# MANTUA TOWN BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### MANTUA TOWN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL SECTION:	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-7
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	8
Statement of Activities	9
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	10
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds	12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	13
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position - Proprietary Funds	15
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17-41
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	42-43
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Utah Retirement Systems	44
Schedule of Contributions - Utah Retirement Systems	45-46
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	47
Auditor's Reports:	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	48-49
Independent Auditor's Report as Required by the State Compliance Audit Guide on Compliance with General State Compliance Requirements and Internal Control Over Compliance	50-51



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Town Council of Mantua Town

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Mantua Town, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Mantua Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Mantua Town, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of contributions on pages 3-7 and 42-47 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 November 20, 2020, on our consideration of Mantua Town'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Mantua Town's 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 Mantua Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Child, Richards CPAs & Advisors

Ogden, Utah November 20, 2020



#### INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion and analysis of Mantua Town's financial performance and activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

Net position of the Town increased by \$934,804. Of this amount, business-type activities increased by \$508,276 and governmental activities increased by \$426,528.

The assets of Mantua Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the current fiscal year by \$5,684,869 (net position). Of this amount, \$1,595,792 (unrestricted net position) is available to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The Town's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$684,650, an increase of \$161,936 compared to the prior years' ending amount. Of the combined total fund balance, \$275,835 is available for spending at the discretion of the Town (unrestricted and unassigned fund balance).

The unrestricted and unassigned fund balance of the General Fund at June 30, 2020, totaling \$279,968 is 29% of the General Fund total revenues for the year. The General Fund has \$322,076 of fund balance restricted for specific purposes that will be carried over into the following fiscal year and \$10,704 of nonspendable fund balance which represents resources that have already been allocated to expenses for future periods.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Mantua Town maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund.

Mantua Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Mantua Town has three Proprietary Funds: the water fund, the sewer fund, and the garbage fund. The Enterprise Funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

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

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#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

#### **Net Position**

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

	Government	al Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Total			
	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Cash	\$ 1,002,790	\$ 797,801	\$ 2,616,136	\$ 2,234,962	\$ 3,618,926	\$ 3,032,763		
Other assets	341,439	290,901	30,183	37,192	371,622	328,093		
Capital assets	1,060,776	759,295	1,441,690	1,301,183	2,502,466	2,060,478		
Deferred outflows of resources	54,186	94,784	4,389	8,951	58,575	103,735		
Total assets and deferred outflows	2,459,191	1,942,781	4,092,398	3,582,288	6,551,589	5,525,069		
Noncurrent liabilities	146,116	175,426	9,719	17,324	155,835	192,750		
Other liabilities	346,271	302,911	19,051	12,952	365,322	315,863		
Total liabilities	492,387	478,337	28,770	30,276	521,157	508,613		
Deferred inflows of resources Total liabilities and deferred	341,726	265,894	3,837	497	345,563	266,391		
inflows	834,113	744,231	32,607	30,773	866,720	775,004		
Net position:								
Net investment in capital assets	1,060,776	759,295	1,441,690	1,301,183	2,502,466	2,060,478		
Restricted	322,076	198,821	1,264,535	1,014,310	1,586,611	1,213,131		
Unrestricted	242,226	240,434	1,353,566	1,236,022	1,595,792	1,476,456		
Total net position	\$ 1,625,078	\$ 1,198,550	\$ 4,059,791	\$ 3,551,515	\$ 5,684,869	\$ 4,750,065		

The largest component of the Town's net position, 44.02%, reflects investments in capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure) less all outstanding debt that was issued to buy or build those assets. As capital assets, these resources are not available for future spending, nor can they all be readily liquidated to pay off the related liabilities.

Restricted net position comprises 27.91% of the total net position and is subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining 28.07% of net position is unrestricted and may be used at the Town's discretion to meet its ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

#### **Changes in Net Position**

	Government	al Activities	Business-typ	pe Activities	Total			
	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$ 271,051	\$ 217,902	\$ 427,659	\$ 390,757	\$ 698,710	\$ 608,659		
Operating grants and contributions	81,273	62,652	-	-	81,273	62,652		
Capital grants and contributions	354,817	92,565	361,829	433,679	716,646	526,244		
General revenues:								
Property taxes	263,419	182,333	-	-	263,419	182,333		
Sales taxes	119,592	101,745	-	-	119,592	101,745		
Other taxes	22,835	26,604	-	-	22,835	26,604		
Interest	18,026	-	51,680	52,744	69,706	52,744		
Other	38,679	58,958			38,679	58,958		
Total revenues	1,169,692	742,759	841,168	877,180	2,010,860	1,619,939		
Transfers In (Out)								
Total revenues and transfers	1,169,692	742,759	841,168	877,180	2,010,860	1,619,939		
Expenses:								
General government	380,375	321,721	-	-	380,375	321,721		
Public safety	206,594	163,008	-	-	206,594	163,008		
Highways and public improvements	86,176	121,291	-	-	86,176	121,291		
Parks and recreation	70,019	53,965	-	-	70,019	53,965		
Water	-	-	140,738	140,693	140,738	140,693		
Sewer	-	-	132,619	107,369	132,619	107,369		
Garbage			59,535	45,273	59,535	45,273		
Total expenses	743,164	659,985	332,892	293,335	1,076,056	953,320		
Change in net position	426,528	82,774	508,276	583,845	934,804	666,619		
Net position-beginning	1,198,550	1,115,776	3,551,515	2,967,670	4,750,065	4,083,446		
Net position-ending	\$ 1,625,078	\$ 1,198,550	\$ 4,059,791	\$ 3,551,515	\$ 5,684,869	\$ 4,750,065		

#### **Governmental Activities**

The activities in the governmental activities resulted in an increase in net position of \$426,528 for the year.

#### **Business-Type Activities**

The business-type activities increased net position by \$508,276. The Enterprise Funds are generating sufficient operating revenue to cover operating costs with a small surplus.

#### **Capital Assets**

Mantua Town added \$176,049 in new capital assets in governmental activities during the fiscal year. This included the remodel of the Town Hall, the purchase of new public works truck, and park improvements (including pickle ball courts). There was also an increase of \$201,667 in new capital assets due to contributed capital.

#### **Fund Balances**

The fund balance in the General Fund increased by \$166,069. The Net Position in the Enterprise Funds increased by \$508,276.

#### **General Fund Budgets**

Mantua Town prepares its budget according to state statutes. The General Fund Budget was adjusted during the year.

Actual General Fund revenues were \$35,550 above the original budget and \$28,161 above the final adjusted budget. Actual General Fund expenditures before transfers were \$236,451 below the original budget and \$241,523 below the final adjusted budget.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of Mantua Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or any other matters related to the Town's finances should be addressed to Mantua Town, 409 North Main, Mantua, Utah 84324.



#### MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Cash and cash equivalents   September   Cash and cash equivalents   Cash and cash equivalents   Cash and cash equivalents   Cash and cash equivalents   September   Cash   September   S	
Activities         Activities         Total           ASSETS         Cash and cash equivalents         \$ 669,360         \$ 1,351,601         \$ 2,020,96           Restricted cash         333,430         1,264,535         1,597,96           Accounts receivable         870         33,945         34,81           Due from other governmental units         326,103         -         326,10           Prepaid expenses         10,704         -         10,70           Internal balances         3,762         (3,762)         -           Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):         71,180         35,000         106,18           Construction in progress         37,668         119,434         157,10           Infrastructure         637,832         -         637,83           Buildings         142,098         212,567         354,60	
Cash and cash equivalents       \$ 669,360       \$ 1,351,601       \$ 2,020,96         Restricted cash       333,430       1,264,535       1,597,96         Accounts receivable       870       33,945       34,81         Due from other governmental units       326,103       -       326,10         Prepaid expenses       10,704       -       10,70         Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,60	İ
Restricted cash       333,430       1,264,535       1,597,96         Accounts receivable       870       33,945       34,81         Due from other governmental units       326,103       -       326,16         Prepaid expenses       10,704       -       10,70         Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       -       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	
Accounts receivable       870       33,945       34,81         Due from other governmental units       326,103       -       326,10         Prepaid expenses       10,704       -       10,70         Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       -       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	,961
Due from other governmental units       326,103       -       326,10         Prepaid expenses       10,704       -       10,70         Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       -       35,000       106,18         Land       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,60	,965
Prepaid expenses       10,704       -       10,704         Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       -       -       -         Land       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,60	,815
Internal balances       3,762       (3,762)       -         Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	,103
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):         Land       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	,704
Land       71,180       35,000       106,18         Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	
Construction in progress       37,668       119,434       157,10         Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,83         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	
Infrastructure       637,832       -       637,833         Buildings       142,098       212,567       354,66	,180
Buildings 142,098 212,567 354,66	,102
	,832
Improvements - 1,061,057 1,061,05	,665
	,057
Machinery and equipment 171,998 11,532 183,53	,530
	,100
TOTAL ASSETS 2,405,005 4,088,009 6,493,01	,014
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions 54,186 4,389 58,57	,575
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS 2,459,191 4,092,398 6,551,58	,589
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable 69,099 19,051 88,15	,150
Accrued liabilities 11,977 - 11,97	,977
Deposits 265,195 - 265,19	,195
Non-current liabilities:	
Due within one year 17,042 - 17,042	,042
Due in more than one year 129,074 9,719 138,79	,793
TOTAL LIABILITIES 492,387 28,770 521,15	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes 283,713 - 283,71	,713
Unavailable revenue - leases 14,108 - 14,10	
Unavailable revenue - CARES Act funding 11,354 - 11,354	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions 32,551 3,837 36,38	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES 341,726 3,837 345,56	
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets 1,060,776 1,441,690 2,502,46	,466
Restricted for:	
Class C roads 92,043 - 92,04	,043
Road impact fees 141,398 - 141,39	
Impact fees 88,635 1,264,535 1,353,17	
Unrestricted 242,226 1,353,566 1,595,79	
TOTAL NET POSITION \$ 1,625,078 \$ 4,059,791 \$ 5,684,86	

#### MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

			Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government							
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS		Evnenses				Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital rants and atributions	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:		<u> Барензез</u>		er vices	Con	Tibutions		ttibutions		ictivities		retivities		10001		
Governmental activities:																
General government	\$	380,375	\$	213,951	\$	18,014	\$	_	\$	(148,410)	\$	_	\$	(148,410)		
Public safety		206,594		-		-		-		(206,594)		-		(206,594)		
Highways and improvements		86,176		-		63,259		274,226		251,309		-		251,309		
Parks and recreation		70,019		57,100		-		80,591		67,672		-		67,672		
Total governmental activities		743,164		271,051		81,273		354,817		(36,023)		-		(36,023)		
Business-type activities:																
Water		140,738		210,001		-		256,154		_		325,417		325,417		
Sewer		132,619		154,932		_		105,675		_		127,988		127,988		
Garbage		59,535		62,726		-		-		-		3,191		3,191		
Total business-type activities		332,892		427,659		-		361,829		-		456,596		456,596		
Total primary government	\$	1,076,056	\$	698,710	\$	81,273	\$	716,646		(36,023)		456,596		420,573		
				eral revenues	s:					262.410				262.410		
				perty taxes les taxes						263,419 119,592		-		263,419 119,592		
				es taxes es-in-lieu of	taves					119,392		-		17,766		
				anchise taxe						5,069		_		5,069		
				scellaneous	J					47,648		_		47,648		
				in (loss) on	sale of	asset				(8,969)		_		(8,969)		
				erest earning						18,026		51,680		69,706		
			7	otal general	reven	ues and tran	sfers			462,551		51,680		514,231		
				Change in	net po	sition				426,528		508,276		934,804		
			Net 1	osition - be	ginning	3				1,198,550		3,551,515		4,750,065		
			Net p	osition - en	ding				\$	1,625,078	\$	4,059,791	\$	5,684,869		

## MANTUA TOWN BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund
ASSETS  Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Accounts receivable Due from other governmental units Interfund receivable Prepaid expenses	\$ 669,360 333,430 870 326,103 25,785 10,704
Total assets	\$ 1,366,252
LIABILITIES Interfund payable Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Customer deposits Total liabilities	\$ 22,023 69,099 11,977 265,195 368,294
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 300,294
Unavailable revenue - property taxes Unavailable revenue - CARES Act funding Unavailable revenue - leases	283,713 11,354 14,108
Total deferred inflows of resources	 309,175
FUND BALANCES  Nonspendable: Prepaids Restricted for:	10,704
Class C roads Park impact fees Road impact fees	92,043 88,635 141,398
Assigned to: Fire department Cemetery Capital projects Unassigned	22,060 53,975 - 279,968
Total fund balances	 688,783
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 1,366,252

### MANTUA TOWN RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds: Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:			\$	688,783
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
Land Construction in progress Infrastructure Buildings Improvements Machinery and equipment	\$	71,180 37,668 1,491,216 264,480 - 704,652		
Accumulated depreciation		(1,508,420)		
1				1,060,776
Net pension assets used in governmental activities are not final and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				-
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	that	applies to futur	e	54,186
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applie is not shown in the fund statements.	s to	future periods,		(32,551)
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds, but they are reported in the Statement of Net Position.				
Net pension liability		(48,243)		
Lease revenue financing		(60,924)		
Compensated absences		(36,949)		
Net position of governmental activities			\$	(146,116) 1,625,078

# MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

REVENUES	General Fund
Taxes	¢ 262.410
Property taxes Sales taxes	\$ 263,419 119,592
Fees-in-lieu of taxes	17,766
Franchise taxes	5,069
Licenses and permits	28,043
Charges for services	44,180
Intergovernmental	66,426
Fines and forfeitures	185,328
Miscellaneous revenue	232,323
Total revenues	962,146
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
General government	364,999
Public safety	187,432
Highways and public improvements	48,303
Parks and recreation Capital outlay	69,099
General government	19,327
Public safety	55,482
Highways and public improvements	76,372
Parks and recreation	24,868
Debt service	,
Public safety	17,042
Total expenditures	862,924
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	99,222
Other financing sources (uses)	
Proceeds from sale of assets	3,000
Lease proceeds	49,000
CARES Act funding	14,847
Transfers in	-
Transfers out	- (6.947
Total other financing sources and uses	66,847
Net change in fund balances	166,069
Fund balances - beginning of year	522,714
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 688,783

#### **MANTUA TOWN**

## 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, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of			
Activities are different because:			
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 166,069
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.  However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital additions exceeded depreciation in the current period.  Capital outlays  Depreciation expense	\$	176,049 (64,267)	111,782
Donations of capital assets increase net position in the Statement of			
Activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because			
they are not financial resources.			• 0.4 . 6.0
Infrastructure The Statement of Activities includes the net pension haneft (average)			201,668
The Statement of Activities includes the net pension benefit (expense) from the adoption of GASB 68, which is not included in the fund			
financial statements.			(2,641)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current			
financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the			
principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of			
governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any effect on			
net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the			
treatment of long term debt.			
Issuance of debt			(49,000)
Repayment of debt			17,042
The governmental funds report the proceeds from the sale of assets			
as revenues, while the government-wide financial statements report the difference between the sale proceeds and the net book value of the assets sold	l		
as a gain or loss.  Net book value of assets sold			(11.060)
			(11,969)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not			
require use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			(6,423)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 
Change in het position of governmental activities			\$ 426,528

## MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	Bu	ınds			
	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Total	
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 852,188	\$ 483,965	\$ 15,448	\$ 1,351,601	
Accounts receivable Interfund receivables	15,873 45,513	13,466 13,961	4,606 4,922	33,945 64,396	
Total current assets	913,574	511,392	24,976	1,449,942	
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,112,738	151,797	-	1,264,535	
Land Construction in progress	35,000 119,434	-	-	35,000 119,434	
Water stock	2,100	<del>-</del>	<u>-</u>	2,100	
Improvements	1,521,828	791,509	_	2,313,337	
Buildings	538,377	-	_	538,377	
Machinery & equipment	26,483	_	-	26,483	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,034,647)	(558,394)		(1,593,041)	
Total noncurrent assets	2,321,313	384,912	-	2,706,225	
Total assets	3,234,887	896,304	24,976	4,156,167	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	4,389			4,389	
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	3,239,276	896,304	24,976	4,160,556	
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	6,828	7,301	4,922	19,051	
Interfund payables	29,744	31,095	7,319	68,158	
Total current liabilities	36,572	38,396	12,241	87,209	
Noncurrent liabilities: Net pension liability	9,719	_	_	9,719	
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,719	-	-	9,719	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	3,837	-	-	3,837	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	50,128	38,396	12,241	100,765	
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	1,208,575	233,115	-	1,441,690	
Restricted - impact fees	1,112,738	151,797	-	1,264,535	
Unrestricted	867,835	472,996	12,735	1,353,566	
Total net position	\$ 3,189,148	\$ 857,908	\$ 12,735	\$ 4,059,791	

## MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds									
	Water		Sewer		G	arbage		Total		
OPERATING REVENUE Charges for service Other	\$	190,320 19,681	\$	151,307 3,625	\$	62,726 -	\$	404,353 23,306		
Total operating revenue		210,001		154,932		62,726		427,659		
OPERATING EXPENSES  Admin charges - general fund Depreciation General expenses		- 46,289 7,566		- 14,947 -		-		61,236 7,566		
Operation and maintenance Salaries and benefits Sewer fees		31,939 30,397		17,999 14,470 85,203		1,389 1,616		51,327 46,483 85,203		
Utilities Waste collection/disposal		24,547		-		- 56,530		24,547 56,530		
Total operating expenses		140,738		132,619		59,535		332,892		
Operating income (loss)		69,263		22,313		3,191		94,767		
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EX	XPE	NSES)								
Impact fees Interest expense Interest revenue Gain (loss) on sale		146,884 - 39,360 -		60,755 - 12,153 -		- - 167 -		207,639 - 51,680 -		
Total nonoperating revenue		186,244		72,908		167		259,319		
Income (loss) before contributions Capital contributions		255,507 109,270		95,221 44,920		3,358		354,086 154,190		
Change in net position		364,777		140,141		3,358		508,276		
Net position - beginning		2,824,371		717,767		9,377		3,551,515		
Net position - ending	\$	3,189,148	\$	857,908	\$	12,735	\$	4,059,791		

### MANTUA TOWN STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds								
		Water		Sewer		Garbage		Total	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from customers Interfund services provided	\$	207,875	\$	153,128	\$	62,109	\$	423,112	
Payments to employees Payments to suppliers Payments for interfund services used		(30,101) (59,829)		(14,470) (102,811)		(1,616) (56,434)		(46,187) (219,074)	
Net cash from operating activities		117,945		35,847		4,059		157,851	
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	5								
Transfers In/Out		-		-		-		-	
Interfund loan activities		(15,831)		28,962		(1,575)		11,556	
Net cash from noncapital financing activities		(15,831)		28,962		(1,575)		11,556	
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing	Activ	ities							
Receipts for impact fees		146,884		60,755		-		207,639	
Principal paid on capital debt		-		-		-		-	
Interest paid on capital debt		-		-		-		-	
Purchases of capital assets		(47,552)		-		-		(47,552)	
Proceeds from sale of assets		-				-			
Net cash from capital and related financing		99,332		60,755				160,087	
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>									
Interest and dividends received		39,360		12,153		167		51,680	
Net cash from investing activities		39,360		12,153		167		51,680	
Net increase (decrease in cash and cash equivalents		240,806		137,717		2,651		381,174	
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1		1,724,120		498,045		12,797		2,234,962	
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$	1,964,926	\$	635,762	\$	15,448	\$	2,616,136	
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:									
Operating income (loss)	\$	69,263	\$	22,313	\$	3,191	\$	94,767	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:									
Depreciation expenses		46,289		14,947		-		61,236	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(2,126)		(1,804)		(617)		(4,547)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		4,223		391		1,485		6,099	
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability  Total adjustments		296 48,682		13,534		868		296 63,084	
Net cash provided (used) by operating		40,002		13,334		808		03,084	
activities	\$	117,945	\$	35,847	\$	4,059	\$	157,851	
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activit	Φ.	100.270	•	44.000	Φ.		<i>•</i>	151100	
Contributed capital assets from developers	\$	109,270	\$	44,920	\$	-	\$	154,190	

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

The accounting policies of Mantua Town, Utah conform in all material respects to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Town has adopted the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

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

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Mantua (the Town) was incorporated in 1911 under the laws of the state of Utah. The Town operates by ordinance under the Mayor-Council form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), highway and streets, sanitation, recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administration. In addition, the Town owns and operates water, sewer, and garbage utilities.

The criteria set forth by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) was used to determine which entities to include in this report. GASB Concepts Statement-1 (Objectives of Financial Reporting) concludes that the basic foundation for governmental financial reporting is accountability. The Concepts Statement asserts that accountability requires governments to answer to the citizenry - to justify the raising of public resources and the purposes for which they are used. In turn, the concept of accountability becomes the basis for defining the financial reporting entity.

In defining the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards board (GASB). Under GASB Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government and no component units.

#### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Town's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The Town has adopted GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance*. Accordingly, the Town has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements and codified accounting standards issued by GASB. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

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

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the Town's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Net position are restricted when constraints placed upon them are either externally imposed or are

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The *Statement of Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. The Town does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

**Capital Projects Fund** - The Capital Projects fund accounts for the accumulation of resources to be used in capital projects of the Town, which usually extend beyond one year.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

(b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

#### Pooled Cash and Temporary Investments

Unrestricted and restricted cash balances of both funds are combined to form a pool of cash which is managed by the Town Treasurer. Utah State Statutes allow for investments in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund and Utah Money Management Act (UMMA) approved financial institutions. The UMMA provides for a committee to evaluate financial institutions and provide a list of those qualified as depositories for public funds, including the amount they are authorized to maintain over and above insured amounts. The Town Treasurer invests unrestricted and restricted cash with the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund and with local financial institutions. Investments in the pooled cash fund consist primarily of certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and time deposits and are carried at cost which approximates market value. Interest income earned as a result of pooling is distributed to the appropriate funds based on month end balances of cash. The Town considers all highly liquid investments to be cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

#### Inventories

No significant inventories are maintained by the Town, therefore none are reflected in these statements.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

#### Restricted Assets

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

#### Capital Assets

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

Capital assets are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500.

Infrastructure capital assets which are newly constructed are capitalized. The Town currently has infrastructure assets recorded.

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

Buildings & Improvements 10-40 years
Water System & Equipment 7-40 years
Machinery & Equipment 5-10 years
Infrastructure 25 years

#### **Deferred Outflows of Resources**

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

#### **Deferred Inflows of Resources**

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has only one type of item reported under this category, unavailable revenue- property taxes. These amounts are reported in both the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

#### Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has only one type of item reported under this category. Unavailable revenue-property taxes are reported as deferred inflows of resources since they are recognized as receivables before the period for which the taxes are levied. These amounts are reported in both the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

#### **Pensions**

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

#### Long-term Obligations

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

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

#### **Equity**

#### Fund financial statements

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

- a. Non-spendable Fund balances that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted fund balance Fund balances are reported as restricted when they are constrained by externally imposed legal restrictions, by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation, or restrictions set by creditors, grantors, or contributors.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

#### **Equity**

- c. Committed fund balance Fund balances are reported as committed when the Council formally designates the use of resources by ordinance or resolution for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town Council likewise formally changes the use.
- d. Assigned fund balance Fund balances are reported as assigned when the Town Council or Management intends to use funds for a specific purpose. Normally funds are assigned by the appropriation process of setting the budget. Additionally, funds in special revenue, debt service, and capital project funds are by their nature assigned to the purpose of those respective funds.
- e. Unassigned fund balance Fund balances in the general fund are reported as unassigned when they are neither restricted, committed, nor assigned. They may be used for any governmental purpose.

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

#### Government-wide statements:

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

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

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### E. Revenues and Expenditures

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

Revenue Availability

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

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

#### **Expenditure Recognition**

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year end. Encumbrance accounting is not used by the Town. Summary of Town Budget Procedures and Calendar:

- 1. The Town Council can amend the budget to any extent, provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance.
- 2. Budgets are required by the State of Utah for both the General and Special Revenue Funds.
- 3. Each year the Town publishes a separate budget document prepared according to this legal level of control.
- 4. The Town's budget is a Financial Plan of all estimated revenues and all appropriations for expenditures. Revenues and Expenditures must balance for the funds required by the State Code as indicated in item 2 above.
- 5. A tentative budget is presented by the Mayor to the Town Council by the first regularly scheduled council meeting in May. The tentative budget is reviewed and tentatively adopted by the Council no later than June 22.
- 6. The tentative budget is a public record and is available for inspection at the Town offices for at least ten days prior to adoption of the final budget.
- 7. Notice of public hearing on adoption of the final budget is published seven days prior to the public hearing.
- 8. The public hearing on the tentatively adopted budget is held no later than June 22. Final adjustments are made to the tentative budget by the Council after the public hearing.
- 9. Occasionally the Town Council will exercise their option to open the budget to indicate additional financing sources that become available.
- 10. The final budget is adopted by ordinance before June 22 and a copy of the budget certified by the Budget Officer is filed with the State Auditor within thirty days of adoption.
- 11. In connection with budget adoption:
  - a. An annual tax ordinance establishing the property tax rate is adopted before June 22.
  - b. The Town Treasurer is to certify the property tax rate to the County Auditor before June 22.
- 12. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

#### **Summary of Action Required for Budget Changes:**

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

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

#### G. Contributions

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

#### H. Compensated Absences

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### I. Use of Estimates

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

#### J. Restricted Resources

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

#### K. Bond Premium

Bond premium related to the issuance of bonds is amortized over the life of the bond on a straight-line basis in the government-wide financial statements, but is recorded as revenue in the year of the bond issue in the governmental fund statements.

#### **NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

#### A. Deposits & Investments

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

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

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

#### **Deposits**

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, \$476,306 of the Town's bank balances of \$1,268,852 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Investments

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Fair Value of Investments

The Town 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.

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2020, the Town had the following recurring fair value measurements.

	Fair Value Measurements Using					
	<b>Total</b>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Investments by fair value level						
Debt securities:						
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 2,374,082	\$	- \$ 2,374,082	\$	_	
Total debt securities	\$ 2,374,082	\$	- \$ 2,374,082	\$	-	

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

- U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, and Commercial Paper: quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active
- Corporate and Municipal Bonds: quoted prices for similar securities in active markets
- Money Market, Bond, and Equity Mutual Funds: published fair value per share (unit) for each fund
- Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund: application of the June 30, 2020 fair value factor, as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer, to the Town's average daily balance in the Fund

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Money Management Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits, and fixed rate corporate obligations to 270 days - 15 months or less. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in obligations of the United States Treasury; obligations issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises; and bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State to 5 years. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding 3 years.

As of June 30, 2020, the Town's investments had the following maturities:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
PTIF Investments	2,374,082	2,374,082		-	
	2,374,082	2,374,082	<u>-</u> , _	-	

#### Credit Risk

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

#### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2020, the Town's investments had the following quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings				
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	AA	A	Unrated	
PTIF Investments	2,374,082	<u> </u>			2,374,082	
	2,374,082		<u> </u>		2,374,082	

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

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

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

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

Investments not subject to categorizations:	Carrying	Market		
	Amount	Value		
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 2,374,082	\$ 2,383,882		
Petty cash	\$ 977			
Deposits	1,243,867			
Investment in Utah Public Treasurer's Investment fund	2,374,082			
Total deposits and investments	\$ 3,618,926			
Unrestricted cash	\$ 2,020,961			
Restricted cash - impact fees	1,494,568			
Restricted cash - class C roads	92,043			
Restricted cash - CARES Act funding	11,354			
Total deposits and investments	\$ 3,618,926			

#### NOTE 3 – DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The table below disaggregates the balances due from other government units and amounts reported as accounts receivable on the statement of net position under governmental activities. The receivables in the business-type activities are all due from customers for utility services provided.

Governmental Activities:	Due from government units		Accounts Receivable		Total	
Receivables:						
Utah State Tax Commission	\$	27,056	\$	-	\$	27,056
Utah Department of Transportation		11,201		-		11,201
County - Current Property Taxes		4,133		-		4,133
Taxpayers - Unavailable Taxes		283,713		-		283,713
Other Receivables				870		870
Gross receivables		326,103		870		326,973
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles						-
Net total receivables	\$	326,103	\$	870	\$	326,973

	Accounts Payable Due To:					
		Other ernments	V	endors	,	Total
General Fund	\$	34,753	\$	34,346	\$	69,099
Capital Projects Fund		-		-		-
Water Fund		-		6,828		6,828
Sewer Fund		-		7,301		7,301
Garbage Fund				4,922		4,922
Total	\$	34,753	\$	53,397	\$	88,150

#### **NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance			Balance	
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	June 30, 2019	Additions	(Deletions)	June 30, 2020	
Nondepreciated Assets					
Land	\$ 71,180	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,180	
Construction in progress	12,800	24,868		37,668	
Total nondepreciated assets	83,980	24,868		108,848	
Depreciated Assets					
Infrastructure	1,261,657	229,559	-	1,491,216	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	245,153	19,327	-	264,480	
Machinery and equipment	625,886	103,963	(25,197)	704,652	
Total depreciated assets	2,132,696	352,849	(25,197)	2,460,348	
Less accumulated depreciation					
Infrastructure	(825,891)	(27,492)	-	(853,383)	
Improvements	-	-	-	-	
Buildings	(113,864)	(8,518)	-	(122,382)	
Machinery and equipment	(517,626)	(28,257)	13,228	(532,655)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,457,381)	(64,267)	13,228	(1,508,420)	
Net assets depreciated	675,315	288,582	(11,969)	951,928	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 759,295	\$ 313,450	\$ (11,969)	\$ 1,060,776	

NOTE 4 -	CAPITAL	ASSETS	(CONTINUED)
110127			(COMMEDIA

	Balance			Balance	
<b>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</b>	June 30, 2019	Additions	(Deletions)	June 30, 2020	
Nondepreciated Assets					
Water - land	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000	
Construction in progress	71,881	47,553	-	119,434	
Water rights	2,100			2,100	
	108,981	47,553		156,534	
Depreciated Assets					
Water - buildings	538,377	-	-	538,377	
Water - equipment	26,483	-	-	26,483	
Water - improvements	1,412,558	109,270	-	1,521,828	
Sewer - improvements	746,589	44,920		791,509	
Total depreciated assets	2,724,007	154,190		2,878,197	
Less accumulated depreciation					
Water - buildings	(318,294)	(7,517)	-	(325,811)	
Water - equipment	(12,175)	(2,777)	-	(14,952)	
Water - improvements	(657,889)	(35,995)	-	(693,884)	
Sewer - improvements	(543,447)	(14,947)		(558,394)	
Total	(1,531,805)	(61,236)		(1,593,041)	
Net assets depreciated	1,192,202	92,954		1,285,156	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,301,183	\$ 140,507	\$ -	\$ 1,441,690	

<b>DEPRECIATION EXPENSE</b> Governmental		Business				
	Types		Types		Totals	
General Government	\$	7,606	\$	-	\$	7,606
Public Safety		18,138		-		18,138
Highways & Improvements		37,733		-		37,733
Parks & Recreation		790		-		790
Water System		-		46,289		46,289
Sewer System		_		14,947		14,947
Total	\$	64,267	\$	61,236	\$	125,503

#### **NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Interest	Outstanding			Outstanding	Current
Description	Rate	6/30/2019	Additions	Payments	6/30/2020	Portion
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES						
Net Pension Liability	N/A	\$ 115,934	\$ -	\$ (67,691)	\$ 48,243	\$ -
Capital Leases		28,966	49,000	(17,042)	60,924	17,042
Compensated Absences	N/A	30,526	6,423		36,949	
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL		\$ 175,426	\$ 55,423	\$ (84,733)	\$ 146,116	\$ 17,042
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES						
Net Pension Liability	N/A	\$ 17,324	\$ -	\$ (7,605)	\$ 9,719	_\$
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE		\$ 17,324	\$ -	\$ (7,605)	\$ 9,719	\$ -

The Town entered a lease-to-own agreement on April 29, 2016 for a 2017 Ford Explorer Utility Police Interceptor. This vehicle was totaled on December 24, 2018 and \$12,424 of the insurance proceeds were used for a revision to the existing lease-to-own agreement on February 25, 2019 for a 2019 Ford Explorer Utility Police Interceptor. The Town entered a second lease-to-own agreement on a Ford F-150 Crew Cab for the Police Department. The following is a summary of the future minimum payments for the year ended June 30:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total	
2021	\$ 17,042	\$ -	\$ 17,042	
2022	17,042	-	17,042	
2023	17,041	-	17,041	
2024	9,799		9,799	
	\$ 60,924	\$ -	\$ 60,924	

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

### General Information about the Pension Plan

### **Plan Description:**

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

### **Summary of Benefits by System**

System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percent per year of service	COLA**
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years any age	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
		25 years any age*		
		20 years age 60*		
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65*		
Public Safety System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age	2.5% per year up to 20 years; 2.0% per year over 20	Up to 2.5% 4%
		10 years age 60 4 years age 65	years	depending upon employer
Tier 2 Public Employees	Highest 5 years	35 years, any age	1.50% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
System		20 years, age 60*		
		10 years, age 62*		
		4 years age 65*		

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

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

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (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 URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

		<b>Employer Contribution</b>	Employer Rate
	Employee Paid	Rates	for 401(k) Plan
Contributory System			
111 - Local Government Division Tier 2	N/A	15.66	1.03
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	18.47	N/A
Public Safety Retirement System			
Contributory			
122 - Tier 2 DB Hybrid Public Safety	N/A	27.32	0.70
Noncontributory			
76 - Other Div B with 4% COLA	N/A	38.97	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 Local Government	N/A	6.69	10.00
222 Public Safety	N/A	16.02	12.00

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

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

	Eı	nployer	Em	ployee
System	Con	tributions	Conti	ibutions
Noncontributory System	\$	17,614		N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System		5,271		-
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter				
System		11,560		N/A
Total Contributions	\$	34,445	\$	-

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.

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

At June 30, 2020, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$57,962.

	(M	[easuren	nent D	Oate): Decer				
	Net Pension Asset		Net Pension Liability		Proportionate Share	Proportionate Share December 31, 2018	Change (Decrease)	
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	40,184	0.0106621%	0.0085085%	0.0021536%	
Public Safety System		-		17,247	0.0347303%	0.0895990%	-0.0548687%	
Tier 2 Public Employees System				531	0.0023607%	0.0000000%	0.0023607%	
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability	\$		\$	57,962				

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the System during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$37,352.

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

	Ou	eferred tflows of esources	 red Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	15,177	\$ 759
Changes in assumptions		7,975	93
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between contributions		-	27,084
and proportionate share of contributions		16,975	8,452
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		18,448	
Total	\$	58,575	\$ 36,388

\$18,449 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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:

Year ended December 31,	(In	red Outflows iflows) of esources
2020	\$	9,186
2021	\$	2,882
2022	\$	1,370
2023	\$	(10,262)
2024	\$	64
Thereafter	\$	498

### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 3.25 - 9.75 percent, average, including inflation

6.95 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2016.

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

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

		Exp	ected Return Arithmetic	Basis
Asset Class		Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Equity Securities		40%	6.15%	2.46%
Debt Securities		20%	0.40%	0.08%
Real Assets		15%	5.75%	0.86%
Private Equity		9%	9.95%	0.89%
Absolute Return		16%	2.85%	0.46%
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0%	0.00%	0.00%
Totals		100%		4.75%
	Inflation			2.50%
	Expected arithmetic	7.25%		

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

#### **Discount Rate:**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate remained unchanged at 6.95 percent.

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

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.95 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated used a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.95 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95 percent) than the current rate:

System	Decrease (5.95%)	count Rate 6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)		
Noncontributory System	\$ 125,509	\$ 40,184	\$	(30,976)	
Public Safety System	47,627	17,247		(7,531)	
Tier 2 Public Employees System	4,579	531		(2,597)	
Total	\$ 177,715	\$ 57,962	\$	(41,104)	

### NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

### **Defined Contribution Savings Plans**

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

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

• 401(k) Plan

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

401(k) Plan	2020			2019	2018		
Employer Contributions	\$	9,006	\$	1,771	\$	-	
<b>Employee Contributions</b>	\$	15,000	\$	16,960	\$	13,160	

#### NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Mantua Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town maintains comprehensive insurance coverage in aggregate amounts sufficient to protect against all reasonably foreseeable liability risks. Specific liability policies purchased include automobile, general liability, property, bond (employee dishonesty), treasurer, public officials and officers, excess liability, and workman's compensation. As of June 30, 2020, there is no anticipation of unpaid claims. Therefore, a liability is not accrued. Settlement amounts have not exceeded coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

### NOTE 8 - AMOUNT TO BE PROVIDED FOR COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time which would be paid if employees terminated employment June 30, 2020 was \$36,949.

### NOTE 9 - INTER-FUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Occasionally money is reallocated from one fund to another fund. The interfund receivables/payables below took place for that very purpose and will be repaid within the next fiscal year. Such amounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 were as follows:

<b>Due To</b>	Gen		Capital		Water		Sewer		Garbage		<b>Total</b>	
General	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,521	\$	7,589	\$	676	\$	25,786
Capital		-		-		-		-		-		-
Water	1	5,364		-		-		23,506		6,643		45,513
Sewer		6,660		-		7,301		-		-		13,961
Garbage						4,922						4,922
Totals	\$ 2	2,024	\$	_	\$	29,744	\$	31,095	\$	7,319	\$	90,182

#### NOTE 10 - PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

Lien date	Jan. 1
Taxing entity notifies the county of date, time, and place of public hearing	Mar. 1
Budget officer of the entity prepares and files with the Town Council a tentative budget for the next fiscal year	1st scheduled council meeting in May
County auditor sends valuation certified tax rate and levy worksheets to each taxing entity	Jun. 8
Taxing entity must adopt a proposed tax rate, certify the rate and levy, and submit to the county auditor	Before Jun. 22
Taxing entity adopts a final tax rate if there is no increase in certified tax rate	Jun.22
Taxing entity adopts final budget if there is no increase in certified tax rate	Jun. 22
Copy of the budget is submitted to state auditor within 30 days of adoption Payment and delinquency date	Nov. 30

### NOTE 11 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Town is required to keep actual expenditures below budget appropriations by fund. For the year ended June 30, 2020 all funds maintained expenditures below their appropriations.

The Town is also required to maintain positive fund balances in each fund and has complied with this requirement.

### NOTE 13 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events	subseq	uent 1	to the	date of the	financial	statements	through	November	: 20, 20	)20, wh	ich is	the fina	ncial	stateme	ent
issuanc	e date,	have	been	evaluated.	The Tow	n received	<b>CARES</b>	Act funding	ng in tw	vo addi	itional	tranche	s for	a total	of
\$52,402	2.														

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **MANTUA TOWN**

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES TO FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Budgeted	Amo				ariance	
REVENUES	(	Original		Final	Actual		Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Taxes:		8					<u>\                                    </u>	<u> </u>
Property taxes	\$	251,269	\$	258,800	\$	263,419	\$	4,619
Sales taxes		110,000		110,000		119,592		9,592
Fees-in-lieu of taxes		18,000		20,000		17,766		(2,234)
Franchise taxes		7,000		6,000		5,069		(931)
Licenses and permits		28,500		27,178		28,043		865
Charges for services		28,000		48,110		44,180		(3,930)
Fines and forfeitures		187,000		177,000		185,328		8,328
Intergovernmental revenue		68,850		68,513		66,426		(2,087)
Miscellaneous revenue		227,977		218,384		232,323		13,939
TOTAL REVENUES		926,596		933,985		962,146		28,161
EXPENDITURES								
General government:								
Administrative		169,000		177,000		162,237		14,763
Judicial		75,167		78,167		78,808		(641)
Buildings		18,000		36,500		34,888		1,612
Elections		1,700		1,606		1,606		-
Planning and zoning		1,500		1,000		-		1,000
Other professional services		94,500		93,000		89,338		3,662
CARES Act expenditures				26,201		14,847		11,354
Total general government		359,867		413,474		381,724		31,750
Public safety:								
Police department		247,042		244,542		234,735		9,807
Fire department		20,000		26,482		25,221		1,261
Total public safety		267,042		271,024		259,956		11,068
Highways and streets:								
Class "C" roads		121,779		118,799		35,399		83,400
Equipment		50,000		48,481		48,481		-
Professional services		-		-		-		-
Repair and maintenance		53,000		6,314		-		6,314
Road improvement		75,060		70,056		24,868		45,188
Wages		12,000		15,000		15,927		(927)
Total highways and streets		311,839		258,650		124,675		133,975

### **MANTUA TOWN**

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES TO FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
	(	Original		Final		Actual		
EXPENDITURES (Continued)								
Parks and recreation:	Ф	12 000	Φ	17.050	Φ	10.562	Ф	((12)
Parks Cemetery	\$	12,000 15,000	\$	17,950 16,000	\$	18,562 11,459	\$	(612) 4,541
Recreation		19,820		19,100		19,088		12
Park Improvements		111,807		106,249		44,858		61,391
Total parks and recreation		158,627		159,299		93,967		65,332
Miscellaneous		2,000		2,000		2,602		(602)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		1,099,375		1,104,447		862,924		241,523
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(172,779)		(170,462)		99,222		269,684
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Appropriations from fund balance CARES Act funding		123,779		92,261 26,201		14,847		(92,261) (11,354)
Proceeds from sale of assets Lease proceeds		49,000		52,000		3,000 49,000		3,000 (3,000)
Operating transfers in		-		-		-		-
Operating transfers out		_		_		_		_
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		172,779		170,462		66,847		(103,615)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES		-		-		166,069		166,069
Fund balance - July 1		522,714		522,714		522,714		
Fund balance - June 30	\$	522,714	\$	522,714	\$	688,783	\$	166,069

### MANTUA TOWN SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

### **JUNE 30, 2020**

### with a measurement date of December 31, 2019

Last 10 fiscal years\*

		Noncontributory Retirement System			Cier 2 Public Employees Retirement System	Public Safety System	
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2020		0.0106621%		0.0023607%		0.0347303%
Troportion of the new pension intermity (week)	2019		0.0085085%		0.0000000%		0.0895990%
	2018		0.8366000%		0.0000000%		0.0855763%
	2017		0.0077811%		0.0000000%		0.0171944%
	2016		0.0078385%		0.0000694%		0.0000000%
	2015		0.0091721%		0.0064030%		0.0000000%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	2020	\$	40,184	\$	531	\$	17,247
	2019	\$	62,654	\$	-	\$	70,604
	2018	\$	36,654	\$	-	\$	41,351
	2017	\$	49,964	\$	-	\$	10,717
	2016	\$	44,354	\$	-	\$	-
	2015	\$	39,827	\$	(194)	\$	-
Covered employee payroll	2020	\$	92,262	\$	32,816	\$	3,671
	2019	\$	80,632	\$	-	\$	49,069
	2018	\$	77,649	\$	-	\$	46,419
	2017	\$	71,918	\$	-	\$	9,460
	2016	\$	69,661	\$	447	\$	-
	2015	\$	69,846	\$	31,405	\$	-
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	2020		43.55%		1.62%		469.76%
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	2019		77.70%		0.00%		143.89%
	2018		47.20%		0.00%		89.08%
	2017		69.47%		0.00%		113.29%
	2016		63.67%		0.00%		0.00%
	2015		57.00%		-0.60%		0.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as apercentage of the	2020		93.70%		96.50%		91.70%
total pension liability	2019		87.0%		0.0%		85.6%
1	2018		91.9%		0.0%		90.5%
	2017		87.3%		0.0%		86.1%
	2016		87.8%		100.2%		0.0%
	2015		90.2%		103.5%		0.0%

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

## MANTUA TOWN SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

### with a measurement date of December 31, 2019

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	\$	11,372	\$	11,372	\$	-	\$ 65,772	17.29%
	2015		12,958		12,958		-	70,160	18.47%
	2016		13,016		13,016		-	70,473	18.47%
	2017		13,928		13,928		-	75,407	18.47%
	2018		14,272		14,272		-	77,272	18.47%
	2019		15,748		15,748		-	85,264	18.47%
	2020		17,615		17,615		-	95,369	18.47%
Public Safety System	2014	\$	4,442	\$	4,442	\$	-	\$ 11,862	37.45%
	2015		-		-		-	-	0.00%
	2016		-		-		-	-	0.00%
	2017		12,386		12,386		-	31,809	38.94%
	2018		19,078		19,078		-	48,993	38.94%
	2019		10,840		10,840		-	27,816	38.97%
	2020		-		-		-	-	0.00%

## MANTUA TOWN SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

### with a measurement date of December 31, 2019

Last 10 fiscal years\*

	As of Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Actuarial Determined Contributions		Rela Con R	ributions in ation to the atractually Required atribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	
Tier 2 Public Employees System*	2014	\$	4,289	\$	4,289	\$ -	\$ 30,655	13.99%	
	2015		2,507		2,507	-	16,780	14.94%	
	2016		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2017		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2018		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2019		2,533		2,533	-	16,297	15.54%	
	2020		5,271		5,271	-	33,657	15.66%	
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	2014	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%	
DC Only System*	2015		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2016		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2017		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2018		-		-	-	-	0.00%	
	2019		2,115		2,115	-	13,200	16.02%	
	2020		11,560		11,560	-	72,160	16.02%	

<sup>\*</sup> Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems. Tier 2 systems were created effective July 1, 2011.

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

# MANTUA TOWN NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

### **Changes in Assumptions:**

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





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Mayor and Town Council of Mantua Town

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 and each major fund of Mantua Town, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Mantua Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 20, 2020.

### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Mantua Town'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 Mantua Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Mantua Town's internal control.

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

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### **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.

Child, Richards CPAs & Advisors

Ogden, Utah November 20, 2020



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE COMPLIANCE AUDIT GUIDE

To the Board of Trustees of Mantua Town

#### **Report On Compliance**

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

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

Budgetary Compliance Open and Public Meetings Act
Fund Balance Transfers from Enterprise Funds
Justice Court Fraud Risk Assessment

Utah Retirement Systems

Restricted Taxes and other related Restricted Revenue

### Management's Responsibility

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Mantua Town's compliance based on our audit of the state 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* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a state compliance requirement occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Mantua Town's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each state compliance requirement referred to above. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Mantua Town's compliance with those requirements.

### **Opinion on Compliance**

In our opinion, Mantua Town complied, in all material respects, with the state compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures did not identify instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide*.

### **Report On Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of Mantua Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Mantua Town's internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance with those state compliance requirements and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Mantua Town'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 to detect and correct noncompliance with a state compliance requirement on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a state compliance requirement will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a state compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

Child, Richards CPAs & Advisors

Ogden, Utah November 20, 2020