RIVERDALE CITY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and City Council Riverdale City

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 Riverdale City (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprises 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 of 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 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 required supplementary information on pages 3-10 and 51-56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining financial statements on pages 57-59 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining financial statements on pages 57-59 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 12, 2021, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 the 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 the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Christensen, Palmer & ambrose P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The following is a discussion and analysis of Riverdale City's financial performance and activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Beginning in fiscal year 2004, the City implemented financial reporting standards established by GASB (the Governmental Accounting Standards Board). These standards significantly changed the content and structure of the financial statements.

HIGHLIGHTS

FedEx Office, Zao Asian Café, Quick Quack Car Wash, Half Price Flooring, Besst Reality, Mountain View Title & Escrow, Fairway Mortgage, Lunchbox Wax, and Crumbl Cookies all joined the City during this fiscal year. New residential construction numbers were higher than the previous year. Permits for single family dwelling homes were twenty-five for the current year and eighteen for the previous year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the City's Basic Financial Statements. The Basic Financial Statements includes three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. In addition to the Basic Financial Statements, this report also contains other supplementary information.

The government-wide financial statements are comprised of: 1) the Statement of Net Assets, and 2) the Statement of Activities. These two statements provide a broad overview of the City's finances. The Statement of Net Assets shows the overall net assets of the City. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets are one indicator of the City's overall financial condition. The Statement of Activities helps to identify functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and other general revenues (governmental activities) along with other functions that are intended to recover all or most of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

Riverdale City's business type activities include water, sewer, garbage and storm water operations.

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about individual major funds and not the City as a whole. A fund is a group of related accounts that the City uses to keep track of specific resources that are segregated for a specific purpose. Some funds are required by law to exist, while others are established internally to maintain control over a particular activity. All of the City's funds are divided into two types, each of which uses a different accounting approach. The two types are 1) Governmental Funds and 2) Proprietary Funds.

Governmental Funds – Most of the City's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds and are essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary Funds – Riverdale City uses two types of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Riverdale City has four enterprise funds – water, sewer, garbage, and storm water. *Internal Service funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. The City maintains two internal service funds to account for its fleet and information technology systems activities. Because these services predominantly benefit government rather than business-type activities, they are included with *governmental activities* in the government-wide statements.

Differences between Government-Wide and Fund Statements

- Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements but are not reported on the governmental fund statements.
- Capital outlays result in capital assets on the government-wide statements but are expenditures on the governmental fund statements.
- Certain tax revenues that are earned but not yet available are reported as revenue on the government-wide statements but are deferred revenue on the governmental fund statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes found within these financial statements provide additional schedules and information that are essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes apply to both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The largest component of the City's net position, 62.9 percent, reflects investments in capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, roads, parks, trails and other infrastructure) less all outstanding debt that was issued to buy or build those assets. As capital assets, these resources are not available for future spending, nor can they all be readily liquidated to pay off the related liabilities.

Restricted net position comprises 10.5 percent of total net position and is subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining 26.6 percent of net position is unrestricted and may be used at the City's discretion to meet its ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

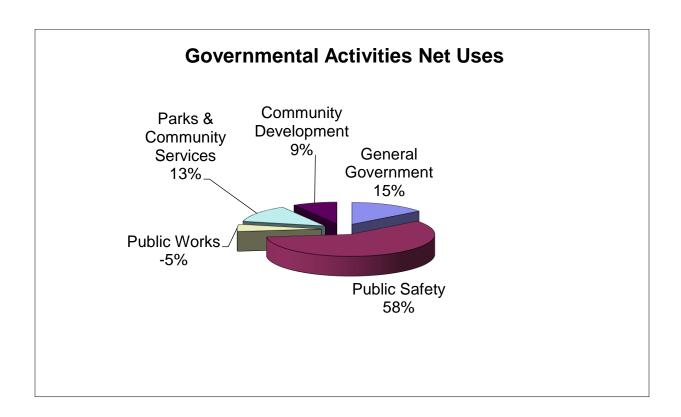
Riverdale City

Statement of Net Position Comparative

	Government	al Activities	Business-type Activities		То	tal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and Other Assets	\$17,082,371	\$15,769,658	\$ 7,664,730	\$ 6,795,152	\$24,747,101	\$22,564,810
Capital Assets (Net)	20,139,314	19,235,566	12,668,108	12,699,927	32,807,422	31,935,493
Total Assets	37,221,685	35,005,224	20,332,838	19,495,079	57,554,523	54,500,303
Deferred Outflows	722,576	1,625,245	59,690	130,870	782,266	1,756,115
Current Liabilities	869,342	872,475	369,785	254,765	1,239,127	1,127,240
Noncurrent Liabilities	2,789,704	4,125,945	258,581	384,198	3,048,285	4,510,143
Total Liabilities	3,659,046	4,998,420	628,366	638,963	4,287,412	5,637,383
Deferred Inflows	1,844,676	890,850	76,201	8,205	1,920,877	899,055
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	20,139,314	19,235,566	12,668,108	12,699,927	32,807,422	31,935,493
Restricted	5,476,826	4,942,676	-	-	5,476,826	4,942,676
Unrestricted	6,824,399	6,562,957	7,019,853	6,278,854	13,844,252	12,841,811
Total Net Position	\$32,440,539	\$30,741,199	\$19,687,961	\$18,978,781	\$52,128,500	\$49,719,980

Governmental Activities

The activities in the governmental funds resulted in an increase in net position of \$1,699,340 for the year. The following chart shows by percentage the relative net uses (expenses minus any revenue directly attributed to that particular function) for governmental activities for each of the functions shown on the Statement of Activities.



Riverdale City

Changes in Net Position Comparative

	Government	al Activities	Business-type Activities		Total			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
Program Revenues:								
Charges for Services	\$ 1,069,523	\$ 1,281,991	\$ 3,122,908	\$ 3,086,790	\$ 4,192,431	\$ 4,368,781		
Operating Grants & Contributions	900,652	802,795	-	-	900,652	802,795		
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-		
General Revenues:								
Property Taxes	1,267,282	1,299,218	-	-	1,267,282	1,299,218		
Sales Tax	6,959,896	6,677,225	-	-	6,959,896	6,677,225		
Unrestricted interest earned	251,940	315,136	137,386	167,875	389,326	483,011		
Miscellaneous	307,273	307,105	-	-	307,273	307,105		
Transfers - internal activities			-					
Total Revenues	10,756,566	10,683,470	3,260,294	3,254,665	14,016,860	13,938,135		
Expenses:								
General Government	1,719,072	1,855,585	-	-	1,719,072	1,855,585		
Public Safety	4,894,866	4,666,963	-	-	4,894,866	4,666,963		
Streets and Public Works	483,793	586,339	-	-	483,793	586,339		
Parks & Community Services	1,107,760	1,201,039	-	-	1,107,760	1,201,039		
Community Development	851,735	1,248,596	-	-	851,735	1,248,596		
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Water Fund	-	-	939,241	949,625	939,241	949,625		
Sewer Fund	-	-	990,208	1,003,866	990,208	1,003,866		
Storm Water Fund	-	-	201,547	198,910	201,547	198,910		
Garbage Fund			420,118	379,992	420,118	379,992		
Total Expenses	9,057,226	9,558,522	2,551,114	2,532,393	11,608,340	12,090,915		
Increase in Net Position before Transfers	1,699,340	1,124,948	709,180	722,272	2,408,520	1,847,220		
Transfers			-		-			
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	1,699,340	1,124,948	709,180	722,272	2,408,520	1,847,220		
Net Position Beginning - restated	30,741,199	29,616,251	18,978,781	18,256,509	49,719,980	47,872,760		
Net Position Ending	\$32,440,539	\$30,741,199	\$19,687,961	\$18,978,781	\$52,128,500	\$49,719,980		

The table below shows to what extent the City's governmental activities relied on taxes and other general revenue to cover all of their costs. These programs generated revenues of \$1,970,175 or 21.8 percent of their total expenses through charges for services and grants. Taxes and other general revenues covered the remaining 78.2 percent of expenses.

Activities	tal Program Expenses	ss Program Revenues	 Net Program Costs	Program Revenues as a Percentage of Total Expense
General Government	\$ 1,719,072	\$ 556,382	\$ (1,162,690)	32.4%
Public Safety	4,894,866	258,346	(4,636,520)	5.3%
Streets & Public Works	483,793	904,470	420,677	187.0%
Parks & Community Services	1,107,760	73,599	(1,034,161)	6.6%
Community Development	 851,735	 177,378	 (674,357)	20.8%
Totals	\$ 9,057,226	\$ 1,970,175	\$ (7,087,051)	21.8%

Business-Type Activities

The business-type activities (water, sewer, storm-water, and garbage) are generating sufficient revenue to cover operating costs and provide varying amounts of reserves for future capital projects.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Capital Assets

Riverdale City's governmental and business-type activities net capital assets increased by \$871,929 during the fiscal year – added \$503,058 in infrastructure, \$70,342 in improvements, \$164,145 in buildings, and \$117,889 in machinery and equipment. The City an increase of \$256,255 in land. The City also subtracted \$485,596 in equipment and other assets. Accumulated depreciation on the assets increased by \$1,206,062.

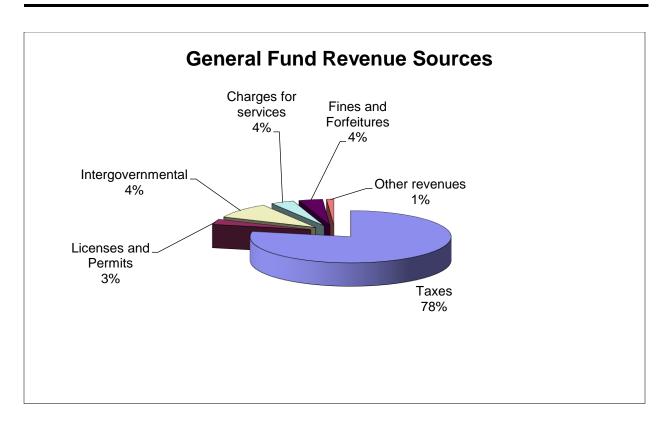
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

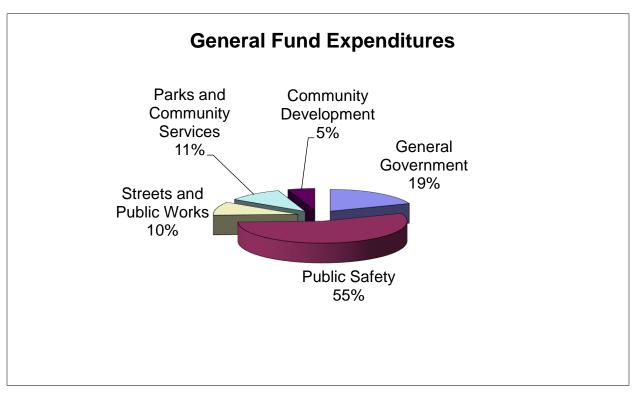
Fund Balances

At June 30, 2020, Riverdale City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$12,973,891. Of this amount, \$5,476,826 or 42.2% is restricted for specific purposes and projects. \$4,993,398 or 38.5% is assigned to Capital Projects and the remaining \$2,503,667 or 19.3% is unreserved.

General Fund

During 2020, the fund balance in the general fund increased by \$347,838. Taxes increased \$288,154, a 3.9% increase from the previous year. Total general fund revenues were up \$154,757, a 1.6% increase from the previous year. Total general fund expenditures (excluding transfers) were up \$363,507 or 4.4%.





General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Riverdale City prepares its budget according to state statutes. The most significant budget is the General Fund. The City made amendments to the General Fund this year. The budget was increased by \$16,500.

Actual General Fund revenues were \$311,069 or 3.3% above the budget. Actual expenditures were \$1,540,804 or 15.2% below the amended budget or \$1,524,304 or 15.0% below the original budget. The City was not required to draw upon existing fund balance in the General Fund this year to cover its expenditures.

RDA Fund

During the fiscal year, the fund balance in the Redevelopment Agency Fund increased \$271,676.

The City made no amendments to the RDA budget during this year.

Capital Projects Fund

During the fiscal year, the fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund increased \$113,804.

Enterprise Funds

The combined change in net position of the enterprise funds shows an increase of \$709,180. This is \$13,092 higher than the previous year.

OTHER MATTERS

Current and Future Projects

The Redevelopment Agency is planning to work with a developer to improve land in the Riverdale Road and 550 W RDA areas. The City's water department has budgeted \$567,000 in various projects, and sewer replacement/repair projects in the amount of \$317000 in the coming fiscal year. The City will also be working on possible storm water projects in the amount of \$267,000.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of Riverdale City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or any other matters related to the City's finances should be addressed to Riverdale City, 4600 S. Weber River Dr., Riverdale, UT 84405.



RIVERDALE CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Primary Government			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	Activities	Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,255,995	\$ 7,339,362	\$ 16,595,357	
Restricted cash	5,036,649	-	5,036,649	
Accounts receivable	18,947	315,038	333,985	
Due from other governmental units	2,174,353	-	2,174,353	
Housing loans receivable	450,791	-	450,791	
Net pension asset	145,636	10,330	155,966	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):				
Land	5,683,868	755	5,684,623	
Construction in progress	557,367	-	557,367	
Infrastructure	4,952,251	11,929,836	16,882,087	
Buildings	5,266,487	390,737	5,657,224	
Improvements	1,184,042	-	1,184,042	
Machinery and equipment	2,495,299	156,115	2,651,414	
Water rights	-	190,665	190,665	
TOTAL ASSETS	37,221,685	20,332,838	57,554,523	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	722,576	59,690	782,266	
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	37,944,261	20,392,528	58,336,789	
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	769,225	369,785	1,139,010	
Deposits	100,117	-	100,117	
Non-current liabilities:				
Due within one year	-	-	-	
Due in more than one year	2,789,704	258,581	3,048,285	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,659,046	628,366	4,287,412	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	700,763	-	700,763	
Unavailable revenue - CARES Act	242,199	-	242,199	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	901,714	76,201	977,915	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,844,676	76,201	1,920,877	
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	20,139,314	12,668,108	32,807,422	
Restricted for:				
Redevelopment Agency	4,629,818	-	4,629,818	
Class "C" Roads	208,551		208,551	
Local Option Highway and Transportation	638,457	-	638,457	
Unrestricted	6,824,399	7,019,853	13,844,252	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 32,440,539	\$ 19,687,961	\$ 52,128,500	

RIVERDALE CITY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Program Revenues				`	-) Revenue and C n Primary Gove		,
	-	Operating Capital Charges for Grants and Grants and				Business-type				
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Cont	ributions	Activit	ies	Activities		Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 1,719,072	\$ 556,382	\$ -	\$	-		2,690)	\$ -	\$	(1,162,690)
Public safety	4,894,866	258,346	-		-	* '	6,520)	-		(4,636,520)
Streets and public works	483,793	3,818	900,652		-		0,677	-		420,677
Parks and community services	1,107,760	73,599	-		-		4,161)	-		(1,034,161)
Community development	851,735	177,378	-		-		4,357)			(674,357)
Total governmental activities	9,057,226	1,069,523	900,652			(7,08	7,051)			(7,087,051)
Business-type activities:										
Water	939,241	1,297,650	-		-	-		358,409		358,409
Sewer	990,208	1,195,057	-		-	-		204,849		204,849
Storm water	201,547	228,708	-		-	-		27,161		27,161
Garbage	420,118	401,493	-		-	-		(18,625)		(18,625)
Total business-type activities	2,551,114	3,122,908	-		-	_		571,794		571,794
Total primary government	\$ 11,608,340	\$ 4,192,431	\$ 900,652	\$	-	(7,08	7,051)	571,794		(6,515,257)
	General revenu	iec.								
	Property taxe					1.26	7,282	_		1,267,282
	Sales taxes					,	9,896	_		6,959,896
	Transient roo	om tax				,	3,867	_		13,867
	Fees-in-lieu	of taxes					6,825	_		46,825
	Miscellaneou	18					6,581	_		246,581
	Interest earn	ings				25	1,940	137,386		389,326
		ral revenues an	d transfers				6,391	137,386		8,923,777
	Change	in net position				1,69	9,340	709,180		2,408,520
	Net position -	beginning				30,74	1,199	18,978,781		49,719,980
	Net position -						0,539	\$ 19,687,961	\$	52,128,500

RIVERDALE CITY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

A GGYPTTG		General Fund	Rec	levelopment Agency Fund	 Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Accounts receivable Due from other governmental units	\$	1,963,484 847,008 18,295 2,164,684	\$	- 4,189,641 652 9,669	\$ 5,135,874	\$	7,099,358 5,036,649 18,947 2,174,353
Housing loans receivable Total assets	\$	4,993,471	\$	450,791 4,650,753	\$ 5,135,874	\$	450,791 14,780,098
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Deposits	\$	558,719 49,482 91,633	\$	12,451 - 8,484	\$ 142,476	\$	713,646 49,482 100,117
Total liabilities		699,834		20,935	142,476		863,245
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCH Unavailable revenue - Property Taxes Unavailable revenue - CARES Act	ES 	700,763 242,199		- -	 - -		700,763 242,199
Total deferred inflows of resources FUND BALANCES		942,962			 		942,962
Restricted for: Class "C" roads Local option highway & transportation Redevelopment agency		208,551 638,457		- - 4,629,818	- - -		208,551 638,457 4,629,818
Assigned to: Capital projects Unassigned		2,503,667		- -	4,993,398		4,993,398 2,503,667
Total fund balances		3,350,675		4,629,818	 4,993,398		12,973,891
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	4,993,471	\$	4,650,753	\$ 5,135,874	\$	14,780,098

RIVERDALE CITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds: Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:		\$	12,973,891
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Land Construction in progress Infrastructure Buildings Improvements Machinery and equipment Accumulated depreciation	\$ 5,683,868 557,367 7,552,497 9,979,698 3,084,643 5,916,437 (12,635,196)		20,139,314
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of those internal service funds that primarily governmental activities in the statement of net position. (Net of capital asset included above.)	ets		2,150,540
Net pension assets used in governmental activities are not final and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	ncial resources		145,636
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	that applies to future	e	722,576
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applies is not shown in the fund statements.	s to future periods,		(901,714)
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds, but they are reported in the Statement of Net Position. Net pension liability Compensated absences	(1,765,431) (1,024,273)		
Net position of governmental activities		\$	(2,789,704) 32,440,539

RIVERDALE CITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

REVENUES		General Fund	Red	levelopment Agency Fund		Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Taxes	Ф	600.716	Ф		Ф		Ф	1 067 000
Property taxes	\$	689,516	\$	577,766	\$	-	\$	1,267,282
Sales taxes		6,959,896		-		-		6,959,896
Transient room tax		13,867		-		-		13,867
Fees-in-lieu of taxes		46,825		-		-		46,825
Licenses and permits		323,672		-		-		323,672
Intergovernmental		955,995		-		-		955,995
Charges for services		368,834		-		-		368,834
Fines and forfeitures		377,017		-		-		377,017
Interest		33,311		85,358		93,668		212,337
Other revenues		81,886		148,817		138		230,841
Total revenues		9,850,819		811,941		93,806		10,756,566
EXPENDITURES								
Current		4 455 004						1
General government		1,657,001		-		5,522		1,662,523
Public safety		4,756,544		-		36,577		4,793,121
Streets and public works		128,669		-		2,761		131,430
Parks and community services		911,715		-		-		911,715
Community development		444,927		405,240		-		850,167
Capital outlay								
General government		-		-		164,054		164,054
Public safety		2,021		-		148,188		150,209
Streets and public works		717,424		-		502,340		1,219,764
Parks and community services		5,240		-		-		5,240
Community development		-		135,025		-		135,025
Debt service								
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and fees		-		-		-		-
Total expenditures		8,623,541		540,265		859,442		10,023,248
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
expenditures		1,227,278		271,676		(765,636)		733,318
Other financing sources (uses)		_						
Transfers in		-		-		879,440		879,440
Transfers out		(879,440)		-		-		(879,440)
Total other financing sources and uses		(879,440)		-		879,440		-
Net change in fund balances		347,838		271,676		113,804		733,318
Fund balances - beginning of year		3,002,837		4,358,142		4,879,594		12,240,573
Fund balances - end of year	\$	3,350,675	\$	4,629,818	\$	4,993,398	\$	12,973,891

RIVERDALE CITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of		
Activities are different because:		
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 733,318
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded the depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlays	\$ 1,674,292	05.051
Depreciation expense	 (818,241)	856,051
Donations of capital assets increase net position in the Statement of Activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources. Infrastructure		-
The Statement of Activities includes the net pension benefit (expense from the adoption of GASB 68, which is not included in the fund financial statements).		(5,309)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet management to individual funds. The net income of certain activities of the Internal Service Fund is reported with		
governmental activities.		225,626
The disposition of capital assets results in the reporting of proceeds in the		
fund financial statements, but the net book value of the asset is reduced in		
the statement of activities.		-
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items is as follows: Issuance of debt		
Repayment of bond principal	-	
	 	-
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require use of current financial resources and therefore, are not		
require use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		(110,346)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,699,340
		 , ,

RIVERDALE CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities -			
	Water	Sewer		
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS				
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 3,506,802 145,257	\$ 2,075,817 108,660		
Total current assets	3,652,059	2,184,477		
Noncurrent assets: Net pension asset Land Buildings Water and canal stock Infrastructure Machinery and equipment Less: accumulated depreciation Total noncurrent assets Total assets	5,854 755 797,776 190,665 8,942,265 174,520 (4,536,505) 5,575,330 9,227,389	2,395 7,224,046 51,322 (2,944,076) 4,333,687 6,518,164		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension	30,101	15,840		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	9,257,490	6,534,004		
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS Current liabilities: Accounts payable Bonds payable - current	198,921	140,341 -		
Total current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities: Net pension liability Compensated absences Bonds payable - noncurrent	74,319 10,109	38,550 53,396		
Total noncurrent liabilities	84,428	91,946		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	39,410	19,406		
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	322,759	251,693		
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	5,569,476 3,365,255	4,331,292 1,951,019		
Total net position	\$ 8,934,731	\$ 6,282,311		

	Business-Ty	Governmental		
	Storm Water	Garbage	Total	Activities Internal Service Fund
\$	1,419,020 23,870	\$ 337,723 37,251	\$ 7,339,362 315,038	\$ 2,156,637
	1,442,890	374,974	7,654,400	2,156,637
	1,782	299	10,330	-
	-	-	755	-
	65,206	-	862,982 190,665	-
	3,385,350	- -	19,551,661	-
	52,085	-	277,927	4,124,986
	(735,301)		(8,215,882)	(2,157,402)
	2,769,122	299	12,678,438	1,967,584
	4,212,012	375,273	20,332,838	4,124,221
	11,637	2,112	59,690	
	4,223,649	377,385	20,392,528	4,124,221
	375	30,148	369,785	6,097
	-			
	375	30,148	369,785	6,097
	28,525	5,162	146,556	_
	39,919	8,601	112,025	_
	68,444	13,763	258,581	
	14,745	2,640	76,201	
	83,564	46,551	704,567	6,097
	2767.240		12 ((0.100	1 0 6 7 5 0 4
	2,767,340 1,372,745	330,834	12,668,108 7,019,853	1,967,584 2,150,540
\$	4,140,085	\$ 330,834	19,687,961	\$ 4,118,124
4	.,1.0,000	- 330,031	27,007,701	,110,121

RIVERDALE CITY 5TATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities -		
	<u>Water</u>	Sewer	
OPERATING REVENUE	4 4 2 50 020	.	
Charges for service	\$ 1,269,039	\$ 1,195,057	
Other	28,611		
Total operating revenue	1,297,650	1,195,057	
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Personnel services	225,480	158,999	
Contractual services	300,952	685,468	
Materials and supplies	57,398	10,120	
Depreciation	252,288	134,999	
Utilities	98,540	622	
Bad debts	4,583		
Total operating expenses	939,241	990,208	
Operating income (loss)	358,409	204,849	
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)			
Interest revenue	61,842	40,885	
Interest expense	-	-	
Gain on sale			
Total nonoperating revenue	61,842	40,885	
Income (loss) before contributions	420,251	245,734	
Capital contributions			
Change in net position	420,251	245,734	
Net position - beginning	8,514,480	6,036,577	
Net position - ending	\$ 8,934,731	\$ 6,282,311	

Business-Ty Storm Water	pe Activities - Enter		rprise Funds Total		Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund	
\$ 228,708	\$	401,493	\$	3,094,297 28,611	\$	525,912
228,708		401,493		3,122,908		525,912
113,867 6,310 9,280 72,090		28,683 370,182 21,253 -		527,029 1,362,912 98,051 459,377 99,162 4,583		- 122,123 351,938 21,658
201,547		420,118		2,551,114		495,719
27,161		(18,625)		571,794		30,193
27,349 - -		7,310		137,386		39,603 - 155,830
27,349		7,310		137,386	,	195,433
54,510 -		(11,315)		709,180		225,626
54,510		(11,315)		709,180		225,626
4,085,575		342,149		18,978,781		3,892,498
\$ 4,140,085	\$	330,834	\$	19,687,961	\$	4,118,124

RIVERDALE CITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities -			
		Water		Sewer
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Receipts from customers Interfund corriging provided	\$	1,233,762	\$	1,196,979
Interfund services provided Payments to employees Payments to suppliers		(267,108) (389,751)		(142,028) (558,958)
Payments for interfund services used Net cash from operating activities		(10,200) 566,703		(11,748) 484,245
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities Interfund loan Net cash from noncapital financing activities		-		-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing		ities		
Interest paid on debt Principal paid on debt Purchases of capital assets		- (201,629)		- (225,929)
Proceeds from sale of assets Net cash from capital and related financing		(201,629)		(225,929)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities Interest and dividends received Net cash from investing activities		61,842 61,842		40,885 40,885
Net increase (decrease in cash and cash equivalents)		426,916		299,201
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1 Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	\$	3,079,886 3,506,802	\$	1,776,616 2,075,817
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	\$	358,409	\$	204,849
Depreciation expenses (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		252,288 (63,888)		134,999 1,922
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		61,522 (34,795)		125,504 3,833
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability Total adjustments		(6,833)		13,138 279,396
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	566,703	\$	484,245
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activiti	es:			
Contributed capital assets from developers	\$		\$	

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds							Governmental Activities	
	Storm		•			Internal		
	Water	Garbage			Total	Service Fund		
Ф	220.264	Φ	401.060	Ф	2.060.072	Φ		
\$	228,264	\$	401,868	\$	3,060,873	\$	- 505.014	
	-		-		-		525,912	
	(98,873)		(17,642)		(525,651)		-	
	(79,903)		(392,024)		(1,420,636)		(148,970	
	(7,104)				(29,052)		-	
	42,384		(7,798)		1,085,534		376,942	
	_		_		_		_	
	_		_		_		_	
		-	_					
	-		-		-		-	
	-		-		-		-	
	-		-		(427,558)		(461,730	
	-		_		-		217,93	
	-				(427,558)		(243,805	
	27,349		7,310		137,386		39,603	
	27,349		7,310		137,386		39,603	
	<u> </u>			•	<u> </u>		ĺ	
	69,733		(488)		795,362		172,740	
	1,349,287		338,211		6,544,000		1,983,89	
\$	1,419,020	\$	337,723	\$	7,339,362		2,156,63	
\$	27,161	\$	(18,625)	\$	571,794	\$	30,193	
	72,090		-		459,377		351,938	
	(444)		375		(62,035)		-	
	(71,417)		(589)		115,020		(5,189	
	3,002		6,723		(21,237)		-	
	11,992		4,318		22,615		<u>-</u>	
	15,223		10,827		513,740		346,749	
\$	42,384	\$	(7,798)	\$	1,085,534	\$	376,942	
\$		\$		\$		\$		

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

A. Reporting Entity

Riverdale City was incorporated on March 4, 1946 in the State of Utah. The City operates under a Council/Mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, public utilities, highways and streets, social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, and general administrative services.

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

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

Blended component units: Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the government's operations. They are reported as part of the primary government and blended with the appropriate funds. The City has the following component units.

The Riverdale Redevelopment Agency (RDA) is governed by a board of directors comprised of the Mayor and City Council of Riverdale City. Although it is legally separate from the City, the RDA is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its principal purpose is removing blight by redeveloping areas within the City thereby raising additional property tax and sales tax.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the City's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Net position are restricted when constraints placed upon them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The *Statement of Activities* demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function. The City does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other revenues not meeting the definition of program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds - These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The City's Redevelopment Agency is reported as a major special revenue fund.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

Internal Service Funds - The internal service funds are used to account for the operating costs of vehicles and equipment and information technology services charged to the other departments or funds. The internal service funds primarily benefit the governmental funds and are included as part of governmental-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The net profit or loss on the internal service funds operations is allocated to the functions that benefited from the goods or services provided on the basis of their proportionate benefit. This technique is commonly known as the look-back approach to internal service fund consolidations on the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

Pooled Cash and Temporary Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents are generally considered short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the purchase date.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Inventories

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

Restricted Assets

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

Capital Assets

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

Capital assets are reported in the governmental column in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased fixed assets are valued at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,000.

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

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

Buildings	40 years
Wells	50 years
Water distribution system	50 years
Sewer collection system	50 years
Equipment and machinery	5-15 years
Infrastructure and improvements	20-50 years
Other improvements	10-30 years

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Pensions

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

Long-term Obligations

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

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

Equity

Fund financial statements

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Equity

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

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

Government-wide statements:

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Revenues and Expenditures

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

Revenue Availability

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

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

Expenditure Recognition

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

Summary of Action Required for Budget Changes:

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

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

G. Contributions

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

H. Compensated Absences

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Use of Estimates

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

J. Restricted Resources

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

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2020, \$640,896 of the City's bank balances of \$890,896 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value of Investments

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

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

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

	Fair Value Measurements Using							
	Total Level 1		Level 2	Level	3			
Investments by fair value level								
Debt securities:								
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 20,704,307	\$	-	\$ 20,704,307	\$			
Total debt securities	\$ 20,704,307	\$	-	\$ 20,704,307	\$	-		

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

		Investment Maturities (in Years)							
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1 1-5		Less than 1		6-	-10	More	than 10
PTIF Investments	\$20,704,307	\$ 20,704,307	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	
	\$20,704,307	\$ 20,704,307	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	

Credit Risk

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

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

		Quality Ratings								
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA		AA		A		Unrated		
PTIF Investments	\$20,704,307	\$	_	\$		\$		\$ 20,704,307		
	\$20,704,307	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 20,704,307		

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

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

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

Cash on hand	and on	deposit:
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Cash on deposit	\$ 926,184
Petty cash	1,515
PTIF investment	20,704,307
Total cash and investments	\$ 21,632,006

Cash and investments are included in the accompanying combined statement of net position as follows:

Unrestricted Cash	\$ 16,155,180
Restricted Cash for:	
Local Option Highway and Transportation	638,457
Class "C" roads	208,551
RDA Fund	 4,629,818
Total cash and investments	\$ 21,632,006

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure. Deposits and investments for Riverdale City are governed by the Utah Money Management Act (Utah Code Annotated, Title 51, Chapter 7, "the Act") and by rules of the Utah

NOTE 3 – DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

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

	Due from government	Accounts	
Governmental Activities:	units	Receivable	Total
Receivables:			
Housing Loans Receivable	\$ -	\$ 450,791	\$ 450,791
Ambulance Billing Service Provider	-	144,982	144,982
Customers	-	14,357	14,357
Utah State Tax Commission	1,386,953	-	1,386,953
Utah Department of Transportation	55,994	-	55,994
County - Current Property Taxes	30,643	-	30,643
Taxpayers - Unavailable Taxes	700,763	-	700,763
State Grants			
Gross receivables	2,174,353	610,130	2,784,483
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles		(140,392)	(140,392)
Net total receivables	\$ 2,174,353	\$ 469,738	\$ 2,644,091

	Accounts Payable Due To:							
	Other Governments		\	/endors		Total		
General Fund	\$	6,408	\$	552,308	\$	558,716		
Redevelopment Agency Fund		-		12,453		12,453		
Capital Projects Fund	-			142,477		142,477		
Water Fund	-			198,921		198,921		
Sewer Fund		-		140,341		140,341		
Storm Water Fund		-		375		375		
Garbage Fund		-		30,148		30,148		
Internal Service Fund				6,097		6,097		
Total	\$	6,408	\$	1,083,120	\$	1,089,528		

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	I	Balance					Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	Jun	e 30, 2019	 Additions	(D	eletions)	Jui	ne 30, 2020
Nondepreciated Assets							
Land	\$	5,427,613	\$ 256,255	\$	-	\$	5,683,868
Construction in progress			 557,367				557,367
Total nondepreciated assets		5,427,613	 813,622				6,241,235
Depreciated Assets							
Infrastructure		7,049,439	503,058		-		7,552,497
Improvements		3,014,301	70,342		-		3,084,643
Buildings		9,815,553	164,145		-		9,979,698
Machinery and equipment		5,817,171	 584,862		(485,596)		5,916,437
Total depreciated assets		25,696,464	1,322,407		(485,596)		26,533,275
Less accumulated depreciation							
Infrastructure	(2,270,348)	(329,898)		-		(2,600,246)
Improvements	(1,756,969)	(143,632)		-		(1,900,601)
Buildings	(4,452,878)	(260,333)		-		(4,713,211)
Machinery and equipment	(3,408,316)	 (436,317)		423,495		(3,421,138)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1	1,888,511)	 (1,170,180)		423,495	(12,635,196)
Net assets depreciated		13,807,953	152,227		(62,101)		13,898,079
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	19,235,566	\$ 965,849	\$	(62,101)	\$	20,139,314

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTI	NUED)			
	Balance			Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	June 30, 2019	Additions	(Deletions)	June 30, 2020
Nondepreciated Assets				
Land	\$ 755	-	\$ -	\$ 755
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-
Water rights	190,665			190,665
	191,420		_	191,420
Depreciated Assets				
Infrastructure	19,142,726	408,935	-	19,551,661
Buildings	862,982	-	-	862,982
Machinery and equipment	259,304	18,623		277,927
Total depreciated assets	20,265,012	427,558		20,692,570
Less accumulated depreciation				
Infrastructure	(7,191,097)	(430,728)	-	(7,621,825)
Buildings	(457,492)	(14,753)	-	(472,245)
Machinery and equipment	(107,916)	(13,896)		(121,812)
Total	(7,756,505)	(459,377)		(8,215,882)
Net assets depreciated	12,508,507	(31,819)		12,476,688
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 12,699,927	\$ (31,819)	\$ -	\$ 12,668,108

DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	Governmental		Business		
		Types		Types	 Totals
General government	\$	170,670	\$	-	\$ 170,670
Public Safety		98,605		-	98,605
Streets and public works		352,254		-	352,254
Parks and community services		195,451		-	195,451
Community development		1,261		-	1,261
Internal service*		351,939		-	351,939
Water system		-		252,288	252,288
Sewer system		-		134,999	134,999
Storm water system	-		-		 72,090
TOTAL	\$	1,170,180	\$	459,377	\$ 1,629,557

^{*} Depreciation expense on capital assets held by the internal service fund is charged to the various functions based on their usage of the assets.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT

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

	Long-term debt payable			Long-term debt payable	Due Within
Description	6/30/2019	Additions	Deletions	6/30/2020	One Year
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
Compensated Absences	\$ 913,927	\$ 110,346	\$ -	\$ 1,024,273	N/A
Net Pension Liability	3,212,018		1,446,587	1,765,431	N/A
Governmental Activities Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 4,125,945	\$ 110,346	\$ 1,446,587	\$ 2,789,704	\$ -
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
Compensated Absences Net Pension Liability	\$ 133,262 250,936	\$ - 	\$ 21,237 104,380	\$ 112,025 146,556	N/A N/A
Business-type Activities Total Long-term Liabilities	\$ 384,198	\$ -	\$ 125,617	\$ 258,581	\$ -

The General Fund and all Enterprise Funds typically liquidate the liability for compensated absences.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, \$0 of interest was charged as a direct expense on the *Statement of Activities* for Governmental Activities and \$0 of interest was charged to expense in the Business-type Activities. No interest was capitalized for the year ended June 30, 2020 in Governmental or Business-type Activities.

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description:

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

Defined Benefits Plans

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System);
- Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Contributory System);
- Firefighters Retirement System (Firefighters System); are multiple employer, cost sharing, retirement systems.
- Public Safety Retirement System (Public Safety System) is a mixed agent and cost-sharing, multipleemployer public employee retirement system;
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees System); and the
- Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters System) are multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement systems.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
		25 years any age*		
		20 years age 60*		
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65		
Public Safety System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age	2.5% per year up to 20 years;	Up to 2.5%
		10 years age 60	2.0% per year over 20 years	or 4%
		4 years age 65		depending
				on employer
Firefighters System	Highest 3 years	20 years any age	2.5% per year up to 20 years;	Up to 4%
		10 years age 60	2.0% per year over 20 years	
		4 years age 65		
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 years	35 years any age	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
		20 years age 60*		
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65		
Tier 2 Public Safety and	Highest 5 years	25 years any age	1.5% per year to June 2020	Up to 2.5%
Firefighters System		20 years age 60*	2.00% per year July 2020	
		10 years age 62*	to present	
		4 years age 65		

^{*} 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.

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Contribution Rate Summary:

As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Employer	Employer rate
Employee Paid	Rates	for 401(k) Plan
		_
6.00%	14.46%	N/A
N/A	15.66%	1.03%
N/A	18.47%	N/A
N/A	24.29%	0.70%
N/A	35.71%	N/A
15.05%	4.61%	N/A
N/A	11.38%	0.70%
N/A	6.69%	10.00%
N/A	12.99%	12.00%
N/A	0.08%	12.00%
	6.00% N/A N/A N/A N/A 15.05% N/A N/A N/A N/A	Employee PaidContribution Rates6.00%14.46% N/AN/A15.66%N/A18.47%N/A24.29%N/A35.71%15.05%4.61% N/AN/A11.38%N/A6.69% N/AN/A12.99% N/AN/A0.08%

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

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

System	Employer Contributions		Employee ntributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 283,640		N/A
Public Safety System	388,942		-
Firefighters System	19,420		63,399
Tier 2 Public Employees System	73,662		-
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	81,636		-
Tier 2 DC Only System	2,413		N/A
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter	7,312		N/A
Total Contributions	\$ 857,023	\$	63,399

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

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2020, we reported a net pension asset of \$155,968 and a net pension liability of \$1,911,988.

(Measurement Date): December 31, 2019 Net Pension Net Pension Proportionate Proportionate Share Increase Liability Share December 31, 2018 (Decrease) Asset \$ 672,818 Noncontributory System 0.1785198% 0.1839114% -0.0053916% Public Safety System 1,206,916 0.0191426% 0.7516830% 0.7325404% Firefighters System 155,968 1.2576079% 1.5966201% -0.3390122% Tier 2 Public Employees System 6,687 0.0297308% 0.0256377% 0.0040931% Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter 25,567 0.2718030% 0.2341277% 0.0376753% 155,968 \$ 1,911,988

The net pension asset and liability was measure as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the 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, we recognized pension expense of \$884,878.

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

	_	Deferred	D.C. 11.C		
	Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	122,010	\$	59,550	
Changes in assumptions		187,873		13,040	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		-		865,942	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		49,231		39,384	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		423,151		-	
Total	\$	782,265	\$	977,916	

\$423,151 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

Year ended December 31,	ferred Outflows (ys) of Resources
2020	\$ (155,175)
2021	(199,286)
2022	34,864
2023	(315,925)
2024	3,592
Thereafter	\$ 13.127

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$325,125.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	61,201	\$	9,665
Changes in assumptions		71,259		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		-		340,250
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		2,941		36,266
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		137,600		-
Total	\$	273,002	\$	386,181

\$137,600 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Year ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources				
2020	\$	(41,299)			
2021		(86,706)			
2022		6,584			
2023		(129,358)			
2024		-			
Thereafter	\$	-			

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Public Safety System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$546,938.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	20,990	\$	25,771
Changes in assumptions		41,181		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		-		412,123
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		27,910		-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		192,439		-
Total	\$	282,521	\$	437,894

\$192,439 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Year ended December 31,	ferred Outflows s) of Resources
2020	\$ (94,247)
2021	(98,782)
2022	1,809
2023	(156,593)
2024	-
Thereafter	\$ -

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of (\$99,946).

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	30,304	\$	21,811
Changes in assumptions		66,506		12,617
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		-		102,145
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		11,312		1,172
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		9,681		=_
Total	\$	117,803	\$	137,745

\$9,681 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Year ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources			
2020	\$	(18,120)		
2021		(12,497)		
2022		25,926		
2023		(26,985)		
2024		2,050		
Thereafter	\$	5		

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$37,614.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	1,871	\$	2,295
Changes in assumptions		2,855		192
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		-		5,140
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		5,511		-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		39,310		
Total	\$	49,547	\$	7,627

\$39,310 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

Year ended December 31,	erred Outflows) of Resources
2020	\$ (692)
2021	(592)
2022	286
2023	(1,361)
2024	695
Thereafter	\$ 4,272

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$75,147.

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

	Out	eferred flows of sources	 ed Inflows esources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	7,644	\$ 8
Changes in assumptions		6,072	231
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on			
pension plan investments		-	6,284
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions		1,555	1,947
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		44,121	 -
Total	\$	59,392	\$ 8,470

\$44,121 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 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 December 31,	rred Outflows of Resources
2020	\$ (817)
2021	(709)
2022	259
2023	(1,628)
2024	847
Thereafter	\$ 8.850

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 expense, including inflation

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

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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, 2019.

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

	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis								
Asset Class		Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return					
Equity Securities		40.00%	6.15%	2.46%					
Debt Securities		20.00%	0.40%	0.08%					
Real Assets		15.00%	5.75%	0.86%					
Private Equity		9.00%	9.95%	0.90%					
Absolute Return		16.00%	2.85%	0.46%					
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
Totals		100.00%		4.75%					
	Inflation			2.50%					
	Expected arithmetic n	ominal return		7.25%					

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

Discount Rate:

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

NOTE 6 - PENSION PLANS AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

	1%	Discount	
System	Decrease (5.05%)	Rate	1% Increase
System	(5.95%)	(6.95%)	(7.95%)
Noncontributory System	\$ 2,101,444	\$ 672,818	\$ (518,642)
Public Safety System	3,126,380	1,206,916	(353,019)
Firefighters System	318,958	(155,968)	(541,232)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	57,662	6,687	(32,708)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	90,318	25,567	(22,500)
Total	\$ 5,694,762	\$ 1,756,020	\$(1,468,101)

^{***}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 Plans:

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

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

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

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

401(k) Plan	2020		2019	 2018	
Employer Contributions	\$	18,550	\$ 19,229	\$ 19,179	
Employee Contributions		21,188	14,860	12,577	
457 Plan					
Employer Contributions		-	-	-	
Employee Contributions		24,890	18,006	8,279	
Roth IRA Plan					
Employer Contributions		N/A	N/A	N/A	
Employee Contributions	\$	10,970	\$ 5,360	\$ 4,225	

NOTE 7 - DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The City also provides through ICMA a 457 Deferred Compensation Plan to City employees and elected officials. The plan was created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 and allows City employees and elected officials to defer a portion of their salary until future years.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

NOTE 9 - INTER-FUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Occasionally money is reallocated from one fund to another fund in order for the money to be used as it was originally intended. The transfers below took place for that very purpose and will not be repaid. Such amounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	1	ransfers In	_	
Transfers Out	Сар	Capital Projects		Total
General Fund	_ \$	879,440	\$	879,440
Totals	\$	879,440	\$	879,440

NOTE 10 - REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The Redevelopment Agency (RDA) collected tax increments of \$343,221 for the 550 West area and \$234,544 for the 1050 West area. There were no tax increments paid to any other taxing agency. The RDA has entered into certain agreements with certain developers that require continuing payments to those developer from the RDA through fiscal year 2023.

The RDA expended funds in the following area:

Development payments	\$ 192,613
Administrative costs	347,652
Capital outlay	\$ -

NOTE 11 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amount received or receivables from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by those grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the government expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 12 - PROPERTY TAX CALENDAR

Lien date Jan. 1

Taxing entity notifies the county of date,

Mar. 1

time, and place of public hearing

Budget officer of the entity prepares and files

1st scheduled council
with the City Council a tentative budget for the next fiscal year

meeting in May

County auditor sends valuation certified tax rate

Jun. 8

and levy worksheets to each taxing entity

Before Jun. 22

Taxing entity must adopt a proposed tax rate,

certify the rate and levy, and submit to the county auditor

Taxing entity adopts a final tax rate if there is

Jun.22

no increase in certified tax rate

Taxing entity adopts final budget if there is no Jun. 22

increase in certified tax rate

Copy of the budget is submitted to state auditor within 30 days

of adoption Payment and delinquency date Nov. 30

NOTE 13 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

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

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March 21, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance
REVENUES	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Taxes:				(01110+011010)
Property taxes	\$ 692,150	\$ 692,150	\$ 689,516	\$ (2,634)
Fee in lieu	48,000	48,000	46,825	(1,175)
Sales taxes	6,637,850	6,637,850	6,959,896	322,046
Transient room tax	14,000	14,000	13,867	(133)
Total taxes	7,392,000	7,392,000	7,710,104	318,104
Licenses and permits:				
Business licenses	135,000	135,000	139,365	4,365
Building permits	75,000	75,000	111,625	36,625
Building plan/development fees	40,000	40,000	65,753	25,753
Animal licenses	10,000	10,000	6,929	(3,071)
Total licenses and permits	260,000	260,000	323,672	63,672
Intergovernmental revenue:				
Grants	110,750	127,250	37,376	(89,874)
Other local governments	497,000	497,000	568,002	71,002
Class "C" roads	325,000	325,000	332,650	7,650
State liquor allotment	18,500	18,500	17,967	(533)
Total intergovernmental revenue	951,250	967,750	955,995	(11,755)
Charges for services				
Ambulance fees	240,000	240,000	251,417	11,417
Recreation and user fees	66,800	66,800	45,114	(21,686)
Senior programs	45,000	45,000	28,485	(16,515)
Interfund services	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
Other charges for services	4,000	4,000	3,818	(182)
Total charges for services	395,800	395,800	368,834	(26,966)
Fines and forfeitures	470,200	470,200	377,017	(93,183)
Other revenues:				
Lease revenue	-	-	32,805	32,805
Interest revenue	40,000	40,000	33,311	(6,689)
Sale of assets	2,000	2,000	545	(1,455)
Miscellaneous	28,500	28,500	48,536	20,036
Total other revenues	70,500	70,500	115,197	44,697
TOTAL REVENUES	9,539,750	9,556,250	9,850,819	294,569

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES TO FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED)

GENERAL FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Variance					
EXPENDITURES	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)			
General government:							
Legislative	148,187	148,187	129,820	18,367			
Judicial	632,861	632,861	552,816	80,045			
City administration	299,092	299,092	265,033	34,059			
Business administration	674,344	674,344	632,601	41,743			
Non-departmental	77,000	77,000	76,731	269			
Total general government	1,831,484	1,831,484	1,657,001	174,483			
Public safety:							
Police department	3,177,507	3,194,007	3,078,239	115,768			
Fire department	1,769,266	1,769,266	1,680,326	88,940			
Total public safety	4,946,773	4,963,273	4,758,565	204,708			
Streets and public works	1,709,983	1,709,983	846,093	863,890			
Parks and community services: Parks department Community services	\$ 587,906 604,858	\$ 587,906 604,858	\$ 408,956 507,999	\$ 178,950 96,859			
Total parks and community services	1,192,764	1,192,764	916,955	275,809			
Community development	466,841	466,841	444,927	21,914			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	10,147,845	10,164,345	8,623,541	1,540,804			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(608,095)	(608,095)	1,227,278	1,835,373			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Appropriations from fund balance Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	1,808,095 - (1,200,000)	1,808,095 - (1,200,000)	- - (879,440)	(1,808,095) - 320,560			
	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)	(072,440)	320,300			
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	608,095	608,095	(879,440)	(1,487,535)			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES			347,838	347,838			
	2 002 027	2 002 027	·				
Fund balance - July 1 Fund balance - June 30	3,002,837 \$ 3,002,837	\$ 3,002,837	3,002,837 \$ 3,350,675	\$ 347,838			
	+ 2,002,007	+ 2,302,027	÷ 0,000,010	+ 2.7,030			

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

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgete	d Amounts		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
	Original	Final	Actual			
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 577,766	\$ 27,766		
Rents	150,075	150,075	148,317	(1,758)		
Sundry	-	-	500	500		
Interest	93,100	93,100	85,358	(7,742)		
TOTAL REVENUES	793,175	793,175	811,941	18,766		
EXPENDITURES						
Community development	1,122,600	1,443,100	540,265	(902,835)		
Debt service:				, , ,		
Principal	-	-	-	-		
Interest and fees						
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,122,600	1,443,100	540,265	(902,835)		
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(329,425)	(649,925)	271,676	921,601		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Appropriations from fund balance Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	329,425 -	649,925 - -	- - -	(649,925) - -		
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING						
SOURCES (USES)	329,425	649,925		(649,925)		
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES						
AND OTHER USES	-	-	271,676	271,676		
Fund balance - July 1	4,358,142	4,358,142	4,358,142			
Fund balance - June 30	\$ 4,358,142	\$ 4,358,142	\$ 4,629,818	\$ 271,676		

RIVERDALE CITY SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

		No	ncontributory System	Contributory Retirement System	P	ublic Safety System	Firefighters Retirement System]	Tier 2 Public Employees Retirement System]	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2020		0.1785198%	0.0000000%		0.7516830%	1.2576079%		0.02973080%		0.2718030%
	2019		0.1839114%	0.0000000%		0.7325404%	1.5966201%		0.02563770%		0.2341277%
	2018		0.1909065%	0.0000000%		0.7315468%	1.7824474%		0.02516890%		0.2211644%
	2017		0.1873130%	0.0974195%		0.7054406%	1.9791597%		0.02073740%		0.1467836%
	2016		0.1888669%	0.1099487%		0.7300668%	2.0532168%		0.00470960%		0.0668458%
	2015		0.1862885%	0.1108293%		0.7481631%	2.1517438%		0.00812480%		0.0915134%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	2020	\$	672,818	\$ -	\$	1,206,916	\$ (155,968)	\$	6,687	\$	25,567
	2019		1,354,273	-		1,884,522	207,317		10,980		5,866
	2018		836,419	-		1,147,547	(111,323)		2,219		(2,559)
	2017		1,202,779	31,964		1,431,534	(15,603)		2,313		(1,274)
	2016		1,068,701	77,278		1,307,753	(37,188)		(1,010)		(977)
	2015		808,908	31,968		940,877	(122,787)		(246)		(1,354)
Covered employee payroll	2020	\$	1,591,456	\$ -	\$	1,060,296	\$ 402,657	\$	413,025	\$	447,984
	2019		1,621,828	-		1,018,266	496,267		300,516		312,428
	2018		1,661,467	-		1,023,780	521,492		245,884		233,417
	2017		1,636,759	23,375		1,059,333	555,688		170,063		121,277
	2016		1,654,141	46,848		1,161,250	552,574		30,431		39,775
	2015		1,647,872	59,870		1,159,107	563,736		39,676		37,806
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)											
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	2020		42.28%	0.00%		113.83%	-38.73%		1.62%		5.71%
	2019		83.50%	0.00%		185.07%	41.78%		3.65%		1.88%
	2018		50.34%	0.00%		112.09%	-21.35%		0.90%		-1.10%
	2017		73.50%	136.70%		135.10%	-2.80%		1.36%		-1.00%
	2016		165.00%	164.90%		112.60%	-6.73%		-0.03%		-2.50%
	2015		49.1%	53.4%		81.2%	-21.8%		-0.6%		-3.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as apercentage of the											
total pension liability	2020		93.7%	0.0%		90.9%	105.0%		96.5%		89.6%
	2019		87.0%	91.2%		84.7%	94.3%		90.8%		95.6%
	2018		91.9%	98.2%		90.2%	103.0%		97.4%		103.0%
	2017		87.3%	92.9%		86.5%	100.4%		95.1%		103.6%
	2016		87.8%	85.7%		87.1%	101.0%		100.2%		110.7%
	2015		90.2%	94.0%		90.5%	103.5%		103.5%		103.5%

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

RIVERDALE CITY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

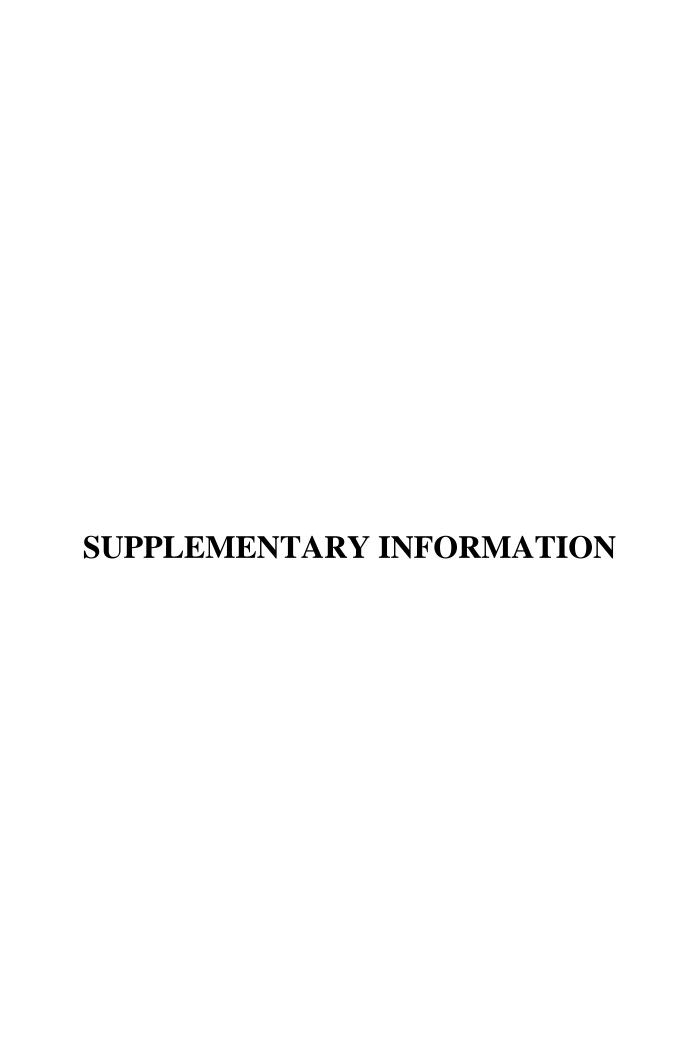
	As of fiscal year ended June 30,	al year Actuarial con aded Determined r		Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		
Noncontributory System	2016	300,490	300,490	-	1,628,476	18.45%		
	2017	307,659	307,659	-	1,665,725	18.47%		
	2018	302,415	302,415	-	1,643,262	18.40%		
	2019	295,921	295,921	-	1,610,038	18.38%		
	2020	283,640	283,640	-	1,555,771	18.23%		
Contributory System	2016	6,860	6,860	_	47,438	14.46%		
,	2017	-	-	_	-	0.00%		
	2018	_	_	_	_	0.00%		
	2019	_	_	_	_	0.00%		
	2020	-	-	-	-	0.00%		
Public Safety System	2016	381,657	381,657	_	1,185,471	32.19%		
	2017	349,317	347,317	_	978,205	35.71%		
	2018	370,781	370,781	_	1,038,313	35.71%		
	2019	364,875	364,875	_	1,021,773	35.71%		
	2020	388,942	388,942	-	1,078,179	36.07%		
Firefighters System	2016	22,099	22,099	_	553,855	3.99%		
,	2017	20,663	20,663	-	531,169	3.89%		
	2018	20,292	20,292	-	516,343	3.93%		
	2019	20,057	20,057	-	435,075	4.61%		
	2020	19,420	19,420	-	419,812	4.63%		
Tier 2 Public Employees	2016	13,225	13,225	-	88,697	14.91%		
System**	2017	29,098	29,098	-	195,159	14.91%		
	2018	47,999	47,999	-	316,038	15.19%		
	2019	49,500	49,500	-	318,937	15.52%		
	2020	73,662	73,662	-	470,513	15.66%		
Tier 2 Public Safety and	2016	5,481	5,481	-	45,532	12.04%		
Firefighter System*	2017	38,088	38,088	-	200,729	18.97%		
	2018	46,085	46,085	-	259,112	17.79%		
	2019	69,245	69,245	-	391,639	17.68%		
	2020	81,636	81,636	-	473,595	17.24%		
Tier 2 Public Employees	2016	6,011	6,011	-	89,847	6.69%		
DC Only System**	2017	6,162	6,162	-	92,112	6.69%		
	2018	3,477	3,477	-	51,759	6.72%		
	2019	4,252	4,252	-	63,558	6.69%		
	2020	2,413	2,413	-	36,061	6.69%		
Tier 2 Public Safety and	2016	239	239	-	1,838.00	12.99%		
Firefighters DC On	2017	5,738	5,738	-	44,171	12.99%		
System**	2018	6,150	6,150	-	47,125	13.05%		
-	2019	6,684	6,684	-	51,459	12.99%		
	2020	7,312	7,312	_	56,286	12.99%		

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

RIVERDALE CITY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020

Changes in Assumptions:

As a result of the passage of SB 129, the retirement rates for members in the Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter Hybrid System have been modified to be the same as the assumption used to model the retirement pattern in the Tier 1 Public Safety and Firefighter Systems, except for a 10% load at first eligibility for unrecorded retirement prior to age 65.



RIVERDALE CITY COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	 formation chnology Fund	Motor Pool Fund	Total		
ASSETS	 			_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 233,109	\$ 1,923,528	\$	2,156,637	
Machinery and equipment	580,096	3,544,890		4,124,986	
Accumulated depreciation	 (417,333)	 (1,740,069)		(2,157,402)	
Total assets	\$ 395,872	\$ 3,728,349	\$	4,124,221	
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 4,621	\$ 1,476	\$	6,097	
Total liabilities	4,621	1,476		6,097	
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	162,763	1,804,821		1,967,584	
Unrestricted	 228,488	 1,922,052		2,150,540	
Total net position	\$ 391,251	\$ 3,726,873	\$	4,118,124	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	ormation chnology Fund	Motor Pool Fund	Total		
OPERATING REVENUE					
Charges for service	\$ 149,664	\$ 376,248	\$	525,912	
Other	_	 _		_	
Total operating revenue	 149,664	 376,248		525,912	
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Materials and supplies	115,549	6,574		122,123	
Depreciation	79,453	272,485		351,938	
Utilities	15,315	6,343		21,658	
Total operating expenses	210,317	 285,402		495,719	
Operating income (loss)	(60,653)	90,846		30,193	
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)					
Interest revenue	4,301	35,302		39,603	
Interest expense	-	-		-	
Gain on sale	1,175	154,655		155,830	
Total nonoperating revenue	5,476	189,957		195,433	
Change in net position	(55,177)	280,803		225,626	
Net position - beginning	 446,428	3,446,070		3,892,498	
Net position - ending	\$ 391,251	\$ 3,726,873	\$	4,118,124	

RIVERDALE CITY COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Information Technology Fund		Motor Pool Fund		Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities						
Interfund services provided	\$	149,664	\$	376,248	\$	525,912
Cash received from other activities		-		-		-
Payments to suppliers		(135,575)		(13,395)		(148,970)
Net cash provided by operating activities		14,089		362,853		376,942
Cash Flows From Investing Activities						
Interest earned on cash deposits		4,301		35,302		39,603
Net cash provided by investing activities		4,301		35,302		39,603
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities						
Operating transfers in		-		-		-
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		-		-		-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Purchases of capital assets		(48,848)		(412,888)		(461,736)
Proceeds from sale of assets		1,175		216,756		217,931
Net cash provided (used) in capital and related financial activities		(47,673)		(196,132)		(243,805)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(29,283)		202,023		172,740
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		262,392		1,721,505		1,983,897
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	233,109	\$	1,923,528	\$	2,156,637
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:						
Operating income (loss)	\$	(60,653)	\$	90,846	\$	30,193
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to						
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation expenses		79,453		272,485		351,938
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		- ,		- ·		-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(4,711)		(478)		(5,189)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	14,089	\$	362,853	\$	376,942

AUDITORS' REPORTS & SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

To the Mayor and City Council Riverdale City

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Riverdale City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Riverdale City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 12, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Riverdale City's internal control over financial reporting 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 Riverdale City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Riverdale 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christensen, Palmer & Chmbrese P. C.

March 12, 2021



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and on Internal Controls Over Compliance in Accordance With the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide

To the Mayor and City Council Riverdale City

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE

We have audited Riverdale City's compliance with the general program compliance requirements described in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The general compliance requirements applicable to Riverdale City are identified as follows:

Budgetary Compliance
Fund Balance
Justice Courts
Restricted taxes and related revenues
Open and Public Meeting Act
Fraud Risk Assessment
Tax Levy Revenue Recognition

Riverdale City did not receive any major assistance programs from the State of Utah during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Management's Responsibility

Compliance with the requirements referred to above is the responsibility of the City's management.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit.

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 of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide*. Those standards and the *State of Utah Legal 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 material effect on the City and its major programs occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion

In our opinion, Riverdale City complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2020

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Christensen, Palmer + Cembrose P.C.

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City's internal control over compliance to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance 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 compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

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 that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses in internal control over compliance. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

March 12, 2021 Ogden, UT