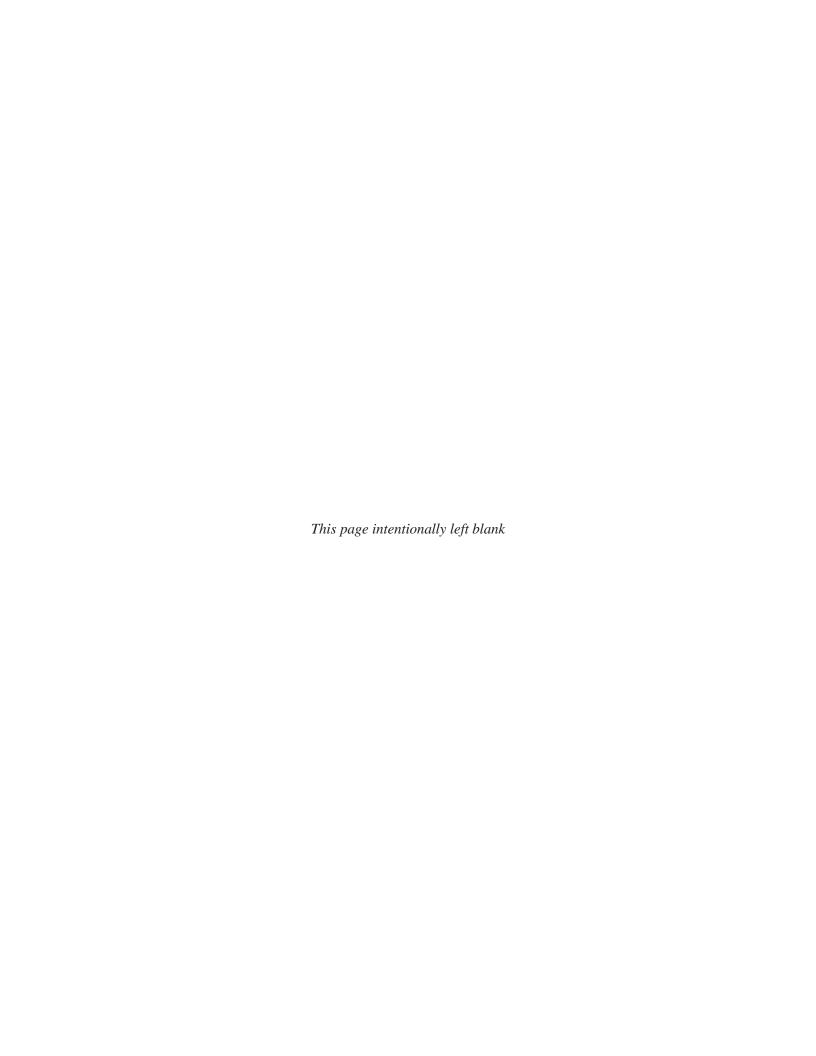
With Report of

Independent Certified Public Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Santa Clara, Utah 84765

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 the City of Santa Clara, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 the City of Santa Clara, Utah as of June 30, 2020, 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, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of contributions, and budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Impact Fees Fund, as listed in the table of contents 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Santa Clara, Utah's basic financial statements. The Bond Disclosures listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Bond Disclosures have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in an audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 17, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Santa Clara's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Santa Clara's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

HintonBurdick, PLLC St. George, Utah

Initer Fundeds, PLIC

November 17, 2020

City of Santa Clara City, Utah Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of Santa Clara's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights/Executive Summary

- The assets plus deferred outflows of Santa Clara City exceeded its liabilities plus deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$38,172,104 (net position). Of this amount, \$6,201,871 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- During the year, the City's net position increased by \$2,646,687. The majority of this increase resulted from improved economic conditions which contributed to higher tax revenue.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, Santa Clara City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,088,015.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,909,053.
- Santa Clara City's total bonds payable decreased by \$730,000 or 7% during the current fiscal year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, Santa Clara City's general fund expenditures exceeded revenues by \$1,032,778.

Overview of Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts—management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements:
 - The government funds statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses. Santa Clara City, utilizing four proprietary funds, manages four business activities: water, sewer, electric and storm drain.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Government-wide Statements. The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes *all* of the government's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City's *net position* and how they have changed. Net position- the difference between the City's assets plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows- is one way to measure the city's financial health.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To access the overall health of the City you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads.

The government-wide financial statements of the city are divided into two categories:

- Governmental activities-Most of the City's basic services are included here, such as public safety, public works, parks department and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities-The City charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of services it provides. The City's water, sewer and electric activities are included here.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant *funds*--not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources (revenues) and uses (expenditures) of funding for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The City Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like the City's special impact fee fund used to track collection and expenditure of certain impact fees).

The City has two kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds-Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at the year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them
- *Proprietary funds*-Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information.
 - -In fact, the City's *enterprise funds* (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Santa Clara, assets plus deferred outflows exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows by \$38,172,104 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of Santa Clara's net position, (80% for Government Activities & 55% for Business-Type Activities) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, etc.) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. Santa Clara City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future

spending. Although Santa Clara's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		
	06/30/20	06/30/19	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	
Current and other assets	\$ 6,341,976	\$ 8,158,568	\$ 9,522,592	\$ 9,015,751	
Capital assets	21,220,033	18,053,542	19,455,157	19,592,185	
Total assets	27,562,009	26,212,110	28,977,749	28,607,936	
Deferred outflows of resources	332,531	332,531	188,501	381,960	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	5,603,826	6,096,844	9,875,061	11,018,089	
Other liabilities	1,321,779	1,092,044	895,376	836,844	
Total liabilities	6,925,605	7,188,888	10,770,437	11,854,933	
Deferred inflows of resources	998,525	931,815	194,119	33,484	
Net position:					
Invested in capital assets, net					
of related debt	15,974,033	14,680,891	9,972,486	9,309,327	
Restricted	2,151,408	4,569,538	3,872,306	3,289,027	
Unrestricted	1,844,969	(826,491)	4,356,902	4,503,125	
Total net position	\$ 19,970,410	\$ 18,423,938	\$ 18,201,694	\$ 17,101,479	

Net position type	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	79.99%	54.79%	67.97%
Restricted net position	10.77%	21.27%	15.78%
Unrestricted net position	9.24%	23.94%	16.25%
Total net position	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

An additional portion of Santa Clara's net position (11% & 21% respectfully) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net position*, \$6,209,871 (9% and 24% respectfully) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, Santa Clara is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, for the primary government.

As shown below, governmental activities increased Santa Clara's net position by \$1,546,472 and business-type activities increased Santa Clara's net position by \$1,100,215 for the current fiscal year.

	Governmental activities			ss-type	
	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 2,787,212	\$ 2,147,012	\$ 8,486,253	8,733,924	
Operating grants and					
contributions	1,368,483	1,467,222	-	-	
Capital grants and					
contributions	716,881	835,142	548,962	648,878	
General revenues:					
Taxes	3,047,257	2,755,228	-	-	
Unrestricted investment earnings	135,170	109,018	100,757	123,204	
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	47,937	-	-	
Other					
Total revenues	8,055,003	7,361,559	9,135,972	9,506,006	
Expenses:					
General government	1,090,303	1,177,054	-	-	
Public safety	2,893,281	3,035,723	-	-	
Public works	1,255,105	1,982,585	-	-	
Parks and recreation	1,173,731	887,371	-	-	
Community development	74,052	102,238	-	-	
Interest on long-term debt	127,059	156,416	-	-	
Water	-	-	1,746,881	1,768,580	
Sewer	-	-	737,240	698,372	
Electric	-		4,912,873	5,141,119	
Storm drain			533,763	529,151	
Total expenses	6,613,531	7,341,387	7,930,757	8,137,222	
Increase in net position before transfers	1,441,472	20,172	1,205,215	1,368,784	
Transfers	105,000	183,736	(105,000)	(183,736)	
Increase in net position	1,546,472	203,908	1,100,215	1,185,048	
Net position, beginning	18,423,938	18,220,030	17,101,479	15,916,431	
Net position, ending	\$ 19,970,410	\$ 18,423,938	\$ 18,201,694	\$ 17,101,479	

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, Santa Clara uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of Santa Clara's *governmental funds* is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing Santa Clara's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of June 30, 2020, the unassigned fund balance was \$1,909,053.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, Santa Clara's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,088,015 a decrease of \$2,090,369 in comparison with the prior year. Of the fund balance, \$2,151,408 is *restricted* (impact fees, deposits, and RAP tax), \$27,554 is *assigned* (Swiss Days and other), and \$1,909,053 is unassigned. The restricted, committed and assigned fund balances indicate that the balances are not available for discretionary spending because they have already been committed.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of Santa Clara. At the end of the current fiscal year, *unassigned* fund balance of the general fund was \$2,168,914.

Other governmental funds (impact fee fund) have a total fund balance of \$909,749, all of which is restricted for designated capital expenditures and the procurement of impact fee related items.

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

Unrestricted net position for Water, Sewer, Electric, and Storm Water utilities at the end of the year totaled \$4,356,902.

Budgetary Highlights

The budget was amended during the year to make adjustments for unanticipated revenues and expenditures.

In June 2020, the City Council adopted the 2020-2021 budget.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. Santa Clara City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020, amounts to \$40,675,190 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes water stock, land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure (roads, water lines, sewer lines, power lines, and storm water lines), autos and trucks, machinery and equipment, office.

SANTA CLARA CITY
Net Capital Assets (Net of depreciation)

	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Land and water rights	\$ 2,091,942	\$ 1,487,859	\$ 3,579,801
Buildings	4,171,480	279,163	4,450,643
Improvements	6,760,416	620,448	7,380,864
Autos & trucks	228,420	559,297	787,717
Machinery and equipment	199,653	650,829	850,482
Office equipment	89,156	-	89,156
Artwork	121,245	-	121,245
Construction in progress	575,575	-	575,575
Infrastructure	6,982,146	15,857,561	22,839,707
Total	\$ 21,220,033	\$ 19,455,157	\$ 40,675,190

This year's major capital asset additions primarily consisted of various pieces of equipment and infrastructure.

Santa Clara City in subsequent years intends to depreciate road infrastructure and expense maintenance work done on the roads. Any maintenance project(s) that would extend the life of the road will be captured as a capital asset and depreciated in subsequent years. All new roads received by the City from new subdivision development will be added to the City's road infrastructure assets.

Long-term debt. At year-end the City had \$14,455,000 in bonds outstanding—a decrease of 6% from the last year—as shown in the table below. More detailed information about the City's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

SANTA CLARA CITY
Outstanding General Obligation and Revenue Bonds

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	pe Activities	To	otal	Change
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenue bonds	\$ 5,246,000	\$ 5,471,000	\$ 9,209,000	\$ 9,939,000	\$ 14,455,000	\$ 15,410,000	-6.20%
Total	\$ 5,246,000	\$ 5,471,000	\$ 9,209,000	\$ 9,939,000	\$ 14,455,000	\$ 15,410,000	-6.20%

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The property tax levy for FY 2020-2021 is .001893 mills.
- The national, state, and local economies may affect revenues from building and development and sales taxes.
- In considering the City's budget for FY 2020-2021, the City Council and management were cautious as to the growth of revenues and expenditures. Overall General Fund operating expenditures were budgeted so as to contain costs at the same level as FY2019-2020 or lower.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the 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 requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Manager, 2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah, 84765.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,523,292	\$ 3,979,625	\$ 7,502,917
Receivables (net of allowance)	1,458,750	1,394,608	2,853,358
Internal balances	107,401	(107,401)	-
Inventory	-	325,473	325,473
Bond discounts (net)	-	33,653	33,653
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,241,659	3,872,306	5,113,965
Net pension asset	10,874	24,328	35,202
Capital assets not being depreciated:	2 001 042	1 405 050	2.550.001
Land and water rights	2,091,942	1,487,859	3,579,801
Construction in progress	575,575	-	575,575
Capital assets, net of accumulated			
depreciation:	4.151.400	250 162	4.450.640
Buildings	4,171,480	279,163	4,450,643
Improvements	6,760,416	620,448	7,380,864
Autos & trucks	228,420	559,297	787,717
Machinery and equipment	199,653	650,829	850,482
Office equipment	89,156	-	89,156
Artwork	121,245	-	121,245
Infrastructure	6,982,146	15,857,561	22,839,707
Total assets	27,562,009	28,977,749	56,539,758
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	332,531	188,501	521,032
Total deferred outflows of resources	332,531	188,501	521,032
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	1,273,714	808,256	2,081,970
Interest payable	48,065	87,120	135,185
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	278,398	915,124	1,193,522
Due in more than one year	5,325,428	8,959,937	14,285,365
Total liabilities	6,925,605	10,770,437	17,696,042
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows related to pensions	29,150	194,119	223,269
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	969,375		969,375
Total deferred inflows of resources	998,525	194,119	1,192,644
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	15,974,033	9,972,486	25,946,519
Restricted for:	10,771,000	,,, , 2 , 100	20,7 10,017
Debt service	626,796	960,269	1,587,065
Capital outlay	1,524,612	2,912,037	4,436,649
Unrestricted	1,844,969	4,356,902	6,201,871
Total net position	\$ 19,970,410	\$ 18,201,694	\$ 38,172,104
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CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH For the Year Ended June 30, 2020 Statement of Activities

			Program Revenues	evenues		Net (Expense) Re	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	in Net Position
			Operating	ă	Capital	<u> </u>	Primary Government	
		Charges for	Grants &	ે ઝ	Grants &	Governmental	Business-type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	ions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary government:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,090,303	\$ 1,734,010	\$ 120	120,746	· •	\$ 764,453	· S	\$ 764,453
Public safety	2,893,281	832,152		,	75,857	(1,985,272)	•	(1,985,272)
Public works	1,255,105	133,286	1,21	1,211,309	145,199	234,689	•	234,689
Parks and recreation	1,173,731	73,766	36	36,428	495,825	(567,712)	•	(567,712)
Community development	74,052	13,998		,	ı	(60,054)	•	(60,054)
Interest on long-term debt	127,059	1		1	1	(127,059)	•	(127,059)
Total governmental activities	6,613,531	2,787,212	1,36	1,368,483	716,881	(1,740,955)	1	(1,740,955)
Business-type activities:								
Water	1,746,881	1,910,383		,	158,416	•	321,918	321,918
Sewer	737,240	930,265		1	29,406	•	222,431	222,431
Electric	4,912,873	5,069,411		1	319,353	•	475,891	475,891
Storm drain	533,763	576,194		,	41,787	•	84,218	84,218
Total business-type activities	7,930,757	8,486,253		'	548,962	'	1,104,458	1,104,458
Total primary government	\$ 14,544,288	\$ 11,273,465	\$ 1,36	1,368,483	\$ 1,265,843	(1,740,955)	1,104,458	(636,497)
	General Revenues:	.S:						
	Taxes:							
	Property taxe	Property taxes levied for general purposes	l purposes			1,002,123	1	1,002,123
	Sales and use taxes	taxes				1,600,920	•	1,600,920
	Franchise taxes	es				400,687	1	400,687
	Telecommunications tax	ications tax				43,527	•	43,527
	Unrestricted in	Unrestricted investment earnings				135,170	100,757	235,927
	Transfers					105,000	(105,000)	•
	Total general revenues	revenues & transfers	ers			3,287,427	(4,243)	3,283,184
	Change in 1	Change in net position				1,546,472	1,100,215	2,646,687
	Net position - beginning	ginning				18,423,938	17,101,479	35,525,417
	Net position - ending	ding				\$ 19,970,410	\$ 18,201,694	\$ 38,172,104

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	C	Impact		-		Go	Total vernmental
Assets	Ge	General Fund		Fees		Funds	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,330,374	\$	1,192,918	\$	3,523,292	
Receivables	Ψ	88,249	Ψ	1,172,710	Ψ	88,249	
Property taxes receivable		969,375		_		969,375	
Due from other governments		401,126		_		401,126	
Due from other funds		257,401		_		257,401	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,241,659		-		1,241,659	
Total assets		5,288,184		1,192,918		6,481,102	
Liabilities							
Accounts payable		509,518		283,169		792,687	
Accrued liabilities		28,878		203,109		28,878	
Customer deposits		78,976		-		78,976	
Security holdings		373,171		-		373,171	
Due to other Funds		150,000		_		150,000	
Total liabilities		1,140,543		283,169		1,273,712	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		969,375		-		969,375	
Total deferred inflows of resources		969,375		-		969,375	
Fund Balances:							
Restricted		1,241,659		909,749		2,151,408	
Assigned		27,554		, <u>-</u>		27,554	
Unassigned		1,909,053		-		1,909,053	
Total fund balances		3,178,266		909,749	-	4,088,015	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows	Φ.	7 200 104	Φ.	1 100 010	Φ.	6 401 102	
of resources, and fund balances	\$	5,288,184	\$	1,192,918	\$	6,481,102	

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

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

Total fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 4,088,015
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Governmental capital assets	\$ 53,356,996	
Accumulated depreciation	(32,136,963)	21,220,033
Net pension asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported		
in the funds.		10,874
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future reporting periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows	332,531	
Deferred inflows	(29,150)	303,381
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and capital leases, are not due and payable in		
the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Bonds payable	(5,246,000)	
Compensated absences	(74,854)	
Net pension liability	(282,972)	
Accrued interest payable	(48,067)	(5,651,893)
et position of governmental activities		\$ 19,970,410

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	Impact Fees	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	Φ 2.047.256	Φ.	Ф. 2.047.256
Taxes	\$ 3,047,256	\$ -	\$ 3,047,256
Licenses, permits and fees	254,699	-	254,699
Intergovernmental revenue	651,024	-	651,024
Charges for services Fines and forfeitures	2,091,057	-	2,091,057
	210,823	20.201	210,823
Investment earnings	135,170	30,381	165,551
Other revenues	1,106,230		1,106,230
Total revenues	7,496,259	30,381	7,526,640
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	833,003	-	833,003
Public safety	2,949,489	-	2,949,489
Public works	242,267	-	242,267
Parks, recreation & public property	961,770	-	961,770
Community and economic development	78,153	-	78,153
Debt service:			
Principal	210,648	35,000	245,648
Interest	85,396	-	85,396
Capital outlay:			
Parks and recreation	503,159	874,609	1,377,768
Public works	2,510,370	945,197	3,455,567
Public safety	3,121	21,388	24,509
Total expenditures	8,377,376	1,876,194	10,253,570
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over (under) expenditures	(881,117)	(1,845,813)	(2,726,930)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Sale of capital assets	3,200	-	3,200
Impact fees	-	528,361	528,361
Transfers in	105,000	-	105,000
Transfers out	(259,861)	259,861	
Total other financing sources and uses	(151,661)	788,222	636,561
Net change in fund balances	(1,032,778)	(1,057,591)	(2,090,369)
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,211,044	1,967,340	6,178,384
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 3,178,266	\$ 909,749	\$ 4,088,015

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To The Statement of Activities June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (2,090,369)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation Capital outlay Depreciation expense	\$ 4,997,692 (1,775,902)	3,221,790
Governmental funds report the gross proceeds from the sale of fixed assets as revenue. However, in the statement of activities, the revenue received from the sale of fixed assets is reduced by the net book value of the assets at the time of the sale.		(55,299)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		226,650
Compensated absences expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(11,972)
Pension contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when made. However, they are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position because the net pension liability is measured six months before the City's report date. Pension expense, which is the change in the net position liability adjusted for changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, is reported in the Statement of Activities.		278,339
Accrued interest on long-term debt is not reported as an expenditure for the current period while it is recorded in the statement of activities.		(22,667)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,546,472

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2020

					Totals	
	Water	Sewer	Electric	Storm Water	Current Year	
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 736,259	\$ 1,152,348	\$ 1,902,559	\$ 188,459	\$ 3,979,625	
Receivables, net of allowance	358,042	78,019	881,647	50,131	1,367,839	
Interfund receivable	-	150,000	-	-	150,000	
Intergovernmental receivable	-	-	-	8,769	8,769	
Inventory			325,473		325,473	
Total current assets	1,094,301	1,380,367	3,109,679	247,359	5,831,706	
Noncurrent assets:						
Restricted cash	2,049,694	127,681	1,393,321	301,610	3,872,306	
Assessments receivable	-	18,000	-	-	18,000	
Bond discounts (net)	23,557	-	-	10,096	33,653	
Net pension asset	8,150	2,314	11,555	2,309	24,328	
Capital assets:						
Land and water rights	830,875	-	-	656,984	1,487,859	
Buildings	14,594	301,251	69,414	-	385,259	
Distribution and collection systems	16,543,669	2,041,143	13,632,822	4,248,107	36,465,741	
Improvements	-	6,614	621,377	-	627,991	
Machinery and equipment	84,006	36,668	1,032,973	120,022	1,273,669	
Automobiles and trucks	210,153	810,105	317,764	61,074	1,399,096	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(9,531,540)	(2,129,404)	(8,936,685)	(1,586,829)	(22,184,458)	
Total capital assets (net of accumulated						
depreciation)	8,151,757	1,066,377	6,737,665	3,499,358	19,455,157	
Total noncurrent assets	10,233,158	1,214,372	8,142,541	3,813,373	23,403,444	
Total assets	11,327,459	2,594,739	11,252,220	4,060,732	29,235,150	
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	63,148	17,928	89,533	17,892	188,501	
Total deferred outflows of resources	63,148	17,928	89,533	17,892	188,501	
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	61,184	48,507	532,911	4,188	646,790	
Accrued liabilities	-	-	34,616	- 1,100	34,616	
Customer deposits	126,850	_		_	126,850	
Interfund payable	120,030	_	_	257,401	257,401	
Interest payable	45,845	7,677	28,415	5,183	87,120	
Current portion of noncurrent liabilities	385,450	71,189	367,410	91,075	915,124	
Total current liabilities	619,329	127,373	963,352	357,847	2,067,901	
Noncurrent liabilities:	017,327	127,373	703,332	337,017	2,007,501	
Compensated absences payable	31,064	8,096	37,733	9,681	86,574	
Net pension liability	102,449	29,086	145,254	29,027	305,816	
Bonds payable	6,025,000	25,000	2,677,000	507,000	9,209,000	
Loans payable	0,025,000	273,671	2,077,000	507,000	273,671	
Less current portion of noncurrent liabilities	(385,450)	(71,189)	(367,410)	(91,075)	(915,124)	
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,773,063	239,664	2,492,577	454,633	8,959,937	
Total liabilities	6,392,392	367,037	3,455,929	812,480	11,027,838	
	0,372,372	301,031	3,133,727	012,100	11,027,030	
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	65,030	18,463	92,201	18,425	194,119	
Total deferred inflows of resources	65,030	18,463	92,201	18,425	194,119	
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	2,126,757	792,706	4,060,665	2,992,358	9,972,486	
Restricted for debt service	891,465	7,72,700	-,000,003	68,804	960,269	
Restricted for capital outlay	1,158,229	127,681	1,393,321	232,806	2,912,037	
Unrestricted	756,734	1,306,780	2,339,637	(46,249)	4,356,902	
Total net position	\$ 4,933,185	\$ 2,227,167	\$ 7,793,623	\$ 3,247,719	\$ 18,201,694	
Total net position	Ψ ¬,,,,10,,	Ψ 4,441,101	Ψ 1,173,023	Ψ 3,471,119	Ψ 10,201,074	

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2020

	Water	Sewer	Electric	Storm Water	Totals Current Year	
Operating revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,797,487	\$ 723,101	\$ 4,923,222	\$ 498,465	\$ 7,942,275	
Other revenues	112,896	207,164	146,189	77,729	543,978	
Total operating revenues	1,910,383	930,265	5,069,411	576,194	8,486,253	
Sewer treatment	-	305,704	-	-	305,704	
Wholesale power purchases	-	-	2,812,897	-	2,812,897	
Salaries and wages	381,349	108,254	523,844	133,233	1,146,680	
Supplies and operating costs	379,993	74,901	226,003	19,821	700,718	
Depreciation	479,438	117,498	530,325	165,218	1,292,479	
Payroll taxes & employee benefits	182,982	49,970	246,118	53,927	532,997	
Office & department supplies	4,777	-	63,209	52,462	120,448	
Professional services	25,400	3,498	40,704	59,688	129,290	
Insurance and surety bonds	20,215	11,803	27,540	-	59,558	
Miscellaneous	14,398	-	10,107	2,254	26,759	
Franchise fees	-	-	292,267	-	292,267	
Billing and administration	103,356	56,831	63,981	27,411	251,579	
Total operating expenses	1,591,908	728,459	4,836,995	514,014	7,671,376	
Operating income (loss)	318,475	201,806	232,416	62,180	814,877	
Non-operating revenues (expenses):						
Interest income	46,637	3,364	41,275	9,481	100,757	
Impact fees	158,416	29,406	319,353	41,787	548,962	
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(6,026)	-	(6,358)	-	(12,384)	
Interest expense	(148,947)	(8,781)	(69,520)	(19,749)	(246,997)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	50,080	23,989	284,750	31,519	390,338	
Income before contributions and transfers	368,555	225,795	517,166	93,699	1,205,215	
Contributions and transfers:						
Transfers out	(80,000)			(25,000)	(105,000)	
Change in net position	288,555	225,795	517,166	68,699	1,100,215	
Total net position, beginning of year	4,644,630	2,001,372	7,276,457	3,179,020	17,101,479	
Total net position, end of year	\$ 4,933,185	\$ 2,227,167	\$ 7,793,623	\$ 3,247,719	\$ 18,201,694	

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Water	Sewer	Electric	Storm Water	Totals Current Year
Cash flows from operating activities:			<u> </u>		
Cash received from customers, service fees	\$ 1,739,698	\$ 733,611	\$ 4,763,945	\$ 498,735	\$ 7,735,989
Cash received from customers, capacity fees					
and other	112,896	207,164	146,189	77,729	543,978
Cash paid to suppliers	(504,383)	(474,013)	(3,739,697)	(198,248)	(4,916,341)
Cash paid to employees	(564,090)	(162,555)	(427,197)	(190,061)	(1,343,903)
Net cash flows from operating activities	784,121	304,207	743,240	188,155	2,019,723
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Transfers (to) from other funds	(80,000)			(25,000)	(105,000)
Advances (to) from other funds	(80,000)	25,000	-	(23,000)	25,000
Net cash flows from noncapital financing activities	(80,000)	25,000		(25,000)	(80,000)
Net cash flows from honcapital inhancing activities	(80,000)	23,000		(23,000)	(80,000)
Cash flows from capital and related					
financing activities:					
Principal payments on long-term debt	(327,951)	(65,234)	(336,651)	(70,351)	(800,187)
Interest paid	(148,027)	(10,249)	(71,966)	(18,977)	(249,219)
Purchase of capital assets	(436,690)	-	(647,322)	(83,821)	(1,167,833)
Impact fees and capital contributions	158,416	29,406	319,352	41,787	548,961
Net cash flows from capital and related					
financing activities:	(754,252)	(46,077)	(736,587)	(131,362)	(1,668,278)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest on investments	46,637	3,364	41,275	9,481	100,757
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(3,494)	286,494	47,928	41,274	372,202
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash -					
beginning of year	2,789,447	993,535	3,247,952	448,795	7,479,729
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted					
cash - end of year	\$ 2,785,953	\$ 1,280,029	\$ 3,295,880	\$ 490,069	\$ 7,851,931
·					
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to					
net cash flows from operating activities:	A 210 455	A 201 006	Ф 222 41 6	ф. 62.1 00	Ф. 014.0 77
Net operating income (loss)	\$ 318,475	\$ 201,806	\$ 232,416	\$ 62,180	\$ 814,877
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss)					
to net cash flows from operating activities	470 420	117 400	520.225	165.210	1 202 470
Depreciation/amortization	479,438	117,498	530,325	165,218	1,292,479
Pension expense	71,612	17,662	99,285	16,619	205,178
Employer pension contributions	(72,450)	(20,587)	(102,731)	(18,574)	(214,342)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	(20, (27)	10.510	(150.255)	270	(100.104)
(Increase) Decrease in receivables	(39,627)	10,510	(159,277)	270	(188,124)
(Increase) Decrease in inventory	- 10.556	- (4.022)	48,006	- (26.616)	48,006
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	43,756	(4,933)	80,066	(36,612)	82,277
Increase (Decrease) in accrued liabilities	- (10.152)	(16,343)	17,788	-	1,445
Increase (Decrease) in customer deposits	(18,162)	- (1.46.0)	-	-	(18,162)
Increase (Decrease) in compensated absences	1,079	(1,406)	(2,638)	(946)	(3,911)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 784,121	\$ 304,207	\$ 743,240	\$ 188,155	\$ 2,019,723

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, when applicable, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Reporting entity

The City of Santa Clara (government) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and governing council (council). The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. The Santa Clara City currently does not report any discretely presented component units.

Blended component unit

The Municipal Building Authority of The City of Santa Clara (the Authority) was formally recognized by the State of Utah as an incorporated entity in 2006. The Authority was formed for the purpose of accomplishing the public purposes for which the City of Santa Clara exists by acquiring, improving, or extending one or more projects and financing the cost of such projects on behalf of the City of Santa Clara. The Authority is governed by the board of trustees comprised of the elected officials of the City of Santa Clara.

Basis of presentation – government-wide financial statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Basis of presentation – fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental and proprietary—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Impact Fees** Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the collection and use of impact fees related to the City's governmental activities.

The government reports the following major enterprise funds:

The **Water Fund** is used to account for the activities of the City's water production, treatment, and distribution operation.

The **Sewer Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's sewer system which provides services to residential and commercial users within the City,

The **Electric Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's electric distribution operations.

The **Storm Water Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's storm water operations.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Measurement focus and basis of accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

Deposits and investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The City's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's pool, and other investments as allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair market values are based on quoted market prices.

Receivables and payables

In the Water, Sewer, Electric, and Storm Water funds, the City records utility revenues billed to customers when meters are read on a monthly basis. Unbilled service accounts receivable at June 30, 2020 were estimated based upon July billings and are included in the operating revenues and accounts receivable at year end. Due to the nature of the accounts receivable in the governmental and business-type activities of the City, management does not consider an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable necessary or material. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is presented.

Inventories and prepaid items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories of the business-type activities are valued at the lower of cost or market. Market is considered as replacement cost.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

Buildings and improvements	20-50 years
Machinery and equipment	5-20 years
Autos & trucks	5-8 years
Infrastructure	15-40 years

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is pension related items reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. See Note 9 for more information.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two types of items, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The second item is pension related items reported on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. See Note 9 for more information.

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.

Net position flow assumption

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Fund balance flow assumptions

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

Fund balance policies

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

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

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

Utah Code 10-6-116(4) indicates that only the "fund balance in excess of 5% of total revenues of the general fund may be utilized for budget purposes." The remaining 5% must be maintained as a minimum fund balance. The City does not currently have any other fund balance stabilization arrangement.

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Revenues and expenditures/expenses

Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Property taxes

Property taxes are collected by the Washington County Treasurer and remitted to the City in monthly installments. Taxes are levied each October on the taxable value listed as of the prior January 1 (lien date) for all real property located in the City. Taxable values are established by the County Assessor at a percent of the fair market value on primary residential property and 100 percent of the fair market value on non-primary residential property. A revaluation of all property is required to be completed no less than every five years. Taxes are due and payable on November 1 and delinquent after November 30 of each year, at which time they become liens if not paid.

Compensated absences

For governmental funds, amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and comp time that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statement of net position and as expenses in the government-wide statement of activities. No expenditures are reported for these amounts in the fund financial statements. Vested or accumulated vacation and comp time in the proprietary funds are recorded as an expense and a liability of that fund as the benefits accrue to the employees and are thus recorded in both the government-wide financial statements and the individual fund financial statements. Accumulated unpaid vacation pay and comp time are accrued based upon the City's expected legal obligation as of the statement date. No provision is made for accumulated sick leave because the City is not obligated to pay accumulated sick leave upon termination or retirement.

Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses

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

NOTE 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of nets position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. The details of these differences are reported in the reconciliation on page 15.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. These differences are the result of converting from the current resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis for governmental fund statements to the economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis used for government-wide statements. The details of these differences are reported in the reconciliation on page 17.

NOTE 3. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgets and budgetary accounting

Annual budgets are reported and adopted by the City Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 in accordance with State Law. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed sources of financing for such expenditures. Prior to June 22, a public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer input. Budgets are adopted and control of budget appropriations is exercised, under State Law, at the department level. Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets and are adopted, in a public hearing, before the end of the fiscal year. The budget was amended during the current fiscal year.

The General Fund budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments

Deposits and investments of the City at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Deposits:	
Cash on hand	\$ 600
Cash in bank	2,632,670
Investments:	
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	 9,983,476
Total Deposits and Investments	\$ 12,616,882

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the statement net position is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,502,917
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		5,113,965
	\$	12,616,882

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.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

The City follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (*Utah code*, Section 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.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, \$286,312 of the City's bank balance of \$887,333 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investment for the City 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, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's, bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; 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 Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer. The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, *Utah Code Annotated*, 1953, as amended. 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 gain or losses on investments. Financial statements for the PTIF funds can be obtained by contacting the Utah State Treasurer's office.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses – net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

NOTE 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

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 Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

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 of June 30, 2020 the government had the following investments, quality ratings, and maturities:

			Weighted
	Fair	Credit	Average
Investment Type	 Value	Rating (1)	Maturity (2)
Utah Public Treasurers'			_
Investment Fund	\$ 9,983,476	N/A	39.84
Total Fair Value	\$ 9,983,476		

- (1) Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated Credit Risk. N/A indicates not applicable.
- (2) Interest rate risk is estimated using the weighted average days to maturity.

Fair value measurements

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020:

• PTIF of \$9,983,476 are valued using amortized cost (Level 2 inputs).

NOTE 5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 6/30/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,091,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,091,942
Construction in progress	649,752	4,754,164	(4,828,341)	575,575
Total capital assets, not being depreciated:	2,741,694	4,754,164	(4,828,341)	2,667,517
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,546,966	-	(24,607)	7,522,359
Improvements	4,271,050	4,953,307	(64,997)	9,159,360
Autos and trucks	1,321,396	118,562	(181,625)	1,258,333
Machinery and equipment	1,189,330	-	(125,399)	1,063,931
Office equipment	501,273	-	(96,481)	404,792
Artwork	198,491	-	-	198,491
Infrastructure	31,082,213			31,082,213
Total capital assets, being depreciated:	46,110,719	5,071,869	(493,109)	50,689,479
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(3,118,578)	(253,058)	20,757	(3,350,879)
Improvements	(2,197,725)	(234,277)	33,058	(2,398,944)
Autos and trucks	(1,108,099)	(83,928)	162,114	(1,029,913)
Machinery and equipment	(926,404)	(63,273)	125,399	(864,278)
Office equipment	(379,367)	(32,750)	96,481	(315,636)
Artwork	(70,630)	(6,616)	-	(77,246)
Infrastructure	(22,998,067)	(1,102,000)		(24,100,067)
Total accumulated depreciation	(30,798,870)	(1,775,902)	437,809	(32,136,963)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	15,311,849	3,295,967	(55,300)	18,552,516
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 18,053,543	\$ 8,050,131	\$ (4,883,641)	\$ 21,220,033

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

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 278,676
Public safety	75,665
Public works	1,161,566
Parks	259,995
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 1,775,902

NOTE 5. Capital Assets, Continued

Business Type Activities:	Balance 5/30/2019	Ado	ditions	D	eletions		Balance 30/2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land and land easements	\$ 706,984	\$	-	\$	-	\$	706,984
Construction in progress	584,575	1	185,485		(770,060)		-
Water rights	780,875						780,875
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	 2,072,434		185,485		(770,060)		1,487,859
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Buildings	385,259		-		-		385,259
Machinery and equipment	812,549	4	505,485		(44,365)		1,273,669
Autos and trucks	1,423,792		68,221		(92,917)		1,399,096
Distribution system	36,239,630	1,1	178,703		(324,601)	3	7,093,732
Total capital assets, being depreciated	 38,861,230	1,7	752,409		(461,883)	4	0,151,756
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings	(94,598)		(11,498)		-		(106,096)
Machinery and equipment	(612,930)		(47,248)		37,338		(622,840)
Autos and trucks	(784,852)	()	142,506)		87,559		(839,799)
Distribution system	 (19,849,099)	(1,0	091,227)		324,601	(2	0,615,725)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (21,341,479)	(1,2	292,479)		449,498	(2	2,184,460)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	17,519,751		159,930		(12,385)	1	7,967,296
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 19,592,185	\$ 6	545,415	\$	(782,445)	\$ 1	9,455,155

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

Business-Type Activities:

Water	\$ 479,438
Sewer	117,498
Electric	530,325
Storm Water	 165,218
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 1,292,479

NOTE 6. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2020:

Governmental Activities:

GOVERNMENTAL RECOVERED	Balance 6/30/2019	A	dditions	R	etirements	Balance 6/30/2020	Current Portion
Bonds payable from direct borrowings and direct placements:							
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,271,000	\$	-	\$	(175,000)	\$ 5,096,000	\$ 176,000
Excise Tax Road Revenue Bonds	200,000		-		(50,000)	150,000	50,000
Capital Leases Payable	1,651		-		(1,651)	-	-
Compensated Absences	62,882		50,300		(38,328)	74,854	52,398
Net Pension Liability	 561,311				(278,339)	 282,972	
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 6,096,844	\$	50,300	\$	(543,318)	\$ 5,603,826	\$ 278,398
Business-type Activities							
	Balance					Balance	Current
	 6/30/2019	A	dditions	R	etirements	6/30/2020	Portion
Bonds payable from direct borrowings and direct placements:							
Revenue bonds	\$ 9,939,000	\$	-	\$	(730,000)	\$ 9,209,000	\$ 789,000
Less bond discounts	(38,461)		-		4,808	(33,653)	-
Capital Leases Payable	6,604		-		(6,604)	_	-
Loans Payable	337,254		-		(63,583)	273,671	65,523
Compensated Absences	90,485		72,000		(75,912)	86,573	60,601
Net Pension Liability	 644,747				(338,931)	 305,816	
Total Business-Type Activities	 10,979,629		72,000		(1,210,222)	 9,841,407	915,124
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 17,076,473	\$	122,300	\$	(1,753,540)	\$ 15,445,233	\$ 1,193,522

NOTE 6. Long-Term Debt, Continued

Long-term debt for the primary government at June 30, 2020 is comprised of the following issues:

Revenue bonds from direct borrowings and direct placements:

	4 1			
LOVER	nmental	A C	TIVITIES	•
GUYCII	umututa	Λ	uviucs.	٠

Series 2019 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, due in annual principal installments
ranging from \$88,000 to \$130,000, bearing interest annually at 2.50%, maturing
March 1, 2040. Secured by City sales tax revenues.
March 1, 2040. Secured by City sales tax revenues.

\$ 2,100,000

Series 2019 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$171,000 to \$244,000, bearing interest semi-annually at 2.76%, maturing October 1, 2033.

2,887,000

Series 2012 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, due in annual installments ranging from \$5,640 to 6,480, bearing interest annually at 2%, maturing March 1, 2042. Secured by City sales tax revenues.

109,000

Series 2012 Excise Tax Road Revenue Bonds, due in annual principal installments of \$50,000, no interest is being charged on this bond, maturing July 9, 2022. Secured by City excise tax revenues.

150,000

Total Governmental Activities

\$ 5,246,000

Business-Type Activities:

Storm and Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series March 16, 2012, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$127,000 to \$471,000, bearing interest semi-annually at 2.748% to 3.660%, maturing September 15, 2027. Secured by water fund revenues.

\$ 1,690,000

Storm and Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series July 10, 2012 E, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$46,000 to \$87,000 with a final principal payment of \$272,000 due on October 1, 2043, bearing interest semi-annually at 2.50%, maturing October 1, 2043. Secured by water and stormwater fund revenues.

1,810,000

Storm and Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series July 10, 2012 F, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$116,000 to \$117,000, no interest is being charged on this bond, maturing October 1, 2045. Secured by water and stormwater fund revenues.

3,032,000

NOTE 6. Long-Term Debt, Continued

Electric Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$281,000 to \$335,000, bearing interest semi-annually at 1.00% to 3.04% maturing August 1, 2026. Secured by electric fund revenues. Electric Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012, due in annual principal	2,178,000
installments ranging from \$38,000 to \$64,000, bearing interest semi-annually at 3.670%, maturing August 1, 2028. Secured by electric fund revenues.	499,000
3.070%, maturing August 1, 2028. Secured by electric fund revenues.	499,000
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 9,209,000
Loans and Leases Payable:	
Business-Type Activities:	
Loan payable in annual installments of \$87,137 through	
July 2022, at interest of 3.05%.	\$ 273,671
Accrued Compensated Absences	161,427
Net Pension Liability	588,788
Bond Discounts	(33,653)
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 15,445,233
Less Current portion:	
Business-Type Activities	(915,124)
Governmental Activities	(278,398)
Net Long-Term Debt	\$ 14,251,711

NOTE 6. Long-Term Debt, Continued

The annual requirements to amortize bonds payable from direct borrowing and direct placements, at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Revenue Bonds

	Exe	cise Tax Road	l Revenu	ie Bonds		Sales Tax Re	evenue	Bonds
Year Ending June 30,	P	rincipal	Ir	nterest	I	Principal		Interest
2021	\$	50,000	\$	_	\$	176,000	\$	131,928
2022		50,000		-		270,000		127,018
2023		50,000		-		276,000		119,770
2024		-		-		283,000		112,347
2025		-		-		308,000		111,137
2026-2030		-		-		1,576,000		400,265
2031-2035		-		-		1,540,000		180,692
2036-2040		-		-		667,000		49,645
Totals	\$	150,000	\$	-	\$	5,096,000	\$	1,232,802

		Water Rev	enue B	onds	 Electric Rev	venue E	Bonds
		Principal Interest		 Principal		Interest	
2021	\$	363,700	\$	83,667	\$ 341,000	\$	65,584
2022		306,200		76,798	346,000		58,492
2023		312,800		70,507	357,000		50,775
2024		318,700		64,003	359,000		42,287
2025		561,600		203,125	1,031,000		52,500
2026-2030		1,321,000		166,765	243,000		18,222
2031-2035		959,000		104,125	-		-
2036-2040		1,186,000		55,100	-		-
2041-2045		696,000		-	-		-
Totals	\$	6,025,000	\$	824,090	\$ 2,677,000	\$	287,860
		Storm Water I	Revenue	e Bonds	Sewe	r Loan	
Year Ending June 30,	1	Principal		Interest	Principal		Interest
June 30,		тистрат		interest	 Типстрат		Interest
2021	\$	84,300	\$	16,464	\$ 65,523	\$	8,347
2022		58,800		14,056	67,522		6,348
2023		61,200		11,917	69,581		4,289
2024		63,300		9,698	71,040		2,167
2025		65,400		7,404	-		-
2026-2030		174,000		8,246	 		
Totals	\$	507,000	\$	67,785	\$ 273,666	\$	21,151

NOTE 7. Equity Classifications

In the fund financial statements governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned, as described in Note 1.

At June 30, 2020, the City's fund balances are as follows:

General Fund:	
Restricted for:	
Subdivision security deposits	\$ 373,171
RAP tax	241,692
Debt service	626,796
Assigned to:	
Swiss days	16,667
Vineyard drive improvements	10,887
Unassigned:	1,909,053
Total	\$ 3,178,266
Special Revenue Funds:	
Restricted for:	
Street impact fees	\$ 177,244
Park impact fees	328,921
Public safety impact fees	403,584
Total	\$ 909,749

NOTE 8. Interfund Receivables and Payables

At June 30, 2020, interfund receivables and payables that resulted from various interfund transactions were as follows:

			Due From						
		General Storm Water							
		Fund Fund				Total			
。	General Fund	\$	-	\$	257,401	\$	257,401		
Due To	Sewer Fund		150,000				150,000		
Dn	Total	\$	150,000	\$	257,401	\$	407,401		

NOTE 8. Interfund Receivables and Payables, Continued

With the exception of the interfund loan described below, interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

In 2017, the Sewer Fund loaned the General Fund \$250,000 to finance the purchase of land. The loan bears interest at 2.0% and is payable in 10 installments ranging from \$29,500 to \$25,500.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

		Transfers From							
			General	7	Water	Sto	m Water		_
То			Fund		Fund		Fund		Total
Transfers T	General Fund Impact Fees	\$	259,861	\$	80,000	\$	25,000	\$	105,000 259,861
T	Total	\$	259,861	\$	80,000	\$	25,000	\$	364,861

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget required to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System);
- Firefighters Retirement System (Firefighters System); are multiple employer cost-sharing retirement systems.
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System) is a multiple employer cost sharing public employee retirement system.
- Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System) is a multiple employer cost-sharing public employee retirement system.

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

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/general/publications.

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

Summary of Benefits by System

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 25 years any age* 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
Firefighters System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age 10 years age 60 4 years age 65	2.5% per year up to 20 years; 2.0% per year over 20 years	Up to 4.0%
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 years	35 years any age 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	Highest 5 years	25 years any age 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%

^{*} With actuarial deductions

^{**} 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 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

Contribution Rate Summary

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 are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems

	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k) Plan
Contributory System			
111 Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	15.66%	1.03%
Noncontributory System			
15 Local Government Div - tier 1	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Public Safety System			
Contributory			
122 Tier 2 DB Hybrid Public Safety	N/A	23.13%	0.70%
Noncontributory			
43 Other Div A with 2.5% COLA	N/A	34.04%	N/A
Firefighters Retirement System			
31 Other Division A	15.05%	4.61%	N/A
132 Tier 2 DB Hybrid Firefighters	N/A	11.38%	0.70%
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 Local Government	N/A	6.69%	10.00%
222 Public Safety	N/A	11.83%	12.00%
232 Firefighters	N/A	0.08%	12.00%

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

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

	E	mployer	Employee		
System	Contributions		Contributio		
Noncontributory System	\$	233,715	N/A		
Firefighters System		5,960	\$	19,458	
Tier 2 Public Employees System		79,415		-	
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter		25,721		-	
Tier 2 DC Only System		2,579		N/A	
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter System		47		N/A	
Total Contributions	\$	347,437	\$	19,458	

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.

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

At June 30, 2020, the City reported a net pension asset of \$46,838 and a net pension liability of \$588,789.

	M	e as ure me	nt Da	ite: Decem	ber 31, 2019		
	Net	Pension	Ne	t Pension	Proportionate	Proportionate	Change
		Asset	I	Liability	Share	Share 12/31/18	(Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	568,480	0.1508356%	0.1546589%	-0.0038233%
Firefighters System		46,838		-	0.3776672%	0.3886043%	-0.0109371%
Tier 2 Public Employees System		-		7,884	0.0350541%	0.0325277%	0.0025264%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter				12,425	0.1320884%	0.1118523%	0.0202361%
	\$	46,838	\$	588,789			

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019 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 Systems during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2020 the City recognized pension expense of \$345,690.

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	66,731	\$	17,426
Changes in assumptions		86,498		4,128
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		327,274
Change in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions		43,722		24,910
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date		165,970		
Total	\$	362,921	\$	373,738

\$165,970 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

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
Year Ended	(Inflows) of
December 31,	Resources
2020	\$ (14,566)
2021	(63,577)
2022	11,727
2023	(120,274)
2024	1,775
Thereafter	8,128

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

Noncontributory System Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$297,673.

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	51,710	\$	8,166
Changes in assumptions		60,209		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		287,485
Change in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions		35,975		16,532
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date		111,275		
Total	\$	259,169	\$	312,183

\$111,275 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019

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
Year Ended	(Inflows) of
December 31,	Resources
2020	\$ (5,073)
2021	(55,944)
2022	6,025
2023	(109,297)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

Firefighters System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of (\$32,764).

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	9,100	\$	6,550
Changes in assumptions		19,972		3,789
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		30,675
Change in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions		370		5,659
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date		2,849		
Total	\$	32,291	\$	46,673

\$2,849 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year. Other amounts reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Oı	ıtflows
Year Ended	(Inf	lows) of
December 31,	Res	sources
2020	\$	(8,192)
2021		(6,503)
2022		5,325
2023		(8,494)
2024		631
Thereafter		2

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

Tier 2 Public Employees System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$44,348.

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	2,206	\$	2,706
Changes in assumptions		3,366		227
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		6,060
Change in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions		6,267		-
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date		69,522		
Total	\$	81,361	\$	8,993

\$39,522 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year. Other amounts reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Outflows
Year Ended	(Inflows) of
December 31,	Resources
2020	\$ (817)
2021	(699)
2022	337
2023	(1,606)
2024	819
Thereafter	4,811

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

<u>Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$36,433.

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	3,715	\$	4
Changes in assumptions		2,951		112
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		3,054
Change in proportion and differences between contributions and proportional share of contributions		1,110		2,719
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date		12,324		
Total	\$	20,100	\$	5,889

\$12,324 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year. Other amounts reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Ou	tflows
Year Ended	(Infl	ows) of
December 31,	Res	ources
2020	\$	(484)
2021		(431)
2022		(40)
2023		(877)
2024		325
Thereafter		3,316

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019, 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, which adjustments for future improvement in mortality based on Scale AA, a model developed by the Society of Actuaries.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2019, 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. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate 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:

	Expecte	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%	0.40%	0.08%			
Real assets	15%	5.75%	0.86%			
Private equity	9%	9.95%	.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 nomina	ıl 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.

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

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 remained unchanged at 6.95 percent.

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 using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.95 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
System	(5.95%)	(6.95%)	(7.95%)		
Noncontributory System	\$ 1,775,560	\$ 568,480	\$ (438,213)		
Firefighters System	95,785	(46,838)	(162,535)		
Tier 2 Public Employees System	67,987	7,884	(38,564)		
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	43,892	12,425	(10,935)		
Total	\$ 1,983,224	\$ 541,951	\$ (650,247)		

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

NOTE 9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

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.

The City of Santa Clara 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:

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
401(k) Plan			 	 		
Employer Contributions	\$ 47,506	\$ 46,975	\$ 15,677	\$ 8,940	\$ 7,997	\$ 5,061
Employee Contributions	\$ 64,018	\$ 46,477	\$ 16,261	\$ 15,600	\$ 14,336	\$ 16,118
457 Plan						
Employer Contributions	\$ 4,371	\$ 4,466	\$ _	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employee Contributions	\$ 14,890	\$ 13,378	\$ 9,286	\$ 8,265	\$ 8,115	\$ 7,636
Roth IRA Plan						
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 14,815	\$ 10,585	\$ 2,930	\$ 2,600	\$ 900	\$ -
Traditional IRA Plan						
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115	\$ 45	\$ -

NOTE 10. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Risk financing activities are accounted for in various operating funds, with unallocated or City-wide activities being accounted for in the general fund.

The City maintains insurance for general liability, auto liability, and employee dishonesty through the Utah Local Government Trust. Worker's compensation coverage is also carried through the Utah Local Government's Insurance Trust.

NOTE 11. Contracts

The City has entered into various contracts for its Sewer, Water, Garbage and Electric Utility Funds. A few of the more significant contracts are as follows:

The City has entered into a 25-year wastewater service contract with St. George City, which originally expired in April, 2012. This contract was renewed and an automatic renewal will occur each year until written notice is given. St. George City provides the use of a connecting system to transport the City's wastewater to the St. George City treatment plant where it is treated for the City in exchange for a monthly service charge.

The City has also entered into an interlocal agreement (Snow Canyon Water Project Interlocal Compact) wherein the City reimburses their share of operating and maintenance cost to St. George City based upon Santa Clara's proportionate ownership/usage of water in the compact.

The City also has a solid waste collection and disposal contract with Washington County Special Service District No. 1 (the District). The contract provides for a subcontractor, to collect and dispose of residential and commercial solid waste within the City. In connection with the agreement, the City is responsible for the monthly billing, collection, and payment of residential collections to the District.

Additionally, as a member of the Utah Association of Municipal Power System (UAMPS), the City has entered into the San Juan Power Sales Contract (the Power Sales contract) in order to obtain a long-term supply of firm electric energy for the City. The City purchases electricity from UAMPS in exchange for monthly usage fees based on kilowatt hours used.

NOTE 12. Jointly Governed Organization

The City, in conjunction with 38 other governmental entities that provide for the purchase and transmission of electrical services, created the Utah Association of Municipal Power System (UAMPS). UAMPS owns an interest in various power generation entities as well as coordinating the purchase of additional power on the open spot-market. The UAMPS board is comprised of one member from each participating entity (dependent on the particular projects which an entity elects to participate in). Except for minimum purchase requirements, no participant has any obligation, entitlement, or residual interest. The City's electric utility fund purchased power totaling \$2,844,913 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 13. Contingent Liabilities

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

The City is contingently liable with respect to lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of its operations. Due to the uncertainty of these items and inability of management to estimate an amount for which the City may be liable, the City has not recognized on the financial statements any amount related to contingent liabilities at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 14. Commitments / Subsequent Events

The City is committed to participate in the Regional Water Line Project. The City incurred \$54,310 in cost during the current audit period and their future ownership costs are expected to be \$402,238 or approximately \$55,000 annually for 8.5 years.

The City is a member of the Utah Association of Municipal Power System (UAMPS), a political subdivision of the State of Utah created to secure electric power for the members of UAMPS. As a member, the City has entered into power supply agreements with respect to various projects in which UAMPS participated. The total cost of the power the City will be required to purchase in the future is not determinable, however, at a minimum, in connection with these power supply agreements, the City will be required to fund debt service on the UAMPS bonds which, at June 30, 2020 had an outstanding balance of \$166,125,000. The City's share of this amount is \$5,726,943.

NOTE 14. Commitments / Subsequent Events, Continued

As a member of UAMPS, the City has committed to participate in various projects. The City has made a down payment on the projects of \$300,000. The City's share of the debt related to this projects is disclosed above. The City is also participating with UAMPS to investigate the feasibility of other power projects involving wind, solar, hydro, natural gas, and nuclear generation of power. If any of these projects prove to be viable, the City could participate and incur the associated costs.

NOTE 15. Related Party Transactions

During fiscal year 2020, the City paid Rosenberg Associates a total of \$14,386 for engineering services. Rosenberg Associates is owned by Rick Rosenberg who is currently serving as Mayor.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Utah Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years*

As of fiscal year ended June 30,	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		Covered employee payroll		Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
Noncontributor	v System						
2015	0.1430226%	\$	621,038	\$	1,198,561	51.82%	90.2%
2016	0.1397285%	\$	790,652	\$	1,164,433	67.90%	87.8%
2017	0.1324804%	\$	850,686	\$	1,133,297	75.06%	87.3%
2018	0.1418812%	\$	621,624	\$	1,190,195	52.23%	91.9%
2019	0.1546589%	\$	1,138,865	\$	1,312,265	86.79%	87.0%
2020	0.1508356%	\$	568,480	\$	1,312,160	43.32%	93.7%
Firefighters Sys	stem						
2015	0.0000000%	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%	0.0%
2016	0.2134537%	\$	(3,866)	\$	56,193	-6.88%	101.0%
2017	0.3930163%	\$	(3,098)	\$	110,627	-2.80%	100.4%
2018	0.4050682%	\$	(25,299)	\$	118,394	-21.37%	103.0%
2019	0.3886043%	\$	50,459	\$	119,749	42.14%	94.3%
2020	0.3776672%	\$	(46,838)	\$	120,921	-38.73%	105.0%
Tier 2 Public E	mployees System						
2015	0.0324165%	\$	(982)	\$	158,967	-0.62%	103.5%
2016	0.0307646%	\$	(67)	\$	198,763	-0.03%	100.2%
2017	0.0246362%	\$	2,748	\$	202,035	1.36%	95.1%
2018	0.0315360%	\$	2,780	\$	308,303	0.90%	97.4%
2019	0.0325277%	\$	13,931	\$	379,389	3.67%	90.8%
2020	0.0350541%	\$	7,884	\$	487,062	1.62%	96.5%
Tier 2 Public Sa	afety and Firefighter S	Syste	m				
2015	0.0000000%	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%	0.0%
2016	0.0485649%	\$	(710)	\$	28,961	-2.45%	110.7%
2017	0.0322655%	\$	(280)	\$	26,658	-1.05%	103.6%
2018	0.0036548%	\$	(42)	\$	3,846	-1.09%	103.0%
2019	0.1118523%	\$	2,803	\$	149,623	1.87%	95.6%
2020	0.1320884%	\$	12,425	\$	217,702	5.71%	89.6%

Note: The City implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Prior year information is not available.

^{*} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

Schedule of Contributions Utah Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years

Noncontributory System	As of fiscal year ended June 30,	det	ctuarily termined tributions	rela co	tributions in ation to the ntractually required ntribution	de	tribution ficiency xcess)		Covered mployee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll **
2014 \$ 202,022 \$ 202,022 \$. \$ 1,168,435 17,29% 2016 207,823 207,823 . 1,125,190 18,47% 2017 210,192 210,192 . 1,138,016 18,47% 2018 232,513 232,513 . 1,263,370 18,40% 2019 241,664 241,664 . 1,324,708 18,24% 2020 233,715 233,715 . 1,307,007 17,88% Firefighters System 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ \$ \$ \$ - 0,00% 2015 \$ \$ \$ \$ - 0,00% 2016 4,058 4,058 - 101,703 3,99% 2019 5,615 5,615 5,615 121,810 4,61% 2020 5,960 5,960 126,208 4,72% Tier 2 Public Employees System*** 2014 \$ 20,396 \$ 20,396 \$ \$ \$ 145,787 13,99% 2015 25,814 25,814 172,785 14,94% 2016 29,493 29,493 197,809 14,91% 2016 29,493 29,493 197,809 14,91% 2016 32,947 52,947 - 350,410 15,11% 2019 67,125 67,125 - 431,813 15,54% 2020 79,415 79,415 - 5,07,124 15,66% Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System*** 2014 \$ - \$ \$ - \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ - 0,00% 2016 5,127 5,127 - 47,696 10,75% 2017 852 852 7,923 10,75% 2019 20,352 20,352 20,352 2 179,349 11,34% 2017 852 852 7,923 10,75% 2018 7,985 7,985 7,985 73,802 10,82% 2019 20,352 20,352 20,352 2 179,349 11,34% 2016 25,701 25,721 226,016 11,38% Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System*** 2014 \$ - \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ - 0,00% 2016 2,570 2,570 38,544 6,69% 2017 3,038 3,038 445,410 6,69% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2019 4,642 4,642 6,698 6,96% 2010 4,642 4,642 6,642 6,938 6,66% 2010 4,672 7,9415 79,415										
2015		y Sys								
2016		\$		\$		\$	-	\$		
2017 210,192 210,192 1,138,016 18,47% 2018 232,513 232,513 1,263,370 18,40% 2019 241,664 241,664 1,1324,708 18,24% 2020 233,715 233,715 1,307,007 17,88% Firefighters System 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.00% 2016 4,058 4,058 - 101,703 3,99% 2017 4,382 4,382 - 112,642 3,89% 2019 5,615 5,615 - 121,810 4,61% 2020 5,960 5,960 126,208 4,72% Fier 2 Public Employees System** 2014 \$ 20,396 \$ 20,396 \$ - \$ 145,787 13,99% 2015 25,814 25,814 172,785 14,94% 2016 29,493 29,493 197,809 14,91% 2016 29,493 29,493 197,809 14,91% 2017 35,964 35,964 241,204 14,91% 2018 52,947 52,947 35,941 5507,124 15,66% Fier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System** 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.000% 2016 5,127 5,127 - 47,696 10,75% 2019 67,125 67,125 - 431,813 15,54% 2020 79,415 79,415 507,124 15,66% Fier 2 Public Employees DC Only System** 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2016 5,127 5,127 - 47,696 10,75% 2017 852 852 - 7,923 10,75% 2018 7,985 7,985 - 7,985 - 73,802 10,82% 2019 20,352 20,352 - 179,439 11,34% 2019 20,552 20,552 - 179,439 11,34% 2019 20,552 20,552 - 179,439 11,34% 2010 20,552 20,552 - 179,439 11,34% 2011 30,88 30,88 - 45,410 6,69% 2016 2,570 2,570 - 38,421 6,69% 2017 30,88 30,88 - 45,410 6,69% 2016 2,570 2,570 - 38,521 6,69% 2										
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2020 2,579 2,579 - 38,544 6.69% Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System*** 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.00% 2016 0.00% 2017 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	2018		4,257		4,257		-		63,626	6.69%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System*** 2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.00% 2016 0.00% 2017 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	2019		4,642		4,642		-		69,382	6.69%
2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.00% 2016 0.00% 2017 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	2020		2,579		2,579		-		38,544	6.69%
2014 \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - 0.00% 2015 0.00% 2016 0.00% 2017 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%										
2015 - - - 0.00% 2016 - - - 0.00% 2017 - - - 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	Tier 2 Public Sa	afe ty	and Firefig	hter I	OC Only Syste	e m**	*			
2016 - - - 0.00% 2017 - - - 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%
2017 - - - 0.00% 2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%			-		-		-		-	0.00%
2018 19 19 - 23,736 0.08% 2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	2016		-		-		-		-	0.00%
2019 45 45 - 56,590 0.08%	2017		-		-		-		-	0.00%
	2018		19		19		-		23,736	0.08%
2020 47 47 - 59,389 0.08%	2019		45		45		-		56,590	0.08%
	2020		47		47		-		59,389	0.08%

Note: The City implemented GASB 68 in fiscal year 2015. Prior year information is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

^{***} 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.

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes in Assumptions:

As a result of the passage of SB 129, the retirement rates for members in the Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Hybrid System have been modified to be the same as the assumption used to model the retirement pattern in the Tier I Public Safety and Firefighter Systems, except for a 10% load at first eligibility for unreduced retirement prior to age 65.

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

General Fund

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amounts	A -41	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	(Negative)		
Revenues:						
Taxes:						
General property taxes	\$ 972,665	\$ 972,665	\$ 976,128	\$ 3,463		
Prior year's delinquent taxes	30,000	30,000	25,994	(4,006)		
General sales and use taxes	1,336,000	1,336,000	1,600,920	264,920		
Franchise taxes	362,554	362,554	400,687	38,133		
Telecommunications tax	50,000	50,000	43,527	(6,473)		
Total taxes	2,751,219	2,751,219	3,047,256	296,037		
Licenses & permits:						
Business license & permits	5,000	5,000	7,090	2,090		
Non-business license & permits	163,450	163,450	247,609	84,159		
Total license & permits	168,450	168,450	254,699	86,249		
Intergovernmental revenues:						
Federal & state grants	55,000	55,000	282,720	227,720		
Class "C" roads	300,000	300,000	362,558	62,558		
State liquor allotment	6,800	6,800	5,746	(1,054)		
Total intergovernmental revenues	361,800	361,800	651,024	289,224		
Charges for services:						
Refuse collection	395,588	395,588	367,845	(27,743)		
Street maintenance fees	104,290	104,290	111,020	6,730		
Public safety	1,392,666	1,392,666	1,342,265	(50,401)		
Parks & public property	142,800	142,800	173,491	30,691		
Cemetery	57,000	57,000	43,600	(13,400)		
Other	23,850	23,850	52,836	28,986		
Total charges for services	2,116,194	2,116,194	2,091,057	(25,137)		
Fines and forfeitures:						
Court fines & forfeitures	180,000	180,000	210,823	30,823		
Miscellaneous:						
Investment earnings	20,000	20,000	135,170	115,170		
Administrative service revenue	250,149	250,149	250,149	- -		
Community development	43,300	43,300	38,450	(4,850)		
Other	782,600	782,600	817,631	35,031		
Total miscellaneous	1,096,049	1,096,049	1,241,400	145,351		
Total revenues	6,673,712	6,673,712	7,496,259	822,547		

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget	
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures:					
General government	981,308	981,308	833,003	148,305	
Public safety					
Judicial	313,081	313,081	266,887	46,194	
Law enforcement	978,945	978,945	957,897	21,048	
Fire protection	1,371,765	1,371,765	1,314,323	57,442	
Building inspection	436,100	436,100	410,382	25,718	
Capital outlay	5,000	5,000	3,121	1,879	
Total public safety	3,104,891	3,104,891	2,952,610	152,281	
Highways and public improvements					
Public works	631,765	631,765	242,267	389,498	
Capital outlay	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,510,370	289,630	
Total highways and public improvements	3,431,765	3,431,765	2,752,637	679,128	
Parks, recreation & public property					
Parks, trails & cemetery	463,877	463,877	589,849	(125,972)	
Sports field maintenance	408,420	408,420	371,921	36,499	
Swiss days / Economic Development	106,700	106,700	74,034	32,666	
Princess pageant	7,800	7,800	4,119	3,681	
Capital outlay	695,000	695,000	503,159	191,841	
Total parks, recreation & public property	1,681,797	1,681,797	1,543,082	138,715	
Debt service					
Principal	216,908	216,908	210,648	6,260	
Interest	100,063	100,063	85,396	14,667	
Total debt service	316,971	316,971	296,044	20,927	
Total expenditures	9,516,732	9,516,732	8,377,376	1,139,356	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,843,020)	(2,843,020)	(881,117)	1,961,903	
Other financing sources (uses)					
Sale of capital assets	40,000	40,000	3,200	(36,800)	
Transfers in	189,290	189,290	105,000	(84,290)	
Transfers out			(259,861)	(259,861)	
Total other financing sources and uses	229,290	229,290	(151,661)	(380,951)	
Net change in fund balances	(2,613,730)	(2,613,730)	(1,032,778)	1,580,952	
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,211,044	4,211,044	4,211,044	-	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,597,314	\$ 1,597,314	\$ 3,178,266	\$ 1,580,952	

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Impact Fees

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:						
Investment earnings	\$ 16,067	\$ 16,067	\$ 30,381	\$ 14,314		
Total revenues	16,067	16,067	30,381	14,314		
Expenditures:						
Capital Outlay:						
Parks and recreation	1,090,480	1,090,480	874,609	215,871		
Public works	1,178,400	1,178,400	945,197	233,203		
Public safety	367,000	367,000	21,388	345,612		
Debt Service						
Principal	35,000	35,000	35,000			
Total expenditures	2,670,880	2,670,880	1,876,194	794,686		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(2,654,813)	(2,654,813)	(1,845,813)	(780,372)		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Impact fees	2,654,813	2,654,813	528,361	(2,126,452)		
Transfers in			259,861	(259,861)		
Total other financing sources and uses	2,654,813	2,654,813	788,222	(2,386,313)		
Net change in fund balances	-	-	(1,057,591)	(3,166,685)		
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,967,340	1,967,340	1,967,340			
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,967,340	\$ 1,967,340	\$ 909,749	\$ (3,166,685)		

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF SANTA CLARA, UTAH Bond Disclosures For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

The Water System Revenue Bond Resolution and the Electric System Bond Resolution set forth certain covenants and restrictions. The City of Santa Clara is in compliance with all covenants and restrictions for the Water System Bond and the Electric system Bond resolution requirements. Adequate funds are available in both the water fund and electric fund for reserve requirements.

Water

Sewer

Additional disclosures required by the Resolutions are:

Notary Bond

CNA Surety

		-			-	
Number of connections within t Total billings for the fiscal year		2,854 \$ 1,802,728	2,697 \$ 723,101			
Water rates for the fiscal year en	nded June 30, 2020 are as follows:					
0 to 5,000 gallons 5001 to 9000 gallo 9001 to 16,000 gal 16,001 to 23,000 g 23,001 to 30,000 g 30,001 to 45,000 g 45,001 to 60,000 g	\$32.00 per month \$.50 per 1,000 gallons \$1.03 per 1,000 gallons \$1.28 per 1,000 gallons \$1.72 per 1,000 gallons \$2.16 per 1,000 gallons \$2.72 per 1,000 gallons \$3.35 per 1,000 gallons					
Monthly billing rates for sewer			\$3.33 pci 1,00	o ganons		
Residiential Commercial			\$ 21.52 \$ 26.00			
Insurance coverage is as follows	s:					
Provider	Туре	Policy Number	Effective	Expires	Limits	
Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust	Comprehensive General Liability Auto Liability Property Coverage - Buildings Property Coverage - Contents	13640-GL2010 13640-GL2010 ulgt-apdp-2010 ulgt-apdp-2010	07/01/20 07/01/20 07/01/20 07/01/20	07/01/21 07/01/21 07/01/21 07/01/21	10,000,000 10,000,000 22,545,293 1,705,600	
Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust	Property Coverage - Contractors Equipment Property Coverage - EDP Property Coverage - Equipment in the Open Property Coverage - Mobile equipment	ulgt-apdp-2010 ulgt-apdp-2010 ulgt-apdp-2010 ulgt-apdp-2010	07/01/20 07/01/20 07/01/20 07/01/20	07/01/21 07/01/21 07/01/21 07/01/21	459,634 56,000 2,985,112 7,480	
Utah Local Government Trust Utah Local Government Trust CNA Surety	Property Coverage - Miscellanous equipment Workers Compensation Blanket E&O Bond - 2 Notaries	ulgt-apdp-2010 13640-WC2011 68564329	07/01/20 01/01/20 01/02/20	07/01/21 01/01/21 01/02/21	389,750 100/500/1,000 10,000	
CNA Surety	Notary Bond	53471720N	06/05/20	06/05/21	5,000	

69660112N

05/11/20

05/11/21

5,000

FEDERAL AND STATE REPORTS

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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

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Santa Clara, Utah 84765

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 Santa Clara City, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Santa Clara City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the following deficiencies described in the schedule of Findings and Recommendations to be material weaknesses.

2007-002 Reconciliations and year-end accounting

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. We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of Findings and Recommendations to be significant deficiencies:

2007-003 Accounting for capital assets

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Santa Clara City, Utah's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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*.

City of Santa Clara, Utah's Response to Findings

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The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying responses to the findings and recommendations. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

HintonBurdick, PLLC St. George, Utah

November 17, 2020



Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and Report on Internal Control over Compliance As Required by the State *Compliance Audit Guide*

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Santa Clara, Utah

Report On Compliance with General State Compliance Requirements

We have audited Santa Clara City, Utah's compliance with the applicable general state compliance requirements described in the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor, that could have a direct and material effect on the City of Santa Clara for the year ended June 30, 2020.

General state compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2020 in the following areas:

Budgetary Compliance
Fund Balance
Justice Courts
Restricted Taxes and Related Revenues
Open and Public Meetings Act
Fraud Risk Assessment

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the general state requirements referred to above.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit of the compliance requirements referred to above. 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 Compliance Audit Guide*. Those standards and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City 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 on compliance with general state compliance requirements. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on General State Compliance Requirements

In our opinion, Santa Clara City, Utah, complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance, which is required to be reported in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide* and which is described in the accompanying Findings and Recommendations dated November 17, 2020 as items 2020-001 and 2019-002.

Santa Clara City's responses to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying responses to the schedule of findings and recommendations. Santa Clara City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report On Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Santa Clara 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 of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance with those state compliance requirements and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, 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 over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a state compliance requirement 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 state compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a state compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the *State Compliance Audit Guide*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

HintonBurdick, PLLC

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St. George, Utah November 17, 2020 This page intentionally left blank



Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

The Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Santa Clara, Utah

Ladies and Gentlemen:

During our audit of the funds of the City of Santa Clara, Utah, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, we noted several improvements to the City's accounting and budgeting system and wish to commend the City for their achievements. We also observed a few areas needing corrective action in order for the City to be in compliance with laws and regulations as well as a few procedures that, if improved, would strengthen the City's accounting system and control over its assets. These items are discussed below for your consideration.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Material Weaknesses:

2007-002. Reconciliations and Year-End Accounting

- Statement of Condition: Audit procedures identified various journal entries that were necessary to make accruals, record allocations, and other miscellaneous adjustments. The effect of these journal entries was material to the financial statements. In addition, we noted several bond reserve accounts were not being reconciled on a regular basis.
- *Criteria*: Accounts should be analyzed and reconciled on a regular basis to ensure financial data is complete and accurate and that City assets are properly safeguarded.
- Effect of Condition: By not identifying and recording all needed journal entries the City may utilize financial information that is inaccurate.
- Cause of Condition: Not all accounts had been completely reconciled.
- Recommendation: We recommend that management review our proposed journal entries and discuss them with us to ensure they understand and are in agreement with the entries and that they understand the purpose and underlying accounting principles associated with each entry. We also recommend that the City develop an action plan to ensure that all significant and material adjustments are posted to the general ledger and all account are reconciled before the annual audit takes place or interim reports are provided to the City Council.

Status

Partially implemented, as in prior years material audit adjustments were still present, however the City is now current on the reconciliations of the bond reserve accounts.

Significant Deficiencies:

2007-003. Accounting for Capital Assets

- Statement of Condition: the City has not completely implemented accounting procedures and controls to accurately account for capital assets.
- *Criteria:* Audit procedures identified several capital asset additions and disposals that were not identified by the City.
- Effect of Condition: By not identifying and recording all capital asset activity accurate data was not initially available for inclusion in the City's financial statements.
- Cause of Condition: The City has not developed effective procedures to track capital asset additions and disposals and to record these transactions in their capital asset software.
- Recommendation: We recommend that management review their internal control policies over capital assets accounting to ensure accurate data is available for inclusion in the financial statements.

Status

Partially implemented, management is still working to put procedures in place to address the issues set forth. The City did conduct and inventory of capital assets during fiscal year 2020 and the City's capital asset schedules were updated accordingly.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

State Compliance Findings:

2020-001. <u>Excess Fund Balance – General Fund</u>

- Statement of Condition: The General Fund's unrestricted fund balance is higher than the amount allowed by State law by \$61,742.
- Criteria: UCA 10-6-117 states that a City's unrestricted fund balance in the General Fund may not exceed 25% of the Fund's revenue for the fiscal year under audit.
- Effect of Condition: The City is not in compliance with UCA-10-6-117.
- Cause of Condition: The City did not budget to utilize excess fund balance as required by UCA-10-6-117.
- Recommendation: In the future, we recommend the City properly budget to utilize excess fund balance.

<u>Status</u>

Not implemented.

Other Matters:

None noted

Please respond to the above Findings and Recommendations in letter form for submission to the Office of the Utah State Auditor as required by State law.

This letter is intended solely for the use of the Mayor, City Council and management and is not intended to be used and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

It has been a pleasure to be of service to the City this past year. We would like to express special thanks to all those who assisted us so efficiently in this year's audit. We invite you to ask questions of us throughout the year as you feel necessary. We look forward to a continued professional relationship.

73

Sincerely,

Hinter Fundeds, PLLC HintonBurdick, PLLC

Management Responses to the Findings and Recommendations

2007-002. Reconciliations and Year-End Accounting

- Statement of Condition: Audit procedures identified various journal entries that were necessary to make accruals, record allocations, and other miscellaneous adjustments. The effect of these journal entries was material to the financial statements. In addition, we noted several bond reserve accounts were not being reconciled on a regular basis.
- *Criteria:* Accounts should be analyzed and reconciled on a regular basis to ensure financial data is complete and accurate and the City assets are property safeguarded.
- *Effect of Condition:* By not identifying and recording all needed journal entries the City may utilize financial information that is inaccurate.
- Cause of Condition: Not all accounts had been completely reconciled.
- Recommendation: We recommend that management review our proposed journal entries and discuss them with us to ensure they understand and are in agreement with the entries and that they understand the purpose and underlying accounting principles associated with each entry. We also recommend that the City develop an action plan to ensure that all significant and material adjustments are posted to the general ledger before the annual audit takes place or interim reports are provided to the City Council.

Response:

The City will discuss with the auditors the journal entries proposed to make sure we understand the purpose and accounting principles associated with the entries. We now have a process in place to make the necessary entries in a timely manner and before the audit.

2007-003. Accounting for Capital Assets

- Statement of Condition: The City has not completely implemented accounting procedures and controls to accurately account for capital assets.
- *Criteria:* Audit procedures identified several capital asset additions and disposals that were not identified by the City.
- Effect of Condition: By not identifying and recording all capital asset activity accurate data was not initially available for inclusion in the City's financial statements.
- Cause of Condition: The City has not developed effective procedures to track capital asset additions and disposals and to record these transactions in their capital asset software.
- Recommendation: We recommend that management review their internal control policies over capital assets accounting to ensure accurate data is available for inclusion in the financial statements.

Response:

The City will conduct an annual inventory of capital assets. We will also work to put into place measures to identify additions and disposals of assets in a timely manner.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

State Compliance Findings:

2020-001. Excess Fund Balance - General Fund

- Statement of Condition: The General Fund's unrestricted fund balance is higher than the amount allowed by State law by \$61,742.
- Criteria: UCA 10-6-117 states that a City's unrestricted fund balance in the General Fund cannot exceed 25% of the Fund's revenue for the fiscal year under audit.
- Effect of Condition: The City is not in compliance with UCA-10-6-117.
- Cause of Condition: The City did not budget to utilize excess fund balance as required by UCA-10-6-117.
- *Recommendation:* In the future, we recommend the City properly budget to utilize excess fund balance.

Response:

The City is aware of the state code to not exceed 25% and are working to reduce our fund balance. Due to unforeseen events such as COVID, we were not able to continue with some of our projects to reduce our fund balance. We budgeted conservatively in Fiscal Year 2021 due to COVID-19. We will put a plan in place to reduce our fund balance to be compliant with state code.