

**HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**



HIGHLAND CITY

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FINANCIAL SECTION:	
Independent Auditor's Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis.....	3
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Activities.....	13
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position.....	15
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	17
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds.....	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds	19
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	20
Notes to Financial Statements	21
Required Supplementary Information	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund.....	46
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Road Fee Special Revenue Fund	47
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Utah Retirement Systems	48
Schedule of Contributions – Utah Retirement Systems.....	49
Notes to Required Supplementary Information	50
Supplementary Information	
Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:	
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	51
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds.....	52
Supplemental 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	53
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance as Required by the <i>State Compliance Audit Guide</i>	55
Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as Required by the <i>State Compliance Audit Guide</i>	57

FINANCIAL SECTION



CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS

Gary K. Keddington, CPA
Marcus K. Arbuckle, CPA
Steven M. Rowley, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and
Members of City Council
Highland City
Highland City, Utah

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Highland City, Utah (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2022, 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 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 the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the 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 audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 the 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment 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 the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies 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 judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of contributions, budgetary comparison schedule for the General fund, budgetary comparison schedule for the Road Fee special revenue fund, and notes to the required supplementary information, as noted in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 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 February 16, 2023, on our consideration of the 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

K&C, CPAs

K&C, Certified Public Accountants
Salt Lake City, Utah
February 16, 2023

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

The management of Highland City presents the following narrative and analysis of the financial statements and financial activities of Highland City as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The information and analysis pertains to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Highland City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 by \$146,260,378 (net position). Of this amount \$26,218,997 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations.

Highland City's total net position increased by \$5,626,384. The majority of the increase was the result of assets contributed to the City from developers, and increases in charges for services.

Highland City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances at June 30, 2022 of \$16,705,408, an increase of \$2,068,304. At June 30, 2022 unrestricted fund balance of the general fund was \$3,487,158, or 40.3% of total general fund expenditures for the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Highland City's basic financial statements. Highland City's basic financial statements comprise three components; 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's financial position and changes in financial position, similar to consolidated financial statements in a private sector business. The statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of Highland City's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the three reported as net position. Increases or decreases over time in net position gives an indicator as to whether the financial condition of the City is improving or declining.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. 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 reported in this statement for some items will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., debt interest payment when the fiscal year ends between interest payments).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Highland 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 governmental activities of Highland City include general government, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and recreation, cemetery, and garbage. The business-type activities of Highland City include services for water, pressurized irrigation, sewer (sanitary), and storm sewer.

The government-wide financial statements include Highland City (known as the primary government) and a separate legal entity (known as component unit). The financial information for the Highland Open Space Special Service District is included in the financial statements. However, because the City's governing body is the same as the governing board of this component unit and can substantially control it, their financial information is blended and reported together with the financial information presented for the primary government.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

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. Highland City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. All of the funds of Highland City can be divided into two categories; governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike 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. Such information may be useful in evaluating the near-term financing requirements.

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 the governmental 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 City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Highland City maintains twelve (12) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund, road fee special revenue fund, capital projects – parks, and capital projects – roads fund which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other eight (8) governmental funds is provided in the form of individual and combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Highland City adopts an annual budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with the approved budget amounts.

Proprietary funds

Highland City maintains two types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and an internal service fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for water, pressurized irrigation, sewer, and storm sewer. The City created the internal service fund to account for IT services purchased and used throughout the City's departments and funds.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for water, sewer, secondary water and storm sewer, and include a separate column for the internal service fund.

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.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds. They are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position is an indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Highland City, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$146,260,378 at the close of the fiscal year. The largest portion (81%) of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, machinery and equipment) and infrastructure (roads, sidewalks, curb and gutter and various utility lines and storage facilities); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City was able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for the government as a whole.

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Current and other assets	\$ 23,797,930	\$ 18,485,602	\$ 12,952,018	\$ 13,073,026	\$ 36,749,948	\$ 31,558,628
Capital assets	67,400,609	66,604,825	57,924,644	55,096,781	125,325,253	121,701,606
Total Assets	91,198,539	85,090,427	70,876,662	68,169,807	162,075,201	153,260,234
Deferred outflows of resources	395,195	381,064	150,379	85,658	545,574	466,722
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$ 91,593,734	\$ 85,471,491	\$ 71,027,041	\$ 68,255,465	\$162,620,775	\$153,726,956
Current and other liabilities	\$ 4,322,229	\$ 1,757,987	\$ 1,192,580	\$ 480,390	\$ 5,514,809	\$ 2,238,377
Long-term liabilities	5,623,124	6,491,196	1,811,695	2,260,669	7,434,819	8,751,865
Total Liabilities	9,945,353	8,249,183	3,004,275	2,741,059	12,949,628	10,990,242
Deferred inflows of resources	3,026,572	2,467,911	384,197	156,247	3,410,769	2,624,158
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	62,144,588	60,543,076	56,215,926	53,001,394	118,360,514	113,544,470
Restricted	1,127,940	1,826,802	552,927	898,557	1,680,867	2,725,359
Unrestricted	15,349,281	12,384,519	10,869,716	11,458,208	26,218,997	23,842,727
Total Net Position	78,621,809	74,754,397	67,638,569	65,358,159	146,260,378	140,112,556
Total Liabilities, deferred inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 91,593,734	\$ 85,471,491	\$ 71,027,041	\$ 68,255,465	\$162,620,775	\$153,726,956

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

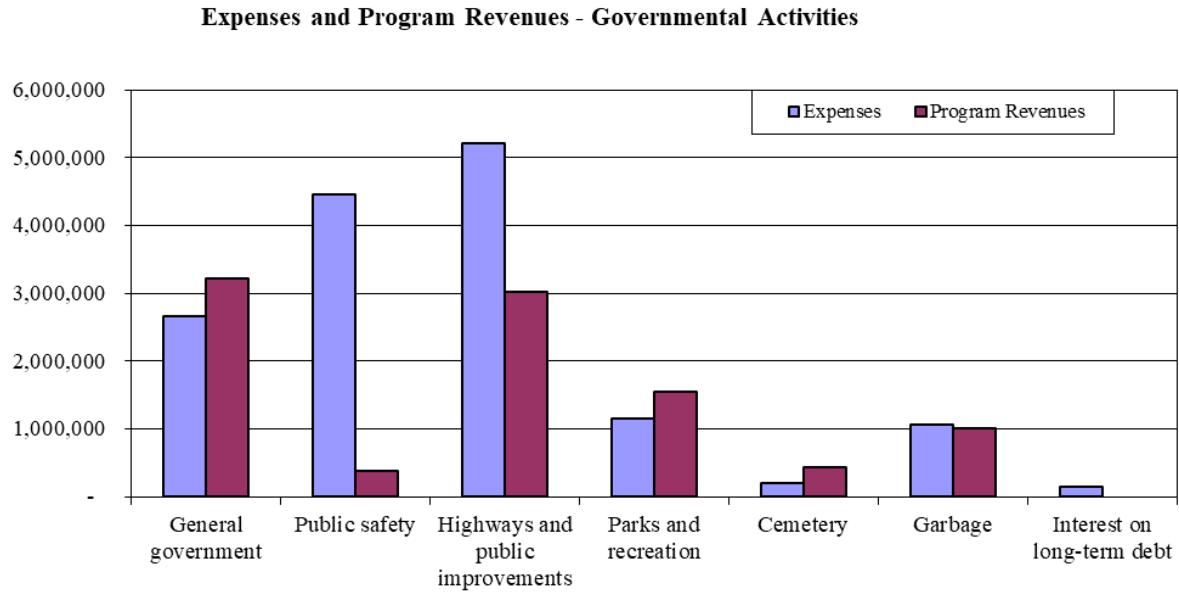
	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 5,981,754	\$ 5,513,665	\$ 6,766,838	\$ 5,915,581	\$ 12,748,592	\$ 11,429,246
Operating grants and contributions	932,459	1,488,757	-	-	932,459	1,488,757
Capital grants and contributions	2,711,306	4,345,829	2,240,007	5,691,246	4,951,313	10,037,075
General revenues:						
Property and uniform vehicle taxes	2,511,000	2,482,227	-	-	2,511,000	2,482,227
Other Taxes	5,106,606	4,592,102	-	-	5,106,606	4,592,102
Other	105,036	140,399	65,569	59,742	170,605	200,141
Gain (Loss) on disposal of assets	886,207	25,613	-	123,183	886,207	148,796
Total Revenues	18,234,368	18,588,592	9,072,414	11,789,752	27,306,782	30,378,344
Expenses:						
General government	2,666,511	2,692,150	-	-	2,666,511	2,692,150
Public safety	4,450,875	4,379,702	-	-	4,450,875	4,379,702
Streets and public improvements	5,209,122	3,688,796	-	-	5,209,122	3,688,796
Parks and recreation	1,138,634	362,164	-	-	1,138,634	362,164
Cemetery	207,183	185,061	-	-	207,183	185,061
Garbage	1,062,030	955,353	-	-	1,062,030	955,353
Interest on long-term debt	142,567	156,343	-	-	142,567	156,343
Water	-	-	1,564,468	1,775,938	1,564,468	1,775,938
Pressurized irrigation	-	-	2,051,848	1,907,153	2,051,848	1,907,153
Storm sewer	-	-	923,193	740,475	923,193	740,475
Sewer	-	-	2,248,933	3,307,351	2,248,933	3,307,351
Total Expenses	14,876,922	12,419,569	6,788,442	7,730,917	21,665,364	20,150,486
Increase (Decrease) in net position before transfers	3,357,446	6,169,023	2,283,972	4,058,835	5,641,418	10,227,858
Transfers	525,000	108,000	(525,000)	(108,000)	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,882,446	6,277,023	1,758,972	3,950,835	5,641,418	10,227,858
Net Position - Beginning, as restated	74,739,363	68,477,374	65,879,597	61,407,324	140,618,960	129,884,698
Net Position - Ending	\$ 78,621,809	\$ 74,754,397	\$ 67,638,569	\$ 65,358,159	\$146,260,378	\$140,112,556

Governmental activities. As noted in the table above, governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$3,867,412. The key element of the increase was assets contributed by developers. Some increases in property and sales tax revenues, also contributed to the overall increase.

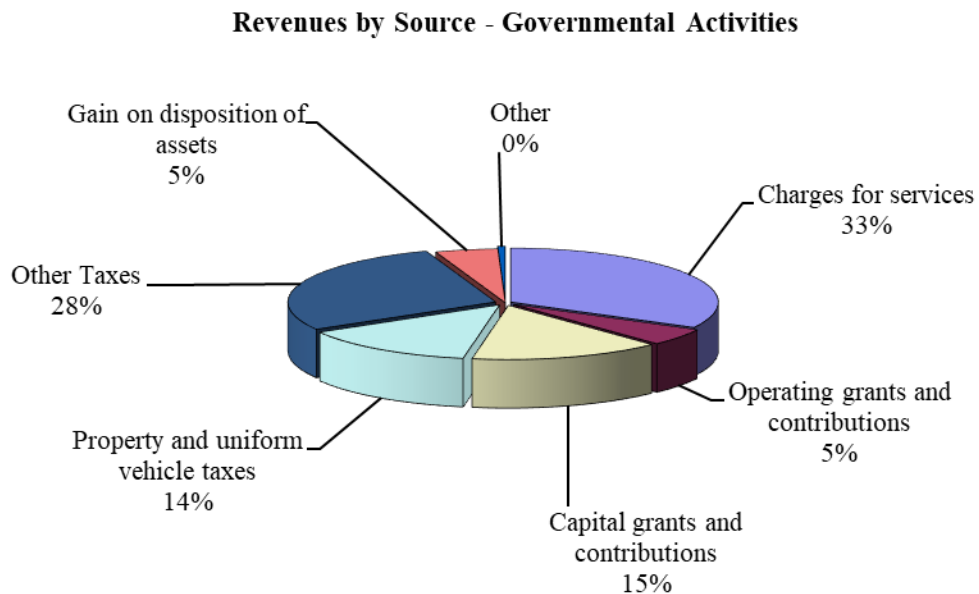
Business-type activities. As noted in the table above, business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$1,758,972. The key elements of the increase from the prior year were increases in charges for services, and conservative spending.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following chart displays the governmental activities program revenues compared to expenses attributed to the activity.



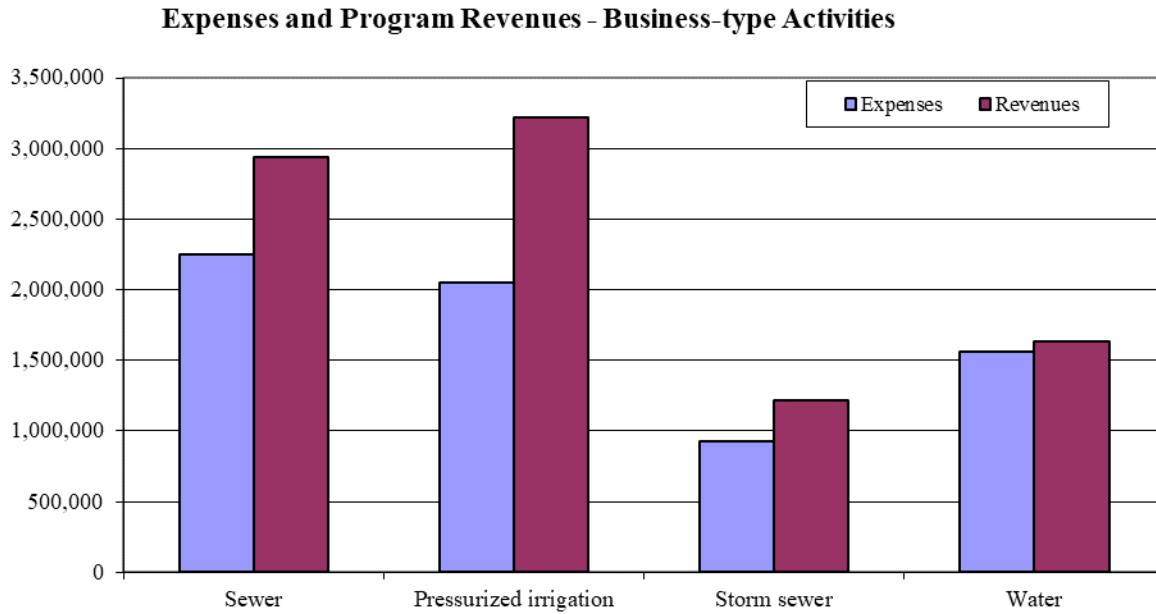
The following chart displays the governmental activities program revenues by type.



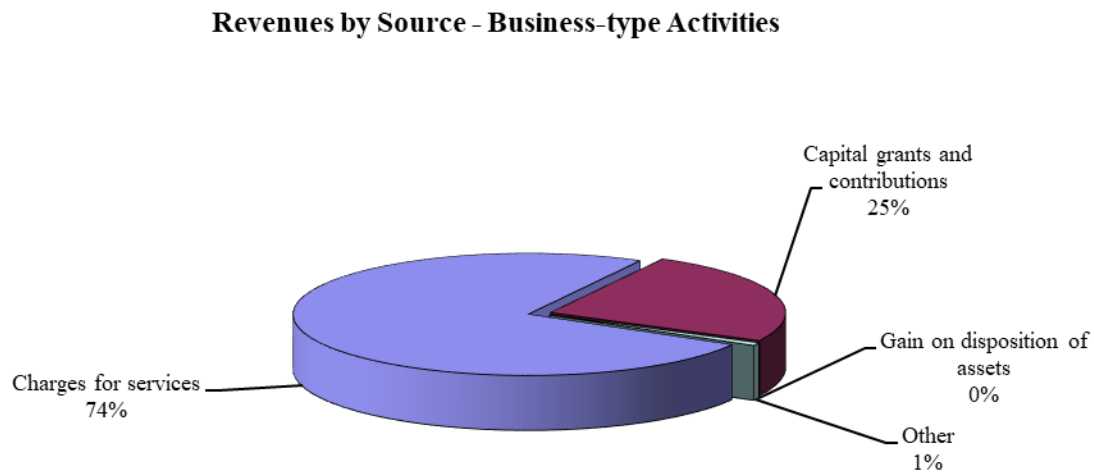
HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Business-type Activities

The following chart displays the business-type activities revenues compared to program expenses attributed to the activity. Traditionally business-type activities are self-supporting and the chart depicts the relationship of revenues to expenses.



The following chart displays the business-type activities revenues by type.



HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance is a useful measure of the government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At June 30, 2022, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$16,705,408, which was an increase of \$2,068,304 in comparison with the prior year.

The general fund is the main operating fund of the City. At June 30, 2022, unrestricted fund balance of the general fund was \$3,487,158. A comparison of the unrestricted fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures is a measure of liquidity. Unrestricted fund balance represented 40.3% of total general fund expenditures. Unrestricted fund balance also represented 29.0% of the general fund revenues, which is within the unrestricted general fund balance limitation of 35% required by the Utah State Code.

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

Sewer fund-Unrestricted net position at June 30, 2022 amounted to \$3,430,078, which is a decrease of \$755,468 from the previous year. Operating revenues were \$2,186,169 compared to the prior year's \$2,127,905. Operating expenses were \$2,248,923 compared to the prior year expenses of \$3,306,564 largely due to decreases in repair and maintenance costs that are not capitalizable.

Pressurized Irrigation fund-Unrestricted net position at June 30, 2022 amounted to \$5,201,716, an increase of \$1,303,011 from the previous year. Operating revenues were \$2,481,185, a decrease from prior year's operating revenue of \$2,241,406. Operating expenses were \$2,027,480, an increase from last year's \$1,874,988 largely due to repair and maintenance costs that are not capitalizable.

Culinary Water Fund-Unrestricted net position at June 30, 2022 amounted to \$597,438 a decrease of \$1,276,623 from the previous year. Operating revenues were \$1,286,715, an increase from the prior year's \$967,994 operating revenues. Operating expenses were \$1,564,455, which was a decrease from the prior year's \$1,775,115 operating expenses largely due to decreases in repair and maintenance costs that are not capitalizable.

Storm Sewer fund- Unrestricted net position at June 30, 2022 amounted to \$1,640,245, an increase of \$140,628 from the previous year. Operating revenues were \$812,769, an increase from the prior year's \$701,459 and operating expenses of \$923,187, an increase from the prior year's \$739,822 of operating expenses due to an increase operating and maintenance costs.

IT internal service fund- Unrestricted net position at June 30, 2022 amounted to a deficit of \$1,466 a decrease from the prior year's balance of (\$1,197). Operating revenues were \$42,598, an increase from the prior year's \$22,637 and operating expenses of \$42,867 an increase from the prior year's \$38,690 of operating expenses.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the general funds original budgeted expenditures was amended from \$8,462,265 to a final budget total of \$9,492,255, largely as the result of anticipated increases of Public Safety and General Government expenditures. The City's general fund came in \$832,961 under the final amended budget.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Highland City's investment in capital assets from governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022 was \$125,325,253 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and water stock. The total increase in the City's investment in capital assets for the current year was \$3,623,647, which is primarily as a result of assets contributed from developers and other capital projects undertaken or continued during the year.

A summary of the City's capital assets by category are shown in the table below.

Highland City's Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Land	\$ 37,499,684	\$ 37,128,552	\$ 534,455	\$ 534,455	\$ 38,034,139	\$ 37,663,007
Buildings	14,998,508	14,998,509	1,157,289	1,157,289	16,155,797	16,155,798
Improvements other than buildings	80,750,825	79,767,124	49,501,245	48,550,960	130,252,070	128,318,084
Machinery and equipment	2,691,380	2,491,089	2,776,492	2,702,488	5,467,872	5,193,577
Construction in progress	2,525,400	791,250	3,431,786	-	5,957,186	791,250
Water shares	-	-	24,218,106	24,097,437	24,218,106	24,097,437
Total	138,465,797	135,176,524	81,619,373	77,042,629	220,085,170	212,219,153
Less accumulated depreciation	(71,065,188)	(68,571,699)	(23,694,729)	(21,945,848)	(94,759,917)	(90,517,547)
Total Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 67,400,609</u>	<u>\$ 66,604,825</u>	<u>\$ 57,924,644</u>	<u>\$ 55,096,781</u>	<u>\$125,325,253</u>	<u>\$121,701,606</u>

Additional information on the City's capital assets is available in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Long-term debt. On June 30, 2022 the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$5,437,000.

Highland City's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities 2022	Governmental Activities 2021	Business-type Activities 2022	Business-type Activities 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
Revenue bonds	\$ 5,437,000	\$ 6,288,000	\$ -	\$ 412,000	\$ 5,437,000	\$ 6,700,000
Notes payable	-	-	1,708,718	1,683,387	1,708,718	1,683,387
Compensated absences	186,124	195,296	102,977	109,039	289,101	304,335
Total	<u>\$ 5,623,124</u>	<u>\$ 6,483,296</u>	<u>\$ 1,811,695</u>	<u>\$ 2,204,426</u>	<u>\$ 7,434,819</u>	<u>\$ 8,687,722</u>

The Utah State Constitution limits the amount of general obligation debt a municipal government may issue at 4% of its total taxable property value of \$2,601,846,179, except cities of the fourth class (Highland City is classified as a fourth class city) may issue debt up to an additional 8% of its total taxable property value for water systems, artificial lighting systems or sewer systems. On June 30, 2022 the City's limitation was \$104,073,847 and the additional limitation was \$208,147,694. The City does not have any general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2022.

Additional information about the City's long-term debt is available in Note 12 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The fiscal year 2022-2023 budget and rates are based on the forecast that the Utah economy will continue to experience growth and increased inflation. Sales tax revenues are budgeted to trend upwards still as population in the area continues to grow and consumer activity remains strong. Permit and fee revenues are expected to increase based on new construction in Highland. Expenditures have overall have been budgeted to increase due to inflation being experienced throughout the area.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Highland City's activities for those with an interest in the City's operations and position. Questions concerning the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Highland City, Finance Director, 5400 W. Civic Center Drive, Suite #1, Highland, Utah 84003.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,867,448	\$ 11,741,067	\$ 27,608,515
Receivables:			
Accounts	14,508	33,263	47,771
Taxes	3,148,424	-	3,148,424
Due from other governments	856,927	-	856,927
Lease receivable	110,484	-	110,484
Notes receivable	-	314,234	314,234
Internal Balances	(239)	239	-
Prepaid expenses	11,324	-	11,324
Restricted amounts:			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,347,862	552,927	3,900,789
Capital Assets:			
Non-depreciable Capital Assets	40,025,084	28,184,347	68,209,431
Depreciable Capital Assets (net)	27,375,525	29,740,297	57,115,822
Net Pension Asset	441,192	310,288	751,480
Total Assets	91,198,539	70,876,662	162,075,201
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred loss on refunding	180,979	-	180,979
Deferred outflows relating to pensions	214,216	150,379	364,595
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	395,195	150,379	545,574
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 91,593,734	\$ 71,027,041	\$ 162,620,775
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 1,839,807	\$ 1,159,295	\$ 2,999,102
Accrued liabilities	83,105	17,085	100,190
Accrued interest payable	30,901	16,200	47,101
Developer and customer deposits	1,084,785	-	1,084,785
Unearned revenues	1,145,217	-	1,145,217
Payable from restricted assets	138,414	-	138,414
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due within one year	974,922	160,539	1,135,461
Due in more than one year	4,648,202	1,651,156	6,299,358
Net pension liability	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	9,945,353	3,004,275	12,949,628
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unearned property tax revenue	2,251,223	-	2,251,223
Deferred inflows relating to pensions	664,865	384,197	1,049,062
Deferred inflows relating to lease receivables	110,484	-	110,484
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,026,572	384,197	3,410,769
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	12,971,925	3,388,472	16,360,397
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	62,144,588	56,215,926	118,360,514
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	-	33,480	33,480
Development related	543,294	-	543,294
Future development	17,029	-	17,029
Impact fees	-	519,447	519,447
Open space	567,617	-	567,617
Unrestricted	15,349,281	10,869,716	26,218,997
Total Net Position	78,621,809	67,638,569	146,260,378
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 91,593,734	\$ 71,027,041	\$ 162,620,775

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue & Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 2,666,511	\$ 3,172,747	\$ 37,020	\$ -	\$ 543,256	\$ -	\$ 543,256
Public safety	4,450,875	172,644	16,091	194,977	(4,067,163)	-	(4,067,163)
Streets and public works	5,209,122	1,149,886	879,348	995,370	(2,184,518)	-	(2,184,518)
Parks and recreation	1,138,634	33,906	-	1,520,959	416,231	-	416,231
Cemetery	207,183	435,919	-	-	228,736	-	228,736
Garbage	1,062,030	1,016,652	-	-	(45,378)	-	(45,378)
Interest on long term debt	142,567	-	-	-	(142,567)	-	(142,567)
Total Governmental Activities	14,876,922	5,981,754	932,459	2,711,306	(5,251,403)	-	(5,251,403)
Business-type Activities:							
Sewer	2,248,933	2,186,169	-	751,615	-	688,851	688,851
Pressurized irrigation	2,051,848	2,481,185	-	737,892	-	1,167,229	1,167,229
Storm sewer	923,193	812,769	-	401,300	-	290,876	290,876
Water	1,564,468	1,286,715	-	349,200	-	71,447	71,447
Total Business-type Activities	6,788,442	6,766,838	-	2,240,007	-	2,218,403	2,218,403
Total Government	\$ 21,665,364	\$ 12,748,592	\$ 932,459	\$ 4,951,313	(5,251,403)	2,218,403	(3,033,000)
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property					2,348,254	-	2,348,254
Vehicle					162,746	-	162,746
Sales					3,996,728	-	3,996,728
Franchise					1,109,878	-	1,109,878
Unrestricted investment earnings					74,111	65,569	139,680
Gain (Loss) on disposal of assets					886,207	-	886,207
Miscellaneous					30,925	-	30,925
Transfers					525,000	(525,000)	-
Total General Revenues					9,133,849	(459,431)	8,674,418
Changes in Net Position					3,882,446	1,758,972	5,641,418
Net Position, Beginning					74,754,397	65,358,159	140,112,556
Prior period adjustment, see Note 16					(15,034)	521,438	506,404
Net Position, Ending					\$ 78,621,809	\$ 67,638,569	\$ 146,260,378

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Special Revenue Road Fee	Capital Projects - Parks	Capital Projects - Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,974,811	\$ 370,499	\$ 7,881,129	\$ 1,234,693	\$ 3,406,316	\$ 15,867,448
Receivables:						
Accounts	6,906	4,801	-	-	2,801	14,508
Taxes	2,820,538	-	-	-	327,886	3,148,424
Due from other funds	478	-	-	-	-	478
Due from other governments	252,053	-	-	591,636	13,238	856,927
Notes	110,484	-	-	-	-	110,484
Prepaid expenses	11,324	-	-	-	-	11,324
Restricted amounts:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,762,766	-	104,558	429,653	50,885	3,347,862
Total Assets	\$ 8,939,360	\$ 375,300	\$ 7,985,687	\$ 2,255,982	\$ 3,801,126	\$ 23,357,455
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 534,614	\$ 63,510	\$ 130,968	\$ 966,608	\$ 143,119	\$ 1,838,819
Accrued liabilities	66,097	1,207	-	-	15,801	83,105
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developer bonds - payable from restricted	1,084,785	-	-	-	-	1,084,785
Unearned revenue	1,145,217	-	-	-	-	1,145,217
Payable from restricted assets	-	-	104,558	-	33,856	138,414
Total Liabilities	2,830,713	64,717	235,526	966,608	192,776	4,290,340
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unearned property tax revenue	1,956,387	-	-	-	294,836	2,251,223
Notes receivable	110,484	-	-	-	-	110,484
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,066,871	-	-	-	294,836	2,361,707
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid expenses	11,324	-	-	-	-	11,324
Restricted for:						
Development related	543,294	-	-	-	-	543,294
Impact fees	-	-	-	429,653	-	429,653
RAP/Zoo/Arts	-	-	-	-	17,029	17,029
Assigned to:						
Cemetery	-	-	-	-	237,037	237,037
Library	-	-	-	-	78,410	78,410
Capital projects & open space funds	-	310,583	7,750,161	859,721	2,981,038	11,901,503
Unassigned	3,487,158	-	-	-	-	3,487,158
Total Fund Balances	4,041,776	310,583	7,750,161	1,289,374	3,313,514	16,705,408
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	\$ 8,939,360	\$ 375,300	\$ 7,985,687	\$ 2,255,982	\$ 3,801,126	\$ 23,357,455

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

**Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position
are different because:**

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 16,705,408
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	67,400,609
Deferred loss on refunding of debt is not a financial resource, and therefore, is not reported in the funds.	180,979
Interest expense is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not recorded in the funds.	(30,901)
Net pension assets, net pension liabilities, Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(9,457)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds, capital leases, and notes are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(5,623,124)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of IT services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.	<u>(1,705)</u>
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 78,621,809</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Special Revenue Road Fee	Capital Projects - Parks	Capital Projects - Roads	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Taxes	\$ 7,249,813	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367,793	\$ 7,617,606
Licenses and permits	1,455,499	-	-	-	-	1,455,499
Intergovernmental	895,439	-	-	-	-	895,439
Impact fees	-	-	1,463,844	144,568	194,977	1,803,389
Charges for services	2,212,646	1,081,493	2,000	-	767,122	4,063,261
Fines and forfeitures	172,644	-	-	-	18,050	190,694
Contributions from other governments	-	-	-	-	37,020	37,020
Interest	25,973	5,155	24,034	7,014	11,935	74,111
Miscellaneous	30,925	-	-	-	-	30,925
Total Revenues	12,042,939	1,086,648	1,489,878	151,582	1,396,897	16,167,944
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	1,550,943	-	-	-	875,246	2,426,189
Public safety	4,268,098	-	-	-	-	4,268,098
Streets and public works	998,615	1,765,992	-	2,621,544	-	5,386,151
Parks and recreation	775,527	-	325,612	-	-	1,101,139
Cemetery	-	-	-	-	228,666	228,666
Garbage	1,066,111	-	-	-	-	1,066,111
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	-	851,000	851,000
Interest	-	-	2,100	-	101,568	103,668
Total Expenditures	8,659,294	1,765,992	327,712	2,621,544	2,121,271	15,495,813
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	3,383,645	(679,344)	1,162,166	(2,469,962)	(724,374)	672,131
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Sale of capital assets	5,730	-	-	526,597	353,880	886,207
Transfers in	767,234	-	2,351,278	716,922	1,610,345	5,445,779
Transfers out	(4,182,443)	-	(439,050)	-	(299,286)	(4,920,779)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,409,479)	-	1,912,228	1,243,519	1,664,939	1,411,207
Net Change in Fund Balances	(25,834)	(679,344)	3,074,394	(1,226,443)	940,565	2,083,338
Fund Balances, Beginning	4,067,610	989,927	4,675,767	2,515,817	2,387,983	14,637,104
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(15,034)	(15,034)
Fund Balances, Ending	\$ 4,041,776	\$ 310,583	\$ 7,750,161	\$ 1,289,374	\$ 3,313,514	\$ 16,705,408

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
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, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 2,083,338
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital outlay	2,408,961
Depreciation expense	(2,521,094)
Contributed assets are not recorded in governmental funds due to no current resources being expended in the acquisition of such assets. The Statement of Activities will record these contributed assets at their estimated fair value on the date of contribution.	907,917
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds by issuing debt which increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayments of bond principal are expenditures in the governmental funds, but reduce liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	
Payment of bond principal	851,000
Pension expense resulting from the changes in net pension assets, net pension liabilities, deferred outflows relating to pensions, and deferred inflows relating to pensions are not the use of current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	184,380
Expenses are recognized in the governmental funds when paid or due; however, the Statement of Activities is presented on the accrual basis and expenses and liabilities are reported when incurred, regardless of when financial resources are available or expenses are paid or due. This adjustment reflects the changes due to accrued interest on bonds payable, amortization of the deferred loss on bond refunding, and change in compensated absences.	
Accrued interest	4,273
Amortization of deferred loss	(45,272)
Compensated absences	9,172
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of IT services to individual funds. The net revenues of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(229)
Changes in net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,882,446

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Sewer	Pressurized Irrigation	Culinary Water	Storm Sewer	Total	IT Internal Service
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,353,284	\$ 5,041,932	\$ 681,176	\$ 1,664,675	\$ 11,741,067	\$ -
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	368,123	33,480	151,324	-	552,927	-
Accounts receivable	11,933	11,016	8,317	1,997	33,263	-
Total Current Assets	<u>4,733,340</u>	<u>5,086,428</u>	<u>840,817</u>	<u>1,666,672</u>	<u>12,327,257</u>	<u>-</u>
Noncurrent Assets:						
Note receivables	-	314,234	-	-	314,234	-
Capital assets:						
Nondepreciable						
Water shares	-	22,580,257	1,637,849	-	24,218,106	-
Land	26,540	277,450	107,132	123,333	534,455	-
Construction in process	1,324,519	665,455	1,441,812	-	3,431,786	-
Depreciable						
Buildings	-	663,667	493,622	-	1,157,289	-
Infrastructure	13,520,937	16,498,849	12,916,789	6,564,670	49,501,245	-
Machinery and equipment	393,713	383,263	1,668,624	330,892	2,776,492	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,389,314)	(8,177,688)	(6,967,809)	(2,159,918)	(23,694,729)	-
Net pension asset	75,148	82,905	92,117	60,118	310,288	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>8,951,543</u>	<u>33,288,392</u>	<u>11,390,136</u>	<u>4,919,095</u>	<u>58,549,166</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>13,684,883</u>	<u>38,374,820</u>	<u>12,230,953</u>	<u>6,585,767</u>	<u>70,876,423</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred outflows relating to pensions	43,883	29,806	42,965	33,725	150,379	-
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 930,582	\$ 126,214	\$ 80,614	\$ 21,885	\$ 1,159,295	\$ 988
Accrued liabilities	3,660	4,098	6,038	3,289	17,085	-
Accrued interest payable	-	16,200	-	-	16,200	-
Compensated absences	12,798	17,370	16,314	13,631	60,113	-
Notes payable	-	100,426	-	-	100,426	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	478
Total Current Liabilities	<u>947,040</u>	<u>264,308</u>	<u>102,966</u>	<u>38,805</u>	<u>1,353,119</u>	<u>1,466</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Compensated absences	9,183	11,983	12,498	9,200	42,864	-
Notes payable	-	1,608,292	-	-	1,608,292	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>9,183</u>	<u>1,620,275</u>	<u>12,498</u>	<u>9,200</u>	<u>1,651,156</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>956,223</u>	<u>1,884,583</u>	<u>115,464</u>	<u>48,005</u>	<u>3,004,275</u>	<u>1,466</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred inflows relating to pensions	97,947	102,312	111,673	72,265	384,197	-
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	8,876,395	31,182,535	11,298,019	4,858,977	56,215,926	-
Restricted:						
Impact fees	368,123	-	151,324	-	519,447	-
Debt service	-	33,480	-	-	33,480	-
Unrestricted	3,430,078	5,201,716	597,438	1,640,245	10,869,477	(1,466)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 12,674,596</u>	<u>\$ 36,417,731</u>	<u>\$ 12,046,781</u>	<u>\$ 6,499,222</u>	<u>67,638,330</u>	<u>\$ (1,466)</u>
Adjustment to report the cumulative internal balance for the net effect of the activity between the internal service fund and the enterprise funds over time					239	
Net position of business-type activities					<u>\$ 67,638,569</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN
NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Sewer	Pressurized Irrigation	Culinary Water	Storm Sewer	Total	IT Internal Service
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 2,186,169	\$ 2,481,185	\$ 1,133,304	\$ 812,769	\$ 6,613,427	\$ 42,598
Connection fees	-	-	146,016	-	146,016	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	7,395	-	7,395	-
Total Operating Revenues	<u>2,186,169</u>	<u>2,481,185</u>	<u>1,286,715</u>	<u>812,769</u>	<u>6,766,838</u>	<u>42,598</u>
Operating Expenses:						
Salaries and benefits	190,970	234,767	334,039	171,408	931,184	-
Operations	1,575,692	1,285,084	724,770	498,434	4,083,980	42,867
Depreciation	482,261	507,629	505,646	253,345	1,748,881	-
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,248,923</u>	<u>2,027,480</u>	<u>1,564,455</u>	<u>923,187</u>	<u>6,764,045</u>	<u>42,867</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(62,754)</u>	<u>453,705</u>	<u>(277,740)</u>	<u>(110,418)</u>	<u>2,793</u>	<u>(269)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):						
Impact fees	505,770	660,941	123,011	-	1,289,722	-
Interest income	22,194	26,218	9,159	7,998	65,569	-
Interest expense	-	(24,357)	-	-	(24,357)	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>527,964</u>	<u>662,802</u>	<u>132,170</u>	<u>7,998</u>	<u>1,330,934</u>	<u>-</u>
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and transfers	<u>465,210</u>	<u>1,116,507</u>	<u>(145,570)</u>	<u>(102,420)</u>	<u>1,333,727</u>	<u>(269)</u>
Capital Contributions	<u>245,845</u>	<u>76,951</u>	<u>349,200</u>	<u>278,289</u>	<u>950,285</u>	<u>-</u>
Transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>(525,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(525,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Changes in Net Position	<u>711,055</u>	<u>668,458</u>	<u>203,630</u>	<u>175,869</u>	<u>1,759,012</u>	<u>(269)</u>
Net Position, Beginning	<u>11,963,541</u>	<u>35,227,835</u>	<u>11,843,151</u>	<u>6,323,353</u>		<u>(1,197)</u>
Prior period adjustment, see Note 16	<u>-</u>	<u>521,438</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
Net Position, Ending	<u>\$ 12,674,596</u>	<u>\$ 36,417,731</u>	<u>\$ 12,046,781</u>	<u>\$ 6,499,222</u>		<u>\$ (1,466)</u>
Adjustment for the net effect of the current year activity between the internal service fund and the enterprise funds.					(40)	
Changes in net position of business-type activities					<u>\$ 1,758,972</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					Governmental Activities
	Sewer	Pressurized Irrigation	Water	Storm Sewer	Total	IT Internal Service
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:						
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,184,649	\$ 2,688,854	\$ 1,284,596	\$ 812,618	\$ 6,970,717	\$ -
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	-	-	-	-	-	42,598
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(823,289)	(1,218,591)	(808,143)	(528,320)	(3,378,343)	(51,084)
Cash payments to employees	(267,565)	(267,530)	(379,790)	(216,644)	(1,131,529)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,093,795	1,202,733	96,663	67,654	2,460,845	(8,486)
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities:						
Transfers to other funds	-	(525,000)	-	-	(525,000)	-
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	-	(525,000)	-	-	(525,000)	-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Principal payments on bonds and notes payable	-	(507,338)	-	-	(507,338)	-
Proceeds from bond issuance	-	120,669	-	-	120,669	-
Interest and fees paid on bonds and notes payable	-	(26,823)	-	-	(26,823)	-
Receipt of impact fees	505,770	660,941	123,011	-	1,289,722	-
Purchase of capital assets	(1,334,816)	(795,971)	(1,485,375)	(10,297)	(3,626,459)	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(829,046)	(548,522)	(1,362,364)	(10,297)	(2,750,229)	-
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:						
Interest on investments	22,194	26,218	9,159	7,998	65,569	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	22,194	26,218	9,159	7,998	65,569	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	286,943	155,429	(1,256,542)	65,355	(748,815)	(8,486)
Cash at Beginning of Year	4,434,464	4,919,983	2,089,042	1,599,320	13,042,809	8,486
Cash at End of Year	\$ 4,721,407	\$ 5,075,412	\$ 832,500	\$ 1,664,675	\$ 12,293,994	\$ -
As reported on the Statement of Net Position:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,353,284	\$ 5,041,932	\$ 681,176	\$ 1,664,675	\$ 11,741,067	\$ -
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	368,123	33,480	151,324	-	552,927	-
Total Cash at End of Year	\$ 4,721,407	\$ 5,075,412	\$ 832,500	\$ 1,664,675	\$ 12,293,994	\$ -
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)	\$ (62,754)	\$ 453,705	\$ (277,740)	\$ (110,418)	\$ 2,793	\$ (269)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation	482,261	507,629	505,646	253,345	1,748,881	-
(Increase) decrease in assets:						
Accounts receivable	(1,520)	465	(2,119)	(151)	(3,325)	-
Note receivable	-	207,204	-	-	207,204	-
Net pension asset	(75,148)	(82,905)	(92,117)	(60,118)	(310,288)	-
Deferred outflows relating to pensions	(16,654)	(15,931)	(19,689)	(12,447)	(64,721)	-
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:						
Accounts payable	752,403	66,493	(83,373)	(29,886)	705,637	(8,217)
Accrued liabilities	1,895	1,867	3,435	1,822	9,019	-
Compensated absences	(12,669)	3,301	909	2,397	(6,062)	-
Net pension liability	(29,226)	-	(5,962)	(21,055)	(56,243)	-
Deferred inflows relating to pensions	55,207	60,905	67,673	44,165	227,950	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 1,093,795	\$ 1,202,733	\$ 96,663	\$ 67,654	\$ 2,460,845	\$ (8,486)
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:						
Contributions of capital assets	\$ 245,845	\$ 76,951	\$ 349,200	\$ 278,289	\$ 950,285	\$ -

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Highland City, Utah (the City) was incorporated in 1977 and operates under a council-city manager form of government. The governing body consists of five elected council members and a mayor. The heads of the various departments, formed to provide various services, are under the direct supervision of the City Manager. The City provides the following services: general administrative services, public safety, highway and public works, parks and recreations, cemetery, garbage, and utilities (sewer, pressurized irrigation, storm sewer, and culinary water).

The City's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the City is discussed below.

(A) The Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in the related GASB pronouncement. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency and accountability. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability of fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the City is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations.

The Highland City Open Space Special Service District (the District) was established to provide recreation services, including the operation and maintenance of parks, open space and trails within certain areas of the City. The District is governed by a board of trustees composed of the City Mayor and members of the City Council. Although it is legally separate entity from the City, the District is reported as if it were part of the primary government because of the City's ability to impose its will upon the operations of the District. The District is included in these financial statements as a blended component unit and reported as the Open Space Fund. Separate financial statements are not issued for the District.

The City is not a component unit of any other entity. The City's basic financial statements include all City operations.

(B) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The City's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the City as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the City's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The City's general administrative services, public safety, highway and public works, parks and recreations, cemetery, and garbage are classified as governmental activities. The City's sewer, pressurized irrigation, storm sewer, and water services are classified as business-type activities.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(B) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the City and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund 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 Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those which are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions 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*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt of the City are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than an expenditure in the government-wide financial statements.

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 (within 60 days) to pay liabilities of the current 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.

Sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, interest and earned but unreimbursed state and federal grants 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. Property taxes are measurable as of the date levied (assessed) and are recognized as revenues when they become available. Available means when due, or past due, and received within the current period or collected soon enough thereafter (within 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(B) Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures or expenses as appropriate.

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 accounted for in another fund. Principal sources of revenue are taxes, licenses and permits and intergovernmental revenues. Primary expenses are for general government, public safety, streets and public works, parks and recreation, cemetery and garbage.

The *Road Fee Special Revenue Fund* accounts for the revenues collected from the road fee and expenditures for projects qualifying for use of those funds.

The *Capital Projects – Parks Fund* accounts for the funds set aside for parks projects, including park impact fee revenues.

The *Capital Projects – Roads Fund* accounts for the funds set aside for road projects, including road impact fee revenues.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Sewer Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's sewer treatment operations.

The *Pressurized Irrigation Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's pressurized irrigation distribution system.

The *Water Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's water treatment and distribution.

The *Storm Sewer Fund* accounts for the activities of the City's storm sewer infrastructure and related costs.

Activities of these four funds include administration, operations and maintenance of the sewer, pressurized irrigation, water, and storm sewer systems, and billing and collections. The funds also account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term debt principal and interest for all enterprise fund debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted, if necessary, to ensure the integrity of the funds.

The City reports a single internal service fund.

The *Information Technology (IT) Internal Service Fund* accounts for the City's information technology costs used by the City's various departments and funds.

The effect of interfund activity has generally been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

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

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(C) Budgetary Data

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted, in accordance with State law, by the 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 several different funds, including the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Capital Project Funds, Debt Service Fund, and Enterprise Funds. Annual budgets are also adopted for capital projects which may include activities which overlap several fiscal years.

Utah State law prohibits the appropriation of unreserved General Fund balance until it exceeds 5% of the General Fund revenues. Until the unreserved fund balance is greater than the above amount, it cannot be budgeted, but is used to provide working capital until tax revenue is received, to meet emergency expenditures, and to cover unanticipated deficits. When an unreserved fund balance is greater than 35% of the next year's budgeted revenues, the excess must be appropriated within the following two years.

Once adopted, the budget can be amended by subsequent City Council action. The City Council can amend the budget to any extent, provided the total budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance, in which case a public hearing must be held. The City Administrator has the authority to transfer budget appropriations within and between any divisions of any budgetary fund. The City Council has the authority to transfer budget appropriations between individual budgetary funds by resolution.

Expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund are budgeted annually on a project-by-project basis. Although it is the intention of the City that each project be funded by a specific revenue source, the adopted budget reflects only total anticipated revenues by source.

(D) Tax Revenues

On or before June 22 of each year, the City sets the property tax rate for various municipal purposes. If the City intends to increase property tax revenues above the tax rate of the previous year, state law requires the City to provide public notice to property owners and hold public hearings. When these special public hearings are necessary, the adoption of the final budget must be done before August 17. All property taxes levied by the City are assessed and collected by Utah County. Taxes are levied as of January 1 and are due November 30; any delinquent taxes are subject to a penalty. Unless the delinquent taxes and penalties are paid before January 15, a lien is attached to the property, and the amount of taxes and penalties bears interest from January 1 until paid. Tax liens are placed on a property on January 1 following the due date of unpaid taxes. If after five years, delinquent taxes have not been paid, the County sells the property at a tax sale. Tax collections are remitted to the City from the County on a monthly basis.

Sales taxes and telephone franchise taxes are collected by the Utah State Tax Commission and remitted to the City monthly.

Franchise taxes are collected by natural gas, electric utilities, and cable television companies and remitted to the City periodically.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(E) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The City considers all cash and investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as the cash and cash equivalent accounts and the restricted cash and cash equivalents balances.

Investments consist of accounts at the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (the State Treasurer's Pool). Investments of the City are stated at cost, which approximates fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

(F) Restricted Assets

Assets whose use is restricted for construction, debt service or by other agreement are segregated on the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

(G) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, and similar items) 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 more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The government reports infrastructure assets on a network or subsystem basis. Accordingly, the amounts spent for the construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets are capitalized and reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets 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 as follows:

Assets	Years
Buildings and structures	20 to 50
Improvements and infrastructure	10 to 50
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	5 to 15

(H) Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans).

Receivables at June 30, 2022, consisted of property tax, franchise tax, sales tax, grants and utility customer accounts (billings for user charged services). Taxes and grants are deemed collectible in full. Utility charges have an allowance of \$24,988.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(I) Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the applicable debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

(J) Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid vacation is accrued as incurred based on the years of service for each employee. Vacation is accumulated on a monthly basis. Proprietary funds expense all accrued vacation amounts when incurred. Governmental funds report an expenditure as the vacation is paid. Employees may accumulate up to 175% of their annual accrual. An employee who is separated from employment may be compensated for all accrued vacation. Sick pay amounts are charged to expenditures when incurred. Employees may accumulate up to 65 days of sick leave. Employees will not be paid for any accumulated sick leave at separation from employment.

(K) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City currently reports deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions, and deferred loss on refunding. The deferred outflows relating to pensions are required to be reported as part of implementing GASB 68 *Accounting and Financial reporting for Pensions*, and GASB 71 *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*. The City reports a deferred loss on refunding as part of the advanced refunding of the 2015 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue bonds.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items which are reported under this section: deferred property tax revenues, and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions. Deferred property tax revenue arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. These amounts account for property taxes levied on January 1, 2022 for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. The deferred inflows relating to pensions are required to be reported as part of implementing of GASB 68, and GASB 71, as previously mentioned. The City also reports a deferred inflows of resources related to lease receivables, which are required as part of the City's reporting in accordance with GASB 87, *Leases*.

(L) 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.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(M) Lease Receivable and Related Deferred Inflows of Resources

Beginning in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and in accordance with GASB 87, *Leases*, the City evaluated potential leasing transactions, and determined that during the year, an agreement with a telecommunications company was entered into for the leasing of land qualified for reporting under GASB 87. GASB 87 requires the reporting of a lease receivable equal to the present value of the expected lease payments during the lease term. A deferred inflow of resources related to lease receivable is also reported as required by GASB 87. The lease receivable will be relieved as payments are collected and the related deferred inflow will be reduced in a similar manner over the lease term.

(N) Equity Balance Classification

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

- (1) *Net investment in capital assets* – consists of 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.
- (2) *Restricted net position* – consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- (3) *Unrestricted net position* – All other net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “Net investment in capital assets”.

In accordance with GASB No. 54, the City classifies fund balances in the governmental funds as follows: Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned or Unassigned.

- (1) *Nonspendable fund balance* 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.
- (2) *Restricted fund balance* classifications are reported as restricted if, (a) externally imposed by creditor, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- (3) *Committed fund balance* classification include those funds that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action (Ordinances and Resolutions) of the City council, which is government’s highest level of decision making authority.
- (4) *Assigned fund balance* classification includes amounts that are constrained by the government’s intent to use the funds for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, as established by the Finance Director, City Council, or City Administrator. Also includes all remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds, other than the general fund that are not classified as nonspendable, restricted nor committed or in the General Fund, that are intended to be used for specific purposes. The assigned designation may be reversed by the Finance Director, City Council, or City Administrator.
- (5) *Unassigned fund balance* classification is the residual classification for the General Fund or funds with deficit fund balances. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not be restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(N) Equity Balance Classification (Continued)

Proprietary Fund balance is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

When restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed resources, then assigned resources, and then unassigned resources as they are needed.

(O) Estimates and Assumptions

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

NOTE 2 STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(A) Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following funds incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations in the following amounts for the year ended June 30, 2022:

Road Fee Special Revenue Fund

Streets and public works	\$ 52,944
--------------------------	-----------

Capital Projects – Roads Fund

Streets and public works	\$ 112,485
--------------------------	------------

IT Internal Service Fund

Operations	\$ 10,867
------------	-----------

(B) Deficit Fund Equity

As of June 30, 2022 the City's IT Internal Service fund had a deficit fund net position of \$1,466.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as time deposits. Investments are stated at cost, which approximate fair value. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents" and "restricted cash and cash equivalents," which includes cash accounts that are separately held by several of the City's funds.

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

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

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Fair Value of Investments

The City measures 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.

The City's PTIF investment, whose fair value at June 30, 2022 was \$31,204,626 was measured as a *Level 2*. The City maintained no other investments during the year.

The City's cash and investments are summarized below:

	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Credit Rating (1)	Weighted Average Years to Maturity (2)
Cash on deposit	\$ 1,538,639	\$ 175,224	N/A	N/A
Investment (3):				
Utah State Treasurer's Investment Pool	31,204,626	31,334,080	N/A	64.2
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 32,743,265</u>	<u>\$ 31,509,304</u>		
Portfolio weighted average maturity				N/A

(1) Ratings are provided where applicable to indicate associated **Credit Risk**. N/A indicates not applicable.

(2) **Interest Rate Risk** is estimated using the weighted average days to maturity.

(3) All investments are considered cash equivalents on the financial statements.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The City's cash and cash equivalents and investments are exposed to certain risks as outlined below:

Cash Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2022, \$1,288,639 of the City's deposits was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The City invests in the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF) which is a voluntary external Local Governmental Investment Pool managed by the Utah State Treasurer's Office and is audited by the Utah State Auditor. No separate report as an external investment pool has been issued for the PTIF. The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is not rated. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Utah Money Management Act, (Utah Code Title 51, Chapter 7). The PTIF invests in high-grade securities which are delivered to the custody of the Utah State Treasurer, assuring a perfected interest in the securities, and, therefore, there is very little credit risk except in the most unusual and unforeseen circumstances. The maximum weighted average life of the portfolio does not exceed 90 days.

Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments. The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses, net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated to participants on the ratio of the participant's share to the total funds in the PTIF based on the participant's average daily balance. The PTIF allocates income and issues statements on a monthly basis. Twice a year, at June 30 and December 31, which are the accounting periods for public entities, the investments are valued at fair value and participants are informed of the fair value valuation factor. Additional information is available at the Utah State Treasurer's Office.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. The City's investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund has no custodial credit risk.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's policy for limiting the credit risks of investments is to comply with the Utah Money Management Act. The Act requires investment transactions to be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities. Permitted investments include deposits of qualified depositories; repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard and Poors; banker acceptance obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. government sponsored enterprises; bonds and notes of political subdivisions of the State of Utah; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as defined by the Act. The PTIF was unrated as of June 30, 2022.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City manages its exposure by investing mainly in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund and by adhering to the Utah Money Management Act. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The PTIF's investment maturity is less than 1 year, which is among the required period of availability of the Utah Money Management Act.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City's investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund has no concentration of credit risk.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 4 INTERFUND TRANSFERS

The purpose of the transfers were to provide cash flows and pay operating expenses. Transfers were made among the governmental funds to pay for debt service, and set aside funds for future capital projects. The transfer from the pressurized irrigation fund is to record utilities used by the general fund for watering of parks where funds were not exchanged. The transfers among the funds for the year ended June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	In	Out
Governmental activities		
General fund	\$ 767,234	\$ 4,182,443
Debt service fund	-	-
Capital Projects - Parks	2,351,278	439,050
Capital Projects - Roads	716,922	-
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,610,345	299,286
Total governmental activities	5,445,779	4,920,779
Business activities		
Pressurized irrigation	-	525,000
Total business activities	-	525,000
Total Transfers	<u>\$ 5,445,779</u>	<u>\$ 5,445,779</u>

NOTE 5 RESTRICTED ASSETS

Certain assets are restricted to use as follows as of June 30, 2022:

	Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents
Governmental activities	
Construction bonds	\$ 1,084,785
Coronavirus relief funds	1,134,687
Development related	543,294
Exaction fee	33,856
Park construction	104,558
Road construction	429,653
RAP/Zoo/Arts	17,029
Total governmental activities	3,347,862
Business-type activities	
Restricted for impact fees	519,447
Debt service	33,480
Total business-type activities	552,927
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 3,900,789</u>

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 6 CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and right of way	\$37,128,552	\$ 371,132	\$ -	\$37,499,684
Construction in progress	791,250	1,734,150	-	2,525,400
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	37,919,802	2,105,282	-	40,025,084
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and structures	14,998,508	-	-	14,998,508
Improvements and infrastructure	79,767,124	983,701	-	80,750,825
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	2,491,089	227,895	(27,604)	2,691,380
Total capital assets, being depreciated	97,256,721	1,211,596	(27,604)	98,440,713
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and structures	(4,990,312)	(401,131)	-	(5,391,443)
Improvements and infrastructure	(61,669,325)	(2,011,931)	-	(63,681,256)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	(1,912,061)	(108,032)	27,604	(1,992,489)
Total accumulated depreciation	(68,571,698)	(2,521,094)	27,604	(71,065,188)
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	28,685,023	(1,309,498)	-	27,375,525
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$66,604,825</u>	<u>\$ 795,784</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$67,400,609</u>

Governmental activities depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 191,213
Public Safety	183,091
Streets and Public Works	1,836,390
Parks and recreation	274,408
Cemetery	35,992
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,521,094</u>

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 6 CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The Business-type activities property, plant and equipment consist of the following at June 30, 2022:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance June 30, 2022
Business-type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 534,455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 534,455
Construction in progress	-	3,431,786	-	3,431,786
Water Shares	24,097,437	120,669	-	24,218,106
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>24,631,892</u>	<u>3,552,455</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,184,347</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and structures	1,157,289	-	-	1,157,289
Improvements and infrastructure	48,550,961	950,285	-	49,501,246
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	2,702,488	74,004	-	2,776,492
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>52,410,738</u>	<u>1,024,289</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,435,027</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and structures	(721,104)	(40,121)	-	(761,225)
Improvements and infrastructure	(19,508,925)	(1,567,861)	-	(21,076,786)
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	(1,715,820)	(140,899)	-	(1,856,719)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(21,945,849)</u>	<u>(1,748,881)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,694,730)</u>
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>30,464,889</u>	<u>(724,592)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,740,297</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$55,096,781</u>	<u>\$ 2,827,863</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$57,924,644</u>

Business-type depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Business-type activities	
Sewer	\$ 482,261
Pressurized Irrigation	507,629
Storm Drain	253,345
Water	<u>505,646</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,748,881</u>

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 7 NOTES RECEIVABLE

The City has multiple notes receivable for property owners to pay back the City for irrigation water shares purchased on their behalf. The City bills these property owners monthly and the notes mature as final payments are made. There are no pre-payment penalties and the notes carry no interest. At June 30, 2022 the balance of these notes receivable were \$314,234. The final notes will mature in July 2043.

NOTE 8 GRANTS

The City receives financial assistance from federal and state governmental agencies in the form of grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the City's independent auditors and other governmental auditors. Any disallowed claims resulting from such an audit could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. Based on prior experience, the City administration believes such disallowance, if any, would be immaterial.

NOTE 9 DEVELOPER AND CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Developer and customer deposits are principally deposits from customers that are held by the City for water connections or for construction, or other projects until such time for refund is warranted.

NOTE 10 UNEARNED PROPERTY TAXES

In conjunction with GASB Statement No. 33, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*" the City has accrued property tax receivable and unearned property tax revenue in the General Fund and Library Fund in the amounts of \$1,956,387, and \$294,836, respectively.

Property taxes recorded in the governmental funds are recorded using the modified accrual basis of accounting, wherein revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available (expected to be received within 60 days). Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of the first day of January. Property taxes are levied on October 1, and then are due and payable at November 30. Since the property tax amounts are not expected to be received within 60 days after the year ended June 30, 2022 and are intended to fund operations of fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the City has recorded both a receivable and deferred inflow of resources of the estimated amount of the total property tax to be levied on October 1, 2022.

NOTE 11 JOINT VENTURE

The City and Alpine City (the Members) entered into an interlocal agreement to create Lone Peak Public Safety District (Lone Peak). Lone Peak was created to provide fire, emergency medical services, and police services. Lone peak is funded by direct payments from the Member cities which is allocated on a population basis. Lone Peak is governed by a Board of Public Safety Commissioners composed of two elected or appointed officials from each of the Member cities.

Audited financial statements for Lone Peak are prepared annually and can be obtained from Lone Peak's finance director, Lone Peak Public Safety District, 5400 W Civic Center Blvd. Suite #1.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 11 JOINT VENTURE (Continued)

A summary of transactions between the City and Lone Peak is shown below:

	<u>2022</u>
Payments to Lone Peak:	
Administrative expenses	\$ 169,144
Member payments for	
Police	2,266,969
Fire / EMS	1,831,985
Total payments to Lone Peak	<u>\$ 4,268,098</u>
Receipts from Lone Peak:	
Rent of office space	\$ 221,125
Reimbursement of employee wages	
and office supplies used by Lone Peak	<u>34,301</u>
Total receipts from Lone Peak	<u>\$ 255,426</u>

NOTE 12 LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the City for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	June 30, 2021	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
<i>Direct Placement</i>					
Revenue Bonds, Series 2016	\$ 3,797,000	\$ -	\$ (449,000)	\$ 3,348,000	\$ 452,000
Revenue Bonds, Series 2020	2,491,000	-	(402,000)	2,089,000	411,000
Total bonds payable	<u>6,288,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(851,000)</u>	<u>5,437,000</u>	<u>863,000</u>
<i>Other long-term liabilities</i>					
Compensated absences	195,296	90,266	(99,438)	186,124	111,922
Net pension liability	7,900	-	(7,900)	-	-
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>203,196</u>	<u>90,266</u>	<u>(107,338)</u>	<u>186,124</u>	<u>111,922</u>
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 6,491,196</u>	<u>\$ 90,266</u>	<u>\$ (958,338)</u>	<u>\$ 5,623,124</u>	<u>\$ 974,922</u>

Governmental Activities:

Revenue Bonds

Series 2016 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, original issue of \$4,970,000, principal due in annual installments beginning September 2018, interest at 2.095% due in semi-annual installments beginning March 2016, with the final payment due September 2027. The bonds were issued to partially refund the Series 2007 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Bonds.

3,348,000

Series 2020 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, original issue of \$2,886,000, principal due in annual installments beginning September 2020, interest at 1.08% due in semi-annual installments beginning September 2020, with the final payment due September 2026. The bonds were issued to refund the Series 2015 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Bonds.

2,089,000

Total Tax Revenue Bonds - Governmental Activities

\$ 5,437,000

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 12 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The advance refunding of the 2015 Sales and Franchise Revenue bonds was done to reduce debt service payments. The refunding resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service on the old and the new bonds) of \$155,164. The deferred loss on refunding of \$107,035 is being amortized over the remaining life of the 2020 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue bonds. At June 30, 2022 \$2,035,000 of the 2015 Sales and Franchise Revenue defeased bonds were outstanding.

All of the City's Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Bonds (both Governmental and Business-type) are payable solely by a pledge and assignment of their associated revenue sources. Total future sales tax of \$5,437,000 has been pledged through 2028. The current revenue recognized during the period for pledged Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue bonds was \$4,713,731 compared to principal and interest of \$950,576 paid during the year which equals a coverage ratio of 4.96.

The Series 2020 and 2016 Franchise Tax Revenue Refunding bonds contain provisions that in the event of default, the bondholders may force payment of the outstanding bonds whether through legal action or through the appointment of a receiver.

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest for the long-term debt, as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities	
	Sales and Franchise Tax	
	Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 863,000	\$ 87,967
2024	879,000	73,818
2025	894,000	59,535
2026	912,000	45,016
2027	924,000	30,032
2028	965,000	10,108
	<u>\$ 5,437,000</u>	<u>\$ 306,476</u>

	June 30, 2021	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Business-type Activities:					
<i>Direct Placement</i>					
Revenue Bonds, Series 2020	\$ 412,000	\$ -	\$ (412,000)	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	1,683,387	120,669	(95,338)	1,708,718	100,426
Total bonds and notes payable	2,095,387	120,669	(507,338)	1,708,718	100,426
<i>Other long-term liabilities</i>					
Compensated absences	109,039	43,420	(49,482)	102,977	60,113
Net pension liability	56,243	-	(56,243)	-	-
Total other long-term liabilities	165,282	43,420	(105,725)	102,977	60,113
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	\$ 2,260,669	\$ 164,089	\$ (613,063)	\$ 1,811,695	\$ 160,539

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 12 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Business-type Activities

Revenue Bonds

Series 2020 Sales and Franchise Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, original issue of \$822,000, principal payments due in annual installments beginning September 2020, interest at 1.08% due in semi-annual installments beginning September 2020 with the final payment made in September 2021. The bonds were issued to refund the outstanding portion of the 2009 General Obligation Refunding Bonds.

\$ -

Total Revenue Bonds - Business-type Activities

\$ -

Notes Payable - Direct Borrowings

Note payable to the Provo River Users Association for the City's portion of costs relating to the Provo Reservoir Canal Enclosure Project. Original amount \$615,833, interest at 4.00%, approximately 22% of original principal is due in two equal installments in July 2010 and March 2011 along with accrued interest. Remaining principal and interest to be paid in annual installments beginning March 2012 with final payment due March 2035.

\$ 329,189

Assessment payable to the Highland Conservation District for the City's portion of costs relating to the Provo Reservoir Canal Enclosure Project. Original amount \$1,563,945, principal and interest at 2.65% due in installments beginning November 2010 with final installment due November 2035.

1,379,529

Total Notes Payable - Business-type Activities

\$ 1,708,718

The Series 2020 Franchise Tax Revenue Refunding bonds contain provisions that in the event of default, the bondholders may force payment of the outstanding bonds whether through legal action or through the appointment of a receiver.

No remedies for events of default were noted in the agreements for the above notes payables.

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, including principal and interest for the long-term debt, as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
	<u>Notes Payable - Direct Borrowing</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 100,426	\$ 24,476
2024	115,446	23,011
2025	117,103	21,354
2026	118,786	19,671
2027	120,495	17,962
2028-2032	629,033	63,251
2033-2036	507,430	17,062
	<u>\$ 1,708,718</u>	<u>\$ 186,785</u>

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 12 LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

During fiscal year 2015, the City defeased \$3,970,000 of the 2006 Sales and Franchise Tax revenue bonds by placing new bond proceeds in an irrevocable trust to provide for the future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the government's financial statements. At June 30, 2022, \$2,096,000 of defeased bonds are still outstanding.

During fiscal year 2016, the City defeased \$4,600,000 of the 2007 Sales and Franchise Tax revenue bonds by placing new bond proceeds in an irrevocable trust to provide for the future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the government's financial statements. At June 30, 2022, \$2,735,000 of defeased bonds are still outstanding.

No interest was capitalized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Total interest incurred and charged to expense totaled \$142,567.

Compensated absence balances are liquidated out of the funds from where the employees are allocated.

The City evaluated all potential lease payable transactions and determined that no such agreements were required to be reported under GASB 87, *Leases*.

NOTE 13 RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance. This insurance covers all of these risks except natural disasters. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage, and no settlements or incidents have exceeded the City's insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS

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.
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees 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 System's defined benefit plans are amended statutorily by the State Legislature. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Title 49 provides for the administration of the Systems under the direction of the Utah State Retirement Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems are fiduciary funds defined as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. URS is a component unit of the State of Utah. Title 49 of the Utah Code grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms.

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

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Summary of Benefits by System

Benefits Provided

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

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

* Actuarial reductions are applied.

** All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for the year, although unused CPI increases no met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

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 Utah State Retirement Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable), is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Utah Retirement Systems	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System			
111 - Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	16.07%	0.62%
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Governmental Div - Tier 1	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 - Local Government	N/A	6.69%	10.00%

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

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employer Contributions	Employee Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 194,955	N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System	106,054	-
Tier 2 DC Only System	18,000	N/A
Total Contributions	\$ 319,009	\$ -

Contributions reported are the URS Board-approved required contributions by System. Contributions in the Tier 2 Systems are used to finance the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 Systems.

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

At June 30, 2022, we reported a net pension asset of \$751,480 and a net pension liability of \$0.

	(Measurement Date): December 31, 2021				
	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share	Proportionate Share 2020	Change (Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$ 736,448	\$ -	0.1285900%	0.1177363%	0.0108537%
Tier 2 Public Employees System	15,032	-	0.0355161%	0.0260823%	0.0094338%
Total Net Pension Asset / Liability	\$ 751,480	\$ -			

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021 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, 2022 we recognized pension expense of (\$68,805).

At June 30, 2022 we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 84,438	\$ 1,937
Changes in assumptions	83,134	4,896
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,028,670
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	37,120	13,559
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	159,903	-
Total	\$ 364,595	\$ 1,049,062

\$159,903 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, 2021.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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

Year Ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (168,035)
2023	(280,878)
2024	(245,199)
2025	(168,394)
2026	3,016
Thereafter	15,120

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, we recognized pension expense of (\$121,090).

At June 30, 2022 we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 77,135	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	69,118	4,754
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	991,529
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	26,659	13,338
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	96,593	-
Total	<u>\$ 269,505</u>	<u>\$ 1,009,621</u>

\$96,593 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, 2021.

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

Year Ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (161,146)
2023	(272,020)
2024	(238,797)
2025	(164,746)
2026	-
Thereafter	-

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, we recognized pension expense of \$52,284.

At June 30, 2022 we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 7,303	\$ 1,937
Changes in assumptions	14,016	142
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	37,141
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	10,461	221
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	63,310	-
Total	<u>\$ 95,090</u>	<u>\$ 39,441</u>

\$63,310 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, 2021.

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

Year Ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (6,889)
2023	(8,858)
2024	(6,402)
2025	(3,648)
2026	3,016
Thereafter	15,120

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 Percent
Salary Increases	3.25 – 9.75 percent, average, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.85 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were developed from actual experience 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 Employee Mortality Table for public employees, teachers, and public safety members, respectively.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December 31, 2019.

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

Asset Class	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis		
	Target Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-Term expected portfolio real rate of return
Equity securities	37.00%	6.58%	2.43%
Debt securities	20.00%	-0.28%	-0.06%
Real assets	15.00%	5.77%	0.87%
Private equity	12.00%	9.85%	1.18%
Absolute return	16.00%	2.91%	0.47%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	-1.01%	0.00%
Totals	100.00%		4.89%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.39%

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 6.85 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, and that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current, active, and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments, to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate was reduced from 6.95% to 6.85% from the prior measurement date.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 14 PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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:

System	1% Decrease (5.85%)	Discount Rate (6.85%)	1% Increase (7.85%)
Noncontributory System	\$ 396,011	\$ (736,448)	\$ (1,681,265)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	89,562	(15,032)	(95,338)
Total	\$ 485,573	\$ (751,480)	\$ (1,776,603)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Defined Contribution Savings Plans

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

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

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

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

	2022	2021	2020
401(k) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ 225,169	\$ 219,532	\$ 226,075
Employee Contributions	75,388	50,347	57,483
457 Plan			
Employer Contributions	16	-	168
Employee Contributions	28,850	31,633	31,315
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	31,384	27,063	25,168

NOTE 15 COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

The City has commitments to reimburse developers related to the Town Center project in the aggregate amount of \$33,856, which will be ultimately resolved after exaction fees are received by the Towne Center fund.

HIGHLAND CITY, UTAH
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

NOTE 16 IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STANDARD AND CORRECTION OF ERRORS

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*

During the fiscal year, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

The City does not currently have any transactions that require a right-to-use lease asset or lease liability to be reported. They currently has one lease receivable arrangement that was entered into during the fiscal year. As a result of implementing GASB 87, the City recorded a lease receivable and a related deferred inflow of resources. There were no adjustments to the City's net position or fund as a result of implementing this standard.

Correction of Errors

During the year, it was identified that the City had not reported note receivables balances in the Pressurized Irrigation fund for amounts owed to the City as a result of irrigation share purchase agreements. As a result revenues related to these note receivable balances should have been recognized in the period in which the notes were executed instead of in the months which the residents are billed for them on an ongoing basis until fully collected. As a result, it was determined that the beginning net position balances in the Pressurized Irrigation fund, as well as the Business-Type Activities should be restated to reflect the revenue that should have been recognized. The effect on net position is the increase of beginning net position by \$521,438.

During the year, the City identified additional liability from a previous agreement that should be reported in the Capital Projects – Town Center fund. As a result, the payables in the fund were increased and the effect on fund balance is a decrease of \$15,034. The beginning net position of the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities was also reduced by \$15,034 as a result of this correction.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance –
Budget and Actual – General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance –
Budget and Actual – Road Fee Special Revenue Fund

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Utah Retirement Systems

Schedule of Contributions – Utah Retirement Systems

HIGHLAND CITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 6,345,000	\$ 6,645,000	\$ 7,249,813	\$ 604,813
Licenses and permits	537,500	537,500	1,455,499	917,999
Intergovernmental	762,000	762,000	895,439	133,439
Charges for services	2,084,200	2,091,329	2,212,646	121,317
Fines and forfeitures	121,500	121,500	172,644	51,144
Interest	40,000	40,000	25,973	(14,027)
Miscellaneous	15,000	15,000	30,925	15,925
Total Revenues	<u>9,905,200</u>	<u>10,212,329</u>	<u>12,042,939</u>	<u>1,830,610</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,559,380	1,660,667	1,550,943	109,724
Public safety	3,369,577	4,274,565	4,268,098	6,467
Streets and public works	1,442,233	1,448,384	998,615	449,769
Parks and recreation	1,094,037	1,111,496	775,527	335,969
Garbage	997,038	997,143	1,066,111	(68,968)
Total Expenditures	<u>8,462,265</u>	<u>9,492,255</u>	<u>8,659,294</u>	<u>832,961</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>1,442,935</u>	<u>720,074</u>	<u>3,383,645</u>	<u>2,663,571</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of capital assets	-	481,873	5,730	(476,143)
Transfers in	767,234	767,234	767,234	-
Transfers out	<u>(1,961,885)</u>	<u>(2,592,885)</u>	<u>(4,182,443)</u>	<u>(1,589,558)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,194,651)</u>	<u>(1,343,778)</u>	<u>(3,409,479)</u>	<u>(2,065,701)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 248,284</u>	<u>\$ (623,704)</u>	<u>(25,834)</u>	<u>\$ 597,870</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning			<u>4,067,610</u>	
Fund Balance, Ending			<u>\$ 4,041,776</u>	

HIGHLAND CITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – ROAD FEE SPECIAL REVENUE
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,085,822	\$ 1,085,822	\$ 1,081,493	\$ (4,329)
Interest	5,000	5,000	5,155	155
Total Revenues	<u>1,090,822</u>	<u>1,090,822</u>	<u>1,086,648</u>	<u>(4,174)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Streets and public works	<u>1,088,048</u>	<u>1,713,048</u>	<u>1,765,992</u>	<u>(52,944)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,088,048</u>	<u>1,713,048</u>	<u>1,765,992</u>	<u>(52,944)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,774</u>	<u>(622,226)</u>	<u>(679,344)</u>	<u>(57,118)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,774</u>	<u>\$ (622,226)</u>	<u>(679,344)</u>	<u>\$ (57,118)</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning			<u>989,927</u>	
Fund Balance, Ending			<u>\$ 310,583</u>	

HIGHLAND CITY
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

June 30, 2022

Measurement Date of December 31, 2021

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

For the year ended December 31,	Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Covered payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)
Noncontributory Retirement System					
2021	0.1285900%	\$ (736,448)	\$ 1,049,338	-70.18%	108.7%
2020	0.1177363%	60,392	998,353	6.05%	99.2%
2019	0.1237794%	466,508	1,000,176	46.64%	93.7%
2018	0.1255408%	924,448	1,030,491	89.71%	87.0%
2017	0.1355806%	594,019	1,146,754	51.80%	91.9%
2016	0.1344475%	863,317	1,159,548	74.45%	87.3%
2015	0.1325309%	749,924	1,074,504	69.79%	87.8%
2014	0.1363938%	592,254	1,102,809	53.70%	90.2%
Tier 2 Public Employees Retirement System					
2021	0.0355161%	\$ (15,032)	\$ 660,017	-2.28%	103.8%
2020	0.0260823%	3,751	416,520	0.90%	98.3%
2019	0.0245204%	5,515	341,008	1.62%	96.5%
2018	0.0214487%	9,186	249,592	3.68%	90.8%
2017	0.0131953%	1,163	129,115	0.90%	97.4%
2016	0.0055885%	623	45,830	1.36%	95.1%
2015	0.0257634%	(56)	166,425	-0.03%	100.2%
2014	0.0529626%	(1,605)	259,759	-0.62%	103.5%

** This schedule will be built out prospectively to show a 10-year history.*

HIGHLAND CITY
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

As of fiscal year ended June 30,	Actuarial Determined Contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
Noncontributory System					
2022	\$ 194,955	\$ 194,955	\$ -	\$ 1,069,149	18.23%
2021	173,272	173,272	-	986,629	17.56%
2020	179,819	179,819	-	999,719	17.99%
2019	182,483	182,483	-	988,035	18.47%
2018	214,531	214,531	-	1,161,508	18.47%
2017	208,321	208,321	-	1,127,891	18.47%
2016	203,435	203,435	-	1,101,435	18.47%
2015	196,026	196,026	-	1,061,320	18.47%
2014	201,281	201,281	-	1,164,149	17.29%
Tier 2 Public Employees System*					
2022	\$ 106,054	\$ 106,054	\$ -	\$ 659,950	16.07%
2021	92,402	92,402	-	584,821	15.80%
2020	51,938	51,938	-	331,660	15.66%
2019	51,028	51,028	-	328,367	15.54%
2018	25,881	25,881	-	171,285	15.11%
2017	12,716	12,716	-	85,288	14.91%
2016	15,233	15,233	-	102,166	14.91%
2015	32,860	32,860	-	219,947	14.94%
2014	29,672	29,672	-	212,094	13.99%
Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System*					
2022	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ -	\$ 269,056	6.69%
2021	8,858	8,858	-	132,408	6.69%
2020	17,442	17,442	-	260,718	6.69%
2019	14,438	14,438	-	215,812	6.69%
2018	12,667	12,667	-	189,347	6.69%
2017	12,219	12,219	-	182,652	6.69%
2016	10,842	10,842	-	162,056	6.69%
2015	4,872	4,872	-	72,506	6.72%
2014	561	561	-	10,060	5.58%

* Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems.

** This schedule will be built out prospectively to show a 10-year history. Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative issues.

HIGHLAND CITY
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
For the fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes in Assumptions:

The investment return assumption was decreased by 0.10% to 6.85% for use in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation. This assumption change was based on analysis performed by the actuary and adopted by the Utah State Retirement Board. In aggregate, this assumption change resulted in a \$509 million increase in the Total Pension Liability, which is about 1.3% of the Total Pension Liability as of December 31, 2020 for all systems combined. The demographic assumptions were reviewed and updated in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation and are currently scheduled to be reviewed in the year 2023.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HIGHLAND CITY
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue					Capital Projects			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Debt Service	Open Space	Cemetery Perpetual Care	Library	RAP/Zoo/Arts	Building Capital Project	Northwest Annexation	Town Center Capital Projects	
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 841,447	\$ 665,735	\$ 288,626	\$ 64,806	\$ -	\$ 1,162,699	\$ 115,350	\$ 267,653	\$ 3,406,316
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	17,029	-	-	33,856	50,885
Receivables:									
Accounts	-	2,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801
Property taxes	-	-	-	301,614	26,272	-	-	-	327,886
Due from other governments	-	-	-	13,238	-	-	-	-	13,238
Total Assets	<u>\$ 841,447</u>	<u>\$ 668,536</u>	<u>\$ 288,626</u>	<u>\$ 379,658</u>	<u>\$ 43,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,699</u>	<u>\$ 115,350</u>	<u>\$ 301,509</u>	<u>\$ 3,801,126</u>
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 91,251	\$ 49,630	\$ 2,238	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143,119
Accrued liabilities	-	9,668	1,959	4,174	-	-	-	-	15,801
Payable from restricted assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,856	33,856
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>100,919</u>	<u>51,589</u>	<u>6,412</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,856</u>	<u>192,776</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Unearned property tax revenue	-	-	-	294,836	-	-	-	-	294,836
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>294,836</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>294,836</u>
Fund Balances:									
Restricted for:									
RAP/Zoo/Arts					17,029				17,029
Committed to:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beacon Hills park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	841,447	567,617	237,037	78,410	26,272	1,162,699	115,350	267,653	3,296,485
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>841,447</u>	<u>567,617</u>	<u>237,037</u>	<u>78,410</u>	<u>43,301</u>	<u>1,162,699</u>	<u>115,350</u>	<u>267,653</u>	<u>3,313,514</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 841,447</u>	<u>\$ 668,536</u>	<u>\$ 288,626</u>	<u>\$ 379,658</u>	<u>\$ 43,301</u>	<u>\$ 1,162,699</u>	<u>\$ 115,350</u>	<u>\$ 301,509</u>	<u>\$ 3,801,126</u>

HIGHLAND CITY
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue					Capital Projects			Total Nonmajor
			Cemetery			Building	Northwest	Town Center	Governmental
	Debt Service	Open Space	Perpetual Care	Library	RAP/Zoo/Arts	Capital Project	Annexation	Capital Projects	Funds
Revenues:									
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 324,504	\$ 43,289	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367,793
Charges for services	-	296,921	435,919	34,282	-	-	-	-	767,122
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	18,050	-	-	-	-	18,050
Impact fees	-	-	-	-	-	194,977	-	-	194,977
Contributions from other governments	-	-	-	37,020	-	-	-	-	37,020
Interest income	-	2,277	1,914	510	12	5,236	532	1,454	11,935
Total Revenues	-	299,198	437,833	414,366	43,301	200,213	532	1,454	1,396,897
Expenditures:									
Current:									
General government	-	483,436	-	391,810	-	-	-	-	875,246
Cemetery	-	-	228,666	-	-	-	-	-	228,666
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	2,650	-	62,141	64,791
Debt service - principal	851,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	851,000
Debt service - interest and finance charges	100,068	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	101,568
Total Expenditures	951,068	483,436	228,666	391,810	-	4,150	-	62,141	2,121,271
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(951,068)	(184,238)	209,167	22,556	43,301	196,063	532	(60,687)	(724,374)
Other Financing Sources:									
Sale of capital assets	-	353,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,880
Transfers in	1,365,535	238,336	6,474	-	-	-	-	-	1,610,345
Transfers out	-	-	(242,234)	-	-	(57,052)	-	-	(299,286)
Total Other Financing Sources	1,365,535	592,216	(235,760)	-	-	(57,052)	-	-	1,664,939
Net Change in Fund Balances	414,467	407,978	(26,593)	22,556	43,301	139,011	532	(60,687)	940,565
Fund Balances, Beginning	426,980	159,639	263,630	55,854	-	1,023,688	114,818	343,374	2,387,983
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,034)	(15,034)
Fund Balances, Ending	\$ 841,447	\$ 567,617	\$ 237,037	\$ 78,410	\$ 43,301	\$ 1,162,699	\$ 115,350	\$ 267,653	\$ 3,313,514

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS

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



**CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS**

Gary K. Keddington, CPA
Marcus K. Arbuckle, CPA
Steven M. Rowley, CPA

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
Highland City Corporation
Highland, 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Highland City Corporation, Utah (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 16, 2023.

Report on 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) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 have not been identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations as item 2022-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on 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*.

City of Highland, Utah's Response to the Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations. The City's response was not subjected to other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

K&C, CPAs

K&C, Certified Public Accountants
Salt Lake City, Utah
February 16, 2023



CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANTS

Gary K. Keddington, CPA
Marcus K. Arbuckle, CPA
Steven M. Rowley, CPA

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

Honorable Mayor and
Members of City Council
Highland City Corporation
Highland, Utah

Report on Compliance

We have audited Highland City, Utah's (the City) compliance with the applicable state compliance requirements described in the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the State Auditor, for the year ended June 30, 2022.

State compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2022 in the following areas:

- Budgetary Compliance
- Fund Balance
- Justice Court
- Restricted Taxes and Related Restricted Revenues
- Fraud Risk Assessment
- Government Fees
- Impact Fees
- Utah Retirement Systems
- Public Treasurer's Bond

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit of the state compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *State Compliance Audit Guide*. Those standards and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a state compliance requirement occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion on Budgetary Compliance

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations, the City did not comply with the requirements regarding Budgetary Compliance as the City exceeded budgeted expenditures in several funds (see item 2022-002). Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion to comply with the requirements applicable to compliance requirement.

Qualified Opinion on Budgetary Compliance

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the City complied, in all material respects, with the state compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other State Compliance Areas

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the other state compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Other Matters

The City's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations as required by the *State Compliance Guide*. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance with those state compliance requirements and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

K&C, CPAs

K&C, Certified Public Accountants
Salt Lake City, Utah
February 16, 2023

HIGHLAND CITY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Government Auditing Standards

2022-001: Financial Close and Reporting (Material Weakness)

Condition: During our audit, material adjustments were required to bring the City's financial statements into compliance with generally accepted accounting principles as it relates to governmental entities.

Criteria: Utah Code Annotated (UCA) 10-6-107 states: "The accounting records of cities shall be established and maintained, and financial statements prepared from those records in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles..."

Cause: As this is the first full year of the finance director's responsibility for the City's financial statements, as well as general time constraints, there were several areas of the financial statements that had not been properly reconciled at the time the audit commenced.

Effect: Material audit adjustments were required to be made to correct the financial statements. These adjustments impacted the following significant areas:

- Taxes receivable
- Intergovernmental receivables
- Prepaid expenses
- Notes receivable
- Capital Assets
- Unearned revenue
- Long-term debt
- Deferred inflows of resources relating to property taxes
- Tax revenues
- Intergovernmental revenues

Recommendation: Although it appears significant improvements have been made from the prior year, we recommend the City staff to continue to improve its efforts to prepare reconciliations for all significant accounts in preparation of closing out the fiscal year. Additionally, we recommend the City allocate sufficient resources to enable City staff to close out the year in a timely manner. We also recommend the City continue to implement policies and procedures to ensure that the City's records can be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management's Response: *We agree with the finding and the recommendation. Delays in closing out the fiscal year were due to staffing challenges in human resources and payroll near the end of the fiscal year when financial records are typically closed, which required finance staff to focus on processing payroll. Adjustments were made among existing staff and temporary, part-time help was brought in to cover various duties. Moving forward, full-time human resources and payroll staff has been hired to ensure finance staff is able to effect timely financial close and reporting. We will prepare reconciliations for all significant balance sheet accounts in preparation of closing out our fiscal year, and adjust the financials to make sure the financial information is maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.*

HIGHLAND CITY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

State Compliance Audit Guide

2022-002: Budgetary Compliance (Material Weakness)

Condition: During our testing of State Compliance, it was noted that the City had expenditures significantly in excess of approved appropriations in the following funds:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| • Capital Projects – Roads | \$ 112,485 |
| • Road Fee Special Revenue | 52,944 |
| • IT Internal Service Fund | 10,867 |

Criteria: The UCA section 10-6-123 states: “City officers may not make or incur expenditures...in excess of total appropriations for any department in the budget as adopted or as subsequently amended.”

Cause: Expenditures were not properly monitored and compared to the budget to determine whether additional budget amendments would be necessary. In some cases, unexpected expenditures occurred near year-end and budget amendments could not be made in time.

Effect: The City was not in compliance with the Budgetary Compliance requirements of the UCA.

Recommendation: We recommend the City staff monitor more closely the expenditures of the City and request budget amendments as necessary.

Management’s Response: *We agree with the finding. Expenditures in excess of appropriations noted above were due to timing of construction relative to the end of the fiscal year, timing of reimbursement for a major project partnership with other entities, and unplanned cost increases in software. We will closely monitor expenditures and estimate costs near year-end in order to make the appropriate budget amendments to stay in compliance with the State Code.*