## ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

# Santaquin City Corporation TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 30, 2023

	Beginning on page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	13
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental	
Funds to the Statement of Net Position	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,	
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Activities	21
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund	
Net Position - Proprietary Funds	23
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	24
Notes to Financial Statements	26
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	49
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	51
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund	52
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	53
Schedule of Contributions	54
Modified Approach of Infrastructure Reporting	55
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	57
Combining Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	60
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	62

## Santaquin City Corporation **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

June 30, 2023

	Beginning
	on page
OTHER 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	
Government Auditing Standards	65
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and Report	
on Internal Control over Compliance as Requred by	
the State Compliance Audit Guide	67
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major	
Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance	
Required by the <i>Uniform Guidance</i>	69
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	71
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	73
Notes to the chedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	74



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council Members Santaquin City, Utah

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Santaquin City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Santaquin City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information as of June 30, 2023, 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.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Santaquin City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirement relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Santaquin City's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Santaquin City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements in performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- · Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Santaquin City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about Santaquin City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Santaquin City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards (SEFA), as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and the SEFA, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 13, 2023, on our consideration of Santaquin City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Santaquin City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Larson & Company, PC

LARSON & COMPANY, PC

Spanish Fork, Utah November 13, 2023 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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# Santaquin City Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2023

As management of Santaquin City Corporation (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- \*Total net position for the City as a whole increased by \$10,277,137
- \*Total unrestricted net position for the City as a whole increased by \$1,866,120
- \*Total net position for governmental activities increased by \$3,374,217
- \*Total net position for business-type activities increased by \$6,902,919

### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

## Santaquin City Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Proprietary funds*. The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses three enterprise funds to account for the operations of the water, sewer, storm drain, and irrigation utilities.

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

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

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

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

# Santaquin City Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2023

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

## Santaquin City Corporation's Net Position

	Governmental Business-type Activities Activities		* 1			
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
Current and other assets	\$ 19,037,854	23,114,351	18,680,609	15,904,984	37,718,463	39,019,335
Net capital assets	42,842,055	34,498,226	31,761,628	29,170,771	74,603,683	63,668,997
Deferred outflows	684,324	511,243	181,909	135,900	866,233	647,143
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 62,564,233	58,123,820	50,624,146	45,211,655	113,188,379	103,335,475
I and tame daht	\$ 14,747,659	12,502,048	19,776,281	20,792,240	34,523,940	33,294,288
Long-term debt Other liabilities	10,956,761	12,302,048	620,905	689,033	11,577,666	11,299,182
Deferred inflows	57,718	1,583,745	14,371	420,712	72,089	2,004,457
Total liabilities and	27,710	1,505,715	11,571	120,712	72,009	2,001,107
deferred inflows	25,762,138	24,695,941	20,411,557	21,901,985	46,173,695	46,597,926
Net position:						
Net investment in						
capital assets	28,094,396	21,996,178	11,985,346	8,378,530	40,079,742	30,374,708
Restricted	3,783,704	6,515,128	8,827,847	7,390,440	12,611,551	13,905,568
Unrestricted	4,923,995	4,916,572	9,399,396	7,540,699	14,323,391	12,457,271
Total net position	\$ 36,802,095	33,427,878	30,212,589	23,309,670	67,014,683	56,737,546

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflow of resources at the close of the year by \$67,014,683, an increase of \$10,277,137 from the previous year. This change is equivalent to the net income for the year, in private sector terms.

Total unrestricted net position at the end of the year is \$14,323,391 which represents an increase of \$1,866,120 from the previous year. Unrestricted net position are those resources available to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements.

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

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

## Santaquin City Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2023

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

## Santaquin City Corporation's Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		Total
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Total Current	Previous
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
Program revenues:	1 cai	T Cai	T Cai	1 cai	1 cai	1 cai
Charges for services	\$ 3,419,916	4,550,480	6,874,297	5,846,608	10,294,213	10,397,088
Operating grants	829,014	757,922	-	-	829,014	757,922
Capital grants	2,537,098	3,458,420	5,363,937	4,008,653	7,901,035	7,467,073
General revenues:	2,557,050	3,130,120	2,203,727	1,000,023	7,501,055	7,107,073
Property taxes	1,275,054	1,164,181	_	-	1,275,054	1,164,181
Sales tax	2,954,308	2,607,151	_	_	2,954,308	2,607,151
Other taxes	1,118,720	943,452	_	_	1,118,720	943,452
Other revenues	1,942,282	346,843	578,998	78,412	2,521,279	425,255
<b>Total revenues</b>	14,076,391	13,828,449	12,817,231	9,933,674	26,893,623	23,762,123
Expenses:						
General government	2,156,918	2,267,196	-	-	2,156,918	2,267,196
Public safety	4,393,986	3,455,952	-	-	4,393,986	3,455,952
Highways and improvements	1,877,918	1,258,854	-	-	1,877,918	1,258,854
Sanitation	810,006	764,310	-	-	810,006	764,310
Parks and recreation	1,967,953	2,277,823	-	-	1,967,953	2,277,823
Cemetery	179,171	196,704	-	-	179,171	196,704
Interest on long-term debt	356,597	336,829	-	-	356,597	336,829
Water	-	-	2,686,086	3,071,908	2,686,086	3,071,908
Sewer	-	-	2,187,851	2,027,136	2,187,851	2,027,136
Storm drain	-	-	-	4,680	-	4,680
<b>Total expenses</b>	11,742,549	10,557,669	4,873,936	5,103,725	16,616,485	15,661,393
Excess (deficiency) before						
transfers	2,333,843	3,270,780	7,943,295	4,829,949	10,277,137	8,100,730
Transfers in (out)	1,040,376	2,013,684	(1,040,376)	(2,013,684)	-	-
Change in net position	\$ 3,374,219	5,284,464	6,902,919	2,816,265	10,277,137	8,100,730

For the City as a whole, total revenues increased by \$3,131,500 compared to the previous year, while total expenses increased by \$955,092. The total net change of \$10,277,137 is, in private sector terms, the net income for the year which is \$2,176,407 more than the previous year.

Governmental activities revenues of \$14,076,391 is an increase of \$247,942 from the previous year. This is primarily due to an increase in tax revenues. Governmental activities expenses of \$11,742,549 is an increase of \$1,184,880 from the previous year. While general government, parks and recreation, and cemetery decreased, all other department expenses increased.

Business-type activities revenue of \$12,817,231 is an increase of \$2,883,557 from the previous year. Service revenues increased by \$1,027,689 and capital grants increased by \$1,355,284. Business-type activities expenses of \$4,873,936 is a decrease of \$229,789 from the previous year. While water expenses decreased, sewer expenses increased.

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

June 30, 2023

#### BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL FUNDS

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

#### General Fund

The fund balance of \$3,740,482 reflects an increase of \$40,115 from the previous year. Total revenues increased by \$43,024. Tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes, increased by \$633,298. Intergovernmental revenue increased by \$71,092. Revenues from charges for services decreased by \$26,141. Revenues from licenses and permits decreased by \$1,116,581. All other revenues increased by \$481,356.

Total expenditures increased by \$298,179. General government expenditures decreased by \$177,404, public safety expenditures increased by \$436,795, streets and highways expenditures increased by \$39,047, sanitation expenditures increased by \$44,827, parks and recreation expenditures decreased by \$64,706, and cemetery expenditures increased by \$14,469. Debt service expenses increased by \$5,151.

Fund balance restricted for parks and recreation amounted to \$202,049. Assigned fund balance amounted to \$659,262. The unassigned fund balance amounted to \$2,878,556.

#### Water Fund

The change in net position (net income) was \$6,196,312, which was \$5,712,339 more than the prior year's net change. Net position restricted for debt service and money in lieu of water was \$511,363 and \$2,431,022 respectively. Unrestricted net position amounts to \$7,665,213.

#### Sewer Fund

The change in net position (net income) was \$346,049, which was \$1,543,172 less than the previous year's net change. Net position restricted for debt service was \$5,885,462. Unrestricted net position amounts to \$126,546.

#### Storm Drain Fund

The change in net position (net income) was \$360,558, which was \$82,513 less than the previous year's net change. Unrestricted net position amounts to \$1,607,637.

### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Revenues for the current year, exclusive of transfers and fund balance appropriations, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$10,152,797. This amount was amended in the final budget to \$10,552,353. Actual revenues, excluding transfers, amounted to \$10,272,430.

Expenditures for the current year, excluding transfers and budgeted increases in fund balance, were originally budgeted in the amount of \$10,080,0276. This amount was amended in the final budget to \$10,311,865. Actual expenditures amounted to \$9,718,213.

Transfers in for the year were originally budgeted in the amount of \$1,598,240. The final budget for transfers in was for the amount of \$1,600,000. Actual transfers in were made in the amount of \$1,600,000. Transfers out for the year were originally budgeted in the amount of \$1,845,546. The final budget for transfers out was for the amount of \$2,114,102. Actual transfers out were made in the amount of \$2,114,102.

# Santaquin City Corporation Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2023

## CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

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

	Governn Activi		Busines Activ	• 1		
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Total Current Year	Total Previous Year
Net Capital Assets:						
Land	\$ 1,409,042	1,409,042	124,032	124,032	1,533,074	1,533,074
Water shares and rights	-	-	535,148	535,148	535,148	535,148
Buildings	4,626,168	4,895,787	13,674	16,238	4,639,841	4,912,025
Improvements	2,173,112	2,266,677	-	-	2,173,112	2,266,677
Water system	-	-	9,548,464	10,140,018	9,548,464	10,140,018
Sewer system	-	-	12,858,912	13,753,660	12,858,912	13,753,660
Infrastructure	16,947,826	16,092,040	-	-	16,947,826	16,092,040
Machinery and equipment	1,520,007	1,135,357	7,175	9,130	1,527,181	1,144,487
Work in progress	16,165,900	8,699,323	8,674,222	4,592,546	24,840,122	13,291,869
Totals	\$ 42,842,055	34,498,226	31,761,628	29,170,771	74,603,683	63,668,997

The total amount of capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$74,603,683 is an increase of \$10,934,686 from the previous year.

Governmental activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$42,842,055 is an increase of \$8,343,829 from the previous year.

Business-type activities capital assets, net of depreciation, of \$31,761,628 is an increase of \$2,590,857 from the previous year.

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

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

June 30, 2023

## Santaquin City Corporation's Outstanding Debt

	Current	Previous	
	Year	Year	
Governmental activities:			
2016 (4) Piece Equipment Lease	\$ -	60,069	
2015 Pierce Saber Pumper Fire Truck	52,495	103,058	
2018 Fire SCBA Equip Lease	51,263	75,348	
2021 Equipment Lease	551,372	731,500	
2018 Excise Tax Rev Bonds	2,711,000	3,118,000	
2023 Interfund Loan from PI to CP	3,362,991	-	
2015 LBA Lease Revenue	1,739,000	1,848,000	
2020 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	5,855,000	6,115,000	
2020 Sales Tax Revenue Premiums	424,539	451,073	
Total governmental	\$ 14,747,660	12,502,048	
Business-type activities:			
2011A-1 Sewer Revenue Bond	\$ 2,742,000	3,087,000	
2011B Sewer Revenue Bond	900,000	900,000	
2018 WA Booster Pump/Tank	1,479,000	1,541,000	
2018 PI Booster Pump/Tank	1,479,000	1,541,000	
2021 Water Rev & Ref	10,742,000	11,236,000	
2011A-2 Sewer Revenue	2,434,281	2,487,240	
Total business-type	\$ 19,776,281	20,792,240	
Total outstanding debt	\$ 34,523,941	33,294,289	

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

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

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

## REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Santaquin City Corporation's finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Santaquin City Recorder, 110 South Center Street, Santaquin, UT 84655.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,872,196	6,379,682	21,251,878
Accounts receivable, net	319,761	523,332	843,094
Due from other funds	-	3,362,991	3,362,991
Other current assets	-	31,769	31,769
Total current assets	15,191,958	10,297,774	25,489,731
Non-current assets:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,785,199	8,366,701	12,151,901
Capital assets:	3,703,177	0,500,701	12,131,701
Not being depreciated	34,522,768	9,333,403	43,856,171
Net of accumulated depreciation	8,319,287	22,428,225	30,747,512
Net pension asset	60,696	16,135	76,831
Total non-current assets	46,687,951	40,144,464	86,832,414
Total assets	61,879,908	50,442,237	112,322,146
D. C 1	694.224	101 000	966 222
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions  Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 62,564,233	181,909 <b>50,624,146</b>	866,233 113,188,379
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 02,304,233	30,024,140	113,100,379
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 9,548,817	68,401	9,617,217
Accrued interest payable	80,682	113,271	193,953
Customer security deposits	-	49,675	49,675
Long-term debt due within one year	1,107,869	1,026,570	2,134,439
Total current liabilities	10,737,368	1,257,917	11,995,284
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	657,658	224,766	882,424
Net pension liability	619,932	164,792	784,724
Long-term debt due after one year	13,639,790	18,749,712	32,389,502
Closure and post closure costs	49,673	10,749,712	49,673
Total non-current liabilities	14,967,052	19,139,270	34,106,322
Total liabilities	25,704,420	20,397,186	46,101,606
Total Habilities	23,704,420	20,377,100	40,101,000
Deferred inflows of resources	3,656	-	3,656
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	54,062	14,371	68,433
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	25,762,138	20,411,557	46,173,695
NET POSITION:			
Net investment in capital assets	28,094,396	11,985,346	40,079,742
Restricted for:			
Debt service	1,266	6,396,825	6,398,091
Capital projects and impact fees	2,581,455	-	2,581,455
Money in lieu of water	-	2,431,022	2,431,022
Other restrictions	1,200,984	-	1,200,984
Unrestricted	4,923,995	9,399,396	14,323,391
Total net position	36,802,095	30,212,589	67,014,684
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 62,564,233	50,624,146	113,188,379

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

					Net
					(Expense)
		Charges	Operating	Capital	Revenue
		for	Grants and	Grants and	(To Next
<b>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS:</b>	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Page)
2 011 0 12 011 011 011 111 0 0 111 111 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ziipenises	20171005			1 (180)
Primary government:					
Governmental activities:					
General governement	\$ 2,156,918	1,068,456	-	-	(1,088,462)
Public safety	4,393,986	586,857	52,937	90,630	(3,663,561)
Highways and public improvements	1,877,918	-	761,062	1,923,630	806,774
Sanitation	810,006	1,160,438	-	-	350,432
Parks, recreation and public property	1,967,953	513,904	15,014	522,838	(916,197)
Cemetery	179,171	90,261	-	_	(88,910)
Interest on long-term debt	356,597	-	-		(356,597)
Total governmental activities	11,742,549	3,419,916	829,014	2,537,098	(4,956,521)
Business-type activities:					
Water and irrigation	2,686,086	4,091,106	-	4,489,161	5,894,181
Sewer	2,187,851	2,639,073	-	701,592	1,152,814
Storm Drain		144,118		173,185	317,302
Total business-type activities	4,873,936	6,874,297	<u>-</u>	5,363,937	7,364,297
Total primary government	\$ 16,616,485	10,294,213	829,014	7,901,035	2,407,776

(continued on next page)

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
CHANGES IN NET POSITION:			
Net (expense) revenue			
(from previous page)	\$ (4,956,521)	7,364,297	2,407,776
General revenues:			
Property taxes	1,275,054	-	1,275,054
Sales tax	2,954,308	-	2,954,308
Other taxes	1,118,720	-	1,118,720
Unrestricted investment earnings	669,087	578,998	1,248,085
Gain on sale of capital assets	1,127,328	-	1,127,328
Miscellaneous	145,867	-	145,867
Transfers in (out)	1,040,376	(1,040,376)	-
Total general revenues and transfers	8,330,739	(461,378)	7,869,361
Change in net position	3,374,219	6,902,919	10,277,137
Net position - beginning	33,427,878	23,309,670	56,737,547
Net position - ending	\$ 36,802,095	30,212,589	67,014,684

## **BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

June 30, 2023

ACCIPITE		General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	12,098,793	2,711,935	61,468	14 972 106
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	Ф	319,761	2,/11,933	01,408	14,872,196 319,761
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		204,159	116	3,580,924	3,785,199
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	12,622,713	2,712,051	3,642,393	18,977,157
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	764	670,209	31	671,004
Accrued liabilities		8,877,813	-	-	8,877,813
Total liabilities		8,878,576	670,209	31	9,548,817
Deferred inflows of resources		3,656	-		3,656
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		8,882,232	670,209	31	9,552,472
FUND BALANCES:					
Restricted for:					
Parks and recreation		202,664	-	-	202,664
Capital projects		-	116	-	116
Impact fees and grants		-	-	2,581,455	2,581,455
Comm. Develop. and Renewal Agency		-	-	984,715	984,715
Local Building Authority		-	-	1,266	1,266
Santaquin SSD		-	-	13,489	13,489
Committed for:					
Senior citizens		-	-	61,438	61,438
Assigned for:			2 0 4 1 7 2 5		2 0 4 1 7 2 5
Capital projects Events		108,153	2,041,725	-	2,041,725 108,153
		*	-	-	
Museum Royalty		11,209	-	-	11,209
Administration		28,422 15,307	-	-	28,422 15,307
Recreation classes		28,478	_	-	28,478
Library		46,888	_	_	46,888
Fire department		420,806	_	_	420,806
Unassigned		2,878,556	_	-	2,878,556
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		3,740,482	2,041,841	3,642,362	9,424,685
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS					
OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$	12,622,713	2,712,051	3,642,393	18,977,157

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 1,275,054	-	-	1,275,054
Sales	2,954,308	-	-	2,954,308
Other taxes	1,118,720	-	-	1,118,720
License and permits	817,280	-	-	817,280
Intergovernmental revenues	829,014	1,708,973	-	2,537,986
Charges for services	2,345,937	-	20,038	2,365,976
Fines and forfeitures	236,658	-	-	236,658
Interest	549,592	14,936	104,559	669,087
Miscellaneous revenue	145,867	-		145,867
Total revenues	10,272,430	1,723,908	124,598	12,120,936
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	2,123,213	5,574,788	2,285	7,700,286
Public safety	3,599,537	1,024,833	10,525	4,634,895
Highways and public improvements	866,253	1,635,262	470,451	2,971,965
Sanitation	805,011	1,033,202	-70,431	805,011
Parks, recreation and public property	1,696,212	100,328	1,699,057	3,495,598
Cemetery	208,625	100,526	1,077,037	208,625
Debt service:	200,023	_	_	200,023
Principal	260,000	721,845	109,000	1,090,845
Interest	159,362	113,446	76,812	349,620
Total expenditures	9,718,213	9,170,503	2,368,130	21,256,845
Total experiences	<u> </u>	2,170,000	2,000,100	21,200,010
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over				
(Under) Expenditures	554,217	(7,446,595)	(2,243,532)	(9,135,909)
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
Impact fees	-	_	828,126	828,126
Loan proceeds	-	3,362,991	-	3,362,991
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	52,328	1,075,000	1,127,328
Transfers in	1,600,000	3,018,627	280,083	4,898,710
Transfers (out)	(2,114,102)	(1,716,132)	(28,100)	(3,858,334)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	$\frac{(514,102)}{(514,102)}$	4,717,813	2,155,109	6,358,820
		, ,	, ,	
Net Change in Fund Balances	40,115	(2,728,781)	(88,423)	(2,777,089)
Fund balances - beginning of year	3,700,366	4,770,623	3,730,785	12,201,774
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 3,740,482	2,041,841	3,642,362	9,424,685
•		t .		

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

June 30, 2023

<b>Total Fund Balance for Governmental Funds</b>	\$ 9,424,685
Total net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Capital assets, at cost Less accumulated depreciation Net capital assets	52,942,392 (10,100,337) 42,842,055
Net pension asset	60,696
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions, a consumption of net position that applies to future periods, is not shown in the funds statements.	684,324
Long-term liabilities, for funds other than enterprise funds, are recorded in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements.	
General long-term debt	(14,747,659)
Interest accrued but not yet paid on long-term debt	(80,682)
Compensated absences	(657,658)
Closure and post closure costs	(49,673)
Net pension liability	(619,932)
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(54,062)
<b>Total Net Position of Governmental Activities</b>	\$ 36,802,095

# 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, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(2,777,089)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with a material cost are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expenses.		
Capital outlays Depreciation expense Net	_	9,201,283 (857,454) 8,343,829
The Statement of Activities show pension benefits and pension expenses from the adoption of GASB 68 that are not shown in the fund statements.		215,963
Long-term debt proceeds are reported as financing sources in governmental funds.  In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities.  Long-term debt issuance	_	(3,362,991)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.  Long-term debt principal repayments  Amortization of premiums		1,090,845 26,534
Accrued interest for long-term debt is not reported as expenditure for the current period, while it is recorded in the statement of activities.  Change in accrued interest		(33,511)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in compensated absence liability		(124,369)
Change in landfill post closure liability		(4,995)

\$ 3,374,219

**Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities** 

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2023

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Non-major Storm Drain Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS				
OF RESOURCES:				
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,782,889	-	1,596,793	6,379,682
Accounts receivable, net	304,198	208,290	10,844	523,332
Due from other funds	3,362,991	-	-	3,362,991
Other current asset	-	31,769		31,769
Total current assets	8,450,077	240,059	1,607,637	10,297,774
Non-current assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,481,239	5,885,462		8,366,701
Capital assets:	2,401,239	3,863,402	-	0,300,701
Not being depreciated	9,223,403	110,000		9,333,403
Net of accumulated depreciation	9,555,639	12,872,586	_	22,428,225
Net pension asset	9,220	6,915	_	16,135
Total non-current assets	21,269,501	18,874,963		40,144,464
Total assets	29,719,578	19,115,022	1,607,637	50,442,237
104145565	25,715,570	19,113,022	1,007,037	30,112,237
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	103,948	77,961	-	181,909
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 29,823,526	19,192,983	1,607,637	50,624,146
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities:	¢ 44.902	22.500		69 401
Accounts payable	\$ 44,892	23,509	-	68,401
Accrued interest payable	92,018	21,253	-	113,271
Customer security deposits  Long-term debt, current position	49,675	402.570	-	49,675
Total current liabilities	624,000 810,585	402,570 447,332		1,026,570 1,257,917
Total current habilities	610,363	447,332		1,237,917
Non-current liabilities:				
Compensated absences	147,923	76,843	-	224,766
Net pension liability	94,167	70,625	-	164,792
Long-term debt, long-term portion	13,076,000	5,673,712	-	18,749,712
Total non-current liabilities	13,318,090	5,821,179	-	19,139,270
Total liabilities	14,128,675	6,268,511	-	20,397,186
D 0 11 0 0	0.010	( 150		14051
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions	8,212	6,159	-	14,371
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	14,136,887	6,274,670	<del>-</del>	20,411,557
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	5,079,042	6,906,305	_	11,985,346
Restricted for:	2,072,012	0,5 0 0,5 0 5		11,500,010
Money in lieu of water	2,431,022	_	_	2,431,022
Debt service	511,363	5,885,462	_	6,396,825
Unrestricted	7,665,213	126,546	1,607,637	9,399,396
Total net position	15,686,639	12,918,313	1,607,637	30,212,589
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 29,823,526	19,192,983	1,607,637	50,624,146

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Non-Major Storm Drain Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating income:				
Charges for sales and service	\$ 3,472,52		144,118	6,254,367
Connection fees	39,70		-	39,700
Other operating income	578,88		- 144110	580,230
Total operating income	4,091,10	6 2,639,073	144,118	6,874,297
Operating expenses:				
Personnel services	843,01	0 473,626	_	1,316,636
Utilities	194,79	-	_	337,101
Repair and maintenance	425,20	-	_	952,261
Professional services	68,35	-	_	68,355
Other supplies and expenses	71,79		_	107,375
Water assessment	45,59	-	-	45,592
Depreciation expense	788,00	1 897,311	-	1,685,312
Total operating expense	2,436,75		-	4,512,631
Net operating income (loss)	1,654,35	3 563,195	144,118	2,361,666
Non-operating income (expense):				
Impact fees	489,16	1 701,592	173,185	1,363,937
Interest income	219,97	1 315,771	43,256	578,998
Interest on long-term debt	(249,33	-	· -	(361,305)
Total non-operating income (expense)	459,79	9 905,390	216,440	1,581,629
Income (loss) before capital contributions				
and transfers	2,114,15	2 1,468,585	360,558	3,943,295
Capital contributions	4,000,00	0 -	-	4,000,000
Transfers in	1,716,13		-	1,716,132
Transfers out	(1,633,97	2) (1,122,536)		(2,756,508)
Change in net position	6,196,31	2 346,049	360,558	6,902,919
Net position - beginning	9,490,32	7 12,572,264	1,247,079	23,309,670
Net position - ending	\$ 15,686,63	9 12,918,313	1,607,637	30,212,589

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Non-Major Storm Drain Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers - service	\$ 4,068,859	2,623,425	142,849	6,835,133
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,065,468)	(693,942)	-	(1,759,409)
Cash paid to employees	(863,027)	(495,422)	- 110.010	(1,358,449)
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	2,140,364	1,434,061	142,849	3,717,275
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Net transfers in (out)	82,160	(1,122,536)	-	(1,040,376)
Interfund activity	(3,362,991)	-	-	(3,362,991)
Change in customer deposits	3,975			3,975
Net cash provided (used) in	(2.25(.05()	(1 100 50.0)		(4 200 202)
noncapital financing activities	(3,276,856)	(1,122,536)	<del>-</del>	(4,399,392)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Cash received from impact fees	489,161	701,592	173,185	1,363,937
Cash from capital grants	4,000,000	701,372	-	4,000,000
Cash paid for capital assets	(4,276,169)	_	_	(4,276,169)
Cash payments for long-term debt principal	(618,000)	(397,959)	_	(1,015,959)
Cash payments for long-term debt interest	(251,306)	(113,763)	-	(365,069)
Net cash provided (used) in capital				
and related financing activities	(656,314)	189,870	173,185	(293,260)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash received from interest earned	219,971	315,771	43,256	578,998
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	219,971	315,771	43,256	578,998
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(1,572,834)	817,166	359,289	(396,379)
Cash balance - beginning	8,836,962	5,068,296	1,237,504	15,142,762
Cash balance - ending	\$ 7,264,128	5,885,462	1,596,793	14,746,383
Cash reported on the statement of net position:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,782,889	-	1,596,793	6,379,682
Non-current restricted cash	2,481,239	5,885,462		8,366,701
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,264,128	5,885,462	1,596,793	14,746,383

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

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

	Water	Sewer	Non-Major Storm Drain	Total Proprietary
	 Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
Net operating income (expense)	\$ 1,654,353	563,195	144,118	2,361,666
Adjustments to reconcile operating income or (loss) to net cash provided (used) in operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	788,001	897,311	-	1,685,312
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(22,247)	(15,648)	(1,269)	(39,164)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	-	-	-	-
(Increase) decrease in net pension asset	131,514	98,636	-	230,150
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows	(26,291)	(19,718)	-	(46,009)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(259,726)	11,000	-	(248,726)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	12,788	2,807	-	15,595
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	94,167	70,625	-	164,792
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows	 (232,195)	(174,146)		(406,341)
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 2,140,364	1,434,061	142,849	3,717,275

June 30, 2023

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

### 1-A. Reporting entity

Santaquin City Corporation (the City), is a municipal corporation located in Utah County, Utah. The City operates under a Mayor-Council form of government with an elected mayor and five council members.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable.

**Santaquin SSD** – The City's Santiquin Special Service District has the same governing body as the City's and is therefore included as part of the operating entity using the blended method.

**Community Development & Renewal Agency** – The City's Community Development & Renewal Agency has the same governing body as the City's and is therefore included as part of the operating entity using the blended method.

**Local Building Authority** – The City's Local Building Authority has the same governing body as the City's and is therefore included as part of the operating entity using the blended method.

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

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

### Fund Financial Statements

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

June 30, 2023

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

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

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

Policy regarding use of restricted resources

When faced with a choice, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then committed and assigned amounts before spending unassigned amounts. Restricted assets and liabilities payable from restricted assets current in nature are reported with current assets and current liabilities.

June 30, 2023

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

Governmental funds

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

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

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

## The City reports the following as non-major governmental funds:

The *senior citizens fund* is used to account for activities relating to senior citizens.

The park impact fees fund is used to account for the collection and use of park impact fees.

The *public safety impact fees fund* is used to account for the collection and use of public safety impact fees.

The *transportation impact fees fund* is used to account for the collection and use of transportation impact fees.

The community development and renewal agency fund accounts for the activities of the agency.

The *local building authority fund* accounts for the activities of the Local Building Authority.

The Santaquin special service district fund is used to account for the water share activity.

Proprietary funds

### The City reports the following major and non-major proprietary funds:

The *water fund* is used to account for the activities of the culinary water production, treatment and distribution.

The *sewer fund* is used to account for the activities of the sewer operations.

The storm drain fund is used to account for the activities of the storm drain operations.

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

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

Investments are reported at fair value. Deposits are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Investments of the City are accounts at the Utah Public Treasurers Investments Fund. Additional information is contained in Note 3.

June 30, 2023

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

### 1-E-1. Deposit and Investments (continued)

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

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

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

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

Accounts receivable other than property taxes and intergovernmental receivables are from customers primarily for utility services. Property tax and intergovernmental receivables are considered collectible. Customer accounts are reported net of any allowance for uncollectible accounts. Allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City reported \$80,624 as allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable.

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

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

#### 1-E-4. Restricted Assets

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

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

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

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

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

June 30, 2023

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

### 1-E-6. Capital Assets

Capital assets includes property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Infrastructure is depreciated.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that does not add to the value of an asset or materially extend the assets' life is not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

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

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	30-45
Improvements	30-45
Water system	30-45
Sewer system	30-45
Infrastructure	30-45
Vehicles and equipment	5-15

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

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

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

June 30, 2023

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

### 1-E-8. Fund Equity

Government-wide Financial Statements

Equity is classified in the government-wide financial statements as net position and is displayed in three components:

**Net investment in capital assets** - Capital assets including restricted 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.

**Restricted net position** - 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.

**Unrestricted net position** - All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned or Unassigned. Descriptions of each follow:

**Nonspendable fund balance** - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Fund balance amounts related to inventories, prepaid expenditures, and endowments are classified as nonspendable.

**Restricted fund balance** - This classification includes net fund resources that are subject to external constraints that have been placed on the use of the resources either a) imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of the government or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance - This classification includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes established by formal action of the City Council, with is the City's highest level of decision making authority. Fund balance commitments can only be removed or changed by the same type of action (for example resolution) of the City Council. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

**Assigned fund balance** - This classification includes amounts that the City intends to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. These are established by the City Council. This category includes the remaining positive fund balances for governmental funds other than the general fund.

June 30, 2023

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

### 1-E-8. Fund Equity (continued)

**Unassigned fund balance** - Residual classification of the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

#### 1-E-9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes include a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City reports deferred outflows of resources related to pensions as required by GASB 68.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes include a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The City has only one type of deferred inflows of resources. Property taxes to be collected in November were unavailable in the current fiscal year. Accordingly, these property taxes are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The city also reports deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as required by GASB 68.

#### 1-E-10. Pensions

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

#### 1-E-11. Estimates

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

June 30, 2023

#### NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### 2-A. Budgetary data

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted by ordinance by total for each department, in accordance with State law, by the Mayor and City Council on or before June 22 for the following fiscal year beginning July 1. Estimated revenues and appropriations may be increased or decreased by resolution of the City Council at any time during the year. A public hearing must be held prior to any proposed increase in a fund's appropriations. Budgets include activities in the General Fund. The level of the City's budgetary control (the level at which the City's expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations) is established at the department level. Each department head is responsible for operating within the budget for their department. All annual budgets lapse at fiscal year-end.

Utah State law prohibits the appropriation of unreserved General Fund balance to an amount less than 5% of the General Fund revenues. The 5% reserve that cannot be budgeted is used to provide working capital until tax revenue is received, to meet emergency expenditures, and to cover unanticipated deficits. Any unreserved General Fund balance greater than 35% of the current year's actual revenues must be appropriated within the following two years.

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

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

#### 3-A. Deposits and investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

	 rair value
Demand deposits - checking	\$ 246,009
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	 33,157,770
Total cash	\$ 33,403,779

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

Dain Value

Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,403,779
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (non-current)	12,151,901
Cash and cash equivalents (current)	\$ 21,251,878

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

June 30, 2023

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

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

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

#### Fair value of investments

The City measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows: Level 1--Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets; Level 2--Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and, Level 3--Unobservable inputs. At June 30, 2023, the City had \$33,157,770 invested in the PTIF, which uses a Level 2 fair value measurement.

#### Deposit and investment risk

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

#### Interest rate risk

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

June 30, 2023

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

#### Credit risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits. At June 30, 2023, \$740,492 of the City's demand deposits of \$1,008,181 were uninsured. The book balance at year-end was \$357,163.

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

#### Concentration of credit risk

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

#### 3-B. Receivables

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

	General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Storm Drain Fund	Total
Intergovernmental	\$ 208,431	-	-	-	208,431
Installments	3,656	-	-	-	3,656
Customers	121,004	361,464	234,137	12,190	728,795
Total receivables	333,090	361,464	234,137	12,190	940,882
Allowance for uncollectibles	(13,329)	(57,266)	(25,847)	(1,346)	(97,788)
Net receivables	\$ 319,761	304,198	208,290	10,844	843,094

June 30, 2023

#### 3-C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for governmental activities was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
Governmental activities	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			•	_
Land and rights	\$ 1,409,042	-	-	1,409,042
Infrastructure	16,092,040	855,786	-	16,947,826
Construction in progress	8,699,323	8,285,033	818,456	16,165,900
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	26,200,405	9,140,819	818,456	34,522,768
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	8,114,820	-	-	8,114,820
Improvements other than buildings	2,931,258	65,695	-	2,996,953
Machinery and equipment	6,494,625	813,226	-	7,307,851
Total capital assets, being depreciated	17,540,703	878,920	-	18,419,624
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	3,219,033	269,619	-	3,488,652
Improvements other than buildings	664,582	159,259	-	823,840
Machinery and equipment	5,359,267	428,576	-	5,787,844
Total accumulated depreciation	9,242,882	857,454	-	10,100,337
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	8,297,821	21,466	<u>-</u> _	8,319,287
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 34,498,226	9,162,285	818,456	42,842,055

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

#### **Governmental activities:**

General government	\$ 19,482
Public safety	327,871
Highways and public improvements	208,912
Parks, recreation and public property	293,313
Cemetery	 7,876
Total	\$ 857,454

June 30, 2023

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

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

	Beginning	g		Ending
Business-type activities	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				_
Land	\$ 124,0	- 32	-	124,032
Water shares	535,1	48 -	-	535,148
Construction in progress	4,592,5	4,081,677	-	8,674,222
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	5,251,7	4,081,677	-	9,333,403
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	275,3	- 89	-	275,389
Water distribution system	23,142,9	194,492	-	23,337,481
Sewer collection/treatment system	29,252,6	513 -	-	29,252,613
Machinery and equipment	501,7	- '64	-	501,764
Total capital assets, being depreciated	53,172,7	55 194,492	_	53,367,247
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	259,1	52 2,564	-	261,716
Water distribution system	13,002,9		-	13,789,016
Sewer collection system	15,498,9		-	16,393,701
Machinery and equipment	492,6	1,955	-	494,589
Total accumulated depreciation	29,253,7	10 1,685,312	-	30,939,022
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	23,919,0	45 (1,490,820)		22,428,225
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 29,170,7	71 2,590,857		31,761,628

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

#### **Business-type activities:**

Total	\$1,685,312
Sewer	897,311
Water	\$ 788,001

#### 3-D. Long-term debt

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

							Due
	Original	%	Beginning			Ending	Within
	Principal	Rate	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
<b>Direct Borrowings:</b>							
2016 (4) Piece Equipme	ent Lease						
Matured 3/1/2023	\$ 482,477	2.17	\$ 60,069	-	60,069	-	-
2015 Pierce Saber Pump	per Fire Truck						
Matures 6/24/2024	446,032	3.82	103,058	-	50,563	52,495	52,495
2018 Fire SCBA Equip	Lease						
Matures 9/26/2024	169,173	4.22	75,348	-	24,085	51,263	25,102
2021 Equipment Lease							
Matures 8/15/2025	731,500	4.22	731,500	-	180,128	551,372	181,675
2023 Interfund Loan fro	om PI to CP						
Matures 9/1/2042	3,362,991	1.00	-	3,362,991	-	3,362,991	161,598
Bonds:							
2018 Excise Tax Rev B	onds						
Matures 7/15/2028	4,300,000	2.50	3,118,000	-	407,000	2,711,000	417,000
2015 LBA Lease Reven	ue						
Matures 7/1/2035	2,500,000	4.17	1,848,000	-	109,000	1,739,000	-
2020 Sales Tax Revenu	e Bonds						
Matures 7/1/2035	6,655,000	4.17	6,115,000	-	260,000	5,855,000	270,000
2020 Sales Tax Rever	ue Premiums		451,073	_	26,534	424,539	-
Total governmental ac			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
long-term liabilities	·		\$ 12,502,048	3,362,991	1,117,379	14,747,660	1,107,869
_							

Bond debt service requirements to maturity for governmental activities are as follows:

	Principal Interest		Total	
2024	\$ 1,107,869	310,174	1,418,043	
2025	1,195,157	314,834	1,509,991	
2026	1,201,760	280,306	1,482,066	
2027	1,052,494	244,654	1,297,148	
2028	1,086,159	208,511	1,294,670	
2029 - 2033	3,808,358	647,336	4,455,694	
2034 - 2038	3,309,551	287,109	3,596,660	
2039 - 2042	1,561,771	43,239	1,605,010	
Total	\$ 14,323,121	2,336,162	16,659,283	

The City has outstanding bonds and other direct borrowings related to governmental activities totaling \$10,729,539 and \$4,018,121, respectively. The outstanding bonds and other direct borrowings are all secured with their respective revenues and/or property and equipment.

June 30, 2023

#### 3-D. Long-term debt (continued)

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

							Due
	Original	%	Beginning			Ending	Within
	Principal	Rate	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
Bonds:					_		
2011A-1 Sewer Rever	nue Bond						
Matures 1/1/2031	\$6,034,000	0.01	\$ 3,087,000	-	345,000	2,742,000	348,000
2011B Sewer Revenu	e Bond						
Matures 1/1/2033	900,000	1.00	900,000	-	-	900,000	-
2018 WA Booster Pump/Tank							
Matures 1/1/2039	1,720,500	1.00	1,541,000	-	62,000	1,479,000	63,500
2018 PI Booster Pum	p/Tank						
Matures 1/1/2039	1,720,500	1.00	1,541,000	-	62,000	1,479,000	63,500
2021 Water Rev & Re	ef						
Matures 1/1/2039	11,236,000	1.00	11,236,000	-	494,000	10,742,000	497,000
2011A-2 Sewer Revenue							
Matures 2/15/2052	2,912,000	3.00	2,487,240	-	52,959	2,434,281	54,570
Total business-type activity							
long-term liabilitie	es ·		\$ 20,792,240		1,015,959	19,776,281	1,026,570

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

	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 1,026,570	353,560	1,380,130
2025	1,038,230	342,261	1,380,491
2026	1,086,940	330,048	1,416,988
2027	1,101,702	316,279	1,417,982
2028	1,115,518	301,769	1,417,287
2029 - 2033	5,824,822	1,263,845	7,088,667
2034 - 2038	4,354,258	810,824	5,165,082
2039 - 2043	3,266,492	323,012	3,589,504
2044- 2048	527,946	106,314	634,260
2049 - 2052	433,804	24,477	458,281
Total	\$19,776,281	4,172,389	23,948,670

The City has outstanding bonds related to business-type activities totaling \$19,776,281. The outstanding bonds are all secured with their respective revenues and/or property and equipment.

June 30, 2023

#### 3-D. Long-term debt (continued)

#### **Lease Requirements:**

The City acquired the following assets through leases. Amortization of assets under lease are included in depreciation expense. As of June 30, 2023, the net book values are as follows:

	Gov	ernmental
	A	ctivities
Machinery and equipment	\$	922,044
Less accumulated depreciation		(922,044)
Net book value	\$	-

Lease requirements to maturity are included on the maturity schedule for governmental activities.

#### Other long-term liabilities:

			Increase	
Compens ated absences:	В	eginning	(Decrease)	Ending
Governmental	\$	533,289	124,369	657,658
Business-type		209,171	15,595	224,766
Total	\$	742,460	139,964	882,424
Net pension liability:				
Governmental	\$	-	619,932	619,932
Business-type			164,792	164,792
Total	\$	-	784,724	784,724

#### 3-E. Interfund transactions and balances

#### Interfund transfers:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General fund	\$ 1,600,000	2,114,102
Capital projects fund	3,018,627	1,716,132
Senior citizens	50,000	-
Transportation Impact Fees	-	28,100
Local building authority	187,943	-
Santaquin SSD	42,140	
Water fund	1,716,132	1,633,972
Sewer fund		1,122,536
Total	\$ 6,614,842	6,614,842

June 30, 2023

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

#### 4-A. Risk management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The City participates in the Utah Local Government Trust, a public agency insurance mutual, which provides coverage for property damage and general liability. The City is subject to a minimal deductible for claims. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. Amounts of settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### 4-B. Rounding convention

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

#### 4-C. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date of the audit report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

June 30, 2023

#### 4-D. Pension Plans

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan**

#### Plan description:

Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions through the Utah Retirement Systems. The Utah Retirement Systems are comprised of the following Pension Trust Funds:

#### **Defined Benefit Plans**

Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system;

Firefighters Retirement System (Firefighters System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, retirement system;

Public Safety Retirement System (Public Safety System) is a mixed agent and cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system;

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

Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system.

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

The Utah Retirement Systems (Systems) are established and governed by the respective sections of Title 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. The Systems' defined benefit plans are amended statutorily by the State Legislature. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Title 49 provides for the administration of the Systems under the direction of the Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems are fiduciary funds defined as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. URS is a component unit of the State of Utah. Title 49 of the Utah Code grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms.

URS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing Utah Retirement Systems, 560 E. 200 S, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or visiting the website: www.urs.org/general/publications.

June 30, 2023

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

#### **Benefits provided:**

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

Years of service required Final Average and/or age eligible for Benefit percentage System Salary benefit per year of service Cola \*\* 30 years any age Noncontributory 2.0% per year all years Up to 4% Highest 3 Years System 25 years any age\* 20 years age 60\* 10 years age 62\* 4 years age 65 20 years an age Up to 2.5 % to Public Safety System Highest 3 Years 2.5% per year up to 20 10 years age 60 years; 2.0% per year over 4% depending 4 years age 65 20 years on employer Firefighters System Up to 2.5 % to Highest 3 Years 20 years an age 2.5% per year up to 20 10 years age 60 years; 2.0% per year over 4% depending 4 years age 65 20 years on employer Tier 2 Public 35 years any age 1.5% per year all years Up to 2.5% Highest 5 Years Employees System 20 years any age 60\* 10 years age 62\* 4 years age 65 Tier 2 Public Safety Highest 5 Years 35 years any age 1.5% per year all years Up to 2.5% and Firefighter System 20 years age 60\* 10 years age 62\* 4 years age 65

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

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

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

**Contribution Rate Summary:** As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

		Employer	Employer
		Contribution	Rate for
Utah Retirement Systems	Employee Paid	Rate	401(k) Plan
Contributory System			_
111 - Local Government Div - Tier 2	-	16.01	0.18
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Government Div - Tier 1	-	17.97	-
Public Safety System			
122 - Tier 2 DB Hybrid Public Safety (Contibutory)	2.59	25.83	-
43 - Other Div A with 2.5% COLA (Noncontributory)	-	34.04	-
Firefighters Retirement System			
31 - Other Division A	15.05	3.61	-
132 - Tier 2 DB Hybrid Firefighters	2.59	14.08	-
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 - Local Government	-	6.19	10.00
222 - Public Safety	-	11.83	14.00
232 - Firefighters	-	0.08	14.00

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Tier 2 rates include a statutory required contribution to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

	E	Employer	Er	nployee
System	Co	ntributions	Con	tributions
Noncontributory System	\$	165,738		-
Public Safety System		161,865		-
Firefighters System		3,959		16,506
Tier 2 Public Employees System		150,848		-
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter		123,253		12,359
Tier 2 DC Only System		33,390		-
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter System		8,062		
Total Contributions	\$	647,116	\$	28,864

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.

June 30, 2023

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

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

At June 30, 2023, we reported a net pension asset of \$76,831 and a net pension liability of \$784,724.

	(N	Measureme	ent D	ate): Decer	mber 31, 2022		
						Proportionate	
	Net	Pension	Ne	t Pension	Proportionate	Share	Change
		Asset	]	Liability	Share	12/31/2021	(Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	239,515	0.1398423%	0.1356882%	0.0041541%
Public Safety System		-		491,863	0.3803828%	0.3591978%	0.0211850%
Firefighters System		76,831		-	0.2958401%	0.1414369%	0.1544032%
Tier 2 Public Employees System		-		43,021	0.0395088%	0.0361039%	0.0034049%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter		-		10,325	0.1237613%	0.1225307%	0.0012306%
Total	\$	76,831	\$	784,724			

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, we recognize pension expense of \$372,687.

At June 30, 2023, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Defer	red Outflows	Defe	red Inflows
	of]	Resources	of F	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	116,487	\$	5,524
Changes in assumptions		82,492		2,099
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		320,605		-
Changes in proportion and differences between				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		38,221		60,810
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		308,428		-
Total	\$	866,233	\$	68,433

\$308,428 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2022. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year.

June 30, 2023

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

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Net l	Deferred
	Outflow	s (Inflows)
Year Ended December 31,	of Re	esources
2023	\$	(110,840)
2024		(13,884)
2025		120,320
2026		468,874
2027		4,412
Thereafter		20,490

#### **Actuarial assumptions:**

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation

Salary increases

3.25 - 9.25 percent, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return

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

Mortality rates were adopted from an actuarial experience study dated January 1, 2020. The retired mortality tables are developed using URS retiree experience and are based upon gender, occupation, and age as appropriate with projected improvement using 80% of the ultimate rates from the MP-2019 improvement assumption using a base year of 2020. The mortality assumption for active members is the PUB-2010 Employees Mortality Table for public employees, teachers, and public safety members, respectively.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2012, valuations were based on an experience study of the demographic assumptions as of January 1, 2020, and a review of economic assumptions as of January 1, 2021.

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.

June 30, 2023

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

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	_	Expecte	d Return Arithme	tic Basis
	_		Real Return	Long Term expected
		Target Asset	Arithmetic	portfolio real
Assets class		Allocation	Basis	rate of return
Equity securities		35%	6.58%	2.30%
Debt securities		20%	1.08%	0.22%
Real assets		18%	5.72%	1.03%
Private equity		12%	9.80%	1.18%
Absolute return		15%	2.91%	0.44%
Cash and cash equivalents	_	0%	-0.11%	0.00%
Totals	_	100.00%		5.17%
	Inflation			2.50%
	Expected	arithmetic nominal re	turn	7.67%

The 6.85% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.50%, a real return of 4.35% 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.

## 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 6.85 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.85 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.85 percent) than the current rate:

	19	% Decrease	Dis	Discount Rate		% Increase
System		(5.95%)	(	(6.95%)		(7.95%)
Noncontributory System	\$	1,509,502	\$	239,515	\$	(821,627)
Public Safety System		1,584,049		491,863		(396,341)
Firefighters System		61,236		(76,831)		(188,876)
Tier 2 Public Employees System		187,978		43,021		(68,650)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter		82,646		10,325		(47,154)
Total	\$	3,425,411	\$	707,893	\$	(1,522,648)

June 30, 2023

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

#### Pension plan fiduciary net position:

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

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

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

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

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

	2023	2022	2021
401(k) Plan Employer Contributions Employee Contributions	\$ 104,954 44,815	\$ 85,768 57,415	\$ 65,115 44,463
457 Plan Employer Contributions Employee Contributions	27,692	23,326	- 17,296
Roth IRA Plan Employer Contributions Employee Contributions	N/A 23,699	N/A 24,208	N/A 16,099
Traditional IRA Plan Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	965	-	-

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

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# Santaquin City Corporation Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2023

#### **Budgetary Comparison Schedules**

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

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

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

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, expenditures for all departments were under budgeted amounts.

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

No changes were made in actuarial assumptions from the prior year's valuation.

#### Santaquin City Corporation

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Original	Budgeted Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES:	Original	Fillal	Actual	Filial Budget
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 1,195,199	1,290,199	1,275,054	(15,145)
Sales	2,660,000	2,940,000	2,954,308	14,308
Other taxes	909,400	1,096,400	1,118,720	22,320
License and permits	2,065,700	787,020	817,280	30,260
Intergovernmental revenues	681,200	796,200	829,014	32,814
Charges for services	2,247,098	2,335,298	2,345,937	10,639
Fines and forfeitures	217,100	217,100	236,658	19,558
Interest	32,600	495,600	549,592	53,992
Miscellaneous revenue	144,500	594,536	145,867	(448,669)
Total revenues	10,152,797	10,552,353	10,272,430	(279,923)
Total Tevenues	10,132,777	10,552,050	10,272,100	(27),720)
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	2,799,595	2,734,155	2,542,575	191,580
Public safety	3,619,509	3,841,387	3,599,537	241,850
Highways and public improvements	910,644	910,644	866,253	44,391
Sanitation	696,800	806,800	805,011	1,789
Parks, recreation and public property	1,822,198	1,787,598	1,696,212	91,386
Cemetery	231,281	231,281	208,625	22,656
Total expenditures	10,080,027	10,311,865	9,718,213	593,652
			_	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over		• 40 400		212 -22
(Under) Expenditures	72,770	240,488	554,217	313,729
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
Transfers in	1,598,240	1,600,000	1,600,000	
Transfers (out)	(1,845,546)	(2,114,102)	(2,114,102)	_
Total other financing sources and (uses)	(247,306)	(514,102)	(514,102)	
Total other infancing sources and (uses)	(247,300)	(314,102)	(314,102)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(174,536)	(273,614)	40,115	313,729
···· - ··· <del>g</del> · ··· - ··· - ······	(=: -,=30)	(=:=,===)	,	,
Fund balances - beginning of year	3,700,366	3,700,366	3,700,366	-
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 3,525,830	3,426,752	3,740,482	313,729

# Santaquin City Corporation SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

June 30, 2023

Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

As of December 31,

				7 7	or December .	,1,			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Noncontributory Kettrement System Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered employee payroll	0.1398423% \$ 239,515 \$1,087,089	0.1356882% \$ (777,101) \$ 1,030,271	0.1375022% \$ 70,531 \$1,113,317	0.1270077% \$ 478,675 \$1,046,159	0.1253051% \$ 922,712 \$1,038,995	0.1223531% \$ 536,066 \$1,024,428	0.1219067% \$ 782,790 \$ 1,035,444	0.1196808% \$ 677,212 \$ 996,660	0.1283310% \$ 489,948 \$ 972,290
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll Plan fiduciary net nosition as a percentage of the total nension	22.03%	-75.43%	6.34%	45.76%	88.81%	52.33%	75.60%	%56.79	50.40%
liability	97.50%	108.70%	99.20%	93.70%	87.00%	91.90%	87.30%	87.80%	90.20%
Public Safety System Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered employee payroll	0.3803828% \$ 491,863 \$ 533,316	0.3591978% \$ (291,720) \$ 496,247	0.3375815% \$ 280,274 \$ 477,647	0.3846112% \$ 617,539 \$ 553,539	0.3764920% \$ 968,558 \$ 541,782	0.3535016% \$ 554,523 \$ 524,521	0.3690062% \$ 748,815 \$ 547,351	0.3521190% \$ 630,734 \$ 517,969	0.3020041% \$ 379,795 \$ 465,866
rroportionate share of the helion hadning (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.23%	-58.79%	58.68%	111.56%	178.77%	105.72%	136.81%	121.77%	81.50%
Firefighters Retirement System Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered employee payroll	0.2958401% \$ (76,831) \$ 106,380	0.1414369% \$ (82,488) \$ 47,154	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$ - \$	0.0000000% \$
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-72.22%	-174.93%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00:0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
rian nuucialy nec position as a percentage of the total pension liability	108.40%	120.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
Tier 2 Public Employees Retirement System Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered employee payroll	0.0395088% \$ 43,021 \$ 860,255	0.0361039% \$ (15,281) \$ 669,927	0.0299816% \$ 4,312 \$ 479,323	0.0265400% \$ 5,969 \$ 368,476	0.0257681% \$ 11,036 \$ 301,142	0.0253088% \$ 2,231 \$ 247,704	0.0237908% \$ 2,654 \$ 195,101	0.0286768% \$ (63) \$ 185,255	0.0322847% \$ (978) \$ 158,571
Proportionate share of the net pension hability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	5.00%	-2.28%	0.90%	1.62%	3.66%	0.90%	1.36%	-0.03%	-0.60%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) Covered employee payroll	0.1237613% \$ 10,325 \$ 380,787	0.1225307% \$ (6,193) \$ 293,018	0.1068969% \$ 9,588 \$ 20,864	0.0850476% \$ 8,000 \$ 140,183	0.0899718% \$ 2,254 \$ 119,740	0.0495447% \$ (573) \$ 52,283	0.0126808% \$ (110) \$ 10,447	0.0000000% \$ -	0.00000000% \$ -
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll plan fiduciary and position as a percentage of the total pension.	2.71%	-2.11%	4.57%	5.10%	1.88%	-1.10%	1.05%	%00.0	0.00%
I fair tradeciary net position as a percentage of the total pension.    liability	96.40%	102.80%	93.10%	89.60%	95.60%	103.00%	103.60%	%00.0	0.00%

<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.

#### Santaquin City Corporation

#### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2023

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	As of		Contributions in			
	fiscal		relation to the			Contributions as
	year	Actuarial	contractually	Contribution	Covered	a percentage of
	ended	Determined	required	deficiency	employee	covered
	June 30,	Contributions	contribution	(excess)	payroll	employee payroll
Noncontributory Retirement	2014	\$ 164,203	\$ 164,203	\$ -	\$1,023,584	16.04%
System	2015	169,108	169,108	-	962,322	17.57%
	2016	181,090	181,090	-	1,026,610	17.64%
	2017	186,016	186,016	-	1,058,370	17.58%
	2018	172,932	172,932	-	998,931	17.31%
	2019 2020	184,499	184,499 184,726	-	1,057,611	17.31%
	2020	184,726 184,636	184,636	-	1,059,527 1,062,684	17.43% 17.37%
	2021	194,738	194,738	-	1,114,148	17.48%
	2023	165,738	165,738	_	981,790	16.88%
Public Safety System	2014	124,019	124,019		485,468	25.55%
Tuble surely system	2015	169,097	169,097	_	504,698	33.50%
	2016	181,090	181,090	-	539,194	33.59%
	2017	177,767	177,767	-	530,197	33.53%
	2018	192,394	192,394	-	565,201	34.04%
	2019	180,259	180,259	-	529,552	34.04%
	2020	174,957	174,957	-	514,240	34.02%
	2021	165,883	165,883	-	487,318	34.04%
	2022	174,721	174,721	-	513,281	34.04%
	2023	161,865	161,865	-	475,514	34.04%
Public Safety System	2022	4,509	4,509	-	97,814	4.61%
	2023	3,959	3,959	-	109,673	3.61%
Tier 2 Public Employees	2014	18,434	18,434	-	128,289	14.37%
System*	2015	35,488	35,488	-	224,115	15.83%
	2016	28,092	28,092	-	188,410	14.91%
	2017	32,772	32,772	-	219,799	14.91%
	2018	42,046	42,046	-	278,269	15.11%
	2019 2020	47,259 71,137	47,259 71,137	-	304,110 454,258	15.54% 15.66%
	2020	88,401	88,401	-	559,497	15.80%
	2022	118,591	118,591	_	737,965	16.07%
	2023	150,848	150,848	_	942,214	16.01%
Tier 2 Public Safety and	2014	2,280	2,280	_	10,934	20.85%
Firefighter System*	2017	7,389	7,389	-	32,839	22.50%
5 g	2018	16,440	16,440	-	72,839	22.57%
	2019	33,352	33,352	-	144,444	22.57%
	2020	37,254	37,254	-	161,063	23.13%
	2021	70,101	70,101	-	269,894	25.97%
	2022	79,005	79,005	-	305,864	25.83%
	2023	123,253	123,253	-	477,168	25.83%
Tier 2 Public Employees DC	2015	2,579	2,579	-	38,374	6.72%
Only System*	2016	11,135	11,135	-	166,441	6.69%
	2017	13,355	13,355	-	199,627	6.69%
	2018	17,673	17,673	-	265,096	6.67%
	2019	20,695	20,695	-	309,351	6.69%
	2020	24,359	24,359	-	360,536 432,214	6.76%
	2021	28,915	28,915	-		6.69% 6.69%
	2022 2023	34,472 33,390	34,472 33,390	-	515,283 539,419	6.19%
Tier 2 Public Safety and	2014	1,456	1,456		16,095	9.05%
Firefighter DC Only System*	2015	4,840	4,840	_	41,400	11.69%
De omy bystem	2016	5,056	5,056	_	43,519	11.62%
	2017	5,244	5,244	-	45,160	11.61%
	2018	614	614	-	5,194	11.83%
	2019	5,555	5,555	-	46,958	11.83%
	2020	6,026	6,026	-	50,934	11.83%
	2021	97	97	-	817	11.83%
	2022	4,683	4,683	-	36,718	12.75%
	2023	8,062	8,062	-	68,146	11.83%

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

Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative practices.

## Santaquin City MODIFIED APPROACH FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTING

June 30, 2023

As allowed by GASB 34, Santaquin City has adopted an alternative to reporting depreciation on roads (infrastructure assets) maintained by the Public Works Department. Under the modified approach, infrastructure assets are not depreciated and maintenance and preservation costs are expensed.

Infrastructure assets that are part of a network are not required to be depreciated as long as the following requirements are met:

- The assets will be managed using an asset management system
- Document that the eligible infrastructure assets are being preserved approximately at (or above) the condition level as disclosed below

The asset management system will provide:

- An up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets
- Perform condition assessments of the eligible infrastructure assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale at least every three years
- Estimate yearly the annual amount of funds needed to maintain and preserve the eligible infrastructure assets at the condition level established
- The results of the three most recent complete condition assessments provide reasonable assurance that the eligible infrastructure assets are being preserved at the disclosed level
- All expenditures, except for additions and improvements, made for the eligible infrastructure assets will be expensed in the period incurred
- Additions and improvements to the eligible infrastructure assets will be capitalized, as they increase the capacity or efficiency of the asset rather than preserve the useful life of the asset

#### Roads

Santaquin City will utilize the Pavement Management System to determine the condition of the city roads. The assessment is based on the Ride Index, which is a measurement of ride quality on a scale of 1-5, with 5 representing new or nearly new pavement.

Category	Range	Description
Good	3.55 – 4.34	Pavements, which provide an
		adequate, ride, and exhibit few, if
		any, visible signs of distress.
Fair	2.75 – 3.54	Surface defects in this category
		such as cracking, rutting, and
		raveling are affecting the ride.
Poor	1.85 - 2.74	These roadways have deteriorated
		to such an extent that they are in
		need of resurfacing and the ride is
		noticeably rough.
Very Poor	1.00 – 1.84	Pavements in this category are
		severely deteriorated, and the ride
		quality must be improved.

## Santaquin City MODIFIED APPROACH FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTING

June 30, 2023

#### **Condition Level**

Santaquin City's condition level policy is to maintain 60% of the roads with a rating of "fair" or better and no more than 20% with a rating of "poor-very poor." All city roads are preserved on a rotating basis, with all new city streets done in a given year, and the rotation started every seven to ten years. The whole city had roads preserved between the years 2000 and current.

Complete assessments of the roads are performed on a fiscal year basis. The following chart shows the results of the pavement ratings for the last five years:

Rating	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fair or Better	76%	76%	76%	76%	74%
Poor - Very Poor	24%	24%	24%	24%	26%

The following table shows the estimated amounts needed to maintain and preserve the roads at or above the established condition levels addressed above, and the amounts actually spent for each of the last five fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Estimated Spending	Actual Spending
2023	\$1,812,428	\$1,781,449
2022	\$5,809,187	\$1,238,497
2021	\$2,037,556	\$1,614,385
2020	\$4,784,264	\$3,757,721
2019	\$6,258,750	\$3,026,690

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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#### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

#### SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Senior Citizens Fund accounts for the activities related to the senior citizens.

The **Park Impact Fees Fund** accounts for the City's collection and spending of impact fees relating to the City's parks.

The **Public Safety Impact Fees Fund** accounts for the City's collection and spending of impact fees relating to the City's public safety department.

The **Transportation Impact Fees Fund** accounts for the City's collection and spending of impact fees relating to the City's transportation department.

The Community Development & Renewal Agency Fund accounts for the activities of the Agency.

The Local Building Authority Fund accounts for the activities of the Local Building Authority.

The **Santaquin Special Service District Fund** accounts for the activities of what District related to water shares.

#### Santaquin City Corporation

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2023

	Senior Citizens	Park Impact Fees	Public Safety Impact Fees	Transportation Impact Fees
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 61,468	<del>-</del>	-	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	 -	1,350,720	924,516	306,220
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 61,468	1,350,720	924,516	306,220
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 31		-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 31			
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted for:				
Impact fees and grants	_	1,350,720	924,516	306,220
Comm. Develop. and Renewal Agency	-	-	-	-
Local Building Authority	-	-	-	-
Santaquin SSD	-	-	-	-
Committed for:				
Senior citizens	61,438	<u> </u>		
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	 61,438	1,350,720	924,516	306,220
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 61,468	1,350,720	924,516	306,220

Community			Total
Development	Local		Nonmajor
& Renewal	Building	Santaquin	Governmental
Agency	Authority	SSD	Funds
-	-	-	61,468
984,715	1,266	13,489	3,580,924
984,715	1,266	13,489	3,642,393
			31
			31
_	_	_	2,581,455
984,715		_	984,715
704,713	1,266		1,266
-	1,200	13,489	13,489
-	-	13,469	13,469
-	_	-	61,438
984,715	1,266	13,489	3,642,362
094 715	1 266	12 400	2 (42 202
984,715	1,266	13,489	3,642,393

#### Santaquin City Corporation

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Senior Citizens	Park Impact Fees	Public Safety Impact Fees	Transportation Impact Fees
REVENUES:				
Charges for services	\$ 20,038	-	-	-
Interest	508	57,237	32,642	7,964
Total revenues	20,546	57,237	32,642	7,964
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	10,525	-
Highways and public improvements	-	-	-	274,837
Parks, recreation and public property	59,169	1,639,888	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest			_	
Total expenditures	59,169	1,639,888	10,525	274,837
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (Under) Expenditures	(38,623)	(1,582,651)	22,117	(266,874)
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
Impact fees	-	522,838	90,630	214,657
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	50,000	-	-	-
Transfers out			-	(28,100)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	50,000	522,838	90,630	186,557
Net Change in Fund Balances	11,377	(1,059,813)	112,748	(80,316)
Fund balances - beginning of year	50,061	2,410,533	811,768	386,536
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 61,438	1,350,720	924,516	306,220

Community			Total
Development	Local		Nonmajor
& Renewal	Building	Santaquin	Governmental
Agency	Authority	SSD	Funds
-	-	-	20,038
5,775	434	-	104,559
5,775	434	_	124,598
-	2,285	-	2,285
-	-	-	10,525
153,473	-	42,140	470,451
-	-	-	1,699,057
-	109,000	-	109,000
-	76,812	-	76,812
153,473	188,097	42,140	2,368,130
	/		
		<u>,</u>	
(147,698)	(187,663)	(42,140)	(2,201,392)
		<u>,                                      </u>	
		<u>,                                      </u>	
		<u>,                                      </u>	
		<u>,                                      </u>	(2,201,392)
(147,698)		<u>,                                      </u>	(2,201,392) 828,126
(147,698) - 1,075,000	(187,663)	(42,140) 42,140	(2,201,392) 828,126 1,075,000
(147,698)	(187,663)	(42,140)	(2,201,392) 828,126 1,075,000 280,083
(147,698) - 1,075,000	(187,663) - - 187,943	(42,140) 42,140	(2,201,392) 828,126 1,075,000 280,083 (28,100)
(147,698) - 1,075,000	(187,663) - - 187,943	(42,140) 42,140	828,126 1,075,000 280,083 (28,100) 2,155,109
(147,698)	(187,663)	(42,140) 42,140	(2,201,392) 828,126 1,075,000 280,083 (28,100)
(147,698)	(187,663)	(42,140) 42,140	828,126 1,075,000 280,083 (28,100) 2,155,109
(147,698)	(187,663)	(42,140)	(2,201,392)  828,126 1,075,000 280,083 (28,100) 2,155,109  (46,283)

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# 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

The Honorable Mayor, and Members of the City Council Santaquin City, Utah

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities of Santaquin City (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2023.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City'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.

Larson & Company, PC

LARSON & COMPANY, PC

Spanish Fork, Utah November 13, 2023



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

The Honorable Mayor, and Member of the City Council Santaquin City, Utah

#### Report on Compliance with General State Compliance Requirements

We have audited Santaquin City's compliance with the applicable state compliance requirements described in the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor, for the year ended June 30, 2023

State compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2023 in the following areas:

Budgetary Compliance Justice Court Fraud Risk Assessment Fund Balance
Restricted Taxes and Related Revenues
Government Fees

#### **Opinion on Compliance**

In our opinion, Santaquin City complied, in all material respects, with the state compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2023.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards); and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* (Guide). Our responsibilities under those standards and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Santaquin City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Santaquin City's government programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Guide will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control



Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Santaguin City's compliance with the requirements of the government program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Guide, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform
  audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence
  regarding Santaquin City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing
  such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Santaquin City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to
  design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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 Santaquin City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such
  opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### **Report On Internal Control over Compliance**

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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 audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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 Guide. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Larson & Company, PC

LARSON & COMPANY, PC

Spanish Fork, Utah November 13, 2023



## REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Honorable Mayor, and Member of the City Council Santaquin City, Utah

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Santaquin City's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of Santaquin City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. Santaquin City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and guestioned costs.

In our opinion, Santaquin City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Santaquin City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Santaquin City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Santaquin City's federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Santaquin City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Santaquin City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.



In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform
  audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence
  regarding Santaquin City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing
  such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Santaquin City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to
  design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control
  over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion
  on the effectiveness of Santaquin City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is
  expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program 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 requirement of a federal program 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Larson & Company, PC

LAPSON & COMPANY, PC

Spanish Fork, Utah November 13, 2023

#### **Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

#### **SUMMARY OF AUDIT RESULTS**

- 1. The independent auditors' report expresses an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements of Santaquin City.
- 2. No reportable conditions related to the audit of the financial statements are reported in the Auditors' Report on Internal Controls and Compliance with Laws and Regulations.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Santaquin City were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. No material weaknesses relating to the audit of the major federal award program is reported in the Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with Uniform Guidance.
- 5. The independent auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs for Santaquin City, expresses an unqualified opinion.
- 6. The audit disclosed no audit findings that are required to be reported under 2 CFR section 200.516(a).
- 7. The program(s) tested as a major program include:

ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027
Coronovirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027
Coronovirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (Pass Through)	21.027

- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Types A and B programs is \$750,000 of federal awards expended.
- 9. Santaquin City was determined to be a low-risk auditee.

#### **Scehdule of Findings and Questioned Costs**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No findings noted during current audit.

#### FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No findings noted during current audit.

#### SUMMARY OF PRIOR YEAR FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No findings noted during prior audit.

#### FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No findings noted during prior audit.

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Thru/Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantors Contract	Amount of Expenditures
United States Department of Treasury			
Direct Assurance			
* ARPA Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027		761,291
Passed Through the State of Utah			
* Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	230630570	1,000,000
Passed Through Utah County			
* Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	2022-852	3,000,000
Total United States Department of Treasury		-	4,761,291
United States Department of Homeland Security  Passed Through the State of Utah  2021 Emergency Management Performance Grant EMPG  Santaquin City Emergency Generator Project  Total United States Department of Homeland Security	97.042 97.036	DR-4578-04R	14,286 138,659 152,945
United States Department of Agriculture  Direct Assurance  NRCS-Debris Basin Study  Total United States Department of Justice	10.904	-	435,221 435,221
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities  Passed Through the state of Utah  Technology Grant  Total United States Department of Homeland Security	45.310	221802	5,000 5,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		-	\$ 5,354,457

<sup>\*</sup> Major Program

#### Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

#### 1. GENERAL

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the schedule) includes the grant activity of Santaquin City (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). The City reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the basic financial statements. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies as well as federal awards passed-through other government agencies are included on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Santaquin City it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Santaquin City.

#### 2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting for expenditures in governmental fund types and on the accrual basis for expenses in proprietary fund types, which is described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement.

Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

#### 3. NON-CASH ASSISTANCE

The City did not receive any non-cash assistance

#### 4. LOANS OUTSTANDING

The City has no federal loans outstanding through as of June 30, 2023.

#### 5. DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE

The City has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.