ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 30, 2017

	Beginning
	on page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	13
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental	
Funds to the Statement of Net Position	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,	
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Activities	21
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund	
Net Position - Proprietary Funds	23
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	24
Notes to Financial Statements	26
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	47
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	49
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	50
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	51
Schedule of Contributions	52
OTHER COMMUNICATIONS	
Report on Internal control over Financial Reporting and on	
Compliance and Other Matters based on an Audit of	
Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with	
Government Auditing Standards	53
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and Report	
on Internal Control over Compliance as Required by	
the State Compliance Audit Guide	55
Findings and Recommendations	58

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, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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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, 2017, 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.

Ulrich + Associates, P.C.

Ogden, Utah March 3, 2018 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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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, 2017

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- *Total net position for the City as a whole increased by \$2,044,853
- *Total unrestricted net position for the City as a whole increased by \$491,508
- *Total net position for governmental activities increased by \$861,544
- *Total net position for business-type activities increased by \$1,183,308

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements of City of Duchesne. 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.

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.

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	\$	2,614,937	4,534,406	6,920,728	6,339,376	9,535,665	10,873,782
Non-current assets		7,836,692	5,122,727	9,092,097	8,610,343	16,928,789	13,733,070
Deferred outflows of resources		124,611	104,775	47,340	40,939	171,951	145,714
Total assets and deferred	_						
outflows	\$	10,576,240	9,761,908	16,060,165	14,990,658	26,636,404	24,752,566
I 1.14 1.1.	¢.			<i>525</i> ,000	(21,000	525 000	(21,000
Long-term debt outstanding	\$	512 502	1 1 40 5 45	525,000	621,000	525,000	621,000
Other liabilities		513,503	1,148,745	248,569	271,609	762,072	1,420,354
Deferred inflows of resources		612,964	24,934	17,222	11,983	630,186	36,917
Total liabilities and							
deferred inflows		1,126,467	1,173,679	790,791	904,592	1,917,258	2,078,271
37 / 1/1							
Net position:							
Net investment in							
capital assets		6,902,018	5,122,727	8,450,260	7,989,343	15,352,278	13,112,070
Restricted		934,673	1,615,677	116,830	122,690	1,051,503	1,738,367
Unrestricted		1,613,081	1,849,825	6,702,284	5,974,032	8,315,365	7,823,857
Total net position	\$	9,449,773	8,588,229	15,269,373	14,086,065	24,719,146	22,674,294

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 \$24,719,146, an increase of \$2,044,853 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 \$8,315,365, which represents an increase of \$491,508 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.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

Providence City's Change in Net Position

	Govern Activ		Business-type Activities			
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 893,338	841,108	2,276,104	2,003,881	3,169,443	2,844,989
Operating grants	323,573	261,559	-	-	323,573	261,559
Capital grants	-	-	495,465	113,863	495,465	113,863
General revenues:						
Property taxes	619,453	607,155	_	-	619,453	607,155
Sales tax	973,274	918,746	-	-	973,274	918,746
Other taxes	471,008	465,325	-	-	471,008	465,325
Other revenues	757,918	362,624	103,950	77,276	861,868	439,900
Total revenues	4,038,565	3,456,517	2,875,519	2,195,020	6,914,084	5,651,537
Expenses:						
General government	858,230	848,996	-	-	858,230	848,996
Public safety	284,305	284,582	_	_	284,305	284,582
Highways and improvements	1,452,660	1,202,736	-	-	1,452,660	1,202,736
Parks and recreation	462,589	355,054	-	-	462,589	355,054
Cemetery	119,236	77,062	-	-	119,236	77,062
Interest on long-term debt	-	_	17,545	20,256	17,545	20,256
Water	-	-	649,287	639,668	649,287	639,668
Waste water	-	-	939,410	778,076	939,410	778,076
Storm water	-	-	85,969	66,865	85,969	66,865
Total expenses	3,177,020	2,768,430	1,692,211	1,504,865	4,869,231	4,273,295
Change in net position	\$ 861,544	688,087	1,183,309	690,155	2,044,853	1,378,242

For the City as a whole, total revenues increased by \$1,262,547 compared to the previous year, while total expenses increased by \$595,936. The total net change of \$2,044,853 is, in private sector terms, the net income for the year which is \$666,611 more than the previous year.

Governmental activities revenues of \$4,038,565 is an increase of \$582,048 from the previous year. This is primarily due to increases in charges for services, grants, and sales tax received during the year. Governmental activities expenses of \$3,177,020 is an increase of \$408,590 from the previous year. While public safety expenses decreased slightly during the year, all other department expenses increased.

Business-type activities revenue of \$2,875,519 is an increase of \$680,499 from the previous year. Service revenues increased by \$272,223 and capital grants increased by \$381,602. Business-type activities expenses of \$1,692,211 is an increase of \$187,346 from the previous year. This is due to an overall increase in operation expenses.

June 30, 2017

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 \$1,909,885 reflects a decrease of \$665,341 from the previous year. Total revenues increased by \$226,319. Taxes, Intergovernmental, and miscellaneous revenues increased by \$139,376. All other revenues increased by a total of \$86,943.

Total expenditures, excluding transfers, increased by \$943,567. Current expenditure changes by department were as follows: general government increased by \$8,379; public safety decreased by \$277; streets and highways increased by \$788,261; parks and receation increased by \$206,870; and cemetery increased by \$25,106. Restricted fund balance amounted to \$882,908. Unassigned fund balance is \$1,026,976.

Capital Project Fund

The fund balance of \$843,274 reflects a decrease of \$243,933. Total revenues, excluding transfers, neither increased, nor decreased. While total expenditures increased by \$797,880.

Water Fund

Net operating income was \$643,243 compared to the previous year net operating income of \$392,038. The change in net position (net income) was \$937,388 compared to the previous year's net income of \$519,851. Restricted net positions amounts to \$116,830, resulting in an unrestricted net position of \$3,333,624.

Waste Water Fund

Net operating loss was \$86,474 compared to the previous year net operating income of \$64,416. The change in net position (net income) was \$107,962 compared to the previous year's net income of \$104,674. There was an unrestricted net position of \$2,918,611

Storm Water Fund

Net operating income was \$44,669 compared to the previous year net operating income of \$62,821. The change in net position (net income) was \$137,958 compared to the previous year's net income of \$65,631. There was an unrestricted net position of \$450,048

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Revenues for the current year, exclusive of transfers and fund balance appropriations, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$3,235,700. This amount was amended during the year to \$4,953,000. Actual revenues amounted to \$3,436,900 which was -\$1,516,100 less than budgeted.

Expenditures for the current year, excluding transfers, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$3,296,700. This amount was amended during the year to \$4,246,500. Actual expenditures amounted to \$3,482,507, which was \$763,993 less than budgeted.

Net transfers out of \$710,991 were made from the general fund to the capital projects fund during the year, which was \$84,009 less than the budgeted amount.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Providence City's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	Governm Activit		Busines Activ	• 1		
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
Net Capital Assets:					_	
Land and water rights	\$ 1,372,838	1,372,838	931,882	931,882	2,304,720	2,304,720
Buildings	1,035,493	815,133	264,115	224,095	1,299,609	1,039,228
Improvements other than						
buildings	1,687,105	1,459,801	-	-	1,687,105	1,459,801
Machinery and equipment	1,095,125	942,509	585,883	574,436	1,681,008	1,516,945
Infrastructure	7,955,265	6,806,716	-	-	7,955,265	6,806,716
Water systems	-	-	7,462,264	6,860,932	7,462,264	6,860,932
Waste water system	-	-	6,521,839	6,333,045	6,521,839	6,333,045
Storm water system	-	-	224,013	64,384	224,013	64,384
Construction in progress	532,417	167,295	12,068	294,180	544,485	461,475
Total	13,678,244	11,564,292	16,002,063	15,282,955	29,680,307	26,847,247
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,776,226)	(6,441,566)	(7,026,803)	(6,672,612)	(13,803,029)	(13,114,178)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 6,902,018	5,122,727	8,975,260	8,610,343	15,877,278	13,733,069

The total amount of capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$15,877,278 is an increase of \$2,144,209 from the previous year.

Governmental activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$6,902,018 is an increase of \$1,779,292 from the previous year.

Business-type activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$8,975,260 is an increase of \$364,917 from the previous year.

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

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (continued)

Providence City's Outstanding Debt - Revenue Bonds

	Curr Yea	
Business-type activities:		
2001C Water Revenue	\$ 52	5,000 621,000
Total business-type	\$ 52	5,000 621,000
Total outstanding debt	\$ 52	5,000 621,000

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, 2017

	G	overnmental	Business-type	
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,642,937	6,532,388	8,175,325
Accounts receivable, net	Ψ	972,000	388,340	1,360,340
Total current assets		2,614,937	6,920,728	9,535,665
10001001100000		2,01.,507	0,920,720	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Non-current assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		934,673	116,830	1,051,503
Capital assets:		Ź	,	, ,
Not being depreciated		1,905,255	943,949	2,849,204
Net of accumulated depreciation		4,996,763	8,031,310	13,028,074
Net pension asset		-	7	7
Total non-current assets		7,836,692	9,092,097	16,928,789
Total assets		10,451,628	16,012,825	26,464,453
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions		124,611	47,340	171,951
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	10,576,240	16,060,165	26,636,404
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	150,382	118,906	269,288
Accrued payroll payable		37,658	=	37,658
Accrued interest payable		-	2,538	2,538
Customer deposits		36,615	-	36,615
Revenue bonds due within one year			99,000	99,000
Total current liabilities		224,655	220,444	445,099
Non-current liabilities:		60.275	25.064	02.420
Compensated absences liability		68,375	25,064	93,439
Revenue bonds, long-term		-	426,000	426,000
Net pension liability		220,472	102,062	322,534
Total non-current liabilities Total liabilities		288,848	553,125	841,973
Total habilities		513,503	773,569	1,287,072
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes		571,796		571,796
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		41,168	17,222	58,390
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,126,467	790,791	1,917,258
Total habilities and deferred inflows of resources		1,120,407	770,771	1,717,230
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets		6,902,018	8,450,260	15,352,278
Restricted		934,673	116,830	1,051,503
Unrestricted		1,613,081	6,702,284	8,315,365
Total net position	_	9,449,773	15,269,373	24,719,146
r			-, -,	, ,
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources				
and net position	\$	10,576,240	16,060,165	26,636,404
•	_			

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

EUNCTIONS (BDOCD AMS)	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue (To Next Page)
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:					
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$ 858,230	161,867	7,633	-	(688,730)
Public safety	284,305	86,818	4,481	-	(193,006)
Highways and public property	1,452,660	521,679	311,460	-	(619,521)
Parks and recreation	462,589	58,704	-	-	(403,885)
Cemetery	119,236	64,270			(54,966)
Total governmental activities	3,177,020	893,338	323,573		(1,960,109)
Business-type activities:					
Water	666,832	1,292,530	-	213,382	839,080
Waste Water	939,410	852,936	-	188,794	102,320
Storm Water	85,969	130,638		93,289	137,958
Total business-type activities	1,692,211	2,276,104		495,465	1,079,358
Total primary government	\$ 4,869,231	3,169,443	323,573	495,465	(880,750)

(The statement of activities continues on following page)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
CHANGES IN NET POSITION:			
Net (expense) revenue			
(from previous page)	\$ (1,960,109)	1,079,358	(880,750)
General revenues:			
Property taxes	619,453	-	619,453
Sales tax	973,274	-	973,274
Other taxes	471,008	-	471,008
Unrestricted investment earnings	90,287	26,842	117,129
Impact fees	91,256	77,108	168,364
Fixed assets contributed	510,392	-	510,392
Miscellaneous	65,982		65,982
Total general revenues	2,821,653	103,950	2,925,603
Change in net position	861,544	1,183,309	2,044,853
Net position - beginning	8,588,229	14,086,065	22,674,293
Net position - ending	\$ 9,449,773	15,269,373	24,719,146

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2017

		General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	851,287	791,649	1,642,937
Receivables:	Ψ	031,207	771,047	1,042,737
Property Taxes		584,283	-	584,283
Due from other governments		334,958	-	334,958
Other receivables		52,759	-	52,759
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		882,908	51,765	934,673
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	2,706,196	843,414	3,549,610
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Liabilities:	Ф	150 242	140	150 202
Accounts payable	\$	150,242	140	150,382
Accrued payroll payable Deposits payable		37,658 36,615	-	37,658 36,615
Total liabilities		224,515	140	224,655
Total haomities		224,313	140	224,033
Deferred inflows of resources - property taxes		571,796		571,796
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED				
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		796,311	140	796,451
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted for:				
Roads		341,385	-	341,385
Perpetual care		299,422	-	299,422
Library		80,404	-	80,404
Impact fees		17,061		17,061
Parks		144,637	51,765	196,402
Assigned for:			701 500	701 500
Capital projects Unassigned		1 026 076	791,509	791,509 1,026,976.49
Unassigned		1,026,976	<u> </u>	1,020,970.49
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		1,909,885	843,274	2,753,159
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED				
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES,				
AND FUND BALANCES	\$	2,706,196	843,414	3,549,610

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	_		
Taxes:			
Property	\$ 619,453	-	619,453
Sales	973,274	-	973,274
Other taxes	471,008	-	471,008
License and permits	61,102	-	61,102
Intergovernmental revenues	323,573	-	323,573
Charges for services	731,471	-	731,471
Fines and forfeitures	100,765	-	100,765
Interest	90,271	16	90,287
Miscellaneous revenue	65,982	-	65,982
Total revenues	3,436,900	16	3,436,916
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	753,778	203,468	957,246
Public safety	284,305	-	284,305
Highways and public improvements	1,837,695	518,680	2,356,375
Parks, recreation and public property	515,774	215,724	731,498
Cemetery	90,955	17,068	108,023
Total expenditures	3,482,507	954,940	4,437,447
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
(under) expenditures	(45,607)	(954,924)	(1,000,531)
Other financing sources and (uses):	01.056		01.056
Impact fees	91,256	-	91,256
Transfers in	(510.001)	710,991	710,991
Transfers (out)	(710,991)		(710,991)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	(619,735)	710,991	91,256
Net change in fund balances	(665,341)	(243,933)	(909,274)
Fund balances - beginning of year	2,575,226	1,087,207	3,662,433
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 1,909,885	843,274	2,753,159

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

June 30, 2017

Total Fund Balance for Governmental Funds	\$ 2,753,159
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	13,678,244
Less accumulated depreciation	 (6,776,226)
Net capital assets	 6,902,018
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position that	
applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	 124,611.40
Long-term liabilities, for funds other than enterprise funds are recorded in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements.	
Compensated absences	 (68,375)
Net pension liability	 (220,472)
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	 (41,168)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 9,449,773

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(909,274)
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		1,603,560
Contributed fixed assets		510,392
		(334,660)
Depreciation expense	-	
Net		1,779,292
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.		(11,724)
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		3,251
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	861,544

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

June 30, 2017

		Water Fund	Waste Water Fund	Storm Water Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
OF RESOURCES:					
Assets:					
Current assets:	Φ	2 176 500	2.005.177	450 (21	(522 200
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable, net	\$	3,176,590 250,019	2,905,177 118,481	450,621 19,840	6,532,388 388,340
Total current assets		3,426,609	3,023,658	470,461	6,920,728
Total cultent assets		3,420,009	3,023,038	470,401	0,920,728
Non-current assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		116,830	-	-	116,830
Capital assets:					
Not being depreciated		735,135	192,486	16,328	943,949
Net of accumulated depreciation		4,810,298	2,999,194	221,818	8,031,310
Net pension asset		5	1	1	7
Total non-current assets		5,662,267	3,191,681	238,148	9,092,097
Total assets		9,088,877	6,215,340	708,609	16,012,825
D. C 1 40 C		20.020	10.504	7.007	47.240
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	28,939 9,117,815	10,594 6,225,934	7,807 716,415	47,340 16,060,165
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	Ψ	7,117,013	0,223,734	710,413	10,000,103
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	34,584	82,200	2,122	118,906
Accrued interest payable		2,538	-	-	2,538
Revenue bonds, current portion		99,000			99,000
Total current liabilities		136,122	82,200	2,122	220,444
Non-current liabilities:					
Compensated absences		10,868	7,420	6,776	25,064
Revenue bonds, long-term		426,000	-,120	-	426,000
Net pension liability		63,858	21,885	16,318	102,062
Total non-current liabilities		500,726	29,305	23,094	553,125
Total liabilities		636,848	111,505	25,216	773,569
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions		10,081	4,137	3,004	17,222
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resource	:	646,928	115,642	28,220	790,791
NET DOCUMENT					
NET POSITION:		5 020 422	2 101 600	220 147	0.450.260
Net investment in capital assets Restricted		5,020,433 116,830	3,191,680	238,147	8,450,260
Unrestricted		3,333,624	2,918,611	450,048	116,830 6,702,284
Total net position		8,470,887	6,110,291	688,195	15,269,373
Tomi not position		3,170,007	0,110,2/1	000,173	10,207,010
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,					
and net position	\$	9,117,815	6,225,934	716,415	16,060,165

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

For the year ended June 30, 2017

		Water	Waste Water	Storm Water	Total Enterprise
0		Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
Operating income:	¢.	1 270 720	0.47.606	120 (20	2 250 044
Charges for sales and service	\$	1,279,720	847,686	130,638	2,258,044
Connection fees		12,810	5,250	120 (20	18,060 2,276,104
Total operating income		1,292,530	852,936	130,638	2,2/0,104
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services		123,794	81,101	54,105	259,000
Utilities		139,905	1,131	474	141,510
Repair and maintenance		148,115	645,509	11,404	805,029
Other supplies and expenses		10,337	5,908	7,995	24,240
Professional and technical		49,643	34,934	6,120	90,696
Depreciation expense		177,493	170,827	5,871	354,191
Total operating expense		649,287	939,410	85,969	1,674,666
Net operating income (loss)		643,243	(86,474)	44,669	601,438
Non-operating income (expense):					
Impact fees		77,108	-	-	77,108
Interest income		21,200	5,642	_	26,842
Interest on long-term debt		(17,545)	<u>-</u>		(17,545)
Total non-operating income (expense)		80,763	5,642		86,405
Income (loss) before contributions		724,006	(80,832)	44,669	687,844
Capital contributions		213,382	188,794	93,289	495,465
Change in net position		937,388	107,962	137,958	1,183,309
Net position - beginning		7,533,499	6,002,329	550,237	14,086,065
Net position - ending	\$	8,470,887	6,110,291	688,195	15,269,373

Providence City STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

		Water Fund	Waste Water Fund	Storm Water Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers - service	\$	1,224,798	843,342	128,158	2,196,298
Cash paid to suppliers		(382,859)	(659,016)	(49,714)	(1,091,589)
Cash paid to employees		(120,225)	(78,575)	(53,821)	(252,621)
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities		721,714	105,751	24,623	852,088
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Cash received from impact fees		77,108	_	_	77,108
Cash received from capital contributions		213,382	188,794	93,289	495,465
Cash payments for capital assets		(370,708)	(207,322)	(141,078)	(719,108)
Cash payments for long-term debt principal		(96,000)	-	-	(96,000)
Cash payments for long-term debt interest		(18,009)	_	_	(18,009)
Net cash provided (used) in capital					
and related financing activities		(194,227)	(18,528)	(47,789)	(260,544)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Cash received from interest earned		21,200	5,642	_	26,842
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities		21,200	5,642	 -	26,842
rect cash provided (used) in investing activities		21,200	3,042		20,042
Net increase (decrease) in cash		548,687	92,865	(23,166)	618,386
Cash balance, beginning		2,744,734	2,812,311	473,787	6,030,832
Cash balance, ending	\$	3,293,420	2,905,177	450,621	6,649,218
Cash reported on the statement of net position:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,176,590	2,905,177	450,621	6,532,388
Non-current restricted cash	Ψ	116,830	2,703,177	-30,021	116,830
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,293,420	2,905,177	450,621	6,649,218
		- , : ,	7 7 1		-, ,

Providence City STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017

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)	\$ 643,243	(86,474)	44,669	601,438
Adjustments to reconcile operating income or (loss) to net cash provided (used) in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	177,493	170,827	5,871	354,191
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(67,732)	(9,594)	(2,481)	(79,806)
(Increase) decrease in non-current assets	1	1	1	3
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows	(3,043)	(1,988)	(1,370)	(6,401)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(32,508)	30,002	(22,663)	(25,169)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	1,769	1,350	(526)	2,593
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	 2,491	1,627	1,121	5,239
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 721,714	105,751	24,623	852,088

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, 2017

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, 2017

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, 2017

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, 2017

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, 2017

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, 2017

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.

NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES

3-A. Deposits and investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2017 consist of the following:

	 Fair Value	
Demand deposits - checking	\$ 2,464,067	
Deposits - PTIF	6,762,761	
Total cash	\$ 9,226,828	

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

Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,226,828
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (non-current)	1,051,503
Cash and cash equivalents (current)	\$ 8,175,325

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, 2017

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, 2017, the City had \$6,762,761 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, 2017, \$2,178,753 of the City's bank balances of \$2,772,972 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	\$ 584,283	-	-	-	584,283
Intergovernmental	334,958	-	-	-	334,958
Customers, current	 52,759	250,019	118,481	19,840	441,099
Total receivables	\$ 972,000	250,019	118,481	19,840	1,360,340

3-C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for governmental activities was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
Governmental activities	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land rights	\$ 1,372,838	-	-	1,372,838
Construction in progress	167,295	1,450,944	1,085,822	532,417
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,540,133	1,450,944	1,085,822	1,905,255
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	815,133	220,360	-	1,035,493
Improvements other than buildings	1,459,801	227,304	-	1,687,105
Machinery and equipment	942,509	152,616	-	1,095,125
Infrastructure	6,806,716	1,148,550		7,955,265
Total capital assets, being depreciated	10,024,159	1,748,830		11,772,989
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	667,903	18,842	-	686,745
Improvements other than buildings	853,218	66,664	-	919,883
Machinery and equipment	871,610	32,673	-	904,283
Infrastructure	4,048,834	216,481		4,265,315
Total accumulated depreciation	6,441,566	334,660	-	6,776,226
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	3,582,594	1,414,170	<u>-</u>	4,996,763
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 5,122,727	2,865,113	1,085,822	6,902,018

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

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 112,871
Highways and public property	164,746
Parks, and recreation	45,830
Cemetery	 11,213
Total	\$ 334,660

June 30, 2017

3-C. Capital assets (continued)

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

	Beginning			Ending
Business-type activities	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and water shares	\$ 931,882	-	-	931,882
Construction in progress	294,180	212,196	494,309	12,068
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,226,062	212,196	494,309	943,950
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water system	6,860,932	601,332		7,462,264
Waste water system	6,333,045	188,794	_	6,521,839
•	64,384		-	
Storm water system		159,629	-	224,013
Buildings	224,095	40,020	-	264,115
Machinery and equipment	574,436	11,447		585,883
Total capital assets, being depreciated	14,056,892	1,001,221		15,058,114
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water system	2,613,939	168,820		2,782,759
Waste water system	3,431,047	162,720	_	
•		-	-	3,593,767
Storm water system	6,546	1,707	-	8,253
Buildings	120,722	5,602	-	126,324
Machinery and equipment	500,358	15,342		515,700
Total accumulated depreciation	6,672,612	354,191	-	7,026,803
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	7,384,280	647,030		8,031,310
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,610,343	859,226	494,309	8,975,260

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

Business-type activities:

Total	\$ 354,191
Storm water	5,871
Waste water	170,827
Water	\$ 177,493

3-D. Long-term debt

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

								Due
	Original	%	В	eginning			Ending	Within
	Principal	Rate]	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
2001C Water Reven	ue							
Matures 5/1/2022	\$ 979,000	2.09	\$	621,000	-	96,000	525,000	99,000
Total business-type a	ctivity							
long-term liabilities	S		\$	621,000		96,000	525,000	99,000

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

	Principal		Principal Interest	
2018	\$	99,000	15,225	114,225
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
Total	\$	525,000	46,545	571,545

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	\$	341,385
Perpetual Care		299,422
Library donations		80,404
Street impact fees		17,061
Park impact fees		144,637
Total General Fund	\$	882,908
Capital projects fund:		
Road	\$	-
Park impact fees		51,765
Total capital projects Fund	\$	51,765
Enterprise funds		
Water - sinking/reserve	\$	114,426
Water - impact fees		2,404
Total eneterprise Fund	\$	116,830
Total restricted net position	\$ 1,	,051,503

June 30, 2017

3-F. Interfund transfers

Interfund transfers:

	Tr	ansters In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$	-	710,991
Capital Projects Fund		710,991	-
Total	\$	710,991	710,991

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, 2017

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:

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

^{*} with actuarial reductions

^{**} 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, 2017

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, 2017 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	14.91	1.78
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, 2017, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

	Employer		Employee	
System	Cor	ntributions	Contributions	
Noncontributory System	\$	76,719	N/A	
Tier 2 Public Employees System		23,882	<u> </u>	
Total Contributions	\$	100,601	_	

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, 2017, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$322,534.

					Proportionate			
	Net Pe	nsion	Ne	et Pension	Proportionate	Shre	Change	
	Asset		Liability		Share	12/31/2015	(Decrease)	
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	320,949	0.0499826%	0.0534176%	(0.0034350%)	
Tier 2 Public Employees System				1,585	0.0142109%	0.0047790%	0.0094319%	
Total	\$	_	\$	322,534	•			

June 30, 2017

4-C. Pension Plans (continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2017, we recognize pension expense of \$114,881.

At June 30, 2017, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deterred Outflows Deterred Inflows				
	of	Resources	of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	6,971	\$	10,049	
Changes in assumptions		44,377		10,590	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		71,927		21,335	
Changes in proportion and difference between					
contributions		1,138		16,416	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		47,539		-	
Total	\$	171,952	\$	58,390	

\$47,539 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
2017	\$ 19,789
2018	20,067
2019	26,995
2020	(1,370)
2021	41
Thereafter	502

June 30, 2017

4-C. Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.60 Percent

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

expense, including inflation

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

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

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

		Expected Return Arithmetic Basis								
	· -		Real Return	Long Term expected						
		Target Asset	Arithmetic	portfolio real						
Assets class		Allocation	Basis	rate of return						
Equity securities		40%	7.06%	2.82%						
Debt securities		20%	0.80%	0.16%						
Real assets		13%	5.10%	0.66%						
Private equity		9%	11.30%	1.02%						
Absolute return		18%	3.15%	0.57%						
Cash and cash equivalents	_	0%	0.00%	0.00%						
Totals		100.00%		5.23%						
	Inflation			2.60%						
	Expected a	arithmetic nominal re	turn	7.83%						

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

June 30, 2017

4-C. Pension Plans (continued)

Discount rate:

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

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate:

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

	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	19	6 Increase
System	(6.20%)		(7.20%)		(8.20%)	
Noncontributory System	\$	664,795	\$	320,949	\$	34,029
Tier 2 Public Employees System		10,790		1,585		(5,417)
Total	\$	675,585	\$	322,534	\$	28,612

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, 2017

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:

	2017		2016	2015
401(k) Plan				
Employer Contributions	\$	2,846	868	461
Employee Contributions		13,582	8,553	8,051
457(b) Plan				
Employer Contributions		-	-	-
Employee Contributions		2,785	2,710	2,730
Roth IRA Plan				
Employer Contributions		N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions		725	890	910

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	7/1/2018
(includes vehicle)	Governments			
	Trust (ULGT)			
Buildings	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	7,292,500	7/1/2018
Contents	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	1,141,700	7/1/2018
Equiment	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	338,048	7/1/2018
Automobile	ULGT	ULGT-APDP-2010	26 Vehicles	7/1/2018
Bonds:				
City Treasurer/Recorder	CAN Surety	70011063	600,000	9/15/2018

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Providence City Notes to Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2017

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, 2017, spending was under appropriations.

Changes in Assumptions Related to Pensions

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

Providence City

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

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted		Budgeted		Variance with
		Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues					
Taxes	\$	1,959,000	2,042,700	2,063,735	21,035
Licenses and permits		44,000	60,400	61,102	702
Intergovernmental revenues		395,100	387,100	323,573	(63,527)
Charges for services		690,100	715,000	731,471	16,471
Fines and forfeitures		103,500	99,600	100,765	1,165
Interest		30,000	81,500	90,271	8,771
Miscellaneous revenue		14,000	1,566,700	65,982	(1,500,718)
Total revenues		3,235,700	4,953,000	3,436,900	(1,516,100)
Expenditures					
General government		806,000	881,800	753,778	128,022
Public safety		286,000	288,300	284,305	3,995
Highways and public property		1,571,500	2,354,100	1,837,695	516,405
Parks and recreation		541,200	625,200	515,774	109,426
Cemetery		92,000	97,100	90,955	6,145
Total expenditures		3,296,700	4,246,500	3,482,507	763,993
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures		(61,000)	706,500	(45,607)	(752,107)
Other financing sources and (uses)					
Impact fees		61,000	88,500	91,256	2,756
Transfers in (out)		-	(795,000)	(710,991)	84,009
Total other financing sources and (uses)		61,000	(706,500)	(619,735)	86,765
Net change in fund balances		-	-	(665,341)	(665,341)
Fund balances - beginning of year		2,575,226	2,575,226	2,575,226	
Fund balances - end of year	\$	2,575,226	2,575,226	1,909,885	(665,341)

Providence City

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

June 30, 2017

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

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

^{*} 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 three years.

Providence City

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2017 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	As of fiscal year ended June 30,	Actuarial Determined Contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered employee 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%
Tier 2 Public Employees	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%

^{*} 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 4 years.

^{**} Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative issues.

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, 2017, 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 March 3, 2018.

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.

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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.

Ulrich + Associates, P.C.

Ogden, Utah March 3, 2018

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 with General State Compliance Requirements

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, 2017.

General state compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2017 in the following areas:

Budgetary Compliance
Fund Balance
Justice Courts
Utah Retirement Systems
Restricted Taxes
Open and Public Meetings Act
Treasurer's Bond

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 Citys'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, 2017.

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

March 3, 2018

Ulrich & Associates, P.C.

City of Providence

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS

State Legal Compliance June 30, 2017

Statement of Condition - 2017-1

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.