MORGAN 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 Morgan 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 Morgan 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 Morgan City, as of June 30, 2020 and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-7 and 47-51 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 52-53 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining financial statements on pages 52-53 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 December 22, 2020 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

This document is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Morgan City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Morgan City management encourages readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements, which follow this section. To help the reader with navigation of this report the city's activities are classified in the following manner: government activities include basic services such as public safety, public works, parks and recreation, cemetery and general government administration, while business-type activities include water, sewer, electric, and sanitation. These government-wide statements are designed to be more corporate-like in that all activities are consolidated into a total for the City.

Basic Financial Statements

- The Statement of Net Position focuses on resources available for future operations. In simple terms, this statement presents a snapshot view of the assets the community owns, the liabilities it owes and the net difference. The net difference is further separated into amounts restricted for specific purposes and unrestricted amounts. Government activities reflect capital assets including infrastructure and long-term liabilities. Business-type activities have long reported capital assets and long-term liabilities.
- The Statement of Activities focuses gross and net costs of city programs and the extent to which such programs rely upon general tax and revenues. This statement summarizes the user's analysis to determine the extent to which programs are self-supporting and/or subsidized by general revenues.
- Fund financial statements focus separately on major government funds and proprietary funds. Governmental fund statements follow the more traditional presentation of financial statements. The City's major government funds are presented in their own column and the remaining funds are combined into a column titled "Other Government Funds." A budgetary comparison is presented for the general fund, which is the only fund for which a budget is legally adopted. Statements for the City's proprietary funds follow the governmental funds and include net position, revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flow.
- The notes to the financial statements provide additional disclosures required by governmental accounting standards and provide information to assist the reader in understanding the City's financial condition.

Readers desiring additional information on nonmajor funds can find it in the Combining Statements of Nonmajor Funds section of this report. Completing the financial section of the report are schedules on capital assets and other financial schedules.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to explain the significant changes in financial position and differences in operation between the current and prior years.

City as a Whole

Government-wide Financial Statements

A condensed version of the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2020 and 2019 follows:

During the year ended June 30, 2020 there were some significant events that changed the components of net position. An explanation of these events follows:

Governmental Activities:

- The governmental activities saw a net increase to capital assets of \$669,409, with additions of \$1,280,462, deletions of \$119,237 and depreciation of \$149,772.
- Total cash in the governmental activities increased by \$618,273 of which an increase of \$471,794 was unrestricted and an increase of \$146,479 was restricted.

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Type Activities		То	tal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$1,922,340	\$1,304,067	\$ 3,258,238	\$ 2,417,415	\$ 5,180,578	\$ 3,721,482
Other assets	618,698	672,753	609,329	525,113	1,228,027	1,197,866
Capital assets	6,640,063	5,970,654	13,082,906	13,000,502	19,722,969	18,971,156
Total assets	9,181,101	7,947,474	16,950,473	15,943,030	26,131,574	23,890,504
Deferred outflows of						
resources	56,576	112,983	99,970	186,926	156,546	299,909
Total assets & deferred outflows	9,237,677	8,060,457	17,050,443	16,129,956	26,288,120	24,190,413
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities	298,229	381,446	545,528	452,463	843,757	833,909
Noncurrent liabilities	18,996	335,246	3,319,253	3,644,040	3,338,249	3,979,286
Total liabilities	317,225	716,692	3,864,781	4,096,503	4,182,006	4,813,195
Deferred inflows of resources	514,102	358,017	123,931	42,058	638,033	400,075
Total liabilities & deferred						
inflows	831,327	1,074,709	3,988,712	4,138,561	4,820,039	5,213,270
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital						
assets	6,640,063	5,970,654	9,194,249	8,897,118	15,834,312	14,867,772
Restricted	603,907	459,534	745,201	449,599	1,349,108	909,133
Unrestricted	929,861	555,560	3,122,281	2,644,678	4,052,142	3,200,238
Total net position	\$8,173,831	\$6,985,748	\$ 13,061,731	\$ 11,991,395	\$21,235,562	\$18,977,143

Business-Type Activities:

- Total cash in the business-type activities increased by \$840,823.
- The interfund payable from the Electric Fund to the Water Fund was paid down by \$71,086.

A condensed version of the Statement of Activities follows:

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	Business-Type Activities		tal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 462,997	\$ 482,457	\$ 4,478,906	\$ 4,050,797	\$ 4,941,903	\$ 4,533,254
Grants and contributions	695,898	309,302	402,864	183,332	1,098,762	492,634
General revenues:						
Taxes	1,538,832	1,385,988	-	-	1,538,832	1,385,988
Interest	18,640	15,658	50,213	108,700	68,853	124,358
Miscellaneous	36,426	(6,913)	53,375	230,628	89,801	223,715
Total revenues	2,752,793	2,186,492	4,985,358	4,573,457	7,738,151	6,759,949
Expenses:						
General government	469,430	399,016	-	-	469,430	399,016
Public safety	192,323	165,413	-	-	192,323	165,413
Public works	555,561	539,917	-	-	555,561	539,917
Parks and recreation	188,348	221,438	-	-	188,348	221,438
Cemetery	153,626	208,650	-	-	153,626	208,650
Shop	5,422	7,915	-	-	5,422	7,915
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	778,016	740,252	778,016	740,252
Sewer	-	-	727,688	664,789	727,688	664,789
Electric	-	-	2,091,427	1,911,698	2,091,427	1,911,698
Sanitation			317,891	273,591	317,891	273,591
Total expenses	1,564,710	1,542,349	3,915,022	3,590,330	5,479,732	5,132,679
Change in net position	1,188,083	644,143	1,070,336	983,127	2,258,419	1,627,270
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beginning net position	6,985,748	6,341,605	11,991,395	11,008,268	18,977,143	17,349,873
Ending net position	\$8,173,831	\$ 6,985,748	\$ 13,061,731	\$ 11,991,395	\$ 21,235,562	\$ 18,977,143

Governmental and Business-Type Activities for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

Governmental activities:

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the total revenues for the governmental activities were \$2,720,789. Program revenues totaled \$1,126,891. The major sources of program revenues are building permits, impact fees, and capital grants. General revenues for the year totaled \$1,593,898. The major sources of general revenues are taxes and interest earnings. Taxes comprise 56% of the City's general fund revenues. The City also received \$126,327 in CARES Act Revenue during the fiscal year in relation to the COVID-19 Pandemic. \$32,004 was expended during the fiscal year and recognized as an other financing source. As of June 30, 2020, the remaining \$94,323 is considered a deferred inflow until the funds are spent on eligible expenditures.

Business-type activities:

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the total revenues for the business-type activities were \$4,985,358. Program revenues totaled \$4,881,770. The majority of the revenue is from charges for services of the enterprise funds. The general revenues in the business-type activities consist of \$50,213 in interest income, and \$53,375 in miscellaneous expenses. The water, sewer, electric and sanitation funds had operating income of \$42,283, \$436,567, \$119,707 and \$12,854. The internal service fund had operating income of \$75,579.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year the City Council revised the budget to make small modifications to accommodate unexpected expenditures. In total, the general fund's expenditures were \$163,376 less than was budgeted. All departments and funds maintained expenditures within their appropriations.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2020 the City had \$19,772,969 invested in capital assets, including park and recreation facilities, buildings, roads, bridges, sanitation, and electric and water and sewer lines. This amount represents a net increase (additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$751,813 over last year.

Capital Assets at Year-end												
	Governme	ntal Activities	Business-T	ype Activities	То	tal						
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019						
Land	\$ 200,480	\$ 200,480	\$ 200,608	\$ 200,608	\$ 401,088	\$ 401,088						
Easements	-	-	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000						
Water Stock	-	-	90,114	90,114	90,114	90,114						
Improvements	830,438	830,438	-	-	830,438	830,438						
Buildings	948,957	948,957	1,169,258	1,169,258	2,118,215	2,118,215						
Equipment	1,114,805	1,026,099	1,054,448	980,706	2,169,253	2,006,805						
Utility Systems	-	-	16,666,450	12,815,133	16,666,450	12,815,133						
Infrastructure	7,403,846	6,690,004	-	-	7,403,846	6,690,004						
Construction in Progress	334,784	336,393	178,644	3,498,777	513,428	3,835,170						
Subtotal	10,833,310	10,032,371	19,394,522	18,789,596	30,227,832	28,821,967						
Accum Depreciation	(4,193,247)	(4,061,717)	(6,311,616)	(5,789,094)	(10,504,863)	(9,850,811)						
Capital Assets, Net	\$6,640,063	\$5,970,654	\$ 13,082,906	\$ 13,000,502	\$19,722,969	\$18,971,156						

The most significant additions to capital assets were \$713,842 in infrastructure, \$226,185 vehicles and equipment for the motor pool fund, \$685,296 in electric upgrades, \$3,020,535 in sewer improvements and completed construction, and \$145,488 in water improvements. Construction in Progress at year end in the water fund was \$178,644.

Debt Outstanding

At year-end, the City had \$3,570,766 in long term liabilities outstanding versus \$3,979,286 last year, a decrease of \$408,520.

A total of \$144,000 in debt was retired during the year.

Governmental Activities:	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions		Balance June 30, 2020	Amounts Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 104,314	\$ 30,942	\$ -	\$ 135,256	\$ -
Net Pension Liability	230,932		(114,675)	116,257	
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 335,246	\$ 30,942	\$ (114,675)	\$ 251,513	<u> </u>
Business-type Activities:	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Balance Reductions June 30, 2020		Amounts Due Within One Year
Series 2010 Sewer Bonds	\$ 607,000	\$ -	\$ (22,000)	\$ 585,000	\$ 24,000
Series 2018 Sewer Bonds	2,830,000	-	(122,000)	2,708,000	124,000
Net Pension Liability	351,041		(176,788)	174,253	
Total Debt	3,788,041		(320,788)	3,467,253	148,000
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 3,788,041	\$ -	\$ (320,788)	\$ 3,467,253	\$ 148,000

Financial Contact

The City's financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors) with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability. If you have questions about the report or need additional financial information, please contact the City's Recorder at 90 W Young, Morgan, Utah 84050.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental	Business-type	
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	Activities	Activities	Total
Current Assets:			
Cash	\$ 1,319,064	\$ 2,513,037	\$ 3,832,101
Restricted Cash	603,276	745,201	1,348,477
Accounts Receivable (Net)	12,209	439,759	451,968
Bond Receivable	,	-	-
Due From Other Governments	603,717	-	603,717
Inventory	-	158,482	158,482
Prepaid Expenses	2,772	11,088	13,860
Total Current Assets	2,541,038	3,867,567	6,408,605
Noncurrent Assets:			
Net Pension Asset	_	-	-
Capital Assets:			
Water Shares	_	90,114	90,114
Land	200,480	200,608	401,088
Buildings and Improvements	1,779,395	1,169,258	2,948,653
Easements	-	35,000	2,940,055
Machinery and Equipment	1,114,805	1,054,448	2,169,253
Infrastructure and Utility Systems	7,403,846	16,666,450	24,070,296
Construction in Progress	334,784	178,644	513,428
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(4,193,247)	(6,311,616)	(10,504,863)
Total Capital Assets, Net	6,640,063	13,082,906	19,722,969
Total Assets	9,181,101	16,950,473	26,131,574
Deferred Outflows of Resources	9,101,101	10,950,475	20,131,574
	5(57(00.070	156 546
Deferred Outflows of Resources Relating to Pensions Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>56,576</u> 9,237,677	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Assets and Delerred Outhows of Resources	9,237,077	17,030,445	20,200,120
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	216,118	377,698	593,816
Other Accrued Liabilities	82,111	19,830	101,941
Noncurrent Due Within One Year		148,000	148,000
Total Current Liabilities	298,229	545,528	843,757
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	116,260	174,253	290,513
Due in More Than One Year	135,256	3,145,000	3,280,256
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	251,516	3,319,253	3,570,769
Deferred Inflows of Resources	514,102	123,931	638,033
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,063,847	3,988,712	5,052,559
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,640,063	9,194,249	15,834,312
Restricted For:			
Class "C" Roads	-	-	-
Impact Fees	182,819	350,143	532,962
Debt Service	-	395,058	395,058
Redevelopment Agency	208,620	-	208,620
Perpetual Care	212,468	-	212,468
Unrestricted	929,861	3,122,281	4,052,142
Total Net Position	\$ 8,173,831	\$ 13,061,731	\$ 21,235,562
	, ,	, ,	, ,

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				P	Progra	am Revenue	es		 Ch	anges i	in Net Posit	ion	
					0	perating		Capital					
			Charges	for	Gr	ants and	G	rants and	 vernmental	Busi	iness-type		
	I	Expenses	Service	s	Con	tributions	Cor	ntributions	 Activities	A	ctivities		Total
Functions/Programs													
Governmental Activities													
General Government	\$	469,430	\$ 219,	612	\$	132,004	\$	-	\$ (117,814)	\$	-	\$	(117,814)
Public Safety		192,323	109,	200		-		-	(83,123)		-		(83,123)
Public Works		555,561	10,	501		200,134		363,760	18,834		-		18,834
Parks and Recreation		188,348	42,	384		-		-	(145,964)		-		(145,964)
Cemetery		153,626	81,	800		-		-	(72,326)		-		(72,326)
Shop		5,422				-		-	 (5,422)		-		(5,422)
Total Governmental Activities		1,564,710	462,	97		332,138		363,760	 (405,815)		-		(405,815)
Business-type Activities													
Water		778,016	824,)34		-		149,296	-		195,314		195,314
Sewer		727,688	1,100,	21		-		218,496	-		591,529		591,529
Electric		2,091,427	2,223,	106		-		35,072	-		167,051		167,051
Sanitation		317,891	330,	/45		-			 -		12,854		12,854
Total Business-type Activities		3,915,022	4,478,	006		-		402,864	 -		966,748		966,748
Total Government	\$	5,479,732	\$ 4,941,	003	\$	332,138	\$	766,624	 (405,815)		966,748		560,933

General Revenues:			
Taxes			
Property	497,763	-	497,763
Sales and Use	952,240	-	952,240
Fee in Lieu	36,329	-	36,329
Telecommunication	51,992	-	51,992
Transient Room Tax	508	-	508
Interest and Investment Earnings	18,640	50,213	68,853
Miscellaneous	36,426	53,375	89,801
Total General Revenues and Transfers	1,593,898	103,588	1,697,486
Change in Net Position	1,188,083	1,070,336	2,258,419
Net Position at Beginning of Year	6,985,748	11,991,395	18,977,143
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 8,173,831	\$ 13,061,731	\$ 21,235,562

MORGAN CITY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

	 General	Capital Projects	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash	\$ 438,759	\$ 969,167	\$	-	\$	1,407,926
Restricted Cash Due from Other Funds	182,819	-		420,457		603,276
Accounts Receivable	- 8,555	-		3,654		- 12,209
Due From Other Governments	603,658	-		59		603,717
Prepaid Expenses	 2,772	 -		-		2,772
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,236,563	\$ 969,167	\$	424,170	\$	2,629,900
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$ 215,592	\$ -	\$	526	\$	216,118
Due to Other Funds Other Accrued Liabilities	- 82,111	-		-		-
Other Accrued Liabilities	 , , ,	 -		-		82,111
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 297,703	 -		526		298,229
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable Revenue - CARES Act	94,323	-		-		94,323
Deferred Property Taxes	 359,485	 -		-		359,485
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 453,808	 -		-		453,808
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED						
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 751,511	 -		526		752,037
FUND BALANCES Non-spendable:						
Prepaids	2,772	-		_		2,772
Restricted for:	_,					_,
Class C Roads	-	-		-		-
Road Impact Fees	7,482	-		-		7,482
Park Impact Fees	175,337	-		-		175,337
Redevelopment Agency	-	-		208,620		208,620
Perpetual Care	-	-		212,468		212,468
Assigned: Capital Projects		969,167				969,167
Unassigned	- 299,461	-		2,556		302,017
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	 485,052	 969,167		423,644		1,877,863
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS						
AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,236,563	\$ 969,167	\$	424,170	\$	2,629,900

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balancestotal governmental funds	\$ 1,877,863
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	
resources and, therefore are not reported in the fund	
fund financial statements.	6,640,063
Less amounts reported in internal service fund, represented below	(372,425)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the	
costs of fleet management to individual funds. The assets	
and liabilities of the Internal Service Fund are included in	
governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.	283,563
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applies to	
future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	(60,293)
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position that	
applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	56,576
Net Pension assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources	
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	-
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period	
and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements.	
Those liabilities consist of:	
Net Pension Liability	(116,260)
Compensated Absences	(135,256)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 8,173,831

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

	 General	Capital Projects	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 1,414,702	\$ -	\$	124,130	\$ 1,538,832
Licenses and Permits	161,066	-		-	161,066
Intergovernmental	300,134	-		-	300,134
Charges For Services	53,315	-		30,100	83,415
Fines	109,200	-		-	109,200
Other Revenues	 91,914	 9,606		4,316	105,836
Total Revenues	 2,130,331	 9,606		158,546	2,298,483
EXPENDITURES Current Operating:					
General Government	377,213	-		38,019	415,232
Public Safety	192,323	-		-	192,323
Public Works	391,491	-		20,315	411,806
Parks and Recreation	154,378			-	154,378
Cemetery	150,609	-		-	150,609
Shop	5,517	-		-	5,517
Capital Outlay					
General Government	-	-		-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-		-	-
Public Works	 348,474	 -		-	348,474
Total Expenditures	 1,620,005	 -		58,334	1,678,339
Excess of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures	 510,326	 9,606		100,212	620,144
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
CARES Act Revenue	32,004	-		-	32,004
Transfers-In	-	500,000		-	500,000
Transfers-Out	 (500,000)	 		-	(500,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (467,996)	 500,000		-	32,004
Net Change in Fund Balances	 42,330	 509,606		100,212	652,148
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	 442,722	 459,561		323,432	1,225,715
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 485,052	\$ 969,167	\$	423,644	\$ 1,877,863

MORGAN CITY

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

Net change in fund balance, total governmental funds		\$ 652,148
Amounts reported for governmental activities		
in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as		
expenditures. In the statement of activities,		
the cost of those assets is allocated over their		
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded		
depreciation expense in the current period.		
	• • • • • •	
Capital Outlays	348,474	120 414
Depreciation Expense	(209,060)	139,414
The net book value of capital assets transferred to the internal service		
fund during the fiscal year		-
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.		58,546
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.		5,158
Capital assets contributed by developers constitute revenues on the		
government-wide financial statements.		363,760
Repayment of debt principal and compensated absences		
is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the		
repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement		
of net assets. The debt principal repaid are as follows:		
Net change of Compensated Absences		 (30,943)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 1,188,083

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS PROPRIETARY FUNDS UNE 30, 2020

JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				e Funds	
		Water		Sewer		Electric
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Cash	\$	377,932	\$	242,256	\$	1,590,958
Restricted Cash		177,656		482,030		85,515
Accounts Receivable (Net)		75,338		99,118		234,731
Bond Receivable		-		-		-
Inventory		31,145		617		126,720
Due from Other Funds		-		-		595,298
Prepaid Expenses		2,772		2,772		2,772
Total Current Assets		664,843		826,793		2,635,994
Noncurrent Assets:		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				<u> </u>
Net Pension Asset		-		-		-
Capital Assets:						
Water Shares		90,114		-		-
Land		36,683		67,131		96,794
Buildings		9,905		9,905		1,001,943
Easements		,,,05		35,000		1,001,945
Utility Systems		5,514,415		7,291,326		3,860,709
Machinery and Equipment		190,574		371,505		492,369
Construction in Progress		178,644		571,505		492,509
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(2,451,496)		- (1,866,260)		- (1,954,962)
Total Capital Assets, Net		3,568,839		5,908,607		
Total Assets		4,233,682		6,735,400		<u>3,496,853</u> <u>6,132,847</u>
1 otal Assets		4,233,082		0,735,400		0,132,047
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions		19,894		19,772		57,245
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	4,253,576	\$	6,755,172	\$	6,190,092
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$	194,245	\$	6,360	\$	151,849
Due to Other Funds	Φ	72,162	φ	0,500	Φ	151,047
Customer Deposits		825		_		19,005
Current Portion of Long-Term		025		- 148,000		17,003
Total Current Liabilities		267,232		154,360		170,854
		207,232		134,500		170,034
Noncurrent Liabilities:				2 1 45 000		
Revenue Bonds, Net of Current		-		3,145,000		-
Net Pension Liability		38,872		37,796		92,113
Due to Other Funds		523,136		-		-
Total Liabilities		829,240		3,337,156		262,967
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions		27,622		25,057		68,770
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		856,862		3,362,213		331,737
NET POSITION		000,002		0,002,210		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,973,541		2,615,607		3,496,853
Restricted for Impact Fees				2,015,007 86,972		
-		177,656		395,058		85,515
Restricted for Debt Service Unrestricted		- 215 517		,		- 2 275 007
Total Net Position		245,517 3,396,714		<u>295,322</u> 3,392,959		2,275,987 5,858,355
	•		¢	<u> </u>	¢	
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$	4,253,576	\$	6,755,172	\$	6,190,092

Beginning net position of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds

Adjustment to reflect consolidation of internal service fund to enterprise funds

Net Position of Business -Type Activities

	Business-Tyj Enterpri		Governmen Activities		
Sanitation		 Total	Internal Service		
5	17,888	\$ 2,229,034	\$	195,141	
	-	745,201		-	
	30,572	439,759		-	
	-	158,482		-	
	_	595,298		_	
	2,772	11,088		-	
	51,232	 4,178,862		195,141	
	-	-		-	
	_	90,114		_	
	-	200,608		-	
	147,505	1,169,258		-	
	-	35,000		-	
	-	16,666,450 1,054,448		-	
	-	1,054,448 178,644		727,889	
	(38,898)	(6,311,616)		(355,464	
	108,607	 13,082,906		372,425	
	159,839	 17,261,768		567,566	
	3,059	99,970		-	
5	162,898	\$ 17,361,738	\$	567,566	
5	25,244	\$ 377,698	\$	-	
	-	72,162		-	
	-	19,830 148,000		-	
	25,244	 617,690		-	
		 011,050			
	-	3,145,000		-	
	5,472	174,253		-	
		 <u>523,136</u> 4,460,079		-	
	50,710	 UU,U/7		-	
	2,482	 123,931		-	
	33,198	 4,584,010		-	
	108,248	9,194,249		372,425	
	-	350,143		-	
	-	395,058		-	
	21,452	 2,838,278		195,141	
5	<u>129,700</u> 162,898	12,777,728	\$	<u>567,566</u> 567,566	
		230,628			
		53,375			

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

	Business-Ty	vpe Activities - Enter	prise Funds
	Water	Sewer	Electric
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ 757,650	\$ 1,035,295	\$ 1,971,770
Other Operating Revenues	53,141	56,626	239,364
Total Operating Revenues	810,791	1,091,921	2,211,134
Operating Expenses:			
Personnel Services	259,787	221,909	471,250
Contractual Services	-	-	-
Purchases Water/Power/Refuse	50,008	-	1,131,943
Supplies	48,708	29,791	147,900
Office Expense	28,554	27,481	32,098
Professional Services	60,370	66,229	35,858
Miscellaneous	1,184	1,699	7,956
Equipment and Maintenance	93,861	77,223	29,056
Utilities	41,513	44,062	-
Insurance	9,840	9,840	10,387
Depreciation	155,083	154,020	207,779
Lease Expense	19,600	23,100	17,200
Total Operating Expenses	768,508	655,354	2,091,427
Operating Income (Loss)	42,283	436,567	119,707
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Impact Fees	67,016	50,002	35,072
Connection Fees	13,243	8,800	12,272
Interest Revenue	9,853	1,508	38,808
Gain/Loss On Sale Of Asset	-	-	-
Interest Expense	(9,508)	(72,334)	
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	80,604	(12,024)	86,152
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers Transfers In (Out)	122,887	424,543	205,859
Capital Contributions	82,280	168,494	
Change in Net Position	205,167	593,037	205,859
Total Net Position - Beginning	3,191,547	2,799,922	5,652,496
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 3,396,714	\$ 3,392,959	\$ 5,858,355

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds Changes in net position of business-type activities

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

15

	Business-Ty	Governmental			
	Enterpr	ise Fu	nds		ctivities
Sa	nitation		Total	Internal Serv	
\$	317,834	\$	4,082,549	\$	125,602
	12,911		362,042		_
	330,745		4,444,591		125,602
	13,911		966,857		_
	107,194		107,194		-
	144,339		1,326,290		-
	-		226,399		-
	20,177		108,310		-
	13,653		176,110		-
	304		11,143		-
	2,933		203,074		-
	-		85,575		-
	9,739		39,806		-
	5,641		522,522		50,023
	-		59,900		-
	317,891		3,833,180		50,023
	12,854		611,411		75,579
	_		152,090		-
	_		34,315		-
	44		50,213		5,214
	-		-		31,128
	-		(81,842)		-
	44		154,776		36,342
	12,898		766,187		111,921
	-		-		-
	-		250,774		-
	12,898		1,016,961		111,921
	116,802				455,645
\$	129,700			\$	567,566
			E2 275		
		•	53,375		
		\$	1,070,336		

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

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund			
	Water	Sewer	Electric	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received From Customers Cash Paid to Suppliers	\$ 803,304 (219,284)	\$	\$ 2,131,513 (1,424,242)	
Cash Paid to Employees	(261,945)	(223,761)	(475,065)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	322,075	560,822	232,206	
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Due to/from Other Funds	(71,087)		71,087	
Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities	(71,087)		71,087	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets Bond Proceeds	(241,852)	(8,998) -	(103,303)	
Principal Payments - Bonds Interest Paid	- (9,508)	(144,000) (72,334)	-	
Impact Fees Collected	67,016	50,002	35,072	
Connection Fees Collected	13,243	8,800	12,272	
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(171,101)	(166,530)	(55,959)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Proceeds From Sales of Long-Term Assets	_	_	_	
Interest on Investments	9,853	1,508	38,808	
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	9,853	1,508	38,808	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	89,740	395,800	286,142	
Cash - July 1	465,848	328,486	1,390,331	
Cash - June 30 1	\$ 555,588	\$ 724,286	\$ 1,676,473	
Cash balance reported on the Statement of Net Position:				
Cash Restricted Cash	\$ 377,932 177,656	\$ 242,256 482,030	\$ 1,590,958 85,515	
	\$ 555,588	\$ 724,286	\$ 1,676,473	

ł	Business-Typ Enterpri	Governmental Activities		
Sanitation		tation Total		rnal Service
\$	323,857	\$ 4,333,277	\$	125,602
	(294,092)	(2,227,638)		-
	(14,043)	(974,814)		-
	15,722	1,130,825		125,602
				-
	-	(354,153)		(226,185)
	-	-		-
	-	(144,000)		-
	-	(81,842)		-
	-	152,090		-
		34,315		
		(393,590)		(226,185)
	-	-		41,054
	44	50,213		5,214
	44	50,213		46,268
	15,766	787,448		(54,315)
	2,122	2,186,787		249,456
\$	17,888	\$ 2,974,235	\$	195,141
\$	17,888	\$ 2,229,034	\$	195,141

¢	17,888	\$ 2,974,235	\$ 195,141
	-	 745,201	 -
		745 201	

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -Continued PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 42,283 \$	436,567	\$ 119,707
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss)			
to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Depreciation	155,083	154,020	207,779
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Accounts Receivable	(7,487)	(17,318)	(80,896)
Inventory	(4,300)	-	33,779
Prepaid Expenses	(277)	(277)	(235)
Accounts Payable	140,581	(10,318)	(45,388)
Net Pension Liability	(2,158)	(1,852)	(3,815)
Customer Deposits	(1,650)	-	1,275
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 322,075 \$	560,822	\$ 232,206

Schedule of non-cash capital and related financing activities:	
Contributions of capital assets	

\$	82,280	\$	168,494	\$	-
----	--------	----	---------	----	---

\$ 12,854	\$ 611,411	\$ 75,579
5,641	522,522	50,023
(6,888)	(112,589)	-
-	29,479	-
(320)	(1,109)	-
4,567	89,442	-
(132)	(7,957)	-
-	 (375)	 -
\$ 15,722	\$ 1,130,824	\$ 125,602

\$ - \$ - \$ -

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Statement

The City operates under a Council/Mayor form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), public utilities (water, sewer, electric, and sanitation), highways and streets, social services, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, economic redevelopment, and general administrative services.

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.

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 Redevelopment Agency as a blended component unit.

Basic Financial Statements

The City's basic financial statements consist of the government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position - The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the City that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the City at year end.

Statement of Activities - The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the City's governmental activities and for business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the City, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

Fund Accounting

The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. There are three categories of funds: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. The following fund types are used by the City:

Governmental Funds:

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following describes the major governmental funds of the City:

General fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Capital Projects fund accumulates funds over time for the long-term capital projects of governmental type acquisition and expansion.

The following describes the nonmajor governmental funds of the City:

Special Revenue fund is used to account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects).

Redevelopment fund helps eliminate "blighted" areas within the designated project area. The City receives tax increment revenue for the fund. The Redevelopment Fund is a special revenue fund.

Perpetual Care fund is an expendable fund for cemetery care.

Utility Enhancement fund is an expendable fund for utility enhancement.

Internal Service Fund is used to account for the operating costs of vehicles and equipment charged to the other departments or funds.

Proprietary Funds:

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector. Proprietary funds are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Accounting (continued)

Proprietary Funds are required to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's various departments. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

The following is a description of the proprietary funds of the City.

Enterprise Funds account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises or where the governing body had decided that the determination of revenues earned, costs incurred and/or net income is necessary for management accountability. The City's enterprise funds include the water fund, sewer fund, electric fund, and the sanitation fund.

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements for proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net total assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, including unbilled utility services which are accrued. Expenses are recognized at the time liability is incurred.

Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available").

"Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period. The government considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (continued)

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest are susceptible to accrual. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year end on behalf of the government are also recognized as revenue. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by the government and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash & Cash Equivalents and 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.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Receivables and Payables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical is not available. Donated assets are valued at their fair market value on the date donated. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. Interest has not been capitalized during the construction period on property, plant and equipment.

Assets capitalized, not including infrastructure assets, have an original cost of \$5,000 or more and over three years of useful life. Infrastructure assets capitalized have an original cost of \$100,000 or more. Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Utility Systems	40
Land Improvements	30
Infrastructure	20
Machinery & Equipment	7

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

Compensated Absences

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Vacation pay and sick leave are accrued when incurred and are reported as a liability. Amounts not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported in the Statement of Net Position as a noncurrent liability.

Long-term Liabilities

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist primarily of notes payable and bonds payable.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Long-term Liabilities (continued)

Long-term liabilities for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Pensions:

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

Deferred Outflows 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 an consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. 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.

Equity Classifications

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.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Equity Classifications (continued)

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

Fund Statements

The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The statement applies only to 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 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 provisions or enabling legislation, or restrictions set by creditors, grantors, or contributors.
- 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 spend 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.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Interfund Transactions

Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues or expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursement, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as non-operating transfers.

Property Tax

Real property taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the City after collection. Taxes are due and payable on November 1st and delinquent after 12 o'clock noon on November 30th of each year. The tax levy is established by June 15th with a lien date of January 1st. Property tax revenue is not recognized when levied, because it is not expected to be collected within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses in the proprietary funds consist of those revenues that result from the ongoing principal operations of the City. Operating revenues consist of charges for services. Nonoperating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that are related to financing and investing type activities and result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

Annual budgets are prepared and adopted in accordance with the "Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah cities" by the Morgan City Municipal Council on or before June 15th for the following fiscal year, which begins on July 1. Budgets may be increased by resolution of the Municipal Council at any time during the year, following a public hearing. Budgets are adopted at sub-department levels; however budget amendments by resolution are generally required only if the department desires to exceed its total budget appropriation.

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

1. On or before May 1st, the Mayor submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1st. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

Budget Information (continued)

- 2. Prior to the formal adoption of the budget the City Council will hold budget workshop meetings, which are open to the public.
- 3. Prior to June 15th the City Council sets a date for a public budget hearing at which time taxpayers' comments are heard. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for public inspection 10 days prior to the budget hearing. At the conclusion of the budget hearing the budget, as amended, is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Enterprise Funds.
- 5. Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except that depreciation for all proprietary fund types is not budgeted. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council during the fiscal year.
- 6. Unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Fund Equity Restrictions

<u>Restricted for Perpetual Care</u> - The City Council passed an ordinance providing for perpetual care fees to be set aside for maintenance at the City cemetery.

<u>Restricted for Redevelopment</u> - Amounts generated in the redevelopment fund are reserved to be spent to promote urban renewal and economic development.

<u>Restricted for Impact Fees</u> - The City Council passed an ordinance providing for specific impact fees on all new construction. Impact fees include fees for roads, parks, administration, water, sewer, and electric. These fees are to be reserved for current and future costs to help defray a portion of the costs that naturally result from increased development.

<u>Restricted for Class "C" Road</u> - Reserve required to be kept that accounts for the receipt of class "C" road revenues and expenditures.

<u>Restricted for Special Improvement District</u> - Amounts generated in the special improvement district are reserved to be spent on capital outlay and debt service within the district.

<u>Restricted for Debt Service</u> – Reserves are established by bond documents to service the debt, repair and replace infrastructure, etc.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

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's 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, \$269,247 of the City's bank balances of \$519,247 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

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),

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Deposits and Investments (continued)

and Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae); bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Money Management Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurers' Investment Fund.

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

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

Fair Value of Investments

The 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 <u>identical</u> investments in <u>active</u> 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 easurements Using				
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Lev	vel 3
Investments by fair value level					
Debt securities:					
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 4,666,204	\$ -	\$ 4,666,204	\$	-
Total debt securities	\$ 4,666,204	\$ -	\$ 4,666,204	\$	-

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Deposits and Investments (continued)

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.

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	6-10	More than 10				
PTIF Investments	4,666,204	4,666,204							
	4,666,204	4,666,204							

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.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Deposits and Investments (continued)

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	4,666,204				4,666,204			
	4,666,204				4,666,204			

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.

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

Cash on hand and on deposit:	
Cash on Deposit	\$ 517,080
Xpress Bill Pay	8,691
PTIF Investment	4,654,807
Total cash and investments	\$ 5,180,578

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

Cash	\$ 3,832,101
Restricted Cash	 1,348,477
Total cash and investments	\$ 5,180,578

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable for the City, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Governmental Activities:	(General	Spec Reve]	RDA	rpetual Care	Total
Receivables:								
Accounts	\$	8,555	\$	-	\$	1,222	\$ 2,432	\$ 12,209
Special Assessment		-		-		-	-	-
Grants		-		-		-	-	-
Taxes		603,658		-		59	-	603,717
Gross receivables		612,213		-		1,281	2,432	615,926
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles		-		-		-	-	
Net total receivables	\$	612,213	\$	_	\$	1,281	\$ 2,432	\$ 615,926

Accounts receivable for the City's Business-type Activities, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Business-type Activities:	V	Water	Sewer]	Electric	Sa	nitation	Inter Serv		Total
Receivables:										
Accounts	\$	80,456	\$ 102,239	\$	248,319	\$	32,331	\$	-	\$ 463,345
Gross receivables		80,456	102,239		248,319		32,331		-	463,345
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles		(5,118)	(3,121)		(13,588)		(1,759)		-	(23,586)
Net total receivables	\$	75,338	\$ 99,118	\$	234,731	\$	30,572	\$	_	\$ 439,759

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Due From Other Funds (Interfund Receivables/Payables)

1. On April 10, 2013 the Water Fund borrowed \$1,081,971 from the Electric Fund. Payment arrangements have been made and are scheduled to take place on a monthly basis in the amount of \$6,716 with an interest rate of 1.50% per year. The amounts that are due from the Water Fund and to the Electric Fund are as follows:

Year Ended			1.5	50%		
June 30,	Prin	Principal In		Interest		Total
2021	\$	72,160	\$	8,435	\$	80,595
2022		73,250		7,345		80,595
2023		74,357		6,238		80,595
2024		75,480		5,115		80,595
2025		76,620		3,975		80,595
2026		77,777		2,818		80,595
2027		78,952		1,643		80,595
2028		66,703		460		67,163
Totals	<u> </u>	595,298	\$	36,030	\$	631,328

Due to Electric Fund from Water Fund

Interfund Transfers

Often, funds are received into a certain fund with the expectation of those funds being used in another fund. Additionally, funds may be transferred to accumulate money in a capital projects fund for long-term projects. The following transfers were made during the year:

	Transfers In						
Transfers Out	Capi	tal Projects Fund	Redevelopmen Agency Fund				
General Fund	\$	500,000	\$	-			
Capital Projects Fund		-		-			
Totals	\$	500,000	\$	-			

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets to the governmental activities follows:

	Beginning Balance		Increases	Decreases	Enc	ling Balance
Governmental activities						
Capital assets, not being depreciated						
Land	\$	200,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$	200,480
Construction in Progress		336,393	340,435	(342,044)		334,784
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		536,873	340,435	(342,044)		535,264
Capital assets, being depreciated						
Land Improvements		830,438	-	-		830,438
Buildings		948,957	-	-		948,957
Machinery & Equipment		386,916	-	-		386,916
Motor Pool Assets		620,941	226,185	(119,237)		727,889
Infrastructure		6,690,004	713,842	-		7,403,846
Total capital assets, being depreciated		9,495,498	940,027	(119,237)		10,298,046
Accumulated Depreciation for:						
Land Improvements		(239,107)	(25,508)	-		(264,615)
Buildings		(307,439)	(17,429)	-		(324,868)
Machinery & Equipment		(361,630)	(7,664)	-		(369,294)
Motor Pool Assets		(414,752)	(50,023)	109,311		(355,464)
Infrastructure	(2	2,720,547)	(158,459)	-		(2,879,006)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4	4,061,717)	(259,083)	109,311		(4,193,247)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		5,433,781	680,944	(9,926)		6,104,799
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	5,970,654	\$ 1,021,379	\$ (351,970)	\$	6,640,063

Depreciation Expense was charged to functions/departments of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 25,686
Public Safety	-
Public Works	144,719
Parks and Recreation	34,755
Cemetery	3,900
Shop	-
Motor Pool Assets	 50,023
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 259,083

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

A summary of changes in capital assets to the business-type activities follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	
Business-type activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Water Stock	\$ 90,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,114	
Construction in Progress	3,498,777	190,675	(3,510,808)	178,644	
Easements	35,000	-	-	35,000	
Land	200,608	-	-	200,608	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,824,499	190,675	(3,510,808)	504,366	
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	1,169,258	-	-	1,169,258	
Machinery & Equipment	980,706	73,742	-	1,054,448	
Systems	12,815,133	3,851,317	-	16,666,450	
Total capital assets, being depreciated	15,586,038	3,925,059	-	18,890,156	
Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings	(139,773)	(30,957)	-	(170,730)	
Machinery & Equipment	(578,162)	(64,305)	-	(642,467)	
Systems	(5,071,159)	(427,260)	-	(5,498,419)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(6,164,095)	(522,522)	-	(6,311,616)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,421,943	3,402,537	-	12,578,540	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 13,246,442	\$ 3,593,212	\$(3,510,808)	\$ 13,082,906	

Depreciation Expense was charged to the proprietary funds as follows:

Business-type Activities:	
Water Fund	\$ 155,082
Sewer Fund	154,020
Electric Fund	207,779
Sanitation Fund	 5,641
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 522,522

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Long-Term Liabilities

Sewer Revenue Bond, Series 2010: The government issued a series 2010 bond to provide funds for improvements and construction of a sewer project. Interest is due on December 1^{st} and principal and interest are paid on June 1^{st} of each year. The bonds mature on June 1, 2036. The interest rate is 5.61%.

	Series	Series 2010 Sewer Revenue Donus					
		5.61%					
	Principal	Interest	Total				
2021	\$ 24,000	\$ 32,145	\$ 56,145				
2022	25,000	30,771	55,771				
2023	26,000	29,340	55,340				
2024	28,000	27,826	55,826				
2025	29,000	26,227	55,227				
2026	31,000	24,544	55,544				
2027	33,000	22,749	55,749				
2028	34,000	20,869	54,869				
2029	36,000	18,906	54,906				
2030	38,000	16,830	54,830				
2031	41,000	14,614	55,614				
2032	43,000	12,258	55,258				
2033	45,000	9,789	54,789				
2034	48,000	7,181	55,181				
2035	51,000	4,404	55,404				
2036	53,000	1,487	54,487				
Totals	\$ 585,000	\$ 299,940	\$ 884,940				

Series 2010 Sewer Revenue Bonds

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Sewer Revenue Bond, Series 2018: The government issued a series 2018 bond to provide funds for improvements and construction of sewer system improvements. Principal and interest are paid on December 1^{st} of each year. The bonds mature on December 1, 2038. The interest rate is 1.5%.

Year Ended	1.50%								
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total						
2021	\$ 124,000	\$ 38,760	\$ 162,760						
2022	126,000	36,870	162,870						
2023	128,000	34,950	162,950						
2024	130,000	33,000	163,000						
2025	132,000	31,020	163,020						
2026	134,000	29,010	163,010						
2027	136,000	26,970	162,970						
2028	138,000	24,900	162,900						
2029	140,000	22,800	162,800						
2030	143,000	20,655	163,655						
2031	145,000	18,480	163,480						
2032	147,000	16,275	163,275						
2033	149,000	14,040	163,040						
2034	151,000	11,775	162,775						
2035	153,000	9,480	162,480						
2036	155,000	7,155	162,155						
2037	157,000	4,800	161,800						
2038	159,000	2,415	161,415						
2039	161,000		161,000						
Totals	\$ 2,708,000	\$ 383,355	\$ 3,091,355						

Series 2018 Sewer Revenue Bonds

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

<u>Changes in Long-Term Liabilities</u> - During the year, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities for the governmental activities:

Governmental Activities:	8alance e 30, 2019	lditions	Redu	ctions	Balance une 30, 2020	Amo Due V One	Vithin
Compensated Absences	\$ 104,314	\$ 30,942	\$	-	\$ 135,256	\$	-
Net Pension Liability	 230,932	 	(11	4,675)	 116,257		-
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 335,246	\$ 30,942	\$ (11	4,675)	\$ 251,513	\$	_

<u>Changes in Long-Term Liabilities</u> - During the year, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities for the business-type activities:

Business-type Activities:	Balance June 30, 2019		Additions		Reductions		Balance June 30, 2020		Amounts Due Within One Year	
Series 2010 Sewer Bonds	\$	607,000	\$	-	\$	(22,000)	\$	585,000	\$	24,000
Series 2018 Sewer Bonds		2,830,000		-		(122,000)		2,708,000		124,000
Net Pension Liability Total Debt		351,041 3,788,041		-		(176,788) (320,788)		174,253 3,467,253		- 148,000
Total Business-type Activities	\$	3,788,041	\$		\$	(320,788)	\$	3,467,253	\$	148,000

Bond Resolution Compliance

Series 2010 Sewer Revenue Bonds

Reserved Expense Account: The bond documents require the City to allocate the expected operating expenses for the following month into a reserved expense account. The reserved expense account will have one month's worth of reserved operating expenses each month. The balance of the reserved expense account at June 30, 2020 was \$43,171.

Bond Account: The City is required by the bond documents to allocate 1/12 of the following principal and interest payment each month until the payments are made in December and June. The balance of the reserved bond account at June 30, 2020 was \$64,331.

Series 2018 Sewer Revenue Bonds

Reserved Expense Account: The bond documents require the City to allocate the expected operating expenses for the following month into a reserved expense account. The reserved expense account will have one month's worth of reserved operating expenses each month. The balance of the reserved expense account at June 30, 2020 was \$43,171.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS (continued)

Bond Resolution Compliance (continued)

Bond Account: The bond documents require the City to allocate 1/12 of the amount of the principal and interest on the payment next due on the Series 2018 Bonds on or before the tenth day of each month. The balance of the reserved bond account at June 30, 2020 was \$205,140.

Reserve Account: On or before the tenth day of each month, beginning July 1, 2018, the City is required to allocate the sum of \$2,289, plus such additional amounts as may be required to meet any monthly installment to the Reserve Account – Series 2018 not theretofore made in whole or in part. Such allocation shall continue until there shall have been accumulated an amount equal to \$164,835 over a period not to exceed 72 months. The balance of the reserve account at June 30, 2020 was \$54,936.

Emergency Repair and Replacement Account: Monthly, on the tenth day of each month beginning July 10, 2018, the City shall set aside the amount of \$1,145 to the "Emergency Repair and Replacement Account" established on the books of the Issuer until the Issuer accumulates an amount of \$82,417. The balance of the emergency repair and replacement account at June 30, 2020 was \$27,480.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, there were 1334 sewer connections within the City. The schedule of rates and charges imposed for sewer service during the sinking fund year is as follows:

Type of Service	 Rate
Residential	\$ 47.77
County Residential	\$ 51.98
Commercial <100	\$ 47.77
Commercial 100-300	\$ 95.54
Commercial 300-500	\$ 191.07
Commercial 500-700	\$ 286.61
Commercial 700-900	\$ 382.14
Commercial >900	\$ 477.68
Hopkin Mobile Home Park	\$ 1,284.10
Como Springs	\$ 237.43
River Core	\$ 856.00
River Oak	\$ 764.32

Total sewer billings for the year ended June 30, 2020 were \$1,035,295.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

Postretirement Health Care Benefits

In 2008, the City implemented a new medical retirement personnel policy. The City will provide certain medical benefits to retiring employees that meet specific criteria. The retiring employee must have been employed by the City for more than 35 years. The medical benefits include the payment of health

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (continued)

insurance premiums for the employee up to five years or until the date the employee is eligible for Medicare. The employee will be responsible for any difference in premium for insuring a spouse or other dependents. As of June 30, 2020, \$0 had been paid in health care premiums on behalf of retired employees.

Risk Management – Claims and Judgments

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters.

The City maintains commercial insurance for all major programs. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the prior year. Insurance amounts for the year were as follows:

Insurer	Туре	Coverage Amount	Expiration Date
Utah Local Governments Trust	Comprehensive General Liability (including Public Officials Errors & Omissions)	\$ 5,000,000	
Utah Local Governments Trust	Auto Liability/Property Damage	\$ 5,000,000	Continuous until
Utah Local Governments Trust	Workers Compensation	100/500/100	cancelled
Utah Local Governments Trust	Crime Policy	\$ 5,000,000 Pooled Limit	

V. PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description:

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

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

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

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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

Benefits Provided:

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

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

Summary of Benefits by System

* 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.

Contributions:

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

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

	Employee Paid	Employer Contribution Rates	Employer Rate for 401(k) Plan
Contributory System 111 - Local Government Division Tier 2	N/A	15.66%	1.03%
Public Safety System 43 - Other Div A with 2.5% COLA	N/A	34.04%	N/A
Noncontributory System 15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	18.47%	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only 211 - Local Government	N/A	6.69%	10.00%

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

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

	Employer		Employee
System		Contributions	Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$	136,228	N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System		31,884	-
Total	\$	168,112	\$ -

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

At June 30, 2020, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$290,513.

	(Measu	ireme	nt Da	te): Deceml				
	Net Pension Asset		Net Pension Liability		Proportionate Share	Proportionate Share December 31, 2018	Change (Decrease)	
Noncontributory System Tier 2 Public Employees System	\$	-	\$	286,998 3,515	0.0761496% 0.0156274%	0.0782296% 0.0138019%	0.0020800% 0.0018255%	
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability	\$	-	\$	290,513				

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, 2018 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year. For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$154,993.

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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	\$	27,089	\$	5,329	
Changes in assumptions		31,896		101	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		-		147,839	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		8,734		30,955	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		88,827		-	
Total	\$	156,546	\$	184,224	

\$88,827 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

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 s) of Resources
2020	\$ (22,848)
2021	\$ (43,759)
2022	\$ 3,126
2023	\$ (55,866)
2024	\$ 394
Thereafter	\$ 2,448

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, we recognized pension expense of \$135,193. At June 30, 2020, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	 ed Outflows Resources	 erred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 26,106	\$ 4,123
Changes in assumptions	30,396	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on		
pension plan investments	-	145,137
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions		
and proportionate share of contributions	5,492	30,955
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 73,641	-
Total	\$ 135,635	\$ 180,215

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

\$73,641 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

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 s) of Resources
2020	\$	(22,512)
2020	\$	(43,477)
2021	•	2,947
	\$	
2023	\$	(55,179)
2024	\$	-
Thereafter	\$	-

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 \$19,799. At June 30, 2020, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	 ed Outflows esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 983	\$	1,206	
Changes in assumptions	1,501		101	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments	-		2,702	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions	3,242		-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 15,186		-	
Total	\$ 20,912	\$	4,009	

\$73,641 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2019.

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:

Version de la Decembra 21		erred Outflows
Year ended December 31,	(Inflows) of Resources
2020	\$	(336)
2021	\$	(283)
2022	\$	179
2023	\$	(687)
2024	\$	394
Thereafter	\$	2,448

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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.

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

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

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

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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 was remained unchanged at 6.95 percent.

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

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

	1%	6 Decrease				
System	(5.95%)		Discount Rate (6.95%)		1%	Increase (7.95%)
Noncontributory System	\$	896,394	\$	286,998	\$	(221,232)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	\$	30,309	\$	3,515	\$	(17,192)
Total	\$	926,703	\$	290,513	\$	(238,424)

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. Morgan City Corporation participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems:

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

V. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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

401(k) Plan	2019 2018		2017	
Employer Contributions	\$	2,464	\$ 1,431	\$ 943
Employee Contributions	\$	20,979	\$ 16,711	\$ 15,478
457 Plan				
Employer Contributions	\$	5,146	\$ -	\$ -
Employee Contributions	\$	-	\$ 950	\$ -
Roth IRA Plan				
Employer Contributions		N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$	2,970	\$ 1,650	\$ 400
Traditional IRA Plan				
Employer Contributions		N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -

VI. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 31, 2020, Morgan City received \$126,327 from the Federal CARES Act. The City plans to use the funds as directed, for necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MORGAN CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				Variance with Final Budget	
	Budgeted Amounts		A	Favorable	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues:					
Taxes:					
Current Year Property Taxes	\$ 365,000	\$ 365,000	\$ 373,633	\$ 8,633	
Redemptions	3,000	5,800	-	(5,800)	
Fee in Lieu	50,000	50,000	36,329	(13,671)	
Sales and Use Taxes	900,000	830,000	952,240	122,240	
Telecommunication and Franchise Fees	45,000	25,000	51,992	26,992	
Transient Room Tax	500	500	508	8	
	1,363,500	1,276,300	1,414,702	138,402	
Licenses and Permits:					
Business Licenses	12,000	12,000	11,733	(267)	
Building Permits	80,000	150,000	148,314	(1,686)	
Other Licenses	1,500	1,500	1,019	(481)	
	93,500	163,500	161,066	(2,434)	
Intergovernmental:					
Grant Revenue	-	100,000	100,000	-	
Class "C" Road Fund Allotment	200,000	200,000	200,134	134	
	200,000	300,000	300,134	134	
Charges for Services:					
Parks	3,000	2,000	2,115	115	
Cemetery	35,000	45,000	51,200	6,200	
	38,000	47,000	53,315	6,315	
Fines and Forfeitures			109,200	109,200	
Other Revenues:					
Interest Earnings	14,900	21,000	14,324	(6,676)	
Road Impact Fees	3,000	10,000	10,501	501	
Park Impact Fees	30,000	42,000	40,269	(1,731)	
Miscellaneous Revenue	29,500	135,500	26,820	(108,680)	
	77,400	208,500	91,914	(116,586)	

MORGAN CITY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fin	iance with al Budget avorable
	 Driginal	Final			Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Expenditures:	 - 8						
General Government:							
Administrative	\$ 315,700	\$	320,700	\$	287,780	\$	32,920
Court	-		-		-		-
Economic Development	183,200		72,800		67,359		5,441
Elections Duildings	6,000 10,000		500 20,400		(13)		513 8 212
Buildings	 19,000		30,400		22,087		8,313
	 523,900		424,400		377,213		47,187
Public Safety:							
Law Enforcement	132,949		132,949		132,949		-
Fire Department	18,000		18,000		18,000		-
Animal Control	 9,570		9,570		9,370		200
	 160,519		160,519		160,319		200
Public Works							
Building Inspection	142,700		120,200		105,456		14,744
Road Department	 463,523		694,400		634,509		59,891
	 606,223		814,600		739,965		74,635
Parks	 232,100		177,100		141,320		35,780
Disaster Response	 -		126,327		32,004		94,323
Recreation	 13,058		13,058		13,058		-
Cemetery	 156,600		151,700		150,609		1,091
Shop	 10,000		10,000		5,517		4,483
Total Expenditures	 1,702,400		1,877,704		1,620,005		163,376
Other financing sources (uses):							
CARES Act Revenue	-		126,327		32,004		(94,323)
Operating transfers (out)	(70,000)		(500,000)		(500,000)		-
Appropriations of Fund Balances	 -		256,077		-		256,077
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (70,000)		(117,596)		(467,996)		161,754
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	 -		_		42,330		42,330
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	526,281		326,274		442,722		-
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 526,281	\$	326,274	\$	485,052	\$	42,330
	 ,	Ĺ		_			.,

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

with a measurement date of December 31, 2019

Last 10 fiscal years*

	_	Noncontributory System	Tier 2 Public Employees System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2020	0.0761496%	0.0156274%
rioportion of the net pension natinty (asset)	2020	0.0782296%	0.0138019%
	2019	0.0890267%	0.0066035%
	2013	0.0839687%	0.0052993%
	2017	0.0830558%	0.0065101%
	2010	0.0816951%	0.0026608%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	2020	\$ 286,998	\$ 3,515
	2019	\$ 576,061	\$ 5,911
	2018	\$ 390,053	\$ 582
	2017	\$ 539,182	\$ (591)
	2016	\$ 469,970	\$ (14)
	2015	\$ 354,739	\$ (81)
Covered employee payroll	2020	\$ 674,670	\$ 217,278
	2019	\$ 692,004	\$ 160,191
	2018	\$ 814,092	\$ 64,636
	2017	\$ 769,661	\$ 43,459
	2016	\$ 730,810	\$ 42,057
	2015	\$ 713,283	\$ 13,179
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)			
as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	2020	42.54%	1.62%
	2019	83.25%	3.69%
	2018	47.91%	0.90%
	2017	70.05%	1.36%
	2016	64.31%	-0.03%
	2015	49.70%	-0.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as apercentage of the			
total pension liability	2020	93.7%	96.5%
	2019	87.0%	90.8%
	2018	91.9%	97.4%
	2017	87.3%	95.1%
	2016	87.8%	100.2%
	2015	90.2%	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 above schedule discloses a 6-year history and will be built prospectively.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information

MORGAN CITY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS JUNE 30, 2020 with a measurement date of December 31, 2019 Last 10 fiscal years*

			Contributions in			Contributions as a
	As of fiscal	Actuarial	relation to the			percentage of
	year ended	Determined	contractually required	Contribution	Covered employee	covered employee
	June 30,	Contributions	contribution	deficiency (excess)	payroll	payroll
Noncontributory System	2014 \$	123,356	\$ 123,356	\$ -	\$ 736,623	16.75%
	2015	130,052	130,052	-	727,417	17.88%
	2016	137,039	137,039	-	776,141	17.66%
	2017	142,684	142,684	-	808,617	17.65%
	2018	138,062	138,062	-	763,158	18.09%
	2019	128,353	128,353	-	704,444	18.22%
	2020	136,228	136,228	-	747,266	18.23%
Tier 2 Public Employees System*	2014 \$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
	2015	5,010	5,010	-	33,531	14.94%
	2016	6,361	6,361	-	42,660	14.91%
	2017	7,900	7,900	-	54,643	14.46%
	2018	13,687	13,687	-	90,583	15.11%
	2019	33,297	33,297	-	214,268	15.54%
	2020	31,884	31,884	-	203,603	15.66%

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

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

MORGAN CITY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED 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 unreduced retirement prior to age 65.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MORGAN CITY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

		Special Revenue		RDA		Perpetual Care		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
Assets									
Cash	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Restricted Cash		2,556		207,364		210,537		420,457	
Accounts Receivable		-		1,222		2,432		3,654	
Due From Other Governments		-		59		-		59	
Total Assets	\$	2,556	\$	208,645	\$	212,969	\$	424,170	
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances Liabilities									
Accounts Payable	\$	-	\$	25	\$	501	\$	525.98	
Due to Other Funds		-		_		_	-	_	
Total Liabilities		-		25		500.98		525.98	
Deferred Inflows of Resources		-		-		-		-	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows									
Of Resources		-		25		500.98		525.98	
Fund Balances									
Restricted for:									
Redevelopment		-		208,620		-		208,620	
Perpetual Care		-		-		212,468		212,468	
Assigned:									
Capital Projects		2,556		-		-		2,556	
Total Fund Balances		2,556		208,620		212,468		423,644	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of									
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	2,556	\$	208,645	\$	212,969	\$	424,170	

MORGAN CITY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURE, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Special Revenue			RDA	Perpetual Care		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
REVENUES Taxes	\$		\$	124,130	\$		\$	124,130
Charges for services	ð	-	Ф	124,150	3	- 30,100	Ð	30,100
Interest		-		1,177		3,139		4,316
Total Revenues		-		125,307		33,239		158,546
EXPENDITURES Current Operating:								
General Government		-		38,019		-		38,019
Public Works		-		1,094		19,221		20,315
Total Expenditures		-		39,113		19,221		20,315
Excess of Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures				86,194		14,018		100,212
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers-In		-		-		-		-
Transfers-Out		-		-		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		-				_		-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures		-		86,194		14,018		100,212
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		2,556		122,426		198,450		323,432
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	2,556	\$	208,620	\$	212,468	\$	423,644

AUDITORS' REPORTS



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

To the Mayor and City Council Morgan 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 Morgan City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Morgan City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Morgan 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 Morgan City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Morgan 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 Morgan 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 + ambrose P.C.



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 Morgan City

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE

We have audited Morgan 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 Morgan City are identified as follows:

Budgetary Compliance Fund Balance Utah Retirement Systems Compliance Restricted Taxes and Related Revenues Open and Public Meetings Act Fraud Risk Assessment

Morgan 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*. Those standards and the *State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide*. Those standards 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, Morgan 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

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 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.

Christensen, Palmere + ambrose P.C.