FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2020

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RANDEL A HEATON, CPA LYNN A. GILBERT, CPA JAMES A. GILBERT, CPA BEN H PROBST, CPA RONALD J. STEWART, CPA

SIDNEY S. GILBERT, CPA JAMES E. STEWART, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council Town of Eureka City Eureka City, Utah

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2020 on our consideration of Town of Eureka City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Town of Eureka City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Gilbert & Stewart

GILBERT & STEWART, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountants Provo, UT 84601 December 19, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Town of Eureka City, we offer readers of Town of Eureka City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Town of Eureka City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- The total net position of the governmental activities of \$1,178,614 is composed of \$950,404 of investment in capital assets, and \$238,210 of unrestricted net assets. Total net assets decreased by \$170,562 from the prior year.
- As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$240,510, This entire amount of \$240,510 is unassigned in the general fund.
- In the enterprise (proprietary) funds, operating revenues increased by \$16,813. Corresponding operating expenses increased by \$290,054. The largest reason for this increase is the depreciation expense recorded for the newly finished water and sewer projects.
- In the enterprise (proprietary) funds, nonoperating revenues decreased by \$938,537 due to a decrease in grant revenues related to the water and sewer projects.

Reporting the City as a Whole

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Town of Eureka City's basic financial statements. Town of Eureka 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 includes other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

- The statement of net assets presents information on all of Town of Eureka City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Town of Eureka City is improving or deteriorating. However, you will also need to consider other non-financial factors.
- The statement of activities presents information showing how the City's net assets changed during the fiscal year reported. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of Town of Eureka 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 government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9 -10 of this report.

Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds

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. Town of Eureka City also uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

• Governmental funds — These funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. These fund statements focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps users determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the fund financial statements.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 11-14 of this report.

The major governmental fund (as determined by generally accepted accounting principles) is the general fund.

- Proprietary funds Town of Eureka City maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Town of Eureka City uses enterprise funds to account for its water utility, sewer utility, and sanitation utility.
- The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Capitalized net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Town of Eureka City, assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by \$13,512,542.

One of the largest portions of Town of Eureka City's net assets (97%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure assets, and machinery and equipment), 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 this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The following table summarizes the City's net assets.

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	To	otal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 436,816	\$ 578,724	\$ 275,380	\$ 199,195	\$ 712,196	\$ 777,919
Capital assets	950,404	1,008,494	15,471,183	15,804,025	16,421,587	16,812,519
Total assets	1,387,220	1,587,218	15,746,563	16,003,220	17,133,783	17,590,438
Deferred outflows of resources						
Pension related costs	6,043	11,316	11,733	21,969	17,776	33,285
Total assets	6,043	11,316	11,733	21,969	17,776	33,285
Liabilities						
Long term Liabilities	10,596	166,971	3,384,952	3,497,511	3,395,548	3,664,482
Other liabilities	151,201	22,736	23,535	12,579	174,736	35,315
Total liabilities	161,797	189,707	3,408,487	3,510,090	3,570,284	3,699,797
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unearned property taxes -future years	44,671	56,650	-	-	44,671	56,650
Pension related costs	8,181	3,002	15,881	5,827	24,062	8,829
Total deferred inflows of resources	52,852	59,652	15,881	5,827	68,733	65,479
Net assets						
Invested in capital assets						
net of related debt	950,404	1,008,494	12,106,798	12,350,648	13,057,202	13,359,142
Restricted	-	45,122	-	-	-	45,122
Unrestricted	228,210	295,559	227,130	158,624	455,340	454,183
Total net assets	\$ 1,178,614	\$ 1,349,175	\$ 12,333,928	\$ 12,509,272	\$ 13,512,542	\$ 13,858,447

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The following table summarizes the City's change in net assets.

	2020				Business-type Activities Total				
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019			
Revenues:									
Program Revenues:									
Charges for services	\$ 90,556	\$ 91,237	\$ 482,973	\$ 486,160	\$ 573,529	\$ 577,397			
Operating grants & contrib.	50,767	657	-	-	50,767	657			
Capital grants & contrib.	-	384,725	45,885	979,978	45,885	1,364,703			
General revenues:									
Property taxes	48,163	57,118	-	-	48,163	57,118			
Sales and use tax	96,409	86,768	-	-	96,409	86,768			
Franchise tax	37,358	36,042	-	-	37,358	36,042			
Other taxes	-	288	-	-	-	288			
Unrestricted investmt. earn.	738	191	2,908	6,944	3,646	7,135			
Loss on sale of Capital Assets	34,217	(273,500)	-	-	34,217	(273,500)			
Intergovernmental revenue									
Total revenues	358,208	383,526	531,766	1,473,082	889,974	1,856,608			
Expenses:									
General government	297,947	313,163	-	-	297,947	313,163			
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Public works	202,856	80,273	-	-	202,856	80,273			
Community development	27,150	22,272	-	-	27,150	22,272			
Planning	817	2,594	-	-	817	2,594			
Interest on debt	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Water utility	-	-	414,343	238,931	414,343	238,931			
Sewer utility	-	-	233,208	117,356	233,208	117,356			
Sanitation utility			59,559	60,361	59,559	60,361			
Total expenses	528,770	418,302	707,110	416,648	1,235,880	834,950			
Increase (decr) in net assets									
before transfers	(170,562)	(34,776)	(175,344)	1,056,434	(345,906)	1,021,658			
Transfers	_	-	-	-	-	-			
Change in net assets	(170,562)	(34,776)	(175,344)	1,056,434	(345,906)	1,021,658			
Net assets - beginning	1,349,176	1,383,951	12,509,272	11,452,838	13,858,448	12,836,789			
Net assets - ending	\$ 1,178,614	\$ 1,349,175	\$ 12,333,928	\$ 12,509,272	\$ 13,512,542	\$ 13,858,447			

Business-type activities. Business-type activities decreased the City's net assets by \$175,344. As of the end of the current fiscal year, all three business-type funds reported positive net assets.

Financial Analysis of the Government's 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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$240,510 while total fund balance reached \$240,510. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 51% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 41% of that same amount.

The City maintains enterprise funds to account for the business-type activities of the City. The information is found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the combined enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$227,130. The net investment in capital assets is \$12,106,798. As mentioned in the financial highlights, operational revenues and expenditures in the Enterprise funds increased during the current fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the general fund's original budget was adopted by the city council with budgeted revenues of \$534,775 and budgeted expenditures of \$534,775. The budget was amended during the year. Budgeted revenues decreased by \$68,320, and budgeted expenses decreased by \$68,320.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Town of Eureka City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020 amounts to \$16,421,587 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress.

	 Government	al A	ctivities	,			ctivities		Total	Total	
	2020		2019		2020	2019			2020		2019
Construction in progress	\$ -	\$	_	\$	153,716	\$	117,882	\$	153,716	\$	117,882
Land	118,000		118,000		75,756		75,756		193,756		193,756
Water rights	-		-		36,997		36,997		36,997		36,997
Buildings	487,612		494,368		-		-		487,612		494,368
Improvements	13,579		14,064		-		-		13,579		14,064
Equipment	14,175		63,664		66,922		88,952		81,097		152,616
Infrastructure	317,038		318,398	1	5,137,792	1	5,484,438	1	5,454,830	1	5,802,836
Total capital assets	\$ 950,404	\$	1,008,494	\$1	5,471,183	\$1	5,804,025	\$1	6,421,587	\$1	6,812,519

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current year, the City had total bonded debt outstanding of \$3,364,384 secured solely by specific revenue (enterprise) sources (i.e., revenue bonds) and notes payable.

	Gov	ernment	ities	Busi	ness-tyj	pe Activitie	es	Total				
	20:	20	20	19	202	.0	2019)	2020		20	19
Water bond payable 2003A	\$		¢		\$		\$		¢		¢	
Water bond payable 2003B	Φ	-	φ	- -	Ф	-	Ф	-	Φ	-	Ф	-
Water project planning loan		-		-		-		-		-		-
Water bond payable 2015A		-		-		-		-		-		-
Water bond payable 2015B		-		-	1,418	,348	1,441,	247	1,418	,348	1,44	1,247
Sewer bond payable 2015A		-		-	98	,000	110,	000	98	,000	11	0,000
Sewer bond payable 2015B		-		-	1,128	,000	1,171,	000	1,128	,000	1,17	1,000
Sewer bond payable 2015C					720	,036	731,	129	720	,036	73	1,129
Total outstanding debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$3,364	,384	\$3,453,	376	\$3,364	,384	\$3,45	3,376

During the fiscal year 2020 the City's total outstanding debt decreased by \$88,992. This was a result of grant funding used to pay off certain existing bonds.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 4% of its total taxable value. The current limitations for the City are \$983,340, which is significantly in excess of the City's outstanding general obligation debt. In addition, state statutes allow for an additional 8% to be used for water, sewer, or other revenue bond projects, thus resulting in a debt limit of 12% of total taxable value.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in the footnotes to this financial report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

• The general fund budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021 reflects a 33% change in budgeted revenues over the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 budget.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Town of Eureka City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Town of Eureka City, P.O. Box 156 Town of Eureka City, UT 84628.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2020

	Primary Government									
	Governmental	Business-type								
	Activities	Activities	Total							
ASSETS										
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 226,502	\$ 92,391	\$ 318,893							
Restricted Cash	-	133,279	133,279							
Receivables:		40.710	40.710							
Accounts (Net of allowance)	-	49,710	49,710							
Taxes	65,104	-	65,104							
Intergovernmental	20,434	-	20,434							
Other Assets	124,776	-	124,776							
Capital Assets (Net of accumulated depreciation):										
Construction in Progress	-	153,716	153,716							
Land	118,000	75,756	193,756							
Water Rights	-	36,997	36,997							
Buildings	487,612	-	487,612							
Improvements	13,579	-	13,579							
Equipment and Systems	14,175	66,922	81,097							
Infrastructure	317,038	15,137,792	15,454,830							
Total Assets	1,387,220	15,746,563	17,133,783							
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Pension related costs	6,043	11,733	17,776							
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,043	11,733	17,776							
LIABILITIES										
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	25,495	13,394	38,889							
Other Liabilities	124,776		124,776							
Deposits	930	_	930							
Accrued Interest Payable	-	4,601	4,601							
Unearned Revenue	-	5,540	5,540							
Long Term Liabilities		2,010	2,2.0							
Due Within One Year	_	90,025	90,025							
Due in More Than One Year	10,596	3,294,927	3,305,523							
Total liabilities	161,797	3,408,487	3,570,284							
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES										
Unearned property taxes levied for future years	44,671		44,671							
Pension related costs	8,181	15,881	24,062							
Total deferred outflows of resources	52,852	15,881	68,733							
NEW ACCREC										
NET ASSETS	0.50 404	10 10 5 500	10.055.000							
Net investment in capital assets	950,404	12,106,798	13,057,202							
Restricted										
C Roads	220.212	-	455.040							
Unrestricted	228,210	227,130	455,340							
Total Net Assets	\$ 1,178,614	\$ 12,333,928	\$ 13,512,542							

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues Operating Capital							Net (Expense) Rev & Chgs in Net Assets Primary Government					
		C	harges for		perating rants and		Capital rants and	Go	vernmental		nary Governn Isiness-type	nent		
Function/Programs	Expenses		Services		ntributions		ntributions	Activities		Activities		Total		
Primary Government:														
Governmental Activities:														
General Government	\$ 297,947	\$	72,696	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(225,252)	\$	-	\$	(225,252)	
Public Safety	-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Public Works	202,856		12,145		50,767		-		(139,944)		-		(139,944)	
Community Development	27,150		5,716		-		-		(21,435)		-		(21,435)	
Planning	817		-		-		-		(817)		-		(817)	
Interest on Long-term Debt	<u> </u>		-						-		-		=	
Total Governmental Activities	528,770		90,556		50,767		-		(387,447)		-		(387,447)	
Business-type Activities:														
Water	414,343		254,258		_		10,050		_		(150,035)		(150,035)	
Sewer	233,208		166,546		-		35,835		_		(30,827)		(30,827)	
Sanitation	59,559		62,169		-		-		-		2,610		2,610	
Total Business-type Activities	707,110		482,973		_		45,885		_		(178,252)		(178,252)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,235,880	\$	573,529	\$	50,767	\$	45,885	\$	(387,447)	\$	(178,252)	\$	(565,699)	
	General Revent	100.												
	Property Taxe							\$	48,163	\$	_	\$	48,163	
	General Sales		Hee Tay					Ψ	96,409	Ψ	_	Ψ	96,409	
	Franchise Tax		OSC Tax						37,358		_		37,358	
	Other Taxes	1							37,330		_		57,550	
	Unrestricted 1	nves	tment Farni	nos					738		2,908		3,646	
	Loss on sale of			_					34,217		2,700		34,217	
	Total Gener		-						216,885		2,908		219,793	
	Change ir							_	(170,562)		(175,344)	_	(345,906)	
	Net position- B								1,349,175	1	12,509,272		13,858,447	
	Net position - E	_	-					\$	1,178,614		12,333,928	\$	13,512,542	
			0						, ,		, , 0		- , ,- 1=	

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	 General Fund	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 226,502	
Restricted cash	-	
Due from other funds	-	
Taxes receivable	65,104	
Intergovernmental receivable	 20,434	
Total assets	\$ 312,040	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 25,495	
Deposits	930	
Total liabilities	26,425	
Deferred inflows of resources		
Unearned property tax-levied for future years.	44,671	
Unavailable property taxes - delinquent	434	
Pension Related Costs	-	
Total deferred inflows of resources	45,105	
Fund Balances:		
Restricted		
Roads	-	
Unassigned	240,510	
Total fund balances	240,510	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources & fund balances	\$ 312,040	

Balance Sheet Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental fund types:		\$	240,510
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources			
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Land	\$ 118,000		
Buildings	714,363		
Improvements	29,555		
Equipment	94,431		
Infrastructure	1,963,539		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,969,484)		
		-	950,404
Long-term assets not available to pay for current period expenditures			
and, therefore, are deferred in the funds			
Delinquent Property Taxes	433		
Pension related costs	6,043		
	•	_	6,476
Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities			
are not due and payable in the current period, and accordingly, are			
not reported as fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not			
accrued in governmental funds but rather as an expenditure when due.			
All liabilities, both current and long-term are reported in the statement			
of net assets.			
Pension Liability			(10,596)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions do not require currrent			
resources and are not reported in the governmental funds			(8,180)
Net assets of government activities		\$	1,178,614

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Taxes	\$ 193,005
Licenses and permits	15,366
Intergovernmental	51,325
Charges for services	17,860
Fines	150
Miscellaneous	91,577
Total revenues	369,284
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government	292,880
Public safety	-
Public works	152,007
Planning and zoning	817
Community development	26,665
Debt service:	
Principal	-
Interest	
Total expenditures	472,369
Excess (deficit) of revenues	
over (under) Expenditures	(103,086)
Other financing sources (uses)	-
Sale of Capital Assets	0
Total other financing sources (uses)	0
Net change in fund balance	(103,086)
Fund balances - beginning of year	343,595
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 240,510

Statement of Changes Reconciliation to Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: \$ (103,086) Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital Outlay \$ 10,800 Contribution of Capital Assets to Enterprise Funds (68,890)**Depreciation Expense** (58,090)Proceeds from the sale of capital assets are reported as revenues in the governmental fund statements, however, the gain or loss on the sale is reported in the Statement of activities. Thus the change in net position is adjusted for the gain or loss on sale of capital assets. Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund statements. 1,689 Pension expenses Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statements. Delinquent Taxes (11,075)Withheld Sales and Franchise Taxes (11,075)Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ (170,562)

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise										
		Water		Sewer	Sa	anitation		Total			
ASSETS											
Current assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	35,954	\$	56,437	\$	92,391			
Due from other funds		-		243,894		-		243,894			
Receivables											
Accounts (Net)		28,434		15,673		5,603		49,710			
Intergovernmental		_		-		_		0			
Total current assets		28,434		295,521		62,040		385,995			
Noncurrent assets:											
Restricted Cash		31,072		102,207		-		133,279			
Net pension asset		-		-		-		-			
Construction in progress		67,291		86,424		-		153,715			
Capital assets		8,853,787		8,491,836		43,000		17,388,623			
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(1,013,853)		(1,014,303)		(43,000)		(2,071,156)			
Total noncurrent assets		7,938,297		7,666,164				15,604,461			
Total assets		7,966,731		7,961,685		62,040		15,990,456			
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES											
Pension related costs		6,044		5,689				11,733			
Total deferred outflows of resources		6,044		5,689				11,733			
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities:											
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		6,861		1,633		4,899		13,393			
Bond interest payable		3,050		1,551		-		4,601			
Payroll payable											
Due to other funds		243,894		-		-		243,894			
Unearned Revenue		5,540		-		-		5,540			
Current portion of long-term debt		23,595		66,430				90,025			
Total current liabilities		282,940		69,614		4,899		357,453			
Noncurrent liabilities:											
Net pension liability		10,595		9,973		-		20,568			
Long term debt		1,394,753		1,879,606		-		3,274,359			
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,405,348		1,889,579		-		3,294,927			
Total liabilities		1,688,288		1,959,193		4,899		3,652,380			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES											
Pension related costs		8,181		7,700				15,881			
Total deferred inflows of resources		8,181		7,700		-		15,881			
Net Assets:											
Net investment in capital assets		6,488,877		5,617,921		-		12,106,798			
Unrestricted		(212,571)		382,560		57,141		227,130			
Total net assets	\$	6,276,306	\$	6,000,481	\$	57,141	\$	12,333,928			

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water Sewer Sanitation Total **Operating revenues:** \$ \$ \$ \$ Charges for services 62,169 62,169 Charges for services pledged as security 420,804 on revenue bonds 254,258 166,546 Total operating revenues 254.258 166,546 62,169 482,973 **Operating expenses:** Salaries and wages 44,536 19,777 2,519 66,832 Purchased services 97,774 7,663 57,040 162,477 36,668 1,708 38,376 Supplies and materials Depreciation and amortization 188,447 180,230 368,677 59,559 636,362 Total operating expenses 367,425 209,378 Operating income (113,167)(42,832)2,610 (153,389)Nonoperating revenues (expenses): 719 2,908 Interest revenue 2,189 Intergovernmental revenue 10.050 35,835 45,885 (70,748)(46,918)Interest expense and fiscal charges (23,830)Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) (36,149)14,194 (21,955)Net Income (loss) before Contributions and Transfers and Transfers (149,316)(28,638)2,610 (175,344)Change in net assets (149,316)(28,638)2,610 (175,344)Total net position beginning 6,425,622 6,029,119 54,531 12,509,272 12,333,928 Total net assets - ending 6,276,306 6,000,481 57,141

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds									
	Wat			Sewer		anitation		otal BTAs		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	<u></u>									
Receipts from customers	\$ 264	1,062	\$	166,596	\$	61,054	\$	491,712		
Payments to suppliers		1,147)		(7,891)		(56,740)		(198,778)		
Payments to employees		5,225)		(21,366)		(2,519)		(70,110)		
Internal balances	(3:	5,043)		(43,894.00)		-		(78,937)		
Net cash provided (used) by										
operating activities	4	3,647		93,445		1,795		143,887		
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities										
Cash Flows From Capital and Related										
Financing Activities										
Intergovernmental revenue),050		35,835		-		45,885		
Principal paid on capital debt	(2)	2,899)		(66,093)		-		(88,992)		
Purchase of capital assets		-		(35,835)		=		(35,835)		
Interest paid on capital debt	(4:	5,127)		(22,279)		-		(67,406)		
Net cash provided (used) by capital										
and related financing activities	(5)	7,976)		(88,372)				(146,348)		
Cash Flows From Investing Activities										
Interest and dividends received		719		2,189				2,908		
Net increase (decrease) in cash and										
cash equivalents	(3	3,610)		7,262		1,795		447		
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	39	9,682		130,899		54,642		225,223		
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ 3	1,072	\$	138,161	\$	56,437	\$	225,670		
Reconciliation of operating income to										
net cash provided (used) by operating										
activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$ (11)	3,167)	\$	(42,832)	\$	2,610	\$	(153,389)		
Adjustments to reconcile operating										
income to net cash provided (used) by										
operating activities:										
Depreciation expense	188	3,447		180,230		-		368,677		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	4	1,264		50		(1,115)		3,199		
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds		-		(43,894)				(43,894)		
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows	:	5,273		4,963		-		10,236		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		295		1,480		300		2,075		
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds		5,043)		-				(35,043)		
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	:	5,540		-				5,540		
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(1)	2,141)		(11,427)		-		(23,568)		
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows		5,179		4,875				10,054		
Total adjustments	16	,814		136,277		(815)		297,276		
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 48	3,647	\$	93,445	\$	1,795	\$	143,887		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Town of Eureka City (the Town) 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). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989 (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict the GASB pronouncements. The Town applies FASB pronouncements issued after that date to its business-type activities and enterprise funds. The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

Reporting Entity

The Town of Eureka City is located in Juab County in the State of Utah. Under the present form of government, administrative and legislative powers are vested in a governing body, consisting of the mayor and a town council. The Town provides the following services as mandated by law: general administrative services, public safety, highways and public improvements, parks, recreation and public property, water, and sanitation services.

Government Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally 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 are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges, provided by a given function or activity or (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of particular function or activity. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurements 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 the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available"). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The government considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after the year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for expenditures related to compensated absences, claims, and judgments, which are recorded only when payment is due.

Sales taxes, use taxes, franchise taxes, 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 revenue of the current fiscal period. Property taxes are measurable as of the date levied (assessed) and are recognized as revenue when they become available. Available means when due, or past due, and received within the current period or collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when the Town receives the cash.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water, sewer, and sanitation funds account for the water, sewer, and sanitation activities of the Town.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments to the general fund by various enterprise funds for the providing of administrative and billing services for such funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

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 all enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. 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.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts. Town policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (the Fund) and other investments allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. Investments are reported at fair value. The fund operates in accordance with state laws and regulations. The reported value of the Town's cash in the Fund is the same as the fair value of the Fund shares.

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased meet this criterion.

B. Restricted Assets

Cash, which is restricted to a particular use due to statutory, budgetary, or bonding requirements by outside parties, is classified as "restricted cash" on the financial statements. Restricted cash would be spent first and then unrestricted would be used when the restricted funds are depleted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, 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 cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and structures	30-50
Infrastructure	30-50
Improvements other than buildings	10-40
Machinery and equipment	5-10

D. Taxes

In Utah, county governments assess, levy, collect and disburse two principal types of tax: (1) personal property tax which is assessed on business assets other than real estate, and (2) tax on real estate and improvements. Business personal property and real estate taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on all business personal property on January 1, and real estate and improvement taxes are levied on January 1 and are payable by November 30. The real property taxes which are due in November are reported as a receivable from property taxes on the financial statements. Because these taxes are not considered available to liquidate liabilities of the current period, they are offset by deferred revenue.

The City council is authorized by state statute to levy a tax against all real and personal property located within its boundaries. The Council must set a tax rate by June 22 each year. The county treasurer, acting as a tax collector, must settle and disburse all tax collections to all taxing entities on a routine basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. 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 and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has deferred outflows of resources related to pension costs

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 and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items, one of which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The item, revenue for future year, is reported in both the statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts account for property taxes levied on January 1, 2019 for the 2018-2019 Fiscal year. The enterprise funds report deferred inflows of resources related to pension costs.

F. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, 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 assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related 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. Premiums received on debt issuances are 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

G. 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.

H. Fund Equity

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on a hierarchy that shows, from highest to lowest, the level or form of constraints on fund balance resources and the extent to which the City is bound to honor them. The City first determines and reports nonspendable balances, then restricted, then committed, and so forth. Fund balance classifications are summarized as follows:

- **Restricted.** This category includes net fund resources that are subject to external constraints that have been placed on the use of the resources either a) imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted fund balance amounts include the following: debt service, impact fees, and unspent B&C road funds.
- Unassigned. Residual balances in the Governmental Funds are classified as unassigned.

I. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use, either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

J. Use of Estimates

Presenting financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates concerning assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted in accordance with the Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act adopted by the State of Utah. Once a budget has been adopted, it remains in effect until it has been formally revised. Furthermore, in accordance with state law, all appropriations lapse at the end of the budget year. If any obligations are contracted for and are in excess of adopted budget, they are not a valid or enforceable claim against the Town. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Town adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. On or before the first regularly scheduled meeting of the Town council in May, the Town clerk, authorized under state statute to be appointed budget officer, submits a proposed operating budget. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. A public hearing is held, at which time the taxpayers' comments are heard. Notice of the hearing is posted in various locations in the Town at least seven days prior to the hearing. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for public inspection ten days prior to the public hearing.
- C. On or before June 22, a final balanced budget must be adopted through passage of a resolution for the subsequent fiscal year beginning July 1.
- D. Control of budgeted expenditures is exercised at the departmental level under state law. The Town clerk, however, acting as budget officer, has the authority to transfer budget appropriations between line items within any department of any budgetary fund. The Town council, by resolution, has the authority to transfer budget appropriations between the individual departments of any budgetary fund.
- E. Budget appropriations for any department may be reduced by resolution.
- F. A public hearing, as required in B) above, must be held to increase the total appropriations of any one governmental fund type; however, after the original public hearing, operating and capital budgets of proprietary fund types may be increased by resolution without an additional hearing.
- G. Encumbrances lapse at year end. Encumbered amounts carry over to the following year and are subject to re-appropriation. Therefore, no encumbrances are presented in the financial statements.

During the fiscal year, the Town modified the budget using the above procedures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The Town's carrying amount of deposits was \$448,095 and the balance in the Town's bank account and the cash on hand was \$452,172, with the difference being due to outstanding checks and deposits in transit.

A. Deposits

<u>Deposits – Custodial Credit Risk.</u> Custodial risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act in handling its depository and investing transactions. The Town considers the actions of the State Money Management Council to be necessary and sufficient for adequate protection of its uninsured bank deposits. Town funds are deposited in qualified depositories as defined by the Act. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, the Town's custodial credit risk for deposits were as follows:

	Custodial Credit]	Balance
Depository Account	Risk	Jun	e 30, 2020
Checking and Savings	Insured and Collateralized	\$	250,000
Checking and Savings	Uninsured and Uncollateralized		39,352
Total Deposits		\$	289,352

B. Investments

The Town's investments are managed through participation in the State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund and through a trust arrangement with a local bank. As of June 30, 2020, the Town's investments are treated as cash equivalents. The Town had the following investments:

	Less						More than		Quality
Investments	Than 1 1-5				6-	·10	1	0	Ratings
Utah Public Treasurer's									
Investment Fund	\$	133,278	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	Unrated
Certificates of Deposit		25,752		-					Unrated
Total Investments	\$	159,030	\$	-	\$	-	\$		

The Town measurers and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

				Fair Va	ılue N	1easurement	s Using	
Investments by fair value level	6/30/2020		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Debt Securities								
Certificates of Deposit	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,752	\$	-
Utah Public Treasurers' Investment Fund		-		-		133,278		
Total debt securities	\$	-	\$	-	\$	159,030	\$	-
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 15	59,030						

<u>Investments – Interest Rate Risk.</u> The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, interest rate risk is managed by compliance with the Utah Money Management Act, which provides guidance for handling depository and investing transactions in order to minimize interest rate risk.

Investments - Credit Risk. The Town follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (the Act) in handling its depository and investing transactions. The Town funds are deposited in qualified depositories as defined by the Act. The Act also authorizes the Town to invest in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF), certificates of deposits, U.S. treasury obligations, U.S. agency issues, restricted mutual funds, and obligations of governmental entities within the State of Utah. The Town's investments are invested in accordance with the Act. The State Money Management Council provides regulatory oversight for the investments. The degree of risk of the investments depends on the underlying portfolio. The Act and council rules govern the financial reporting requirements of qualified depositories in which public funds may be deposited and prescribe the conditions under which the designation of a depository shall remain in effect. If a qualified depository should become ineligible to hold public funds, public treasurers are notified immediately. The Town considers the actions of the council to be necessary and sufficient for adequate protection of its investments. The Town has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The PTIF fund is unrated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of yearend for the government's individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	(General	Water		Sewer		Sanitation		Total	
Receivables:										
Taxes	\$	65,104	\$	-	\$	-		-	\$	65,104
Intergovernmental		20,434		-		-		-		20,434
Accounts		-		41,942		23,117		8,264		73,323
Allowance for uncollectible										
accounts		-		(13,507)		(7,445)		(2,661)		(23,613)
Total receivables	\$	85,538	\$	28,435	\$	15,672	\$	5,603	\$	135,248

Governmental funds report *deferred inflows* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of *deferred inflows* and *unearned revenue* reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	<u>Unavailable</u>	<u>Unearned</u>
Property taxes receivable (general fund)	<u>\$ 44,671</u>	<u>\$ 44,671</u>

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances and transfers are created to support temporary cash deficiencies in the applicable funds. In 2020 there was an internal balance of \$243,894 between the water fund and the general and sewer funds.

The Town received land from the Union Pacific Railroad. The land was adjacent to existing property owners. The railroad company gave the land to the Town with the stipulation that when the adjacent property owner presented a survey showing the portion of land that was adjacent to their property, the Town would then deed the land to the citizen. The Town has title to the land; however, the agreement states that the land can only be given to the adjacent property owners. Therefore, this transaction is treated as another asset and other liability on the statement of net assets.

(The remainder of this page is intentionally left blank)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Primary Government Governmental activities:		Ending Balance	In	ncreases	Trai	nsfers	Decr	eases		Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				- Crouses		101010				Juliulio
Construction In Progress	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Land	Ψ.	118,000	-	_	*	_	*	_	Ψ	118,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated		118,000					-			118,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated		110,000					-			110,000
Capital assets being depreciated:										
Buildings		703,563		10,800		-		-		714,363
Improvements		29,555		-		-		-		29,555
Machinery and equipment		138,382		-	((43,951)		-		94,431
Infrastructure		1,919,588		-		43,951		-		1,963,539
Total capital assets being depreciated		2,791,088		10,800				-		2,801,888
Less accumulated depreciation for:										
Buildings		209,195		17,556		_		_		226,751
Improvements		15,491		485		_		_		15,976
Machinery and equipment		74,718		5,538				_		80,256
Infrastructure		1,601,190		45,311		_		=		1,646,501
Total accumulated depreciation		1,900,594		68,890						1,969,484
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		890,494		(58,090)						832,404
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	1,008,494	\$	(58,090)	\$		\$		\$	950,404
Governmental activities capital assets, net	Ф	1,000,494	Ф	(30,090)	Φ		Ψ		φ	930,404
		Ending								Ending
Business-type activities:		Balance	In	icreases	Trai	nsfers	Decr	eases]	Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:							-			
Construction in Progress	\$	117,882	\$	35,834	\$	-	\$	-	\$	153,716
Land		75,756		· -		-		-		75,756
Water Rights		36,997		-		-		_		36,997
Total capital assets not being depreciated		230,635		35,834						266,469
Capital assets being depreciated:										
Improvements		17,086,222		_		_		_	1	7,086,222
Machinery and equipment		189,648		_		_		_	•	189,648
Total capital assets being depreciated	_	17,275,870					-			7,275,870
Total capital assets being acpreciated		17,275,070								1,213,010
Less accumulated depreciation for:										
Improvements		1,601,784		346,646		-		-		1,948,430
Machinery and equipment		100,696		22,030		-		-		122,726
Total accumulated depreciation		1,702,480		368,676		-		-		2,071,156
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		15,573,390		(368,676)		-		-		5,204,714
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	15,804,025	\$	(332,842)	\$	-	\$		\$ 1	5,471,183

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

Governmental activities	
General government	\$ 17,556
Public safety	-
Public works	50,849
Community development	485
Total depreciation expense governmental activities	\$ 68,890
Business-type activities	
Water	\$ 188,447
Sewer	180,230
Sanitation	-
The second secon	
Total depreciation expense business-type activities	\$ 368,677

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT

Bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

A) \$1,511,000 Parity Water Revenue Bond Series 2015B. This bond requires monthly installments of principal and interest due beginning April 4, 2016 through November 4, 2024, bearing an interest rate of 3%. This bond is a reimbursement bond and will be incurred as the funds are spent on the project. Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2021 \$	23,595	\$ 42,225	\$ 65,820
2022	24,313	41,507	65,820
2023	25,052	40,767	65,819
2024	25,814	40,006	65,820
2025	26,600	39,220	65,820
2026-2030	145,638	183,462	329,100
2031-2035	169,175	159,925	329,100
2036-2040	196,516	132,584	329,100
2041-2045	228,276	100,824	329,100
2046-2050	265,170	63,929	329,099
2051-2055	288,199	21,146	309,345
\$	1,418,348	\$ 865,595	\$ 2,283,943

C) \$354,000 Parity Wastewater Revenue Bond Series 2015A. This bond requires annual installments of principal October 1, 2016 through October 1, 2045, bearing no interest. Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year	P	Principal Interest		Total	
2021	\$	12,000	\$	-	\$ 12,000
2022		12,000		-	12,000
2023		12,000		-	12,000
2024		12,000 -		-	12,000
2025		12,000		-	12,000
2026-2028		38,000		-	38,000
	\$	98,000	\$	-	\$ 98,000
	-				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

D) \$1,300,000 Water Quality Wastewater Revenue Bond Series 2015B. This bond requires annual installments of principal October 1, 2016 through October 1, 2045, bearing no interest. This bond is a reimbursement bond and will be incurred as the funds are spent on the project. As of June 30, 2020, the City has incurred the entire \$1,300,000. Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal Interest		Principal			Interest	Total		
2021	\$	43,000	\$	-	\$	43,000			
2022		43,000		-		43,000			
2023		43,000		-		43,000			
2024		43,000		-		43,000			
2025		43,000				43,000			
2026-2030		215,000		-		215,000			
2031-2035		215,000		-		215,000			
2036-2040		219,000		-		219,000			
2041-2045		220,000		-		220,000			
2046-2050		44,000				44,000			
	\$	1,128,000	\$	_	\$	1,128,000			

E) \$766,000 Parity Wastewater Revenue Bond Series 2015C. This bond requires monthly installments of principal and interest due beginning April 4, 2016 through December 4, 2055, bearing an interest rate of 3%. This bond is a reimbursement bond and will be incurred as the funds are spent on the project. Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year	<u>F</u>	Principal Interest			 Total		
2021	\$	11,430	\$	21,476	\$ 32,906		
2022		11,778		21,128	32,906		
2023		12,136		20,770	32,906		
2024		12,505		20,401	32,906		
2025		12,866		20,020	32,886		
2026-2030		70,550		93,979	164,529		
2031-2035		81,952		82,577	164,529		
2036-2040		95,198		69,332	164,530		
2041-2045		110,584		53,945	164,529		
2046-2050		128,455		39,865	168,320		
2051-2055		172,582		19,718	 192,300		
	\$	720,036	\$	463,211	\$ 1,183,247		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Debt service requirements to maturity for all of the Town's bonds and notes are as follows:

Fiscal Year		Principal		Interest Interest		st	Total			
2021	-5	\$ 90,	025	\$ 63,701		\$	\$ 153,72			
2022		91,0			62,635			153,726		
2023		92,	188		61,537			153,725		
2024		93,	319		60	,407		153,726		
2025		94,	466		59,240		153,706		06	
2026-2030		469,	188		277,441		746,62		29	
2031-2035		466,	127		242,502		708,629		29	
2036-2040		510,	714	201,916		712,630		30		
2041-2045		558,	860	154,769		713,629		29		
2046-2050		437,	625	·		541,419		19		
2051-2055		460,	781	40,864		501,643		45_		
	9	3,364,	384	\$ 1	1,328	,806	\$	4,693,19	90	
	-									
Changes in long-term debt										
									D	ue in
Governmental Activities	6	5/30/2019	Ac	dditions	I	Deletions	6/	/30/2020	or	ne year
Long Term Liabilities:										
Net Pension Liability	\$	22,736	\$	-	\$	12,140	\$	10,596	\$	-
Total governmental activities	\$	22,736	\$	_	- \$	12,140	\$	10,596	\$	
C					= =					
									ī	Due in
Dusings Tyme Activities	61	20/2010	٨ . ٦ . ١	1:4:	Da	lations	61	20/2020		
Business Type Activities		30/2019	Auc	litions	De	letions	0/.	30/2020		ne year
Bonds payable:	•		•		•	•• •••	•	4 440 6 40	•	
Water bond payable 2015B	\$	1,441,247	\$	-	\$	22,899	\$	1,418,348	\$	23,595
Sewer bond payable 2015A		110,000		-		12,000		98,000		12,000
Sewer bond payable 2015B		1,171,000		-		43,000		1,128,000		43,000
Sewer bond payable 2015C		731,129		-		11,093		720,036		11,430
Total bonds payable		3,453,376		-		88,992		3,364,384		90,025
Long term liabilities:										
Net Pension Liability		44,135		-		23,567		20,568		-
Total business type activites	\$	3,497,511	\$		\$	112,559	\$	3,384,952	\$	90,025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 9 – RESERVED FUND BALANCES

The Town has no reserved fund balance amounts for unspent B&C road funds designed for maintenance of the Town's roads. During the fiscal year the Town spent the restricted funds on a chip seal projects on their roads.

NOTE 10 – STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

Description of plans – Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions through the Utah Retirement Systems. The Utah Retirements Systems are comprised of the following pension trust funds:

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System); is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement 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 System (URS) is established and governed by the respective sections of Title 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. The URS'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 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 which can be obtained by writing Utah Retirement Systems, 560 E. 200 S, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or visiting the website: www.urs.org

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

System	Final average salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit 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%	

^{*}with actuarial reductions

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 10 – STATE RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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

	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System			
111 - Local Governmental Division Tier 2	N/A	15.66	1.150%
Noncontributory			
15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	18.47	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211-Local Government	N/A	6.69	10%

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

System		nployer tributions	Employee Contributions		
Non Contributory System Tier 2 Puble Employees System	\$ \$	15,114 4,018	\$		-
Total Contributions	\$	19,132	\$		_

Pension assets, liabilities, expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

At June 30, 2020 the City reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$31,164

	Net l	Pension			Proportionate	Proportionate Share	Change
	A	Asset		nsion Liability_	Share	December 31, 2017	(Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$	-	\$	30,970	0.0082173%	0.0090812%	0.0008639%
Tier 2 Public Employees Sytem		-		194			
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability	\$	-	\$	31,164	0.0008636%	0%	0.0008636%

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability were determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018 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, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$14,163.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 10 – STATE RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

At June 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension plans from the following sources:

	Defe	erred			
	Outflows of			ed Inflows	
	Reso	urces	of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	2,871	\$	512	
Changes in assumptions		3,362		6	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on the pension plan investments		-		15,811	
Changes in proportion and differences between					
contributions and proportionate shares of contributions		1,693		7,733	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		9,850			
Total	\$	17,776	\$	24,062	

The \$9,850 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019. 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	Deferred Outflows
December 31,	(Inflows) of Resources
2020	\$ (3,789)
2021	(6,501)
2022	(71)
2023	(5,988)
2024	27
Thereafter	187

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	3.25-9.75 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.95 percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 10 – STATE RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

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

		Expected Return Arithmetic Basis	
			Long-Term Expected
	Target Asset		Portfolio Real Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Return
Equity securities	40%	6.15%	2.46%
Debt securities	20%	0.40%	0.08%
Real assets	13%	5.75%	0.86%
Private equity	9%	9.95%	0.90%
Absolute return	18%	2.85%	0.46%
Cash and cash equivalents	0%	0.00%	0.00%
Totals	100%		4.75%
•	Inflation		2.50%
	Expected arithmetic no	ominal return	7.25%

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

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.95%. 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, actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate remained unchanged at 6.95%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 10 – STATE RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.95%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.95%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.95%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.95%)		count Rate 6.95%)	1% Increase (7.95%)	
Proportion Share of					
Non Contributory System	\$	96,730	\$ 30,970	\$	(23,873)
Tier 2 Puble Employees System		1,675	 194		(950)
Total	\$	98,405	\$ 31,164	\$	(24,823)

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

Defined Contribution Savings Plan

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

The Town of Eureka City participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems:

401 (k) plan 457 (b) plan

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

401 (k)	2020	2019	2018
Employer Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employee Contributions	\$ 264	\$ -	\$ -
457(b) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employee Contributions	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900	\$ 6,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 11 - LITIGATION

The Town is defendant in certain legal actions and pending actions, or in process for miscellaneous claims. The ultimate liability that might result from the final resolution of the above matters is not presently determinable. Town management is of the opinion that the final outcome of these matters will not have an adverse material effect on the Town's financial statements.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town 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.

It is the policy of the Town to purchase commercial insurance for these risks. Various policies are purchased through an insurance agency to cover liability, theft, damages, and other losses. A minimal deductible applies to these policies, which the Town pays in the event of any loss. The Town also has purchased a workers' compensation policy. Losses have not exceeded coverage during the last three years.

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS

The City is involved in a major water and wastewater project. The City's commitment to contractors for the water project and wastewater project at June 30, 2020 is \$31,072 and \$102,207 respectively.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the Town has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through December 19, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget to Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget -		
		Omi oim ol		Final		Actual Totals		Positive	
REVENUES	Original		Fillal		-	Totals	(Negative)		
Taxes	\$	190,050	\$	184,464	\$	193,005	\$	8,541	
Licenses and permits	Ф	27,650	Ф	21,865	Ф	15,366	Ф	(6,499)	
Intergovernmental		115,000		78,509		51,325		(27,184)	
Charges for services		92,775		93,131		17,860			
Fines		500		150		17,860		(75,271)	
Miscellaneous		108,800		88,336		91,577		3,241	
Total revenues									
Total revenues		534,775	•	466,455		369,284		(97,171)	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General government		306,740		285,300		292,880		(7,580)	
Public safety		6,200		4,196		-		4,196	
Public works		154,450		150,340		152,007		(1,667)	
Planning and zoning		4,135		1,409		817		592	
Community development		63,250		25,210		26,665		(1,455)	
Total expenditures		534,775		466,455		472,369		(5,914)	
Excess (deficit) of revenues over									
(under) expenditures						(103,086)		(103,086)	
Other financing sources (uses)									
Sale of capital assets		_		_		_		_	
Total other financing sources					-		-		
(uses)						_			
Net change in fund balance		-		-		(103,086)		(103,086)	
Fund balances - beginning		343,595		343,595		343,595		-	
Fund balances - ending	\$	343,595	\$	343,595	\$	240,510	\$	(103,086)	

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liaibilty
June 30, 2020
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	Fiscal Year	Proportion of the net liability (asset)	Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)		Proportion of the of the net pension		Covered payroll		Covered payroll		Covered payroll		Covered payroll		Covered payroll		Porportionate share of the net pension liabilty (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
Noncontributory System																		
	2015	0.0100581%	\$	43,675	\$	88,382	49.4%	90.2%										
	2016	0.0994730%		56,287		88,604	63.50%	87.80%										
	2017	0.0099604%		63,958		92,061	69.50%	87.30%										
	2018	0.0112682%		49,369		104,586	47.20%	91.90%										
	2019	0.0090812%		66,871		86,059	77.07%	87.00%										
	2020	0.0082173%		30,970		75,889	40.81%	93.70%										
Tier 2 Public Employee System	2020	0.0008636%	\$	194	\$	11,927	1.63%	96.50%										

^{*} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31. In accordance with GASB 68, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2020 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	As of fiscal year	al year determined required							Contribution Covered deficiency Employee			
	ended June 30,	con	tributions	COI	ntribution	(ex	(excess) payrol		payron	payroll		
Noncontributory System	2014	\$	15,139	\$	15,139	\$	-	\$	87,557	17.29%		
	2015		16,295		16,295		-		88,226	18.47%		
	2016		16,769		16,769		-		90,791	18.47%		
	2017		17,071		17,071		=		92,426	18.47%		
	2018		18,531		18,531		=		100,328	18.47%		
	2019		13,204		13,204		=		71,490	18.47%		
	2020		15,114		15,114		-		81,829	18.47%		
Tier 2 Public Employee System	2020	\$	4,018	\$	4,018	\$	-	\$	25,658	15.66%		

^{*} Contributions in the Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems. Tier 2 systems were created effective July 1, 2011

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

TOWN OF EUREKA CITY Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the year ended June 30, 2020

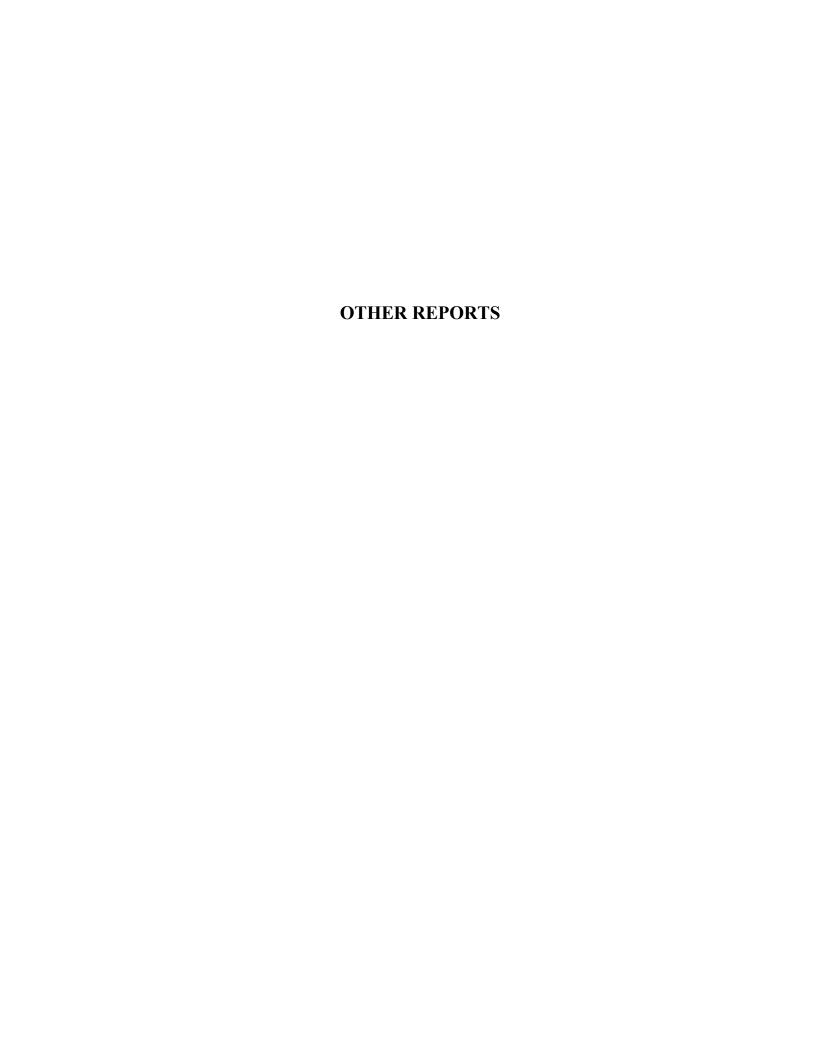
Change in Assumptions

NOTE 1 – Changes in assumptions

The assumptions and methods used to calculate the total pension liability remain unchanged from the prior year.

NOTE 2 – Budgetary Information

Budgets for the general fund are adopted and presented on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.





RANDEL A HEATON, CPA LYNN A. GILBERT, CPA JAMES A. GILBERT, CPA BEN H PROBST, CPA RONALD J. STEWART, CPA

SIDNEY S. GILBERT, CPA JAMES E. STEWART, CPA

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

Honorable Mayor and Town Council The Town of Eureka City Eureka, UT

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Eureka City, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Eureka City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs that we consider to be significant deficiencies [20-1].

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Eureka 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*.

Town of Eureka City's Response to Findings

The Town of Eureka City's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Town of Eureka City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Gilbert & Stewart

GILBERT & STEWART Provo, Utah 84601 Certified Public Accountants December 19, 2020

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. Year End Reconciliations

Finding: During the audit we noted that certain year end accruals and entries were not made. We are aware that the Town has acquired the services of their accounting software provider to provide some assistance. The Town is looking to involve him more in the year end accounting and entries. We recommend that the Town involve their software provider more in the current year to provide financial accounting review and year end entries and accruals.

Response: We will take steps to have additional financial accounting services to provide additional review and assistance with year end entries and accruals.



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

Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Eureka City Eureka, UT

Report on Compliance

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

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

Budgetary Compliance
Fund Balance
Fraud Risk Assessment
Cash Management
Treasurer's Bond
Open and Public Meetings Act

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance with state compliance requirements and for each major state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance.

Opinion on Compliance

In our opinion, Town of Eureka City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Town for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide* and which are described in our letter to management dated December 19, 2020 as item 2020-1 through 2020-3.

Town of Eureka City's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in our letter to management as 2020-1 through 2020-3. Town of Eureka 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 Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Town's internal control over compliance with the compliance requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the Town to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance with 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 effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or 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 or major state program 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.