# Providence City Cache County, Utah

## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

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June 30, 2018

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## **Ulrich & Associates, PC**

Certified Public Accountants

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council Providence City Providence, UT

## 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 Providence, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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 Providence as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

## Required Supplementary information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and required supplemental information, 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 3, 2018 on our consideration of the City of Providence'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 City of Providence's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Ogden, Utah

February 11, 2019

Minh & Associates. P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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# Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2018

As management of Providence City (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- \*Total net position for the City as a whole increased by \$2,649,218
- \*Total unrestricted net position for the City as a whole increased by \$1,735,208
- \*Total net position for governmental activities increased by \$1,790,813
- \*Total net position for business-type activities increased by \$858,405

#### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements of City of Providence. The basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year reported. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The statement of activities is presented on two pages. The first page reports the extent to which each function or program is self-supporting through fees and intergovernmental aid. The second page identifies the general revenues of the City available to cover any remaining costs of the functions or programs.

## Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2018

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

Governmental funds. These funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for government funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the government fund balance sheet and the government fund statement of the revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains two major governmental funds, the general fund and the capital projects fund.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all its funds. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate legal compliance with the adopted budget for the general fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found later in this report; see Table of Contents.

Proprietary funds. The City's proprietary funds are all of the enterprise type. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses three enterprise funds to account for the operations of the water, waste water, and storm water systems.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The enterprise funds are considered major funds of the City.

The proprietary fund financial statements can be found later in this report; see Table of Contents.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are reported later in this report; see Table of Contents.

**Other information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City.

# Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2018

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

## **Providence City's Net Position**

	Governn Activi		Business-type Activities			
					Total	Total
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Current and other assets	\$ 3,661,266	2,614,937	7,904,365	6,920,728	11,565,630	9,535,665
Non-current assets	8,869,419	7,836,692	8,874,374	9,092,097	17,743,792	16,928,789
Deferred outflows of resources	136,353	124,611	50,842	47,340	187,195	171,951
Total assets and deferred						
outflows	\$ 12,667,038	10,576,240	16,829,580	16,060,165	29,496,618	26,636,405
	·				·	
Long-term debt outstanding	\$ -	-	426,000	525,000	426,000	525,000
Other liabilities	647,146	513,503	235,555	248,569	882,701	762,072
Deferred inflows of resources	779,305	612,964	40,246	17,222	819,551	630,186
Total liabilities and						
deferred inflows	1,426,451	1,126,467	701,801	790,791	2,128,252	1,917,258
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	7,940,277	6,902,018	8,205,480	8,450,260	16,145,757	15,352,278
Restricted	929,142	934,673	242,893	116,830	1,172,035	1,051,503
Unrestricted	 2,371,168	1,613,081	7,679,405	6,702,284	10,050,573	8,315,365
Total net position	\$ 11,240,586	9,449,773	16,127,779	15,269,373	27,368,365	24,719,146

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflow of resources at the close of the year by \$27,368,365, an increase of \$2,649,219 from the previous year. This change is equivalent to the net income for the year, in private sector terms.

Total unrestricted net position at the end of the year is \$10,050,573, which represents an increase of \$1,735,208 from the previous year. Unrestricted net position are those resources available to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements.

The amount of current and other assets represent the amounts of cash and receivables on hand at the end of each year. Other liabilities are the amounts of current and other liabilities due, at year end, for goods and services acquired.

Changes in capital assets are the result of the difference, in the current year, of the cost of acquisition of capital assets and any depreciation charges on capital assets. Change in long-term debt is the difference in the amount of debt issued and that which has been paid during the year.

# Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2018

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

## **Providence City's Change in Net Position**

				ss-type rities		
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
Program revenues:		-		_		
Charges for services	\$ 932,838	893,338	2,440,718	2,276,104	3,373,556	3,169,443
Operating grants	672,039	323,573	-	-	672,039	323,573
Capital grants	700,000	-	-	495,465	700,000	495,465
General revenues:						
Property taxes	665,942	619,453	-	-	665,942	619,453
Sales tax	1,031,171	973,274	-	-	1,031,171	973,274
Other taxes	623,516	471,008	_	-	623,516	471,008
Other revenues	569,455	757,918	175,084	103,950	744,539	861,868
Total revenues	5,194,961	4,038,565	2,615,802	2,875,520	7,810,764	6,914,084
Expenses:						
General government	971,405	858,230	_	-	971,405	858,230
Public safety	316,156	284,305	-	-	316,156	284,305
Highways and improvements	1,593,878	1,452,660	_	-	1,593,878	1,452,660
Parks and recreation	426,309	462,589	-	-	426,309	462,589
Cemetery	96,400	119,236	-	-	96,400	199,236
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	14,747	17,545	14,747	17,545
Water	-	-	704,071	649,287	704,071	649,287
Waste water	-	-	945,738	939,410	945,738	939,410
Storm water	-	-	92,842	85,969	92,842	85,969
<b>Total expenses</b>	3,404,148	3,177,020	1,757,397	1,692,211	5,161,545	4,949,231
Change in net position	\$ 1,790,813	861,544	858,405	1,183,309	2,649,218	1,964,853

For the City as a whole, total revenues increased by \$896,679 compared to the previous year, while total expenses increased by \$292,314. The total net change of \$2,649,218 is, in private sector terms, the net income for the year which is \$684,365 more than the previous year.

Governmental activities revenues of \$5,194,961 is an increase of \$1,156,397 from the previous year. This is primarily due to increases in charges for services, grants, and sales and other taxes received during the year. Governmental activities expenses of \$3,404,148 is an increase of \$227,128 from the previous year. While parks & recreation and cemetery expenses decreased during the year, all other department expenses increased.

Business-type activities revenue of \$2,615,802 is a decrease of \$259,717 from the previous year. Service revenues increased by \$164,614 and capital grants decreased by \$495,465. Business-type activities expenses of \$1,757,397 is an increase of \$65,186 from the previous year. This is due to an overall increase in operation expenses.

## Providence City **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

June 30, 2018

#### BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

Some of the more significant changes in fund balances and fund net assets and any restrictions on those amounts is described below:

#### General Fund

The fund balance of \$2,479,485 reflects an increase of \$569,600 from the previous year. Total revenues increased by \$946,185. Taxes, License and permits, Intergovernmental, Services, Interest and miscellaneous revenues increased by \$805,009. Fines and Forfeitures decreased by a total of \$8,425.

Total expenditures, excluding transfers, decreased by \$257,162. Current expenditure changes by department were as follows: general government increased by \$130,384; public safety increased by \$31,851; streets and highways decreased by \$439,899; parks and recreation increased by \$26,270; and cemetery decreased by \$5,767. Restricted fund balance amounted to \$877,377. Unassigned fund balance is \$1,602,108.

#### Capital Project Fund

The fund balance of \$1,013,214 reflects an increase of \$169,940. Total revenues, excluding transfers, increased by \$700,001 while total expenditures increased by \$275,137.

#### Water Fund

Net operating income was \$629,262 compared to the previous year net operating income of \$643,243. The change in net position (net income) was \$780,561 compared to the previous year's net income of \$937,388. Restricted net positions amounts to \$242,893, resulting in an unrestricted net position of \$4,042,473.

#### Waste Water Fund

Net operating income was \$22,020 compared to the previous year net operating loss of \$86,474. The change in net position (net income) was \$31,058 compared to the previous year's net income of \$107,962. There was an unrestricted net position of \$3,131,103.

#### Storm Water Fund

Net operating income was \$46,785 compared to the previous year net operating income of \$44,669. The change in net position (net income) was \$46,785 compared to the previous year's net income of \$137,958. There was an unrestricted net position of \$505,829.

#### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Revenues for the current year, exclusive of transfers and fund balance appropriations, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$3,232,000. This amount was amended during the year to \$4,348,700. Actual revenues amounted to \$4,383,085 which was \$34,385 more than budgeted.

Expenditures for the current year, excluding transfers, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$3,302,000. This amount was amended during the year to \$3,757,700. Actual expenditures amounted to \$3,225,345, which was \$532,355 less than budgeted.

Net transfers out of \$700,000 were made from the general fund to the capital projects fund during the year, which was the same as the budgeted amount.

# Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2018

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

## **Providence City's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)**

		Governmental Busines Activities Activi		* 1		
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
<b>Net Capital Assets:</b>						
Land and water rights	\$ 1,377,338	1,372,838	931,882	931,882	2,309,220	2,304,720
Buildings	1,157,201	1,035,493	264,115	264,115	1,421,316	1,299,609
Improvements other than						
buildings	1,799,002	1,687,105	-	-	1,799,002	1,687,105
Machinery and equipment	1,343,617	1,095,125	585,883	585,883	1,929,500	1,681,008
Infrastructure	9,324,102	7,955,265	-	-	9,324,102	7,955,265
Water systems	-	-	7,462,264	7,462,264	7,462,264	7,462,264
Waste water system	-	-	6,521,839	6,521,839	6,521,839	6,521,839
Storm water system	-	-	224,013	224,013	224,013	224,013
Construction in progress	 154,568	532,417	54,107	12,068	208,675	544,485
Total	15,155,828	13,678,244	16,044,103	16,002,063	31,199,931	29,680,307
Less accumulated depreciation	 (7,215,551)	(6,776,226)	(7,412,622)	(7,026,803)	(14,628,174)	(13,803,029)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 7,940,277	6,902,018	8,631,480	8,975,260	16,571,757	15,877,278

The total amount of capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$16,571,757 is an increase of \$694,479 from the previous year.

Governmental activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$7,940,277 is an increase of \$1,038,258 from the previous year.

Business-type activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$8,631,480 is a decrease of \$343,779 from the previous year.

Additional information regarding capital assets may be found in the notes to financial statements.

# Providence City Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2018

### **CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)**

### **Providence City's Outstanding Debt - Revenue Bonds**

	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>Business-type activities:</b>		
2001C Water Revenue	\$ 426,000	525,000
Total business-type	\$ 426,000	525,000
<b>Total outstanding debt</b>	\$ 426,000	525,000

Additional information regarding the long-term liabilities may be found in the notes to financial statements.

### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

No significant economic changes that would affect the City are expected for the next year. Budgets have been set on essentially the same factors as the current year being reported.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Providence City's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the City Recorder, 15 South Main, Providence, Utah 84332.

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**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

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## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

	G	overnmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,599,055	7,328,213	9,927,268
Accounts receivable, net	4	1,062,211	500,916	1,563,126
Other current assets		-	75,236	75,236
Total current assets		3,661,266	7,904,365	11,565,630
1 0 MA		2,001,200	7,501,000	11,000,000
Non-current assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		929,142	242,893	1,172,035
Capital assets:		ŕ	,	, ,
Not being depreciated		1,531,906	985,989	2,517,895
Net of accumulated depreciation		6,408,371	7,645,491	14,053,862
Net pension asset		-	-	_
Total non-current assets		8,869,419	8,874,374	17,743,792
Total assets		12,530,684	16,778,739	29,309,423
		106.050	50.043	107 105
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions  Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	•	136,353 <b>12,667,038</b>	50,842	187,195 <b>29,496,618</b>
Total assets and deterred outflows of resources	<b></b>	12,007,038	16,829,580	29,490,018
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	333,534	130,405	463,938
Accrued payroll payable		55,813	· -	55,813
Accrued interest payable		-	2,059	2,059
Customer deposits		47,410	_,	47,410
Revenue bonds due within one year		-	102,000	102,000
Total current liabilities		436,756	234,464	671,220
		/		<u> </u>
Non-current liabilities:				
Compensated absences liability		72,366	25,624	97,990
Revenue bonds, long-term		-	324,000	324,000
Net pension liability		138,023	77,468	215,491
Total non-current liabilities		210,390	427,091	637,481
Total liabilities		647,146	661,555	1,308,701
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes		660,952		660,952
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes  Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		118,353	40,246	158,599
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,426,451	701,801	2,128,252
Total habilities and deferred limbws of resources		1,420,431	701,001	2,120,232
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets		7,940,277	8,205,480	16,145,757
Restricted		929,142	242,893	1,172,035
Unrestricted		2,371,168	7,679,405	10,050,573
Total net position		11,240,586	16,127,779	27,368,365
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	12,667,038	16,829,580	29,496,618
r	_	,,	- , ,	, , , , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue (To Next Page)
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$ 971,405	165,481	371,734	-	(434,190)
Public safety	316,156	88,294	4,463	_	(223,399)
Highways and public property	1,593,878	536,946	295,841	700,000	(61,090)
Parks and recreation	426,309	58,682	-	-	(367,627)
Cemetery	96,400	83,435			(12,965)
Total governmental activities	3,404,148	932,838	672,039	700,000	(1,099,271)
Business-type activities:					
Water	718,817	1,333,333	-	-	614,516
Waste Water	945,738	967,758	-	-	22,020
Storm Water	92,842	139,627			46,785
Total business-type activities	1,757,397	2,440,718			683,321
Total primary government	\$ 5,161,545	3,373,556	672,039	700,000	(415,950)

(The statement of activities continues on following page)

## **STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
CHANGES IN NET POSITION:			
Net (expense) revenue			
(from previous page)	<b>\$</b> (1,099,271)	683,321	(415,950)
General revenues:			
Property taxes	665,942	-	665,942
Sales tax	1,031,171	-	1,031,171
Other taxes	623,516	-	623,516
Unrestricted investment earnings	149,617	41,708	191,326
Impact fees	111,859	133,376	245,235
Fixed assets contributed	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	307,979		307,979
Total general revenues	2,890,084	175,084	3,065,169
Change in net position	1,790,813	858,405	2,649,218
Net position - beginning	9,449,773	15,269,373	24,719,146
Net position - ending	\$ 11,240,586	16,127,778	27,368,364

## **BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

		General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS	¢	1 627 606	061 440	2 500 055
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables:	\$	1,637,606	961,449	2,599,055
Property Taxes		677,877	_	677,877
Due from other governments		324,023	_	324,023
Other receivables		60,311	_	60,311
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		877,377	51,765	929,142
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,577,193	1,013,214	4,590,408
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	333,534		333,534
Accounts payable  Accrued payroll payable	Φ	55,813	_	55,813
Deposits payable		47,410	_	47,410
Total liabilities		436,756	-	436,756
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes		660,952		660,952
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED				
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,097,708		1,097,708
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted for:				
Roads		427,951	-	427,951
Perpetual care		292,774	-	292,774
Library		79,513	-	79,513
Impact fees		503	_	503
Parks		76,636	51,765	128,401
Assigned for:				
Capital projects		-	961,449	961,449
Unassigned		1,602,108		- 1,602,108
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		2,479,485	1,013,214	3,492,699
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED				
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES,				
AND FUND BALANCES	\$	3,577,193	1,013,214	4,590,408

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 665,942	-	665,942
Sales	1,031,171	-	1,031,171
Other taxes	623,516	-	623,516
License and permits	73,026	-	73,026
Intergovernmental revenues	672,039	700,000	1,372,039
Charges for services	767,472	-	767,472
Fines and forfeitures	92,340	-	92,340
Interest	149,601	17	149,617
Miscellaneous revenue	307,979		307,979
Total revenues	4,383,085	700,017	5,083,102
Expenditures: Current:			
General government	884,162	34,270	918,432
Public safety	316,156	<u>-</u>	316,156
Highways and public improvements	1,397,795	1,195,807	2,593,602
Parks, recreation and public property	542,044	-	542,044
Cemetery	85,188		85,188
Total expenditures	 3,225,345	1,230,077	4,455,421
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over	1 155 541	(520,000)	(27. (91
(under) expenditures	1,157,741	(530,060)	627,681
Other financing sources and (uses):			
Impact fees	111,859	_	111,859
Transfers in	-	700,000	700,000
Transfers (out)	 (700,000)		(700,000)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	 (588,141)	700,000	111,859
Net change in fund balances	569,600	169,940	739,540
Fund balances - beginning of year	 1,909,885	843,274	2,753,159
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 2,479,485	1,013,214	3,492,699

## RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Funds	\$ 3,492,699
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Capital assets, at cost Less accumulated depreciation Net capital assets	15,155,828 (7,215,551) 7,940,277
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position that applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	 136,353
Long-term liabilities, for funds other than enterprise funds are recorded in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements.	
Compensated absences	 (72,366)
Net pension liability	 (138,023)
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	 (118,353)
<b>Total Net Position of Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 11,240,586

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 739,540
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However,	
in the statement of activities, assets with a material cost are	
capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful	
lives and reported as depreciation expenses.	
Capital outlays	1,456,252
Contributed fixed assets	21,332
Depreciation expense	(439,325)
Net	1,038,258
The Statement of Activities show pension benefits, pension expenses, and non-employer	
contributions related to GASB 68 that are not shown in the fund statements.	 17,006
Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not	
add to or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not	
reported as revenues or expenditures in the governmental funds.	
Change in compensated absences	 (3,991)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,790,813

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted		Budgeted		Variance with
	Original		Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues					
Taxes	\$	1,986,000	2,133,000	2,159,034	26,034
Licenses and permits		51,500	67,600	73,026	5,426
Intergovernmental revenues		331,100	857,700	833,634	(24,066)
Charges for services		713,000	756,700	767,472	10,772
Fines and forfeitures		95,200	84,500	92,340	7,840
Interest		40,000	145,000	149,601	4,601
Miscellaneous revenue		15,200	304,200	307,979	3,779
Total revenues		3,232,000	4,348,700	4,383,085	34,385
Expenditures					
General government		897,700	983,600	884,162	99,438
Public safety		294,000	322,700	316,156	6,544
Highways and public property		1,550,000	1,703,800	1,397,795	306,005
Parks and recreation		467,800	646,500	542,044	104,456
Cemetery		92,500	101,100	85,188	15,912
Total expenditures		3,302,000	3,757,700	3,225,345	532,355
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures		(70,000)	591,000	1,157,741	566,741
Other financing sources and (uses)					
Impact fees		70,000	109,000	111,859	2,859
Transfers in (out)		-	(700,000)	(700,000)	-
Total other financing sources and (uses)		70,000	(591,000)	(588,141)	2,859
Net change in fund balances		-	-	569,600	569,600
Fund balances - beginning of year		1,909,885	1,909,885	1,909,885	
Fund balances - end of year	\$	1,909,885	1,909,885	2,479,485	569,600

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

June 30, 2018

		Water	Waste Water	Storm Water	Total Enterprise
		Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
OF RESOURCES:					
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,756,052	3,071,758	500,403	7,328,213
Accounts receivable, net		342,692	135,444	22,780	500,916
Other current assets		75,236			75,236
Total current assets		4,173,980	3,207,202	523,183	7,904,365
Non-current assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		242,893	_	_	242,893
Capital assets:		,			,
Not being depreciated		777,175	192,486	16,328	985,989
Net of accumulated depreciation		4,614,907	2,817,761	212,823	7,645,491
Net pension asset		-	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		5,634,975	3,010,247	229,152	8,874,374
Total assets		9,808,956	6,217,448	752,334	16,778,739
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions		30,429	11,675	8,738	50,842
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	9,839,385	6,229,123	761,072	16,829,580
OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued interest payable	\$	75,656 2,059	54,625 -	123	130,405 2,059
Revenue bonds, current portion		102,000	-	-	102,000
Total current liabilities		179,715	54,625	123	234,464
Non-current liabilities:					
Compensated absences		10,950	7,610	7,064	25,624
Revenue bonds, long-term		324,000	-	, _	324,000
Net pension liability		53,394	14,297	9,776	77,468
Total non-current liabilities		388,344	21,907	16,840	427,091
Total liabilities		568,059	76,532	16,963	661,555
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		19,877	11,241	9,128	40,246
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resource	S	587,936	87,774	26,091	701,801
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in capital assets		4,966,082	3,010,247	229,152	8,205,480
Restricted		242,893	5,010,247	-	242,893
Unrestricted		4,042,473	3,131,103	505,829	7,679,405
Total net position		9,251,448	6,141,350	734,981	16,127,779
The All Palifiers and the second					
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$	9,839,385	6,229,123	761,072	16,829,580

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Water	Waste Water	Storm Water	Total Enterprise
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
Operating income:		`-		
Charges for sales and service	\$ 1,313,566	961,152	139,627	2,414,345
Connection fees	19,767	6,606	<u>-</u> _	26,373
Total operating income	1,333,333	967,758	139,627	2,440,718
Operating expenses:				
Personnel services	109,019	78,542	67,120	254,681
Utilities	125,922	1,626	725	128,274
Repair and maintenance	211,897	622,875	1,811	836,583
Other supplies and expenses	11,856	6,023	7,702	25,582
Professional and technical	49,986	55,238	6,487	111,711
Depreciation expense	195,390	181,434	8,995	385,819
Total operating expense	704,071	945,738	92,842	1,742,651
Net operating income (loss)	629,262	22,020	46,785	698,067
Non-operating income (expense):				
Impact fees	133,376	-	-	133,376
Interest income	32,669	9,039	-	41,708
Interest on long-term debt	(14,747)		-	(14,747)
Total non-operating income (expense)	151,299	9,039	-	160,338
Income (loss) before contributions	780,561	31,058	46,785	858,405
Capital contributions		<u> </u>		
Change in net position	780,561	31,058	46,785	858,405
Net position - beginning	 8,470,887	6,110,291	688,195	15,269,373
Net position - ending	\$ 9,251,448	6,141,349	734,980	16,127,778

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended June 30, 2018

	Water Fund	Waste Water Fund	Storm Water Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers - service	\$ 1,165,424	950,795	136,687	2,252,906
Cash paid to suppliers	(358,589)	(713,338)	(18,725)	(1,090,652)
Cash paid to employees	(111,090)	(79,916)	(68,180)	(259,186)
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	695,745	157,542	49,781	903,068
Cash flows from capital and related				
financing activities:				
Cash received from impact fees	133,376	-	-	133,376
Cash received from capital contributions	-	-	-	-
Cash payments for capital assets	(42,040)	-	-	(42,040)
Cash payments for long-term debt principal	(99,000)	-	-	(99,000)
Cash payments for long-term debt interest	(15,225)	-	-	(15,225)
Net cash provided (used) in capital				_
and related financing activities	(22,889)		<u> </u>	(22,889)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash received from interest earned	32,669	9,039	_	41,708
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	32,669	9,039	-	41,708
Net increase (decrease) in cash	705,525	166,581	49,781	921,888
Cash balance, beginning	3,293,420	2,905,177	450,621	6,649,218
Cash balance, ending	\$ 3,998,946	3,071,758	500,403	7,571,106
Cash reported on the statement of net position:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,756,052	3,071,758	500,403	7,328,213
Non-current restricted cash	242,893	-	-	242,893
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,998,945	3,071,758	500,403	7,571,106
•				, , ,

## **STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)**

For the year ended June 30, 2018

## Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities:

	Water Fund	Waste Water Fund	Storm Water Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Net operating income (expense)	\$ 629,262	22,020	46,785	698,067
Adjustments to reconcile operating income or (loss) to net cash provided (used) in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	195,390	181,434	8,995	385,819
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(167,909)	(16,963)	(2,940)	(187,812)
(Increase) decrease in non-current assets	5	1	1	7
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows	(1,490)	(1,081)	(931)	(3,502)
Increase (decrease) in payables	30,608	(35,163)	(8,541)	(13,096)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	82	190	288	560
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	 9,796	7,104	6,124	23,024
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 695,745	157,542	49,781	903,068

June 30, 2018

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1-A. Reporting entity

Providence City (the City), a municipal corporation located in Cache County, Utah, operates under a Mayor-Council form of government. The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units (if any), entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the City.

The City has no component units and is not a component unit of another entity.

#### 1-B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, consisting of the statement of net position and the statement of activities report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of net position reports the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the City and its discretely presented component units at year-end.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Indirect expenses are not allocated. All expenses are included in the applicable function. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privilege provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

### Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, if any, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statement.

June 30, 2018

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

The financial statements of the City are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, generally including the reclassification of internal activity (between or within funds). However, internal eliminations do not include utility services provided to City departments or payments to the general fund by other funds for providing administrative and billing services for such funds. Reimbursements are reported as reductions to expenses. Proprietary and any fiduciary fund financial statements are also reported using this same focus and basis of accounting although internal activity is not eliminated in these statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property tax revenues are recognized in the year for which they are levied while grants are recognized when the grantor eligibility requirements are met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City 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.

Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental revenues, 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. Only the portion of special assessments, if any, receivable within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating income and expense reported in proprietary fund financial statements include those revenues and expenses related to the primary, continuing operations of the fund. Principal operating revenues for proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales or services. Principal operating expenses are the costs of providing goods or services, including administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. Other revenues and expenses are classified as non-operating in the financial statements.

## Policy regarding use of restricted resources

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed. Restricted assets and liabilities payable from restricted assets current in nature are reported with current assets and current liabilities. *Restricted assets, non-current* reports assets restricted for acquisition or construction of non-current assets, or are restricted for liquidation of long-term debt.

June 30, 2018

### 1-D. Fund types and major funds

Governmental funds

### The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for the acquisition or construction of the capital facilities of the City (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

#### Proprietary funds

## The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water fund is used to account for the activities of the culinary water distribution system.

The waste water fund is used to account for the operations of the sewer system.

The storm water fund is used to account for the operations of the City's storm water system.

#### 1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

#### 1-E-1. Deposit and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with bank 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 investment in fund 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 bond on quoted market prices.

#### 1-E-2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

### 1-E-3. Receivables and Payables

Accounts receivable other than property taxes and intergovernmental receivables are from customers primarily for utility services. Property tax and intergovernmental receivables are considered collectible. Customer accounts are reported net of allowance for uncollectable accounts. Due to the nature of the accounts receivable, management does not consider an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable necessary or material. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectable accounts receivable is presented.

During the course of operations, there may be transactions that occur between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at year-end. These are reported as either due to or due from other funds.

Property taxes are assessed and collected for the City by Cache County and remitted to the City shortly after collection. Property taxes become a lien on January 1 and are levied on the first Monday in August. Taxes are due and payable on November 1, and are delinquent after November 30. All dates are in the year of levy.

June 30, 2018

## 1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

### 1-E-4. Restricted Assets

In accordance with certain revenue bond covenants, resources may be required to be set aside for the repayment of such bonds, and, on occasion, for the repair and maintenance of the assets acquired with the bond proceeds. These resources are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because of their limited use. Most capital grant agreements mandate that grant proceeds be spent only on capital assets. Unspent resources of this nature are also classified as restricted. The limited use resources described above involve a reported restriction of both cash and net assets.

Unspent proceeds of bonds issued to finance capital assets are also reported as restricted cash.

#### 1-E-5. Inventories and Prepaid items

Other inventories, which mainly consist of immaterial amounts of expendable supplies for consumption, are not reported. Such supplies are acquired as needed. Proprietary fund inventories, where material, are stated at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in, first-out basis.

Prepaid items record payments to vendors that benefit future reporting and are reported on the consumption basis. Both inventories and prepayments are similarly reported in government-wide and fund financial statements.

### 1-E-6. Capital Assets

Capital assets includes property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual significant cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Infrastructure is depreciated.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of an asset or materially extend the assets' life is not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. 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.

Upon retirement or disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts. Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

June 30, 2018

## 1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

#### 1-E-6. Capital Assets (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units if any, is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	20-30
Improvements	20
Water system	40-50
Sewer system	40-50
Infrastructure	15
Vehicles and equipment	5-10

#### 1-E-7. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund statement of net assets. Bond discounts or premiums, and the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of refunded debt are deferred and amortized over the terms of the respective bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

The governmental fund financial statements recognize the proceeds of debt and premiums as other financing sources of the current period.

#### 1-E-8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes include 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 reports deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions as required by GASB 68.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes include 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 then. The City has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. The governmental funds report deferred revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period for which they are levied. The City also reports deferred inflows related to pensions as required by GASB 68.

June 30, 2018

## 1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

#### 1-E-9. 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.

### 1-E-10. Net position flow assumption

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

#### 1-E-11. Fund balance flow assumptions

Sometimes the City 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 reports 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 City's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using and 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.

### 1-E-12. 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 City 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 formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

June 30, 2018

# 1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

#### 1-E-12. Fund balance policies (continued)

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 has by resolution authorized the City Council to assign fund balance. 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.

Unassigned fund balance is a residual classification of the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund.

#### 1-F. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

### NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 2-A. Budgetary data

In accordance with State Law, annual budgets are reported and adopted by the City Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. Prior to June 22, an advertised public hearing is conducted to receive taxpayer input. The operating budgets include proposed revenues and expenditures. Control of budget appropriations is exercised under State Law at the department level. Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets and are adopted following a public hearing before the end of the fiscal year. During the current fiscal year budget amendments were made to prevent budget overruns and to increase revenue estimates and appropriations for unanticipated revenues and expenditures. The governmental fund type budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for the proprietary funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Utah State law prohibits the appropriation of unassigned General Fund balance to an amount less than 5% of the General Fund revenues. The 5% reserve that cannot be budgeted is used to provide working capital until tax revenue is received to meet emergency expenditures, and to cover unanticipated deficits. Any unassigned General Fund balance greater that 25% of the current year's revenues must be appropriated within the following years.

Once adopted, the budget may be amended by the City Council without hearing provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance. A public hearing must be held if the budgeted expenditures will exceed budgeted revenues and any fund balance which is available for budgeting. With the consent of the Mayor, department heads may reallocate unexpended appropriated balances from one expenditure account to another within that department during the budget year. Budgets for the General Fund are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting Encumbrances are not used.

#### 2-B. Deficit fund net assets

None of the City's funds have deficit balances.

June 30, 2018

#### **NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES**

#### 3-A. Deposits and investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2018 consist of the following:

	Fair Value		
Demand deposits - checking	\$	3,300,226	
Deposits - PTIF		7,799,077	
Total cash	\$1	1,099,303	

Cash and investments listed above are classified in the accompanying government-wide statement of net position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (current)	\$	9,927,268
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (non-current)		1,172,035
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$1	1,099,303

Cash equivalents and investments are carried at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72.

The Utah Money Management Act (UMMA) establishes specific requirements regarding deposits of public funds by public treasurers. UMMA requires that City funds be deposited with a qualified depository which includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements specified in UMMA Section 51, Chapter 7. UMMA provides the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified depository may hold in order to minimize risk of loss and also defines capital requirements which an Institution must maintain to be eligible to accept public funds. UMMA lists the criteria for investments and specifies the assets which are eligible to be invested in, and for some investments, the amount of time to maturity.

UMMA enables the State Treasurer to operate the Public Treasurer's Investment Pool (PTIF). PTIF is managed by the Utah State Treasurer's investment staff and comes under the regulatory authority of the Utah Money Management Council. This council is comprised of a select group of financial professionals from units of local and state government and financial institutions doing business in the state. PTIF operations and portfolio composition is monitored at least semi-annually by the Utah Money Management Council. PTIF is unrated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Deposits in PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. Participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by PTIF. The fair value of the investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares. The City maintains monies not immediately needed for expenditure in PTIF accounts.

June 30, 2018

#### 3-A. Deposits and investments (continued)

#### Fair value of investments

The City measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows: Level 1--Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets; Level 2--Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and, Level 3--Unobservable inputs. At June 30, 2018, the City had \$7,799,077 invested in the PTIF, which uses a Level 2 fair value measurement.

#### Deposit and investment risk

The City maintains no investment policy containing any specific provisions intended to limit the City's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk other than that imposed by UMMA. The City's compliance with the provisions of UMMA addresses each of these risks.

#### **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All deposits and investments of the City are available immediately.

#### Credit risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits. At June 30, 2018, \$2,877,679 of the City's bank balances of \$3,473,311 was uninsured an uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. This risk is addressed through the policy of investing excess monies only in PTIF.

#### Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. PTIF falls under the constraints of UMMA in limiting concentrations of investments.

#### 3-B. Receivables

The allowance policy is described in Note 1-E-3. Receivables as of year-end for the City's funds are shown below:

	General		Waste	Storm	
	Fund	Water	Water	Water	Total
Property tax	\$ 677,877	-	-	-	677,877
Intergovernmental	324,023	-	-	-	324,023
Customers, current	60,311	342,692	135,444	22,780	561,226
Total receivables	\$ 1,062,211	342,692	135,444	22,780	1,563,126

June 30, 2018

### 3-C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for governmental activities was as follows:

Governmental activities  Capital assets, not being depreciated:  Land rights  \$ 1,372,	1,202,276		1,377,338
	1,202,276		, ,
Land rights \$ 1372	1,202,276		, ,
Land lights \$\psi\$ 1,572,0		1,580,125	15150
Construction in progress 532,4	55 1 206 776		154,568
Total capital assets, not being depreciated 1,905,2	1,200,770	1,580,125	1,531,906
Capital assets, being depreciated:			
Buildings 1,035,4	193 121,708	-	1,157,201
Improvements other than buildings 1,687,	05 111,897	-	1,799,002
Machinery and equipment 1,095,	25 248,491	-	1,343,617
Infrastructure 7,955,2	1,368,837		9,324,102
Total capital assets, being depreciated 11,772,9	1,850,933	-	13,623,922
Less accumulated depreciation for:			
Buildings 686,	45 33,773	_	720,519
Improvements other than buildings 919,3	84,366	_	1,004,249
Machinery and equipment 904,2	61,016	-	965,299
Infrastructure 4,265,	315 260,170		4,525,485
Total accumulated depreciation 6,776,2	26 439,325	-	7,215,551
Total capital assets being depreciated, net 4,996,7	63 1,411,608		6,408,371
Governmental activities capital assets, net \$\\ \\$ 6,902,0	18 2,618,384	1,580,125	7,940,277

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

#### Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 100,238
Highways and public property	277,830
Parks, and recreation	50,044
Cemetery	 11,213
Total	\$ 439,325

June 30, 2018

### **3-C.** Capital assets (continued)

Capital asset activity for the business-type activities was as follows:

	Beg	ginning			Ending
Business-type activities	Ba	lance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and water shares	\$	931,882	-	-	931,882
Construction in progress		12,068	42,040		54,107
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		943,949	42,040	-	985,989
Conital assets being depreciated.					
Capital assets, being depreciated:	_	7 462 264			7.460.064
Water system		7,462,264	-	-	7,462,264
Waste water system	(	5,521,839	-	-	6,521,839
Storm water system		224,013	-	-	224,013
Buildings		264,115	-	-	264,115
Machinery and equipment		585,883			585,883
Total capital assets, being depreciated	15,	058,114	-	-	15,058,114
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Water system	2	2,782,759	184,361	-	2,967,120
Waste water system	3	3,593,767	171,767	-	3,765,534
Storm water system		8,253	5,600	-	13,853
Buildings		126,324	7,603	-	133,928
Machinery and equipment		515,700	16,487		532,187
Total accumulated depreciation	7,	026,803	385,819		7,412,622
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	8,	031,310	(385,819)		7,645,491
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,	975,260	(343,779)		8,631,480

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government business-type activities was follows:

### Business-type activities:

Waste water Storm water	181,434 8.995
Total	\$ 385,819

June 30, 2018

### 3-D. Long-term debt

Long-term debt activity for the business-type activities was as follows:

								Due
	Original	%	В	Seginning			Ending	Within
	Principal	Rate		Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
2001C Water Reven	ue							
Matures 5/1/2022	\$ 979,000	2.09	\$	525,000	-	99,000	426,000	102,000
Total business-type a	ctivity							
long-term liabilities	S		\$	525,000		99,000	426,000	102,000

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

	Principal		Interest	Total
2019	\$	102,000	12,354	114,354
2020		105,000	9,396	114,396
2021		108,000	6,351	114,351
2022		111,000	3,219	114,219
2023		-		-
Total	\$	426,000	31,320	457,320

### 3-E. Restricted net position

The amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet are comprised of the following:

General fund:		
Road	\$	427,951
Perpetual Care		292,774
Library donations		79,513
Street impact fees		503
Park impact fees		76,636
Total General Fund	\$	877,377
Capital projects fund:		
Road	\$	-
Park impact fees		51,765
Total capital projects Fund	\$	51,765
Enterprise funds		
Water - sinking/reserve	\$	114,612
Water - impact fees		128,281
Total eneterprise Fund	\$	242,893
Total restricted net position	\$ 1	,172,035

June 30, 2018

#### 3-F. Interfund transfers

#### **Interfund transfers:**

	Tra	ansters In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$	-	700,000
Capital Projects Fund		700,000	
Total	\$	700,000	700,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund, that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) move unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in the other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

### **NOTE 4 - OTHER INFORMATION**

#### 4-A. 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; and natural disasters. The City maintains commercial insurance for all major programs. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the prior year.

#### 4-B. Rounding convention

A rounding convention to the nearest whole dollar has been applied throughout this report, therefore the precision displayed in any monetary amount is plus or minus \$1. These financial statements are computer generated and the rounding convention is applied to each amount displayed in a column, whether detail item or total. As a result, without the overhead cost of manually balancing each column, the sum of displayed amounts in a column may not equal the total displayed. The maximum difference between any displayed number or total and its actual value will not be more than \$1.

#### 4-C. Pension Plans

#### **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:

#### **Defined Benefit Plans**

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

June 30, 2018

#### 4-C. Pension Plans (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 Utah State Retirement 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.

### **Benefits provided:**

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

System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percentageper 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%
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 Years	35 years any age 20 years any age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%

<sup>\*</sup> with actuarial reductions

<sup>\*\*</sup> All past-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.

June 30, 2018

#### **4-C. Pension Plans (continued)**

**Contributions:** As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the Utah State Retirement Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2018 are as follows:

		Employer	Employer
	Employee	Contribution	Rate for
Utah Retirement Systems	Paid	Rate	401(k) Plan
Contributory System			
111 - Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	15.11	1.58
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Government Div - Tier 1	N/A	18.47	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 Local Government	N/A	6.69	10.00

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

	En	ployer	Employee
System	Cont	ributions	Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$	78,802	N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System		25,716	<u> </u>
<b>Total Contributions</b>	\$	104,518	-

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.

At June 30, 2018, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$215,491.

					Proportionate				
	Net Pension		Net Pension		Proportionate	Share	Change		
	As	Asset		Liability	Share	12/31/2016	(Decrease)		
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	214,130	0.0488737%	0.0499826%	(0.0011089%)		
Tier 2 Public Employees System				1,361	0.0154365%	0.0142109%	(0.0012256%)		
Total	\$	-	\$	215,491	•				

June 30, 2018

#### 4-C. Pension Plans (continued)

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2017 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, we recognize pension expense of \$82,362.

At June 30, 2018, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deterred Outflows Deterred Inflows				
	ofl	Resources	of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	4,827	\$	14,379	
Changes in assumptions		78,747		5,141	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		46,528		123,033	
Changes in proportion and difference between					
contributions		1,599		16,047	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		55,496			
Total	\$	187,197	\$	158,600	

\$55,496 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2016.

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

	Net Deferred
	Outflows (Inflows)
Year Ended December 31,	of Resources
2018	\$ 4,357
2019	11,165
2020	(16,934)
2021	(26,731)
2022	(293)
Thereafter	1,537

June 30, 2018

#### **4-C. Pension Plans (continued)**

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 Percent

Salary increases 3.25 - 9.75 percent, average, including inflation Investment rate of return 6.95 percent, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2017, valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ending December 31, 2016.

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

	Expecte	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis								
		Real Return	Long Term expected							
	Target Asset	Arithmetic	portfolio real							
Assets class	Allocation	Basis	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%	0.89%							
Absolute return	16%	2.85%	0.46%							
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0.00%	0.00%							
Totals	100.00%		4.75%							
	Inflation		2.50%							
	Expected arithmetic nominal re	turn	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.

June 30, 2018

#### **4-C. Pension Plans (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 was reduced to 6.95 percent from 7.20 percent from the prior measurement period.

# 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		Dis	scount Rate	19	6 Increase
System		(5.95%)		(6.95%)	(7.95%)	
Noncontributory System	\$	579,109	\$	214,130	\$	89,331
Tier 2 Public Employees System		16,025		1,361		9,947
Total	\$	595,134	\$	215,491	\$	99,278

#### Pension plan fiduciary net position:

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

#### **Defined Contribution Savings Plan:**

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

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

June 30, 2018

### **4-C. Pension Plans (continued)**

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

	 2018	2017	2016
401(k) Plan			
<b>Employer Contributions</b>	\$ 2,705	2,846	868
Employee Contributions	16,028	13,582	8,553
457(b) Plan Employer Contributions Employee Contributions	- 3,110	- 2,785	2,710
Roth IRA Plan			
<b>Employer Contributions</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	1,000	725	890

### 4-D. Insurance and bond coverage

Providence City has insurance and bonding policies with effective limits as follows:

				Expiration
Description	Issuer	Policy #	Limits	Date
Insurance:				
Comprehensive general liability	Utah Local	13080-GL2011	\$ 5,000,000	7/1/2019
(includes vehicle)	Governments			
	Trust (ULGT)			
Buildings	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	7,292,500	7/1/2019
Contents	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	1,141,700	7/1/2019
Equiment	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	338,048	7/1/2019
Automobile	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	26 Vehicles	7/1/2019
Bonds:				
City Treasurer/Recorder	CAN Surety	70011063	600,000	9/15/2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

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# Providence City **Notes to Required Supplementary Information**

June 30, 2018

#### **Budgetary Comparison Schedules**

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presented in this section of the report is for the City's General Fund.

#### **Budgeting and Budgetary Control**

The budget for the General Fund is legally required and is prepared and adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Original budgets represent the revenue estimates and spending authority authorized by the City Council prior to the beginning of the year. Final budgets represent the original budget amounts plus any amendments made to the budget during the year by the Council through formal resolution. Final budgets do not include unexpended balances from the prior year because such balances automatically lapse to unreserved fund balance at the end of each year.

#### **Current Year Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations**

For the year ended June 30, 2018, spending was under appropriations.

#### **Changes in Assumptions Related to Pensions**

As a result of an experience study conducted as of December, 31, 2016, the Board adopted recommended changes to several economic and demographic assumptions that are used in the actuarial valuation. The assumption changes that had the largest impact on the Total Pension Liability (and actuarial accrued liability) include a decrease in the investment return assumption from 7.20% to 6.95%, a reduction in the price inflation assumption from 2.60% to 2.50% (which also resulted in a corresponding decrease in the cost-of-living-adjustment assumption for the funds with a 4.00% annual COLA max), and the adoption of an updated retiree mortality table that is developed using URS's actual retiree mortality experience. There were changes to several other demographic assumptions, but those changes had a minimal impact on the Total Pension Liability (and actuarial accrued liability).

## Providence City

### SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

June 30, 2018

Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	As of December 31,							
	2017		2016		2015			2014
Noncontributory Retirement System				_		_		_
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.0	0488373%		0.0499826%		0.0534176%		0.0548075%
Proportionate share of the net pension								
liability (asset)	\$	214,130	\$	320,949	\$	302,263	\$	237,987
Covered employee payroll	\$	399,515	\$	420,266	\$	464,761	\$	475,623
Proportionate share of the net pension								
liability (asset) as a percentage of its								
covered-employee payroll		53.60%		76.37%		65.04%		50.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage								
of the total pension liability (asset)		91.90%		87.30%		87.80%		90.20%
Tier 2 Public Employees Retirement System								
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.0	0154365%		0.0142109%		0.0047790%		0.0038005%
Proportionate share of the net pension								
liability (asset)	\$	1,361	\$	1,585	\$	(10)	\$	(115)
Covered employee payroll	\$	151,188	\$	116,541	\$	30,880	\$	18,705
Proportionate share of the net pension								
liability (asset) as a percentage of its								
covered-employee payroll		0.90%		1.36%		-0.03%		-60.00%
1 7 1 7								
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage								
of the total pension liability (asset)		97.40%		95.10%		100.20%		103.50%
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								

<sup>\*</sup> In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is only for the the last four years.

### Providence City

### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2018 Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	As of									
	fiscal			Co	ntributions in					Contributions
	year			re	lation to the					as a percentage
	ended		Actuarial	c	ontractually	C	Contribution	(	Covered	of covered
	June	Ι	Determined		required	(	deficiency	e	mployee	employee
	30,	C	ontributions	C	contribution		(excess)		payroll	payroll
Noncontributory System	2014	\$	86,533	\$	86,533	\$	-	\$	500,623	17.29%
	2015		86,054		86,054		-		465,913	18.47%
	2016		81,347		81,347		-		440,428	18.47%
	2017		76,719		76,719		-		415,369	18.47%
	2018		78,802		78,802		-		426,651	18.47%
<b>Tier 2 Public Employees</b>	2014	\$	809	\$	809	\$	-	\$	5,785	13.99%
Riterment System**	2015		3,869		3,869		-		25,900	14.94%
	2016		7,339		7,339		-		49,223	14.91%
	2017		23,882		23,882		-		160,172	14.91%
	2018		25,716		25,716		-		169,686	15.15%

<sup>\*</sup> Paragraph 81.b of GASB 68 requires employers to disclose a 10-year history of contributions in RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively. The schedule above is only for the past 5 years.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative issues.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

**OTHER REPORTS** 

# **Ulrich & Associates, PC**

Certified Public Accountants

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL

# 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 Providence City Providence, UT

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 the City of Providence as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Providence's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2019.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or 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. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### Purpose of this Report

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

Ogden, Utah

February 11, 2019

Minh & Associates, P.C.

# **Ulrich & Associates, PC**

## Certified Public Accountants

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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
Providence City
Providence, UT

### **Report on Compliance**

We have audited Providence City's compliance with the general 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 Providence City for the year ended June 30, 2018.

General state compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2018 in the following areas:

**Budgetary Compliance** 

Fund Balance

Justice Courts

**Utah Retirement Systems** 

**Restricted Taxes** 

Open and Public Meetings Act

Treasurer's Bond

Cash Management

Enterprise Fund Transfers, Reimbursements, Loans and Services

Impact Fees

#### 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 Providence 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 compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Providence City occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Providence City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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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 Providence City's compliance.

#### Opinion on General State Compliance Requirements

In our opinion, Providence City complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Providence City for the year ended June 30, 2018.

#### Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings. Our opinion on compliance is not modified with respect to these matters.

Providence City's response to the noncompliance findings indentified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. Providence City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Providence 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 Providence City's internal control over compliance with the compliance requirements that could have a direct and material effect on Providence City to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance with general 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 Providence 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 general 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 general 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 general 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.

### Purpose of Report

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.

Ogden, Utah

February 11, 2019

Mich & Associates, P.C.

### City of Providence

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

State Legal Compliance June 30, 2018

#### Statement of Condition - 2018-1

Unrestricted fund balance in the General Fund exceeds 25% of the total current year revenues, which is in violation of Utah Code 10-5-116(2).

### Criteria

State Law requires that general fund balance does not exceed 25% for cities or 75% for towns of the total revenue of the general fund for the fiscal year under audit under Utah Code 10-6-115(2).

#### Cause

Because the City has not begun to use the excess fund balance for designated projects, the general fund is over legal requirements.

#### Effect

The City is not in compliance with fund balance requirements.

#### Recommendation

We recommend that the City review the unreserved fund balance and plan the coming years expenditures accordingly.

#### Response

We concur with the recommendation and plans on utilizing the funds to aid in various projects throughout the City.