

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

ACFR

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024

ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

STATE OF UTAH



RIVERTON
UTAH

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RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION

State of Utah

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

PREPARED BY:

RIVERTON CITY ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL COMPHRENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024

ENDING JUNE 30, 2024



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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Riverton City
Utah**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Executive Director/CEO

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Trent Staggs, *Mayor*
Andy Pierucci, *Councilmember*
Troy McDougal, *Councilmember*
Tawnee McCay, *Councilmember*
Tish Buroker, *Councilmember*
Spencer Haymond, *Councilmember*



December 27, 2024

To the Mayor, City Council, and Residents of Riverton,

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (hereafter using the acronym “ACFR”) of the City of Riverton for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, is hereby submitted. State law requires that all local governments publish, within 180 days of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) by a firm of licensed certified public accountants.

This year’s ACFR has been prepared by the City’s Administrative Services Department. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of Riverton has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government’s assets and to compile accurate and reliable information for the preparation of the City’s financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. The Administrative Services Department asserts, to the best of its knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

HBME, LLC, a firm of certified public accountants, has audited Riverton City’s financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the City’s financial statements, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The independent auditors concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor’s report is included as the first component of the financial section of the ACFR.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City’s MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor’s Report.

GOVERNMENT PROFILE

Riverton was incorporated as a City of the Third Class on July 3, 1967. The City is governed using a six-member council form of government, which means there are six elected officials that make up the governing body; a mayor and five council members. Legislative powers are vested in the five-member Council, while executive powers lie with the Mayor. The Mayor is elected to serve the citizens at large; the Council Members are elected by voting districts. All elected officials serve four-year terms, which are staggered every two years (three Council seats in one election, two Council seats and the Mayor in the next election). The City Manager, employed by city ordinance and reporting directly to the Mayor and City Council, oversees the day-to-day operations and employees of the City. The City Manager and Department Heads comprise the executive staff, which recommends priorities to the Mayor and Council.

The City provides a full range of services to its residents and businesses. General governmental services provided by the City include public safety, building inspection, construction and maintenance of street lighting, construction and maintenance of stormwater distribution lines, roadways, and parks, as well as recreation and cultural events. The City provides culinary water, secondary water, and sanitation utility services. The boundaries of the city cover 12.6 square miles with a population of 46,047 with a potential for approximately 55,000 at build-out.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

VISION STATEMENT

Citizens, families, businesses, and leaders unite in building a prosperous city with a strong sense of community.

MISSION STATEMENT

Riverton City provides essential services that enhance the quality of life and sense of community for all citizens. We foster an atmosphere of service and collaboration, generating positive citizen involvement and innovative solutions. We strive to be responsible stewards of public funds and property and act with integrity as we meet the needs of the community.

ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES

The following organizational values have been established to guide Riverton City elected officials and employees as they conduct the business of the city government and interact with the public.

- **Collaboration** – We find ways to work together within our city and in the extended community.
- **Service** – We serve the community, striving to fulfill our duties with integrity.
- **Stewardship** – We take pride in what we do and in our care of public resources.
- **Integrity** – We are honest in our endeavors and ethical in our actions.
- **Innovation** – We strive to always find the best solution.

STRATEGIC THEME #1: SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Objective 1.1: Maintain a strong sense of community.

- Continue to offer, and look for opportunities to improve, a variety of events to ensure the community has opportunities to gather.
- Maintain events that promote a sense of patriotism.
- Provide and encourage volunteer opportunities.
- Continually develop and foster a sense of community pride.

Objective 1.2: Maintain a visible public safety presence and increase citizen engagement.

- Maintain appropriate police department staffing levels to ensure timely response to community concerns, measured by relevant and objective metrics.
- Ensure the continued visible presence of the police department through active participation in community and neighborhood events.
- Prioritize the continued deployment of full-time school resource officers in all public middle schools and high schools in the city.

Objective 1.3: Actively engage and inform residents.

- Ensure resident volunteer committees meet on a quarterly basis at minimum and present in a city council meeting once per year.
- Continue to expand digital communications efforts.
- Disseminate information proactively to educate the public on issues important to the city.

*STRATEGIC THEME #2: CONNECTIVITY & INFRASTRUCTURE***Objective 2.1: Expand, improve, and maintain an active transportation system.**

- Identify and prioritize the addition or expansion of public trails as well as funding sources for those trails.
- Explore the feasibility of using canal roads as part of a public trail system and determine the willingness of canal companies to allow their roads to be used for such a purpose.
- Identify and map areas in the city that should have sidewalks that don't currently have them.

Objective 2.2: Properly develop city infrastructure and facilities.

- Develop a plan and identify funding sources for a pedestrian bridge near the Welby Jacobs Canal to cross 13400 S.
- Identify ways to improve east-west connectivity.
- Properly plan for and develop two public parks in the SLR project area.
- Explore the viability and cost of improving the Welby Jacobs Canal reservoir into an amenity.
- Support investments in multimodal transportation options, including enhanced public transit and significant "active transportation" bike paths for commuting and recreation.

Objective 2.3: Enhance the digital infrastructure of the city.

- Increase the number of choices for residential broadband access.
- Connect city assets via a private network using ARPA funds.

*STRATEGIC THEME #3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT***Objective 3.1: Develop a proactive economic development strategy.**

- Explore the viability and benefits of having a dedicated economic development resource for the city.
- Through creating an economic development and retention plan, identify areas of the city that can be developed or redeveloped that will broaden sales tax base.
- Move sales tax revenue from \$10 million to \$15 million by 2025.
- Ensure city policies encourage Riverton businesses participation and promotion in events.

Objective 3.2: Attract and recruit businesses to the community and retain existing businesses.

- Incentivize businesses who are consistent sales tax generators to the city to help minimize the fee and tax burden for residents.
- Identify ways to support and retain small businesses.
- Attract additional sit-down restaurants to the city.
- Assist potential businesses with site selection.

Objective 3.3: Enhance the Riverton Town Center area.

- Finalize interlocal taxing agreements for the CRAs in the Town Center area.
- Complete projects within the next four years in the CRA areas.
- Identify opportunities for redevelopment in the Town Center area.

*STRATEGIC THEME #4: SUSTAINABILITY***Objective 4.1: Improve and expand the city's water resources and systems.**

- Increase the city's water supply by re-engaging the Green Well, making the city less reliant on the Conservancy District.
- Identify funding and install meters on all remaining irrigation water connections that don't have a meter and promote water conservation.
- Purchase enough Welby Jacob Canal water shares to support city needs through build out.
- Continually improve the pressurization and filtration of the secondary irrigation water system.
- Explore funding opportunities to transition city-owned or maintained park strips from grass to waterwise landscaping.

Objective 4.2: Remain fiscally responsible and ensure that services are sustainable into the future.

- Develop a 5-year, long-range fiscal plan that includes the prioritization and financial implications of specific projects.
- Maintain a General Fund balance of at least 20% of revenues.
- Work toward saving 180 days cash on hand for enterprise funds with capital assets.
- Maintain a 10% fund balance for the Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area and Riverton Fire Service Area.
- Consistently budget to lower the debt per capita each year so the city can ultimately become debt free.
- Budget 50% of all unprojected net revenue in the General Fund toward lowering callable debt.
- Compare bids for sanitation services from external providers to the cost of self-providing sanitation services.

Objective 4.3: Properly plan for the future to ensure the long-term stewardship of city property and facilities.

- Ensure city streets, parks, and facilities are properly maintained, using a rating system when possible, and budget accordingly.
- Estimate the upfront and ongoing fiscal impact for capital projects.
- Analyze the quality and age of core city infrastructure and prioritize replacement projects based on need.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

Because of its prime location between major transportation systems, Riverton City continues to attract the attention of retailers and commercial businesses resulting in a strong and growing sales tax base. Approximately 62% of Riverton’s sales tax base is made up of retail and online sales.

Mountain View Village, a mixed-use development, located between Bangerter Highway and the Mountain View Corridor on the City’s west side has been the anchor point and a driving factor for the City’s growth in the past few years. The project includes a vibrant collection of tenants including: grocery stores, restaurants, coffee shops, day care, and other retail shops. The design and aesthetic characteristics of Mountain View Village make it a destination for the entire region. Phases 1 and 2 are complete, with Phase 3, the final phase, not far behind. Multiple residential developments surrounding this project area are currently under construction, including over six hundred single family and multi-family housing units. These projects will bring an additional one thousand plus units. Additionally, just north of the Mountain View Village project is a Costco Wholesale that opened its doors in May 2022.

In the City’s downtown area, over three hundred residential units have recently been completed, or are under construction. The growth in residential population, along with new commercial development, continues to meet the Council’s strategic goal to revitalize this area. Revitalization efforts have greatly increased the potential for higher sales tax revenue from stores and restaurants.

The City continues to improve and upgrade infrastructure including roadways, culinary water, secondary water, and stormwater systems, as well as making improvements to parks and open space. Good infrastructure is a key foundation for a bright economic future.

The City’s success in recruiting a diverse commercial base demonstrates the City’s dedication to the establishment of long-term, sustainable economic growth. Riverton City will continue to encourage development using various strategies and tools, including redevelopment areas. The City has entered into agreements that qualify as tax abatements, according to GASB 77. In accordance with state and local laws, these agreements have been used to attract new business and encourage development within the City. The City does not have a formal policy for tax abatements, but looks to each situation focusing on what is best for the City. The City’s current abatements are largely used to reimburse a portion of the costs for putting in infrastructure, although the city does have reimbursement agreements for some taxes. More information can be found in the notes section of this report (Note 21).

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The City has adopted long-term financial plans for all infrastructure systems including roadways, culinary, and secondary water systems, storm water, and parks. These plans are reviewed annually and updated as needed. Besides infrastructure plans, at the beginning of each calendar year, the City Council holds planning sessions as a kick-off to the budget season for the ensuing fiscal year. The long-range plan is based on the City’s Vision, Mission, and Strategic Themes.

The priorities of the Council, communicated through the Vision, Mission and Strategic Themes, become the catalyst for capital projects and other expenditures for the upcoming budget. The strategic plan is truly a performance-based approach to budgeting and long-term planning. City staff is charged with the duty to report back to the Council and citizens at the end of the year regarding which items have been completed or need to be moved forward to future budget years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Riverton City for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Programs' requirements and are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The Government Finance Officers Associate of the United State and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Financial Reporting to Riverton City for its Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for the preparation of state and local government popular reports.

In order to receive the Award for Outstanding Achievement for its Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR), a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal. An award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. The City will be preparing a Popular Annual Financial Report this year and we will be submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

The preparation of these reports on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated service of the Administrative Services Department. Each member of the department has our genuine appreciation for the contributions made in the preparation of these reports. In closing, we express our sincere thanks and appreciation to members of the City Council and our Mayor, Trent Staggs, for their dedication to the City of Riverton and their leadership and support of City staff.

Sincerely,



Kevin Hicks
City Manager



Nicholas Geer
Administrative Services Director



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Mayor Trent Staggs
tstaggs@rivertonutah.gov

Andy Pierucci | District 1
apierucci@rivertonutah.gov

Troy McDougal | District 2
tmcdougal@rivertonutah.gov

Tawnee McCay | District 3
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Tish Buroker | District 4
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Spencer Haymond | District 5
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CITIZENS OF RIVERTON

MAYOR & CITY COUNCIL

CITY MANAGER

Kevin Hicks
City Manager
citymanager@rivertonutah.gov

COMMUNICATIONS

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CITY ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE

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EVENTS &
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DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES

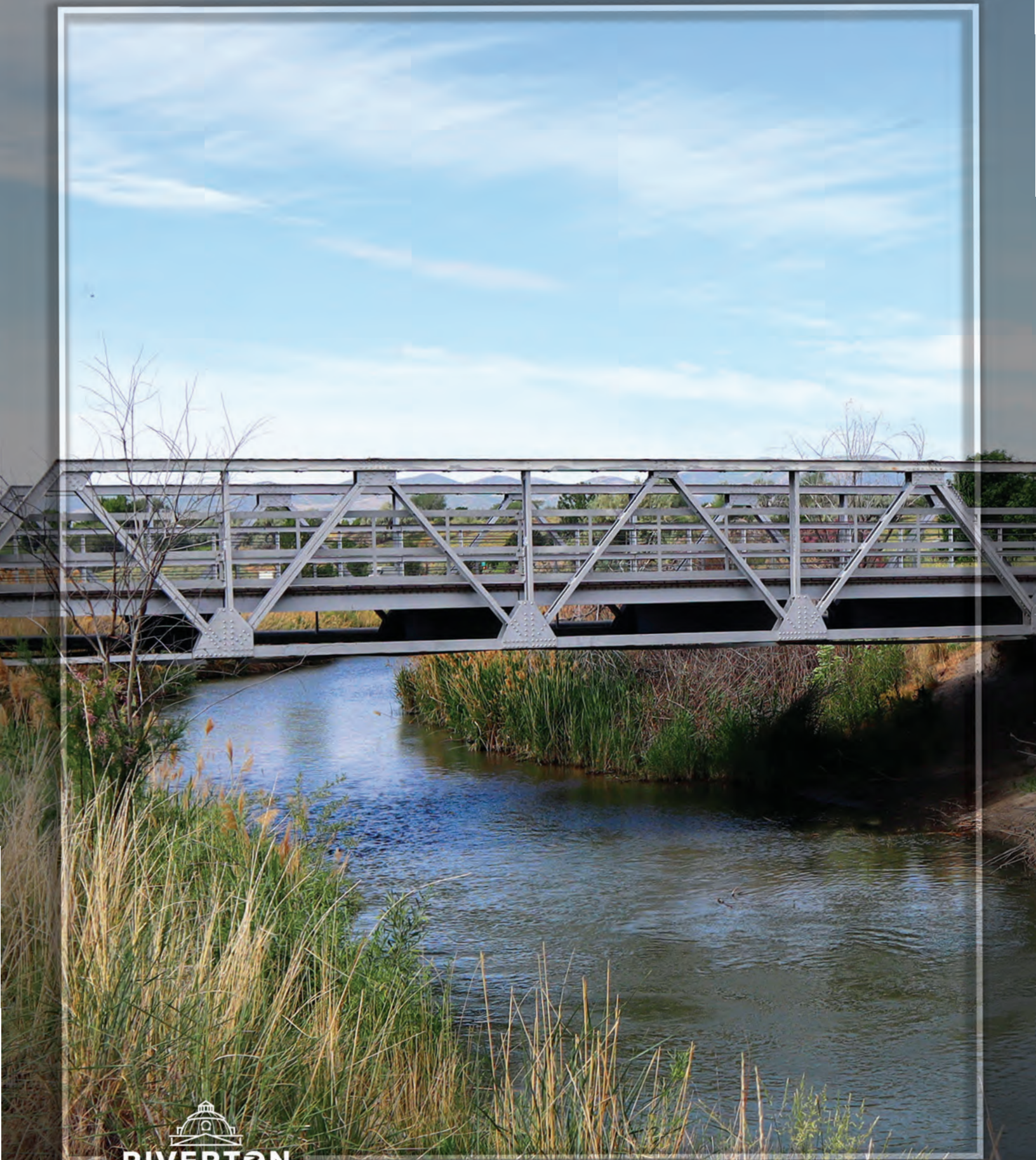
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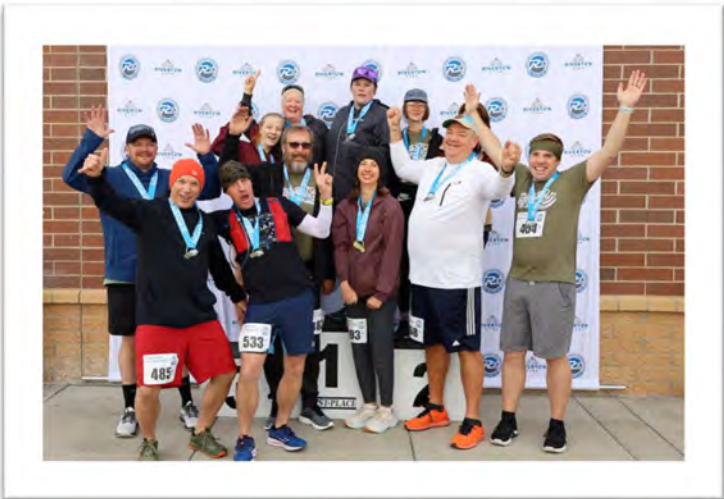
ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Mayor	Trent Staggs
District 1 Council Member	Andy Pierucci
District 2 Council Member	Troy McDougal
District 3 Council Member	Tawnee McCay
District 4 Council Member	Tish Buroker
District 5 Council Member	Spencer Haymond

APPOINTED OFFICIALS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

City Manager	Kevin Hicks
Chief of Police	Shane Taylor
City Attorney.....	Ryan Carter
Communications Director.....	Joshua Lee
Development Services Director	Jason Lethbridge
Events and Operations Director	Sheril Garn
Public Works Director	Cary Necaie
Administrative Services Director	Nicholas Geer
City Engineer.....	Matthew Cassell
City Recorder	Jamie Larsen
City Treasurer	Jiny Proctor
Justice Court Judge	Christopher G. Bown



ANNUAL COMPHRENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FINANCIAL SECTION

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024
ENDING JUNE 30, 2024



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COMMITTED. EXPERIENCED. TRUSTED.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

PARTNERS

MICHAEL L. SMITH, CPA
JASON L. TANNER, CPA
ROBERT D. WOOD, CPA
AARON R. HIXSON, CPA
TED C. GARDINER, CPA
JEFFREY B. MILES, CPA
JESSE S. MALMROSE, EA
JANICE ANDERSON, EA
TROY F. NILSON, CPA

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Riverton City Corporation, Utah

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Riverton City Corporation, Utah (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Riverton City Corporation, Utah, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and budgetary comparison information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and budgetary comparison information are the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. 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 information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 27, 2024 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of 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.

HBMC, LLC

December 27, 2024

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of Riverton City Corporation (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets plus deferred outflows of the City exceeded its liabilities plus deferred inflows at the close of 2024 by \$362.5 million. Of this amount, unrestricted net position of \$38.3 million is available to meet the City’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The 2024 increase in net position for governmental activities of \$11.2 million consisted of net program expenses of \$17.9 million, transfers-out of \$2.9 million, and general revenues of \$32.1 million. For 2023, net position for governmental activities increased \$22.3 million. The change from 2023 to 2024 was caused primarily by incorporating the Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) as a blended component unit, compared to prior years where it had been a discretely presented component unit. In addition, in fiscal year 2023 the City received \$7.6 million more in capital grants and contributions, largely from the American Rescue Plan Act funds.
- Net position for business-type activities increased by \$4.2 million in fiscal year 2024 compared with a \$4.2 million increase during fiscal year 2023. For fiscal year 2024, the reason for the change in net position is primarily due to a \$2.9 million transfer from the governmental funds for various projects and \$1.3 in developer contributions, which was lower than in fiscal year 2023. In addition, the City had increased nonoperating revenues of \$292 thousand for interest and \$209 thousand for equity from the City’s joint venture in fiscal year 2024 compared to 2023.
- The City’s governmental activities revenue increased from \$54.2 million in 2023 to \$56.3 million in 2024. The increase of \$2.1 million is largely from a combination of two items: 1) the accounting change from now reporting RFSA as a blended component unit instead of discretely presented, which increased the City’s property tax revenues and 2) increases in interest income earned by approximately \$650 thousand.
- The City’s governmental expenses increased by \$11.3 million, the largest portion of the increase is attributed to the change in accounting for RFSA as a blended component unit (\$6.4 million). Another large portion of the increase is attributed to a payment to another governmental entity to offset changes to a project that impacts Riverton City (\$1 million).
- Governmental activities general revenues increased from \$23.5 million in fiscal year 2023 to \$32.1 million in fiscal year 2024. The increase is largely from property taxes (\$7.3 million) from RFSA that are now incorporated as a blended component unit, instead of discretely presented.
- The City’s business-type activities decreased from \$16.1 million in fiscal year 2023 to \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2024. The largest portion of the decrease is due to development activities within the City, specifically developer capital contributions decreased in fiscal year 2024 when compared to 2023 by \$1.3 million.
- At June 30, 2024, the total fund balance for the City’s General Fund was just over \$10.1 million. General Fund balance is divided into three categories: nonspendable fund balance of \$233 thousand for prepaid expenditures, restricted fund balance of \$3.4 million for Class C Roads, and unassigned fund balance of \$6.5 million, which is a decrease in unassigned fund balance of \$213 thousand compared to 2023.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to introduce the City’s basic financial statements, which are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide statements, 2) fund statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. Required supplementary information (RSI) is included with supporting notes to the RSI immediately following the basic financial statements. This report contains other supplementary information, which will help the reader to gain a more in-depth understanding of the City’s financial position.

GOVERNMENT–WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of Riverton City’s assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position provide an indication of whether the financial condition of the City is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government–wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of their costs through user fees and charges (business–type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, highways and public improvements, and parks and recreation. The business–type activities of the City include culinary water, secondary water, and sanitation.

The government–wide financial statements include not only the City (the primary government), but also three legally separate component units, the Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City, Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) and the Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA), for which the City is financially accountable. Financial information for these blended component units is presented with the financial statements of the City. All three blended component units are reported as special revenue funds.

The government–wide financial statements are found immediately following this discussion and analysis.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance–related requirements. All of the City’s funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Most of the City’s basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows through those funds and the balances left at year–end. The funds are reported using the modified accrual method of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental funds statements present a detailed short–term view of cash, operations, and the basic services provided. Governmental funds information helps users determine whether there are adequate financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City’s programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental activities reported in governmental funds statements is described in reconciliations, which are presented after the fund financial statements.

The City maintains thirteen individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds statements for the General Fund and the other major governmental funds. The nonmajor funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements immediately following the notes to the RSI.

Major governmental funds:

- General Fund
- Capital projects - Grants
- Capital projects – Riverton Economic Development Infrastructure and Investment Fund (REDIIF)
- Special revenue – Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City (RDA)
- Special revenue – Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA)
- Special revenue – Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA)
- Capital projects – Capital Improvements

Nonmajor governmental funds:

- Capital projects – community impact parks
- Capital projects – community impact fire
- Capital projects – community impact stormwater
- Capital projects – community impact roads
- Capital projects – stormwater
- Capital projects – first class roads

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The City maintains only one type of proprietary fund, namely enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City maintains three individual enterprise funds. Information is presented separately in the proprietary funds Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position. Culinary and Secondary water meet the threshold to be classified as major funds; the City has chosen to display the Sanitation fund as a major fund for ease of reporting and transparency.

Major proprietary funds:

- Culinary water
- Secondary water
- Sanitation

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately after the statements for major funds.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions in June of 2012. The scope of this statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for pensions that are provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers through pension plans that are administered through trusts.

The included required supplementary information (RSI) details the City’s proportionate share of the net pension liability or asset as well as the City’s pension contributions in relation to covered payroll.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains other supplementary information. The combining statements, mentioned earlier, in connection with nonmajor funds are presented immediately after the notes to the RSI. Budget comparisons for governmental funds other than the General Fund, the Redevelopment Agency special revenue fund, the RFSA special revenue fund, and the RLESA special revenue fund are also included.



GOVERNMENT–WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position over time. In the case of Riverton City, assets plus deferred outflows exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows by \$362.5 million at the close of fiscal 2024. By far, the largest portion of the City’s net position (\$308.7 million or 85.2%) reflects its net investment in capital assets. The City uses its capital assets to provide services to residents; these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City’s investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position (\$15.5 million or 4.2%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (\$38.3 million or 10.6%) may be used to meet the City’s ongoing obligations to its residents and creditors.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current and other assets	\$ 59,327,801	\$ 49,721,487	\$ 18,704,386	\$ 15,147,082	\$ 78,032,187	\$ 64,868,569
Capital assets	253,105,008	236,388,776	93,265,921	91,647,037	346,370,929	328,035,813
Total Assets	312,432,809	286,110,263	111,970,307	106,794,119	424,403,116	392,904,382
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,177,719	4,642,888	575,019	411,261	5,752,738	5,054,149
Current and other liabilities	8,615,287	6,802,277	3,115,682	1,459,551	11,730,969	8,261,828
Long-term liabilities	34,430,585	32,975,568	4,936,295	5,428,862	39,366,880	38,404,430
Total Liabilities	43,045,872	39,777,845	8,051,977	6,888,413	51,097,849	46,666,258
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,596,156	8,201,858	8,479	10,027	16,604,635	8,211,885
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	221,584,909	205,503,467	87,189,329	86,000,795	308,774,238	291,504,262
Restricted	13,422,446	8,738,854	2,079,925	894,737	15,502,371	9,633,591
Unrestricted	22,961,145	28,531,127	15,215,616	13,411,408	38,176,761	41,942,535
Total Net Position	\$ 257,968,500	\$ 242,773,448	\$ 104,484,870	\$ 100,306,940	\$ 362,453,370	\$ 343,080,388

KEY HIGHLIGHTS- GOVERNMENT-WIDE ANALYSIS

- Capital assets in the governmental activities increased by \$16.7 million, largely from the City incorporating the RFSA assets (\$6.8 million) which had previously been discretely presented. In addition, the City added \$3.2 million in land, \$1 million in building and improvements, \$2.3 million in improvements other than buildings, \$1.8 in vehicles, and \$2.4 million in infrastructure in fiscal year 2024. In addition, the City had \$11.5 million in capital projects in progress but not completed as of June 30, 2024. Capital assets in the business-type activities fund increased by \$1.6 million, largely from \$1.2 million in water shares purchased during fiscal year 2024. In addition, the business-type activities had \$2.2 million in capital projects in progress but not completed as of June 30, 2024.
- Long-term liabilities increased in governmental activities by \$1.5 million, largely from the City incorporating the RFSA long term liabilities (\$2.7 million) which had previously been discretely presented. The long term liabilities in the business-type funds decreased by \$493 thousand, largely from paying regularly scheduled debt service payments (\$318 thousand).

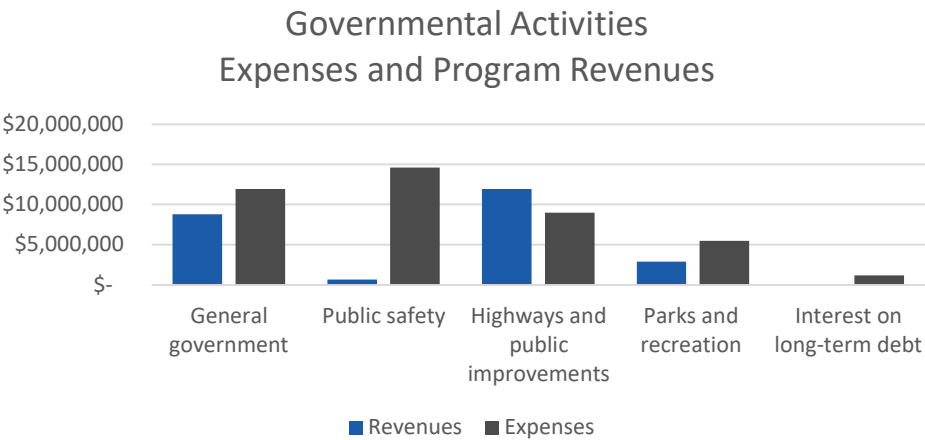
Fiscal year 2024 revenues of \$71.7 million exceeded expenses of \$56.3 million, resulting in an increase in net position of \$15.4 million, compared with an increase in the net position of \$26.5 million in fiscal year 2023. The difference in change in net position between the two years is due to City receiving significantly less capital grants and contributions (\$8.9 million) when compared to fiscal year 2023, largely from the City receiving several large grants in fiscal year 2023. In addition, the City had a change in reporting entity, with the City now presenting the Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSa) as a blended component unit, instead of being discretely presented, which resulted in larger property taxes of \$7.4 million and increased expenditures of \$7.3 million in public safety expenses.

The following table provides a summary of the City’s operations for the year ended June 30, 2024:

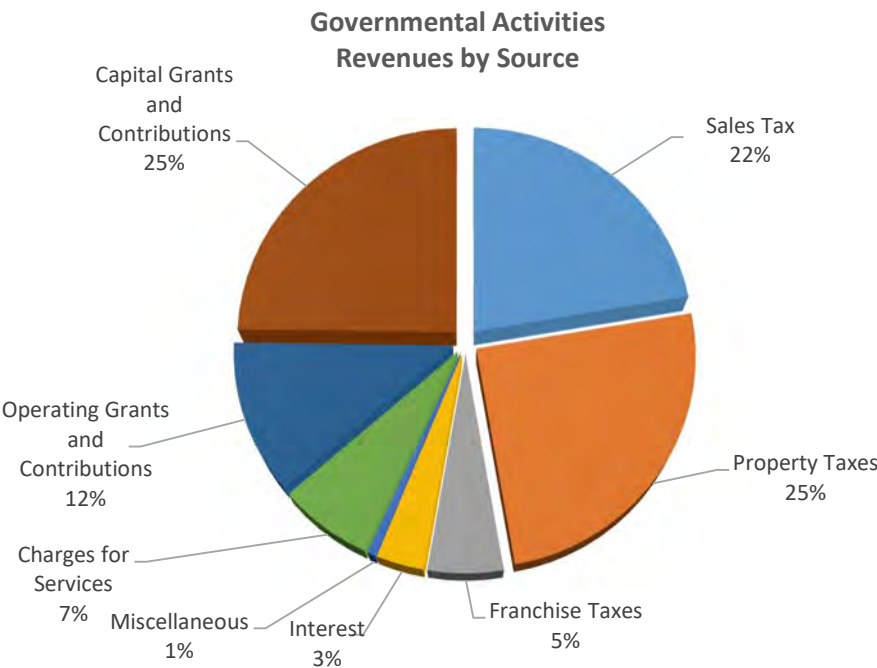
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 3,834,549	\$ 3,612,913	\$ 13,438,416	\$ 13,265,411	\$ 17,272,965	\$ 16,878,324
Operating grants and contributions	6,517,316	5,476,299	-	-	6,517,316	5,476,299
Capital grants and contributions	13,866,162	21,520,859	1,359,630	2,624,704	15,225,792	24,145,563
General revenues:						
Property taxes	13,979,637	6,564,204	-	-	13,979,637	6,564,204
Sales taxes	12,490,773	12,256,926	-	-	12,490,773	12,256,926
Franchise taxes	3,035,385	3,055,257	-	-	3,035,385	3,055,257
Interest income	1,917,069	1,266,597	476,769	184,795	2,393,838	1,451,392
Miscellaneous	340,209	310,255	33,890	23,032	374,099	333,287
Gain on disposition of assets	300,370	91,856	93,351	50,224	393,721	142,080
Total revenues	56,281,470	54,155,166	15,402,056	16,148,166	71,683,526	70,303,332
Expenses:						
General government	11,918,442	9,830,075	-	-	11,918,442	9,830,075
Public safety	14,601,819	7,717,105	-	-	14,601,819	7,717,105
Highways and public improvements	8,982,752	7,449,631	-	-	8,982,752	7,449,631
Parks and recreation	5,482,287	4,747,253	-	-	5,482,287	4,747,253
Interest on long-term debt	1,173,488	1,064,520	-	-	1,173,488	1,064,520
Culinary water	-	-	7,764,156	7,101,281	7,764,156	7,101,281
Secondary water	-	-	3,634,574	3,787,880	3,634,574	3,787,880
Sanitation	-	-	2,741,812	2,085,753	2,741,812	2,085,753
Total expenses	42,158,788	30,808,584	14,140,542	12,974,914	56,299,330	43,783,498
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	14,122,682	23,346,582	1,261,514	3,173,252	15,384,196	26,519,834
Transfers	(2,916,416)	(1,000,668)	2,916,416	1,000,668	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	11,206,266	22,345,914	4,177,930	4,173,920	15,384,196	26,519,834
Net position - beginning, as restated	246,762,234	220,427,534	100,306,940	96,133,020	347,069,174	316,560,554
Net position - ending	\$257,968,500	\$242,773,448	\$104,484,870	\$100,306,940	\$362,453,370	\$343,080,388

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The graph below depicts the City’s 2024 program revenues and expenses for governmental activities found on the Statement of Activities. Because program expenses far exceed program revenues in some functions (general government, public safety, and parks and recreation), general revenues (e.g. sales, and franchise taxes, etc.) are also utilized to provide services for governmental activities.



The following pie chart depicts revenues by source for governmental activities. Capital grants and contributions are at 25% of all revenues compared with 40% in 2023, which demonstrates the decrease in federal funds received as mentioned previously in this document. 52% of revenues were generated from the various taxes collected by the City (e.g. sales, property and franchise), up from 40% in 2023. Even though this appears to be a large increase, this is partially explained through increased property taxes received by RFSA that is now reported as a blended component unit of the City. Operating grants and contributions are 12% of revenues, compared with 10% for 2023. The remaining revenues represent charges for services and interest income.



BUSINESS–TYPE ACTIVITIES

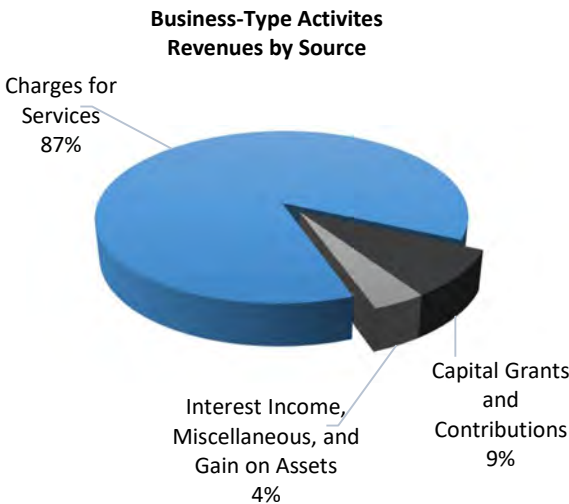
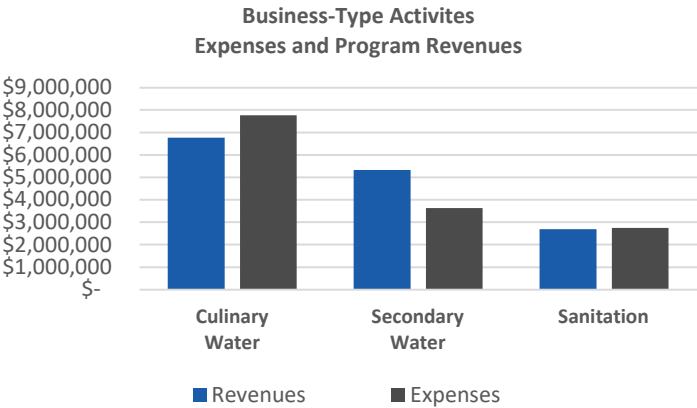
Business–type activities generated revenues of \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2024 compared with \$16.1 million in fiscal year 2023. The \$.7 million decrease in revenue is accredited primarily to the decreased developer contributions when compared to the prior fiscal year.

Equity investment in a joint venture produced an increase of \$585 thousand in fiscal year 2024 compared with an increase of \$376 thousand in fiscal year 2023. Income from the joint venture is reported in the nonoperating revenues category in the proprietary fund financial statements, and as a program revenue in the Statement of Activities.

The amount received in capital contributions from development was \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2024 compared with \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2023. This decrease is attributed to reduced residential development in the southwestern section of the City compared to the prior fiscal year.

Interfund transfers are the reciprocal of those described in the governmental activities. A more in-depth narrative of the transfers is addressed in Note 5. Net transfers-in to business-type activities of \$2.9 million consist of the transfers from capital improvements funds to both culinary and secondary water to pay for planned legacy projects, and a small amount of subsidy from the General Fund to the Sanitation Fund.

The bar graph to the right portrays the City’s 2024 program revenues and expenses for business–type activities found on the Statement of Activities. The pie chart depicts revenues by source for business–type activities. Nearly all of the revenues come from two categories: charges for services with 87% and capital contributions with 9%.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The focus of these funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City’s financing requirements. Because fund balance is only an approximate measure of liquidity, GASB Statement No. 54 requires that governmental fund balances be divided into five categories; nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. The total fund balance is a measure of available resources at June 30, 2024. All categories except the fund balance that is in nonspendable form is a measure of available resources.

At the close of the fiscal year, governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$37.6 million. Of the combined fund balance, \$233 thousand is nonspendable prepaid expenditures; \$13.4 million is restricted by external agencies; the City had zero funds committed; \$17.4 million is assigned; this money has an intended use determined by City Council through its capital improvements plan, law enforcement operations, fire safety, or redevelopment; and \$6.6 million is unassigned. This amount cannot be properly reported in any of the other four components discussed thus far.

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The **General Fund** is responsible for all of the general services provided by Riverton City. At June 30, 2024, the fund balance in the General Fund is categorized in the following ways: nonspendable for prepaid expenditures; restricted for Class C Roads; and unassigned for the remainder. The City’s unrestricted (committed, assigned, unassigned) fund balance in the General Fund at the end of fiscal year 2024 is at 31% of the current year’s actual revenue, which is required by State law to be a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 35%. The 2023 percentage was 34%, compared to 2024. The 3% decrease is still above the City Council’s goal of 20% minimum fund balance.

The \$543 thousand change in fund balance in the General Fund is primarily made up of small changes in both revenue and expenditures, including increases in sales tax and interest income.

The **Grants capital projects fund** is a fund that was created in 2022 fiscal year for the purpose of tracking money received from the federal government. For fiscal year 2024, the City received \$2.6 million in funds the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds from the State of Utah. At the conclusion of the

fiscal year, the grants fund has a total fund balance of \$3.3 million. This is a decrease from the prior year largely due to planned project expenditures in fiscal year 2024 (\$5.7 million).

The **REDIIF capital projects fund** has a total fund balance of \$4.5 million at June 30, 2024. Of this balance, \$1.5 million is in land held for resale, and the remainder of \$3 million has been assigned for economic development. The net change in fund balance in the REDIIF capital projects fund was a decrease of \$2.6 million. The main reason for this decrease is from budgeted project expenditures (\$1.3 million), a transfer of \$2.4 million to the City’s business-type funds for legacy projects, and \$2.1 million for regularly scheduled debt service payments.

The **Improvements capital projects fund** had previously been reported as a nonmajor fund, but met the threshold for a major fund in fiscal year 2024. The total fund balance in the fund is \$1.6 million as of June 30, 2024. The fund balance decreased by \$1.1 million. This was largely attributed to \$2.5 million transferred in from the General Fund to cover future budgeted projects. The City spent \$5.7 million during fiscal year 2024 on various budgeted capital projects, including \$2.5 million spent on improvements to the City’s community center.

As of June 30, 2024, the fund balance of the **RDA special revenue fund** was zero. There was no change in fund balance for this fund in fiscal year 2024. All intergovernmental revenue received in the RDA special revenue fund, which was \$2.7 million, was paid out as part of developer and interlocal agreements. Additional information on the Redevelopment Agency can be found in Note 16.

As of June 30, 2024, the fund balance of the **RLESA special revenue fund** was \$3.1 million. The entire fund balance has been assigned to law enforcement. \$6.9 million was transferred to the City’s General Fund to pay for law enforcement costs, which are included in the City’s General Fund. Additional information on the RLESA special revenue fund can be found in Note 17.

At June 30, 2024, the fund balance of the **RFSA special revenue fund** was \$1.5 million. The entire fund balance has been assigned to fire protection services. In fiscal year 2024, the City spent \$6 million to pay for services from Unified Fire (UFA). In addition, \$379 thousand was spent to pay the City’s portion of UFA’s debt. Additional information on the RFSA special revenue fund can be found in Note 18.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During fiscal year 2024 there was a total of \$1.2 million increase in appropriations through budget adjustments. Included in mid-year budget amendments: \$500 thousand was for a transfer to the capital projects improvement fund to pay for the purchase of police vehicles, \$105 thousand for unforeseen sports field maintenance, \$100 thousand in credit card merchant fees attributed to an increase in credit card use for development fees, and the remainder were smaller dollar increases to account for projects that were approved in the previous fiscal year but due to supply delays and shortages, were not received until the 2024 fiscal year. The budget is closely monitored and adjusted as needed throughout the year. During fiscal year 2024, Council amended the budget when necessary, adjusting budgeted revenues as well as expenditures.

The actual revenues in the General Fund received were 94.5% of the final budgeted revenues. The actual expenditures in the General Fund were 92.1% of budgeted appropriations. The final budget, before transfers, included expenditures of \$26.1 million, while actual expenditures totaled \$24 million. Budget variances resulted in a decrease of unassigned fund balance of \$213 thousand and an increase in restricted fund balance of \$664 thousand.

All recommended amendments for budgetary changes came through the Administrative Services Department to the City Council via resolution as required by State statute. Public hearings were properly noticed and conducted for formal budget amendments that require the approval of the Council. In accordance with State Code, the Mayor approved intra-departmental budget changes without the approval of the City Council.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION*CAPITAL ASSETS (NET OF DEPRECIATION)*

The City’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities totaled \$346.4 million net of combined depreciation and amortization as of June 30, 2024. Types of assets included in this category are land, construction in progress, water shares, buildings and other improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. Note 7 addresses the City’s investments in capital assets. Part of the increase in capital assets in fiscal year 2024 is attributed to City reporting assets formerly recognized as a discretely presented component unit.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land and rights of ways	\$117,156,956	\$112,446,480	\$ 2,846,219	\$ 2,846,219	\$120,003,175	\$115,292,699
Construction in progress	11,551,275	4,689,946	2,174,522	935,714	13,725,797	5,625,660
Water shares	-	-	16,175,287	14,924,588	16,175,287	14,924,588
Buildings and improvements	21,662,879	16,299,453	4,331,337	4,503,617	25,994,216	20,803,070
Improvements other than buildings	15,514,248	14,830,587	-	-	15,514,248	14,830,587
Machinery and equipment	1,400,241	1,434,459	380,518	427,872	1,780,759	1,862,331
Office furniture and equipment	603,320	592,304	92,865	125,851	696,185	718,155
Vehicles	3,996,524	3,513,136	921,808	941,056	4,918,332	4,454,192
Infrastructure	80,025,185	80,930,488	65,831,490	66,245,352	145,856,675	147,175,840
Subscription right to use	1,194,380	1,651,923	511,876	696,768	1,706,256	2,348,691
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$253,105,008</u>	<u>\$236,388,776</u>	<u>\$ 93,265,922</u>	<u>\$ 91,647,037</u>	<u>\$346,370,930</u>	<u>\$328,035,813</u>

OUTSTANDING DEBT

The basic financial statements, along with Note 12, provide a summary of the City’s long-term debt. At June 30, 2024, Riverton City’s bonded debt, including unamortized premiums, amounted to \$32 million. The majority of the City’s debt is known as revenue bonds and is secured by specific revenue sources. Riverton City has \$28.2 million of franchise and sales tax revenue bonds and \$4.4 million of water revenue bonds. In addition, the City has \$1.6 million in financing leases, \$2.7 in notes payable, and \$2.4 million in subscription liabilities.

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Bonds payable:						
Franchise and sales tax revenue	\$ 27,631,000	\$ 28,709,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,631,000	\$ 28,709,000
Unamortized premiums	588,667	686,779	-	-	588,667	686,779
Water revenue	-	-	4,373,000	4,691,000	4,373,000	4,691,000
Financing leases	1,641,450	1,390,152	-	-	1,641,450	1,390,152
Notes Payable - UFSA	2,719,332	-	-	-	2,719,332	-
Subscription liability (SBITA)	1,708,079	1,970,365	732,032	834,138	2,440,111	2,804,503
Total	<u>\$ 34,288,528</u>	<u>\$ 32,756,296</u>	<u>\$ 5,105,032</u>	<u>\$ 5,525,138</u>	<u>\$ 39,393,560</u>	<u>\$ 38,281,434</u>

Two major debt events occurred during the current fiscal year; an increase of financing leases to purchase police vehicles and the City is now reporting \$2.7 million in notes payable to UFSA, which had previously by reported as a discretely presented component unit. The City also made \$1.4 million in principal payments on its regularly scheduled bonded debt payments between both governmental and business-type activities.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

Sales tax collections continue to remain strong. Over the previous eight years, the average sales tax increase has been 9.4%, which has been an ongoing indicator of the strength and stability of Riverton City’s economy.

Riverton City continues to see growth in all sectors. The City has several single- and multi- family house projects in various stages of construction, with approvals in process for more. With more than 625 entitled units at various stages in the approval process, Riverton City continues to enjoy a consistently stable permit-authorized construction environment. The value of the new construction in Riverton City for permits issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was \$166 million.

Growth in Riverton’s Western Commercial District (WCD) continues, with approval of an additional 90,000 square feet of office/warehouse “flex” space. Construction on the CenterCal Properties, LLC retail/office project, Mountain View Village, an 85-acre site in the Western Commercial District, is in the final stages of construction on the retail spaces. There remains a 260 unit multi-family project area that has not yet begun construction. Interior tenant finishes continue on the multi-story office space. At completion, CenterCal’s project will include over one million square feet of retail and office space, as well as, public serving and residential components. Riverton City continues to invest in the construction of new roads and upgrading and maintaining existing roads. The City’s investment will hopefully be an effective strategy in managing current growth, and planning for future growth in a way that provides a sustainable framework for large and small-scale development projects. The City also continues to work with potential development partners on redevelopment project areas in the City’s downtown area. In addition, the Utah Transit Authority announced two new bus routes that staff hopes will help support existing business in Riverton and help attract additional investment and growth.

As Riverton City continues to enjoy and effectively manage significant residential and commercial growth, ongoing infrastructure and development projects further enhance the quality of life in Riverton, helping to attract and retain quality retail growth and expanded employment with high-paying jobs.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City’s finances and to show the City’s accountability for the funds and assets it receives. If you have questions about this report, or should you need additional financial information, contact the City’s Administrative Services Department at Riverton City, 12830 S Redwood Road, Riverton, Utah 84065.



ANNUAL COMPHRENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024

ENDING JUNE 30, 2024



RIVERTON
UTAH

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Financial Section – Government-wide Financial Statements**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – JUNE 30, 2024**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,636,379	\$ 8,579,247	\$ 28,215,626
Receivables:			
Accounts	100,461	2,054,463	2,154,924
Property and sales taxes	18,754,064	-	18,754,064
Franchise taxes	268,114	-	268,114
Other governments	4,292,514	-	4,292,514
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	13,981,652	2,079,925	16,061,577
Inventories	-	937,863	937,863
Prepays	232,686	97,922	330,608
Evidence held in trust	11,939	-	11,939
Due from other government, net of discount	534,954	-	534,954
Land held for resale	1,515,038	-	1,515,038
Investments in joint ventures	-	4,954,966	4,954,966
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			
Land and right of ways	117,156,956	2,846,219	120,003,175
Construction in progress	11,551,275	2,174,522	13,725,797
Water shares	-	16,175,287	16,175,287
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization:			
Buildings and improvements	21,662,879	4,331,337	25,994,216
Improvements other than buildings	15,514,248	-	15,514,248
Machinery and equipment	1,400,241	380,517	1,780,758
Office furniture and equipment	603,320	92,865	696,185
Vehicles	3,996,524	921,808	4,918,332
Infrastructure	80,025,185	65,831,490	145,856,675
Subscription right to use	1,194,380	511,876	1,706,256
Total assets	312,432,809	111,970,307	424,403,116
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred loss on refunding	1,813,031	-	1,813,031
Related to pensions	3,364,688	575,019	3,939,707
Total deferred outflows of resources	5,177,719	575,019	5,752,738
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	3,347,063	1,971,054	5,318,117
Accrued liabilities	450,518	275,106	725,624
Accrued interest payable	111,428	30,392	141,820
Deposits, retainage and cash held in trust	1,346,917	62,201	1,409,118
Unearned revenue	83,698	-	83,698
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year			
Bonds, leases, SBITA and compensated absences	3,275,663	776,929	4,052,592
Due in more than one year			
Bonds, leases, SBITA and compensated absences	31,884,404	4,570,556	36,454,960
Net pension liability	2,546,181	365,739	2,911,920
Total liabilities	43,045,872	8,051,977	51,097,849
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to pensions	52,747	8,479	61,226
Related to property taxes	16,543,409	-	16,543,409
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,596,156	8,479	16,604,635
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	221,584,909	87,189,329	308,774,238
Restricted for:			
Projects, right of way acquisitions and class 'C' roads	3,375,362	-	3,375,362
Impact fees	10,047,084	2,079,744	12,126,828
Debt service	-	181	181
Unrestricted	22,961,145	15,215,616	38,176,761
Total net position	\$ 257,968,500	\$ 104,484,870	\$ 362,453,370

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Government-wide Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Component Unit RFSA (formerly discretely presented)
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<u>Primary Government</u>								
Governmental activities								
General government	\$ 11,918,442	\$ 2,250,161	\$ 2,782,335	\$ 3,728,627	\$ (3,157,319)	\$ -	\$ (3,157,319)	\$ -
Public safety	14,601,819	21,434	618,512	-	(13,961,873)	-	(13,961,873)	-
Highways and public improvements	8,982,752	887,671	3,116,469	7,916,170	2,937,558	-	2,937,558	-
Parks and recreation	5,482,287	675,283	-	2,221,365	(2,585,639)	-	(2,585,639)	-
Interest on long-term debt	1,173,488	-	-	-	(1,173,488)	-	(1,173,488)	-
Total governmental activities	42,158,788	3,834,549	6,517,316	13,866,162	(17,940,761)	-	(17,940,761)	-
Business-type activities								
Culinary water	7,764,156	5,992,726	-	779,591	-	(991,839)	(991,839)	-
Secondary water	3,634,574	4,754,321	-	580,039	-	1,699,786	1,699,786	-
Sanitation	2,741,812	2,691,369	-	-	-	(50,443)	(50,443)	-
Total business-type activities	14,140,542	13,438,416	-	1,359,630	-	657,504	657,504	-
Total primary government	\$ 56,299,330	\$ 17,272,965	\$ 6,517,316	\$ 15,225,792	(17,940,761)	657,504	(17,283,257)	-
<u>Component Unit</u>								
RFSA (formerly reported as discrete component unit)	-	-	-	-				-
General Revenues:								
Taxes								
Property					13,979,637	-	13,979,637	-
Sales					12,490,773	-	12,490,773	-
Franchise					3,035,385	-	3,035,385	-
Interest income					1,917,069	476,769	2,393,838	-
Gain on sale of assets					300,370	93,351	393,721	-
Miscellaneous					340,209	33,890	374,099	-
Transfers - net					(2,916,416)	2,916,416	-	-
Total general revenue and transfers					29,147,027	3,520,426	32,667,453	-
Change in net position					11,206,266	4,177,930	15,384,196	-
Net position - beginning					242,773,448	100,306,940	343,080,388	3,988,786
Adjustment - changes in reporting entity (discrete to blended)					3,988,786	-	3,988,786	(3,988,786)
Net position - ending					\$ 257,968,500	\$ 104,484,870	\$ 362,453,370	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. Taxes, licenses, permits, and fees for services are the financing sources for this fund.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS

The City maintains several capital improvement funds for the purpose of tracking the acquisition and construction of major capital assets. The following capital improvement funds are considered major funds: Grant, REDIIF, and Improvement funds. The City also has several nonmajor capital improvement funds, which are combined in the Government Fund Financial Statements. They are: Park Impact, Fire Impact, Storm Water Impact, Transportation Impact, and Storm Water Improvement funds.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City (RDA) is accounted for as a special revenue fund. The RDA project area generates tax increment which is used to finance infrastructure and other improvements within the project area. The Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA) is accounted for as a special revenue fund. RLESA assesses property taxes to the geographical area that is Riverton City. Revenue generated by RLESA is used to fund the operations of the Riverton Police Department that is included in the City's General Fund. The Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) assesses property taxes to the geographical area that is Riverton City. Revenue generated by RFSA is used to fund the fire protection services.



	Governmental Funds								
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund Grants	Capital Projects Fund REDIIF	Capital Projects Fund Improvements	Special Revenue Fund RDA	Special Revenue Fund RLESA	Special Revenue Fund RFSA	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,389,621	\$ 1,767,268	\$ 2,946,440	\$ 786,919	\$ -	\$ 3,057,748	\$ 929,233	\$ 3,759,150	\$ 19,636,379
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,930,290	-	4,278	-	-	-	-	10,047,084	13,981,652
Receivables:									
Accounts	100,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,461
Property and sales taxes	2,084,572	-	-	-	3,137,659	6,582,491	6,949,342	-	18,754,064
Franchise taxes	-	-	268,114	-	-	-	-	-	268,114
Intergovernmental	569,125	2,609,480	-	1,113,909	-	-	-	-	4,292,514
Prepays	232,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,686
Due from other government	-	-	-	-	-	-	534,954	-	534,954
Evidence held in trust	11,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,939
Land held for resale	-	-	1,515,038	-	-	-	-	-	1,515,038
Total assets	\$ 13,318,694	\$ 4,376,748	\$ 4,733,870	\$ 1,900,828	\$ 3,137,659	\$ 9,640,239	\$ 8,413,529	\$ 13,806,234	\$ 59,327,801
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable	\$ 1,739,815	\$ 919,704	\$ 109,271	\$ 222,007	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,266	\$ 3,347,063
Accrued liabilities	320,460	40,000	90,058	-	-	-	-	-	450,518
Developer and customer deposits	1,011,277	132,898	57,439	102,174	-	-	-	31,370	1,335,158
Cash held in trust	11,759	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,759
Unearned revenue	83,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,698
Total liabilities	3,167,009	1,092,602	256,768	324,181	-	-	-	387,636	5,228,196
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	-	-	-	3,137,659	6,521,819	6,883,931	-	16,543,409
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	3,137,659	6,521,819	6,883,931	-	16,543,409
FUND BALANCES									
Nonspendable:									
Prepays	232,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232,686
Restricted:									
Impact fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,047,084	10,047,084
Class C roads	3,375,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,375,362
Assigned:									
Capital outlays	-	3,284,146	-	1,576,647	-	-	-	3,371,514	8,232,307
Economic development	-	-	4,477,102	-	-	-	-	-	4,477,102
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	3,118,420	1,529,598	-	4,648,018
Unassigned	6,543,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,543,637
Total fund balances	10,151,685	3,284,146	4,477,102	1,576,647	-	3,118,420	1,529,598	13,418,598	37,556,196
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 13,318,694	\$ 4,376,748	\$ 4,733,870	\$ 1,900,828	\$ 3,137,659	\$ 9,640,239	\$ 8,413,529	\$ 13,806,234	\$ 59,327,801

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Total fund balances for governmental funds (page 40)	\$ 37,556,196
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	253,105,008
Other long-term assets not available for current period expenditures and are therefore deferred in the funds balance sheet.	
Deferred loss on refunding	1,813,031
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	3,364,688
Interest expense is not due and payable in the current period and therefore, is not recorded in the funds.	(111,428)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, leases, and compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the funds.	(35,160,067)
Net pension liabilities and deferred inflows relating to pensions are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the funds.	(2,598,928)
Net position of governmental activities (page 37)	<u>\$ 257,968,500</u>



Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Governmental Funds								
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund Grants	Capital Projects Fund REDIIF	Capital Projects Fund Improvements	Capital Projects Fund RDA	Special Revenue Fund RLESA	Special Revenue Fund RFSA	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES									
Taxes:									
Sales	\$ 12,490,773	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,490,773
Franchise	-	-	3,035,385	-	-	-	-	-	3,035,385
Property	-	-	-	-	-	6,790,410	7,189,227	-	13,979,637
Licenses and permits	1,258,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,321
Intergovernmental	3,461,247	2,614,718	-	1,113,909	2,715,547	-	-	-	9,905,421
Charges for services	2,022,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,022,543
Rental income	283,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,750
Impact fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,848,953	3,848,953
Fines and forfeitures	269,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269,935
Grants	143,422	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	700,000	1,143,422
Interest	947,964	-	14,951	-	-	379,924	128,472	445,758	1,917,069
Miscellaneous	341,270	-	12	(1,073)	-	-	-	-	340,209
Total revenues	21,219,225	2,614,718	3,050,348	1,412,836	2,715,547	7,170,334	7,317,699	4,994,711	50,495,418
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General government	6,732,527	-	475,296	-	2,715,872	-	-	-	9,923,695
Public safety	7,632,690	-	-	-	-	-	6,005,461	-	13,638,151
Highways and public improvements	4,266,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,266,063
Parks and recreation	3,679,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,679,017
Capital expenditures	1,021,891	5,762,211	1,263,982	5,733,393	-	-	-	680,911	14,462,388
Debt service:									
Rent/lease	392,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,654
Principal	262,286	-	1,078,000	-	-	-	315,950	-	1,656,236
Interest	45,071	-	993,240	-	-	-	63,382	-	1,101,693
Total expenditures	24,032,199	5,762,211	3,810,518	5,733,393	2,715,872	-	6,384,793	680,911	49,119,897
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,812,974)	(3,147,493)	(760,170)	(4,320,557)	(325)	7,170,334	932,906	4,313,800	1,375,521

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued) – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund Grants	Capital Projects Fund REDIIF	Capital Projects Fund Improvements	Capital Projects Fund RDA	Special Revenue Fund RLESA	Special Revenue Fund RFSA	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Financing leases issued	736,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736,090
Sale of capital assets	70,856	-	-	709,773	-	-	-	-	780,629
Transfers in	7,097,100	-	537,397	2,500,000	325	-	197,100	883,711	11,215,633
Transfers out	(4,547,909)	-	(2,416,239)	-	-	(6,900,000)	-	(267,901)	(14,132,049)
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,356,137	-	(1,878,842)	3,209,773	325	(6,900,000)	197,100	615,810	(1,399,697)
Net change in fund balances	543,163	(3,147,493)	(2,639,012)	(1,110,784)	-	270,334	1,130,006	4,929,610	(24,176)
Fund balances, beginning of year	9,608,522	6,431,639	7,116,114	-	-	2,848,086	-	11,176,419	37,180,780
Adjustment - changes from nonmajor fund to major fund	-	-	-	2,687,431	-	-	-	(2,687,431)	-
Adjustment - changes in reporting entity (discrete to blended)	-	-	-	-	-	-	399,592	-	399,592
Fund balances, beginning of year, as adjusted	9,608,522	6,431,639	7,116,114	2,687,431	-	2,848,086	399,592	8,488,988	37,580,372
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 10,151,685	\$ 3,284,146	\$ 4,477,102	\$ 1,576,647	\$ -	\$ 3,118,420	\$ 1,529,598	\$ 13,418,598	\$ 37,556,196

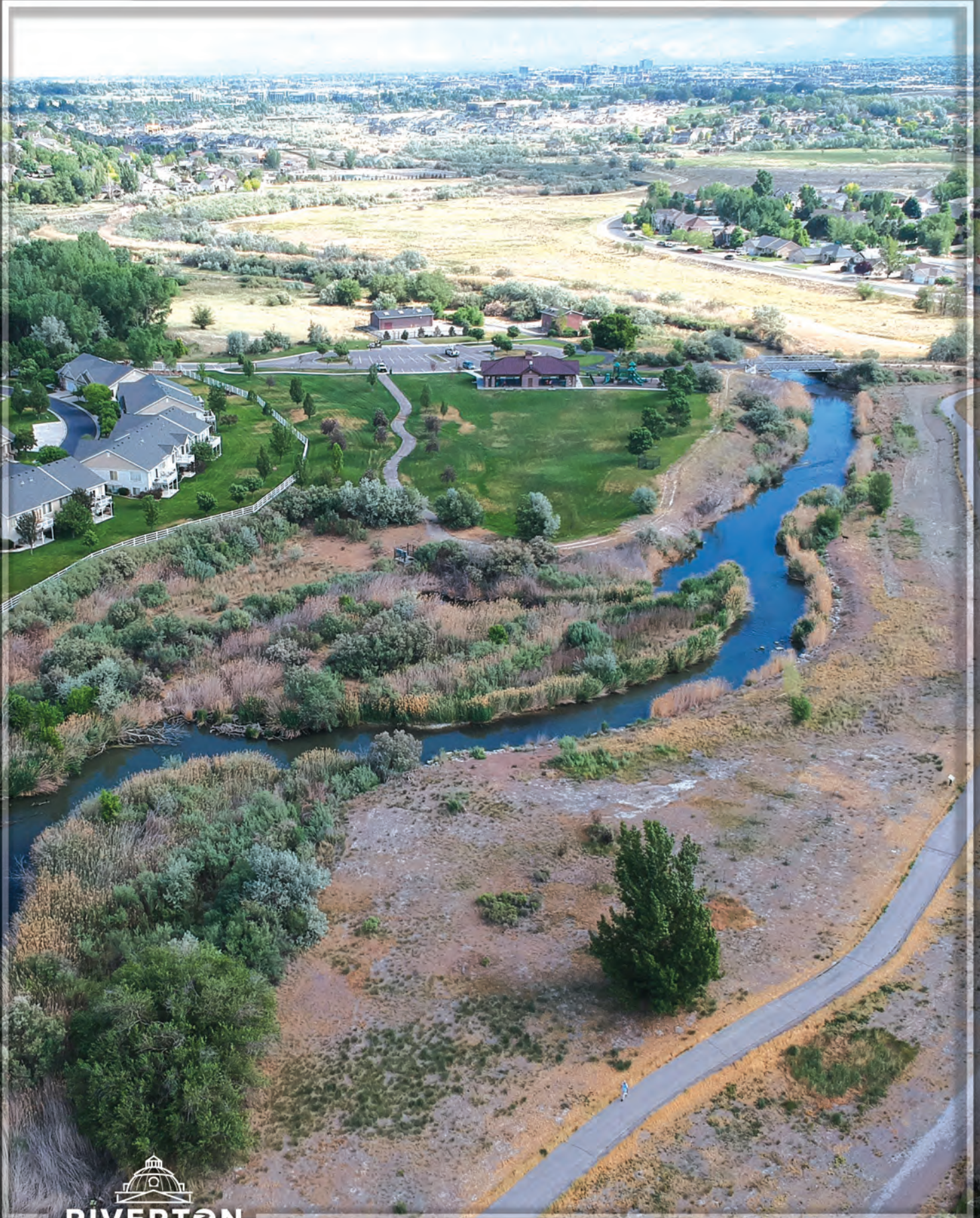
The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – TO THE STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

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

Net change in fund balances for governmental funds (page 43)	\$ (24,176)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital outlay	12,397,255
Depreciation expense	(6,747,454)
Amortization expense - SBITA	(431,413)
The effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.	
Net book value of assets sold (cost of assets less accumulated depreciation)	(518,319)
Contributed assets are not recorded in governmental funds because current resources are not expended for acquisition. The Statement of Activities records these contributed assets at their estimated fair value on the date of contribution.	
	5,485,682
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the payment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither type of transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued. These amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. The amounts are the net effect of the differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	
Principal reduction of long-term liability	1,078,000
Accrued interest	28,256
Amortization of bond premiums	98,112
Amortization of deferred loss	(127,864)
Principal reduction of long-term liability - financing leases	484,792
Principal increase of long-term liability - financing leases	(736,090)
Principal reduction of long-term liability - RFSA note payable	210,024
Adjustment to governmental activities expense for SBITA	262,286
Adjustments to accrued pension costs are not reported as an expenditure in the current period for governmental funds but are recorded as an adjustment to expenses in the statement of activities.	
	40,990
Expenses are recognized in the governmental funds when paid or due; however, the Statement of Activities is presented on the accrual basis and expenses and liabilities are reported when incurred, regardless of when financial resources are available or expenses are paid or due. These adjustments reflect the changes due to compensated absences.	
Compensated absences	<u>(293,815)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities (page 38)	<u><u>\$ 11,206,266</u></u>



Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –
GENERAL FUND – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Taxes:				
Sales	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 12,490,773	\$ (1,009,227)
Licenses and permits	1,223,000	1,373,000	1,258,321	(114,679)
Intergovernmental	3,270,000	3,315,000	3,461,247	146,247
Charges for services	2,173,650	2,173,650	2,022,543	(151,107)
Rental income	335,000	335,000	283,750	(51,250)
Fines and forfeitures	237,500	237,500	269,935	32,435
Grants	386,500	456,500	143,422	(313,078)
Interest	405,000	652,500	947,964	295,464
Miscellaneous	394,250	409,250	341,270	(67,980)
Total revenues	21,924,900	22,452,400	21,219,225	(1,233,175)
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
General government:				
Legislative	209,350	209,350	162,435	46,915
Executive	67,150	67,150	60,038	7,112
Judicial	380,750	363,750	273,433	90,317
Administrative	787,150	832,150	601,080	231,070
Utilities and taxes	420,950	420,950	409,582	11,368
Administrative services	1,206,250	1,314,250	1,270,163	44,087
Elections	-	35,000	32,069	2,931
Development services	2,034,150	2,103,650	1,973,667	129,983
Attorney's office	906,400	926,400	845,240	81,160
Computer/IT	641,035	616,993	470,580	146,413
Building maintenance and repair	747,125	631,200	591,331	39,869
City committees and boards	71,000	71,000	42,909	28,091
Total general government	7,471,310	7,591,843	6,732,527	859,316
Public safety:				
Law enforcement operations	7,523,450	7,568,450	7,306,613	261,837
Animal Control	291,000	332,500	316,843	15,657
Utilities	10,500	10,500	9,234	1,266
Total public safety	7,824,950	7,911,450	7,632,690	278,760

(continued)

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –
GENERAL FUND (continued) – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Highways and public improvements:				
Engineering	\$ 1,421,250	\$ 1,073,775	\$ 1,004,861	\$ 68,914
Fleet Maintenance	214,700	338,625	312,879	25,746
Road maintenance and street lighting	2,953,775	3,023,750	2,651,485	372,265
Stormwater	18,000	310,500	296,838	13,662
Total highways and public improvements	4,607,725	4,746,650	4,266,063	480,587
Parks and recreation:				
Parks Maintenance	1,948,000	2,301,500	2,192,199	109,301
Cemetery	58,500	68,000	50,643	17,357
Recreation and events	1,412,750	1,244,750	1,288,149	(43,399)
Utilities	147,500	147,500	148,026	(526)
Total parks and recreation	3,566,750	3,761,750	3,679,017	82,733
Capital outlay:				
Public safety	165,000	175,000	878,610	(703,610)
Highways and public improvements	1,170,000	1,195,000	86,297	1,108,703
Parks and recreation	30,000	30,000	56,984	(26,984)
Total capital outlay	1,365,000	1,400,000	1,021,891	378,109
Debt service:				
Principal	578,244	654,940	654,940	-
Interest	45,071	45,071	45,071	-
Total debt service	623,315	700,011	700,011	-
Total expenditures	25,459,050	26,089,050	24,032,199	2,056,851
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,534,150)	(3,636,650)	(2,812,974)	823,676
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from financing leases	-	-	736,090	736,090
Sale of capital assets	1,500	1,500	70,856	69,356
Transfers in	8,076,150	8,145,950	7,097,100	(1,048,850)
Transfers out	(5,220,700)	(5,790,500)	(4,547,909)	1,242,591
Net other financing sources (uses)	2,856,950	2,356,950	3,356,137	999,187
Net change in fund balance	\$ (677,200)	\$ (1,279,700)	543,163	\$ 1,822,863
Fund balance, beginning of year			9,608,522	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 10,151,685	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –
REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF RIVERTON CITY – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 3,137,659	\$ 3,137,659	\$ 2,715,547	\$ (422,112)
Total revenues	<u>3,137,659</u>	<u>3,137,659</u>	<u>2,715,547</u>	<u>(422,112)</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Redevelopment	<u>3,158,659</u>	<u>3,158,659</u>	<u>2,715,872</u>	<u>442,787</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,158,659</u>	<u>3,158,659</u>	<u>2,715,872</u>	<u>442,787</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(21,000)</u>	<u>(21,000)</u>	<u>(325)</u>	<u>20,675</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Transfers in	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>(20,675)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>21,000</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>(20,675)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>-</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ -</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –
RIVERTON LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
<u>Taxes:</u>				
Property	\$ 6,767,577	\$ 6,767,577	\$ 6,790,410	\$ 22,833
Intergovernmental	128,473	128,473	-	(128,473)
Interest	30,000	30,000	379,924	349,924
Total revenues	<u>6,926,050</u>	<u>6,926,050</u>	<u>7,170,334</u>	<u>244,284</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Public safety	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>
Total expenditures	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>6,925,550</u>	<u>6,925,550</u>	<u>7,170,334</u>	<u>244,784</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Transfers out	<u>(7,248,450)</u>	<u>(7,248,450)</u>	<u>(6,900,000)</u>	<u>348,450</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(7,248,450)</u>	<u>(7,248,450)</u>	<u>(6,900,000)</u>	<u>348,450</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (322,900)</u>	<u>\$ (322,900)</u>	<u>270,334</u>	<u>\$ 593,234</u>
Fund balance, beginning of period			<u>2,848,086</u>	
Fund balance, end of period			<u>\$ 3,118,420</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Governmental Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL –
RIVERTON FIRE SERVICE AREA – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<u>REVENUES</u>				
<u>Taxes:</u>				
Property	\$ 7,081,715	\$ 7,081,715	\$ 7,189,227	\$ 107,512
Intergovernmental	63,000	63,000	-	(63,000)
Interest	57,500	57,500	128,472	70,972
Total revenues	<u>7,202,215</u>	<u>7,202,215</u>	<u>7,317,699</u>	<u>115,484</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
General government:				
Fire service fees	6,027,500	6,027,500	5,973,061	54,439
Administration	500	500	770	(270)
Building maintenance and repair	75,000	75,000	31,630	43,370
Capital expenditures:				
Public safety	250,000	250,000	-	250,000
Debt service:				
Principal	3,315,500	3,315,500	315,950	2,999,550
Interest and other financial	150,000	150,000	63,382	86,618
Total expenditures	<u>9,818,500</u>	<u>9,818,500</u>	<u>6,384,793</u>	<u>3,433,707</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures				
	<u>(2,616,285)</u>	<u>(2,616,285)</u>	<u>932,906</u>	<u>3,549,191</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Proceeds from notes payable - TRAN	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	(3,000,000)
Transfers in	127,700	1,547,500	197,100	(1,350,400)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>3,127,700</u>	<u>4,547,500</u>	<u>197,100</u>	<u>(4,350,400)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 511,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,931,215</u>	1,130,006	<u>\$ (801,209)</u>
Fund balance, beginning of period			<u>399,592</u>	
Fund balance, end of period			<u>\$ 1,529,598</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CULINARY WATER FUND

This fund accounts for activities of the City's culinary water system. The culinary water system is comprised of approximately 183 miles of water transmission and distribution lines providing over 4,000 acre-feet of culinary water to the residents of the City.

SECONDARY WATER FUND

This fund accounts for activities of the City's secondary water system. The secondary water system is comprised of one deep well, five shallow wells and 28 booster pumps that provide water from the Jordan River and four canals that run through the City. This water, the majority originating from Utah Lake, is pushed through approximately 165 miles of pipeline. The secondary water system was designed to provide pressurized water for outdoor watering needs, including residential sprinkling system. By using lower-grade, non-potable water sources to meet outdoor water needs, the City is able to extend the useful life of the culinary water system and adds additional capacity to meet the growing culinary water needs of the City.

SANITATION FUND

This fund is used to account for the activities relating to providing solid waste collection services to the residents of the City.



Financial Section – Proprietary Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS – JUNE 30, 2024**

	Enterprise Funds			
	Culinary Water	Secondary Water	Sanitation	Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,981,525	\$ 3,449,234	\$ 148,488	\$ 8,579,247
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	836,128	1,243,797	-	2,079,925
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,817,653	4,693,031	148,488	10,659,172
Accounts receivable, net	717,036	1,127,363	210,064	2,054,463
Prepays	49,015	48,907	-	97,922
Inventories	550,970	386,893	-	937,863
Total current assets	7,134,674	6,256,194	358,552	13,749,420
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	545,628	2,300,591	-	2,846,219
Water shares	-	16,175,287	-	16,175,287
Construction in progress	1,296,155	878,367	-	2,174,522
Buildings and improvements	4,352,555	3,268,681	-	7,621,236
Machinery and equipment	613,148	200,830	-	813,978
Office furniture and equipment	252,322	214,103	-	466,425
Vehicles	1,121,631	543,709	-	1,665,340
Infrastructure	49,554,413	51,825,076	-	101,379,489
Subscription right-to-use assets	440,749	440,749	-	881,498
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(21,259,200)	(19,498,873)	-	(40,758,073)
Net capital assets	36,917,401	56,348,520	-	93,265,921
Other assets:				
Equity investment in joint venture	-	-	4,954,966	4,954,966
Total other assets	-	-	4,954,966	4,954,966
Total noncurrent assets	36,917,401	56,348,520	4,954,966	98,220,887
Total assets	44,052,075	62,604,714	5,313,518	111,970,307
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to pensions	302,519	242,934	29,566	575,019
Total deferred outflows of resources	302,519	242,934	29,566	575,019

(continued)

Financial Section – Proprietary Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS (continued) – JUNE 30, 2024**

	Enterprise Funds			
	Culinary Water	Secondary Water	Sanitation	Total
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,521,610	\$ 107,704	\$ 341,740	\$ 1,971,054
Accrued liabilities	92,604	177,358	5,144	275,106
Accrued interest payable	-	30,392	-	30,392
Deposits and retainage	56,884	5,317	-	62,201
Compensated absences	96,404	94,787	8,834	200,025
SBITA liability	126,452	126,452	-	252,904
Bonds payable, net	-	324,000	-	324,000
Total current liabilities	1,893,954	866,010	355,718	3,115,682
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Compensated absences	20,449	20,105	1,874	42,428
SBITA liability	239,564	239,564	-	479,128
Bonds payable, net	-	4,049,000	-	4,049,000
Net pension liability	183,037	160,366	22,336	365,739
Total noncurrent liabilities	443,050	4,469,035	24,210	4,936,295
Total liabilities	2,337,004	5,335,045	379,928	8,051,977
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to pensions	3,975	3,885	619	8,479
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,975	3,885	619	8,479
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	35,585,142	51,604,187	-	87,189,329
Restricted for:				-
Impact Fee	836,128	1,243,616	-	2,079,744
Debt Service	-	181	-	181
Unrestricted	5,592,345	4,660,734	4,962,537	15,215,616
Total net position	\$ 42,013,615	\$ 57,508,718	\$ 4,962,537	\$ 104,484,870

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Proprietary Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS –
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Enterprise Funds			
	Culinary Water	Secondary Water	Sanitation	Total
<u>OPERATING REVENUES</u>				
Sales and charges for services	\$ 5,456,429	\$ 3,587,679	\$ 2,106,750	\$ 11,150,858
Impact fees	423,699	1,127,703	-	1,551,402
Connection fees	112,598	38,939	-	151,537
Miscellaneous	9,842	211	23,837	33,890
Total operating revenues	6,002,568	4,754,532	2,130,587	12,887,687
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>				
Wages and benefits	2,174,899	1,547,491	145,202	3,867,592
Utilities	432,582	250,580	-	683,162
Source and supply	3,315,444	155,040	93,636	3,564,120
Landfill fees	-	-	498,380	498,380
Sanitation charges	-	-	1,938,094	1,938,094
Shop and garage	173,494	92,123	-	265,617
System maintenance	264,945	155,920	-	420,865
Administrative	347,946	301,169	66,500	715,615
Depreciation	1,045,188	1,028,101	-	2,073,289
Total operating expenses	7,754,498	3,530,424	2,741,812	14,026,734
Operating income (loss)	(1,751,930)	1,224,108	(611,225)	(1,139,047)
<u>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</u>				
Equity gain from joint venture	-	-	584,619	584,619
Grants	54,000	-	-	54,000
Interest income	257,233	212,865	6,671	476,769
Interest expense	(9,658)	(104,150)	-	(113,808)
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	61,069	32,282	-	93,351
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	362,644	140,997	591,290	1,094,931
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(1,389,286)	1,365,105	(19,935)	(44,116)
Capital contributions	725,591	580,039	-	1,305,630
Transfers in	1,245,689	1,267,727	403,000	2,916,416
Change in net position	581,994	3,212,871	383,065	4,177,930
Total net position, beginning	41,431,621	54,295,847	4,579,472	100,306,940
Total net position, ending	\$ 42,013,615	\$ 57,508,718	\$ 4,962,537	\$ 104,484,870

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Financial Section – Proprietary Funds Financial Statements (continued)**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Enterprise Funds			
	Culinary Water	Secondary Water	Sanitation	Total
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 5,932,717	\$ 4,733,624	\$ 2,112,298	\$ 12,778,639
Payments to suppliers	(3,379,985)	(1,122,612)	(2,463,883)	(6,966,480)
Payments to employees	(2,214,508)	(1,518,629)	(138,008)	(3,871,145)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>338,224</u>	<u>2,092,383</u>	<u>(489,593)</u>	<u>1,941,014</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Transfers to/from other funds	1,245,689	1,267,727	403,000	2,916,416
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>1,245,689</u>	<u>1,267,727</u>	<u>403,000</u>	<u>2,916,416</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Acquisition of capital assets	(1,619,070)	(1,449,806)	-	(3,068,876)
Proceeds from sale of assets	315,108	141,174	-	456,282
Principal paid on capital debt	(51,052)	(369,052)	-	(420,104)
Interest paid on capital debt	(9,658)	(106,377)	-	(116,035)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(1,364,672)</u>	<u>(1,784,061)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,148,733)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest received	257,233	212,865	6,671	476,769
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>257,233</u>	<u>212,865</u>	<u>6,671</u>	<u>476,769</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	476,474	1,788,914	(79,922)	2,185,466
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,341,179	2,904,117	228,410	8,473,706
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 5,817,653</u>	<u>\$ 4,693,031</u>	<u>\$ 148,488</u>	<u>\$ 10,659,172</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,981,525	\$ 3,449,234	\$ 148,488	\$ 8,579,247
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	836,128	1,243,797	-	2,079,925
Total Cash	<u>\$ 5,817,653</u>	<u>\$ 4,693,031</u>	<u>\$ 148,488</u>	<u>\$ 10,659,172</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,751,930)	\$ 1,224,108	\$ (611,225)	\$ (1,139,047)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	1,045,188	1,028,101	-	2,073,289
Net pension adjustment	(62,145)	(29,161)	822	(90,484)
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	(91,022)	(20,903)	(18,289)	(130,214)
Prepays	(36,351)	(17,035)	-	(53,386)
Inventories	(48,502)	(181,723)	-	(230,225)
Accounts payable	1,163,876	(27,706)	132,727	1,268,897
Accrued liabilities	63,203	156,905	3,091	223,199
Deposits and retainage	32,301	(91,204)	-	(58,903)
Compensated absences	23,606	51,001	3,281	77,888
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 338,224</u>	<u>\$ 2,092,383</u>	<u>\$ (489,593)</u>	<u>\$ 1,941,014</u>
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities				
Capital contributions - developers	\$ 725,591	\$ 580,039	\$ -	\$ 1,305,630
Increase in Equity Investment in Trans-Jordan Landfill	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 584,619	\$ 584,619

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Riverton City Corporation (the City) was incorporated on July 3, 1967, as a third-class city under the provisions of the State of Utah and operates under a six-member council form of government with City Manager by ordinance. The governing body consists of six elected officials; a Mayor and five Council Members. Department heads are under the direction of the City Manager. The City provides the following services:

- General administrative services
- Public safety
- Highways and public improvements
- Parks and recreation
- Culinary water utility
- Secondary water utility
- Sanitation utility

The City's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards-setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting principles. The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP and used by the City are discussed below.

REPORTING ENTITY

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in the related GASB 61 pronouncement. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency and accountability. Other expressions of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, and the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability of fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REPORTING ENTITY (continued)

exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the City is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

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

The Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City (RDA) was established to prepare and carry out plans to improve, rehabilitate and redevelop blighted areas within the City. In addition to the redevelopment project areas, the City may also have Economic Development Areas (EDA), or Community Development Areas (CDA) within the agency's boundaries. Collectively, any RDA, CDA and EDA project areas will be identified as the Riverton City RDA. The RDA is governed by a board composed of the members of the City Council and the Mayor. Although it is a legally separate entity from the City, the RDA is reported as if it were part of the primary government because of the City's ability to impose its will upon the operations of the RDA. In conformity with GAAP, the financial statements of the RDA have been included in the financial reporting entity as a blended component unit. The RDA is included in these financial statements as a special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not issued for the RDA.

The Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA) was established to fund the operations of the Riverton Police Department. RLESA is a separate legal taxing entity that assesses property taxes annually. RLESA is governed by a board composed of the members of the City Council and the Mayor. Although RLESA is a legally separate entity, it is reported as if it were part of the primary government because of the City's ability to impose its will upon RLESA. In conformity with GAAP, the financial statements of RLESA have been included in the financial reporting entity as a blended component unit. RLESA is included in these financial statements as a special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not issued for RLESA.

The Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) was established as a taxing entity to fund fire suppression services provided to the geographical area of Riverton City. Fire suppression services are provided by the Unified Fire Authority. RFSA is a separate legal taxing entity that assesses property taxes annually. RFSA

is governed by a board composed of the members of the City Council and the Mayor. RFSA is reported as a blended component and is included in these financial statements as a special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not issued for RFSA.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The City is not a component unit of any other entity. The City's basic financial statements include all City operations. These statements include both government-wide (reporting the City as a whole) and fund financial statements (individually reporting the City's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. The City's general government, public safety, highways and public improvements including stormwater operations, and parks and recreation are classified as governmental activities. The City's culinary water, secondary water, and sanitation are classified as business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the governmental and business-type activities of the City and its component units. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely, to a significant extent, on fees and charges for services.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those which are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1.) Charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2.) Grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items properly excluded from program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The City holds a small amount of custodial funds in the form of stale-dated checks that have not yet been sent to the State of Utah's Unclaimed Property Division (\$7,478). In addition, the City also holds a small amount of Evidence Held-in-trust (\$11,759), as well as a small amount of Court Trust (\$10,262). Under normal circumstances, these funds would be considered and reported as a Fiduciary Fund. However, management does not consider these balances to be material and has therefore determined it prudent to continue reporting these funds within the General Fund.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

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

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets is capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than other financing sources. Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt of the City are reported as reductions of the related liability.

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

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

- The **General Fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- The **Riverton Economic Development Infrastructure and Investment Fund (REDIIF) – Capital Projects Fund** accounts for the financial resources to finance economic development including the acquisition or construction of major projects of the City.
- The **Improvements Capital Projects Fund** was established to account for expenditures associated with general governmental capital projects and equipment.
- The **Grants Capital Projects Fund** was established to account for the revenues and expenditures associated with federal grants.
- The **Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City – Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for the property tax increment received from other taxing entities, and the expenditures related to, any RDA, EDA, or CDA within the agency's boundaries.
- The **Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area – Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for the assessment and collection of property taxes of the service area, and transfer said funds to the General Fund to fund the Riverton Police Department operations.
- The **Riverton Fire Service Area – Special Revenue Fund** is used to account for the assessment and collection of property taxes of the service area, and pay for a contract for fire protection services with Unified Fire Authority.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The **Culinary Water Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's culinary water distribution system including billing customers, collections from customers, and system repairs and improvements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

(continued)

- The **Secondary Water Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's secondary water distribution system including billing customers, collections from customers, and system repairs and improvements.
- The **Sanitation Fund** accounts for the activities of the City's solid waste collection operations including billing customers, collections from customers, garbage collection contract, and tipping and disposal fees.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are allocations of costs from the General Fund to various enterprise funds for providing administrative and billing services for such funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program expenditures reported for the various functions concerned.

Another exception to this rule is non-cash, or nonreciprocal, transfers that are recorded from the funds to account for the City's internal use of utilities that are not billed. The City has determined that it will not charge itself for any Riverton-provided utility services (culinary water, secondary water, and sanitation) used for municipal purposes.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1.) Charges for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2.) Tax increment received from other taxing entities, operating grants and contributions, and 3.) Capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. General revenues include all taxes imposed by the City.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations.

The principal operating revenues of all enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources before unrestricted resources.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS AND NET POSITION

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts. The City follows the Utah Money Management Act (UMMA or "the Act") for all investments, which allows for the investment of funds with federally insured depositories, investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (UPTIF) and other investments allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. Investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. The UPTIF operates in accordance with State laws and regulations. The reported value of the investment fund is approximately the same as the fair value of its shares, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

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

RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to or due from other funds." Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by fund balance reserve accounts in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not available financial resources.

Other receivables at June 30, 2024, consist of intergovernmental revenue, sales tax, franchise taxes, grants, property taxes, and utility billings. The utility billings for charged services are billed to customers on a monthly basis. Unbilled service accounts receivable at June 30, 2024, is recorded based on July billings and are included in the operating revenues and accounts receivable at year end. Taxes, grants, and utility charges are deemed collectible in full, so no allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS AND NET POSITION (continued)

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Certain assets are classified as restricted because their use is limited by independent third parties, enabling legislation, or other laws and statutes. These restrictions may include future debt service payments, unexpended portions of bonds issued for capital construction, unexpended Class “C” revenue, unexpended impact fees, and other agreements with third parties.

INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Inventories of materials and supplies in the proprietary funds, consisting principally of materials used in the repair of the distribution and collection systems, are valued at cost and accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis (FIFO). Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items, using the consumption method, in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

EQUITY INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The investment in Trans-Jordan Cities Landfill represents the City’s 11.22% ownership in a joint venture and is accounted for by the equity method of accounting. Under this method, the Sanitation Fund (enterprise fund) records its share of the joint venture’s net income or loss for each period.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and intangible right-to-use subscription assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. The City reports infrastructure assets on a network and subsystem basis. Accordingly, the amounts spent for the construction or acquisition of infrastructure assets are capitalized and reported in the government-wide financial statements.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the useful life of the asset are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

Property, plant, and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Infrastructure:	
Water distribution systems	60
Curbs, gutters, and sidewalks	40
Storm water collection systems	40
Bridges	40
Streets	30 - 40
Street lighting systems	30
Buildings and improvements	20 - 40
Improvements other than buildings	20 - 40
Machinery and equipment	10 - 15
Office furniture and equipment	10
Vehicles	5 - 10

UNEARNED REVENUE

Unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the City before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the City has a legal claim to the resources, the revenue is recognized.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

For governmental funds, amounts of accumulated vacation leave and compensatory time that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable, available, financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Current year compensatory time and accumulated vacation leave are reported as expenses in the government-wide Statement of Activities. No expenditures are reported for these amounts in the fund financial statements.

The General Fund is the governmental fund that is used for liquidating compensated absences.

Accumulated vacation leave, and compensatory time of proprietary funds are recorded as expenses and liabilities of those funds as the benefits accrue and are thus recorded in both the government-wide financial statements and the individual fund financial statements. The maximum, annual, carry-forward of accrued vacation is 200 hours. Compensatory time is earned based on Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS AND NET POSITION (continued)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES (continued)

overtime rules and is fully vested when earned. The maximum number of compensatory time an employee can carry is 80 hours. When an employee leaves or is terminated, accumulated vacation and compensatory hours are paid out at his or her current hourly rate.

DEFERRED INFLOWS AND 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 a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and the reacquisition price.

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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Governmental funds report revenue that is unavailable as deferred inflows of resources, such as revenue from property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as revenue in the periods that they become available.

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) including additions to and 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.

The General Fund is the governmental fund that is used for liquidating any pension related liabilities.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable columns for governmental activities or business-type activities and are also reported in the proprietary fund financial statements. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the applicable debt. In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are recognized during the current period as other financing sources and uses. The par value of debt issued is also reported in the category with other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures in the current period.

FUND BALANCE

The categories and descriptions of fund balance are as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – Prepaid expenditures, and other similar assets not in spendable form or that are contractually required to be maintained intact are classified as nonspendable fund balance.

Restricted Fund Balance – Assets that are constrained by externally imposed restrictions, or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation are classified as restricted fund balance.

Committed Fund Balance – Amounts formally designated by City Council through ordinance for a specific purpose that cannot be used for another purpose unless the City Council formally changes the use through a superseding ordinance are classified as committed fund balance.

Assigned Fund Balance – Amounts constrained by City Council, for a specific purpose, through the appropriations process in establishing and amending budgets are classified as assigned fund balance. Furthermore, funds in special revenue, capital project, and permanent funds are by their nature assigned to the purpose for which the resources are collected.

Unassigned Fund Balance – Amounts that may be used for any governmental purpose are classified as unassigned fund balance. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. In other governmental funds it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance.

However, in governmental funds other than the General Fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS AND NET POSITION (continued)

FUND BALANCE (continued)

purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in that fund.

When an expenditure qualifies to be used from more than one fund balance classification identified above, it is the City's policy to use resources in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and then unassigned.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES – GASB 96

In May 2020, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA), which establishes criteria for identifying and properly reporting subscription right to use assets and the related liabilities associated with the subscription contracts for all state and local governments. The Statement establishes a single model for SBITA accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are the right to use an asset and have an associated subscription liability.

Riverton City has adopted this standard beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain financial statement balances. Actual results could vary from those estimates.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

In accordance with State law, annual budgets are prepared and adopted by the City Council on or before June 22, for the ensuing fiscal year when no property tax increases are being imposed. In the event of a property tax increase, annual budgets are prepared and adopted on or before August 17. Estimated revenues and appropriations may be increased or decreased by resolution of the City Council at any time during the year. A public hearing must be held prior to any proposed increase in a fund's appropriations. Annual budgets are

established for all funds of the City. The level of the City's budgetary control (that is, the level at which the City's expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amounts) is established at the department level (i.e. development services, parks and public services, and public works). Department heads are responsible to the City Manager and governing body for operating within their approved appropriations. All annual budgets lapse at fiscal year-end.

Utah State law prohibits the appropriation of Fund Balance until the sum of unassigned, assigned, and committed General Fund balance exceeds 5% of the actual General Fund revenues. Until the sum of the stated fund balance categories is greater than 5%, fund balance cannot be budgeted, but is used to provide working capital to meet emergency expenditures and to cover unanticipated deficits until tax revenue is received. Utah State law also prohibits the accumulation of the stated General Fund balance categories in any amount greater than 35% of the current year's actual General Fund revenues.

Once adopted, the budget can be amended by subsequent City Council action. The City Council can amend the budget to any extent, provided the budgeted expenditures do not exceed budgeted revenues and appropriated fund balance, in which case a public hearing must be held. The Mayor may reallocate unexpended appropriated balances from one expenditure account to another within that department during the budget year.

Annual budgets for the General Fund, special revenue funds, and capital projects funds were legally adopted by the City Council and are prepared on the modified-accrual method of accounting. Encumbrance accounting is not used by the City. Although Utah State law requires the initial preparation of budgets for all City funds (both governmental and proprietary), it only requires the reporting of budget versus actual for governmental funds. Expenditures in the capital projects funds are also budgeted annually.

TAX REVENUES

On or before June 22 of each year, the City sets the property tax rate. If the City intends to increase property tax revenues above that of the previous year, State law requires the City to provide public notice to property owners and to hold public hearings. When these special public hearings are necessary, the adoption of the final budget must be done before August 17. All property taxes levied by the City are assessed and collected by Salt Lake County. Taxes are levied as of January 1 and are due November 30; any delinquent taxes are subject to penalties. Unless the delinquent taxes and penalties are paid before January 15, a lien is attached to the property, and the

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

TAX REVENUES (continued)

amount of taxes and penalties bears interest from January 1 until paid; once paid, the lien is removed.

If after five years, delinquent taxes have not been paid, the County sells the property at a tax sale. Tax collections are remitted to the City from the County on a monthly basis.

Sales and use and telecom taxes are collected by the Utah State Tax Commission and remitted to the City monthly. An accrual has been made for all taxes received by the State for the period ended June 30, and thus due and payable to the City.

Franchise taxes are collected by natural gas, electric utilities, and cable television companies and remitted to the City regularly. As of June 30, accruals have been made for all fees due and payable to the City.

3. 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 term deposits. Investments are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. Each fund's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "cash and cash equivalents" and "restricted cash and cash equivalents," which includes cash accounts that are separately held by several of the City's funds.



The City's deposit and investment policy is to follow UMMA; however, the City does not have a separate deposit and investment policy that addresses specific types of deposit and investment risks to which the City is exposed.

As of June 30, 2024, the City's demand deposits and cash on hand amounted to \$3,099,895. The City's cash and cash equivalents and investments are exposed to certain risks as outlined below.

CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

This is the risk that, in the event of a bank or counterparty failure, the City's deposits or investments may not be returned. As of June 30, 2024, the City held \$3,215,816 with its bank. Of that amount, \$2,965,816 of the City's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. As of June 30, 2024, the City had investments in the Utah Public Treasurers Investment Fund (UPTIF) of \$41,189,247.

INVESTMENTS

The Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, and to promote measures that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the State. The Utah Money Management Council also reviews the rules adopted under the authority of the UMMA 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. UMMA requires the depositing of City funds in a qualified depository. UMMA 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.

UMMA 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.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (continued)

Statutes authorize the City to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified and permitted negotiable depositories. The statute also allows the City to purchase:

- commercial paper that is classified as “first tier” by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations
- bankers’ acceptances
- obligations of the U.S. Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds
- obligations, other than mortgage derivative products, issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises (U.S. Agencies) such as the Federal Home Loan Bank System, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)
- bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State
- fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated “A” or higher, or the equivalent of “A” or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations
- shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act
- UPTIF

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

The UPTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses of the UPTIF, net of administration fees, are allocated based upon the participant’s average daily balance. The fair value of the UPTIF 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 GAAP. These guidelines recognize a three-tier fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

At June 30, 2024, the majority of the City’s investments, an amount totaling \$41,189,247 was held at the UPTIF. UPTIF applied the June 30, 2024, fair value factor, as calculated by the Utah State Treasurer using the market approach, and applies to the City’s daily balance in the Fund. The method used for valuing PTIF approximates cost, thus any significant change in the valuation method is not considered material. The UPTIF investment is considered a Level 2 investment according to the fair value hierarchy.

Riverton City has no investments that would be classified Level 1 or Level 3 according to the three-tier hierarchy.

INTEREST RATE RISK

This 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 from changes in interest rates is to follow UMMA. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. Investments within the UPTIF have a weighted average maturity of less than 90 days.

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.

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City’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. The UPTIF is highly diversified and must comply with various rules of the UMMA and the Money Management Council.

4. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Certain cash and cash equivalents are restricted to use as follows as of June 30, 2024:

	Amount
Restricted cash - Governmental activities	
Restricted for "C" road funds and first class road projects	\$ 3,930,290
Restricted for projects and debt service	4,278
Restricted for impact fees	10,047,084
Total governmental activities	13,981,652
Restricted cash - Business-type activities	
Restricted for debt service	181
Restricted for impact fees	2,079,744
Total business-type activities	2,079,925
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 16,061,577</u>

5. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The City does not have any interfund balances as of June 30, 2024.

Various transfers that are not intended to be repaid occurred throughout the year. The purpose of the transfers was to provide cash flows for normal operations. Such amounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	Transfers in	Transfers out
General	\$ 7,097,100	\$ 4,547,909
REDIIF	537,397	2,416,239
Redevelopment Agency	325	-
RLESA	-	6,900,000
RFSA	197,100	-
Capital Improvements	2,500,000	-
Nonmajor governmental funds	883,711	267,901
Culinary water	1,245,689	-
Secondary water	1,267,727	-
Sanitation	403,000	-
	<u>\$ 14,132,049</u>	<u>\$ 14,132,049</u>

The largest of the transfers noted above is for the transfer of cash from the RLESA special revenue fund to the General Fund. The RLESA special revenue fund transfers the bulk of its property tax revenue each year to the General Fund to cover the operations of the Riverton Police Department.

The General Fund transferred funds to the various capital projects funds to fund its capital facilities plan. The General Fund also transferred funds to the Sanitation enterprise fund to subsidize a small portion of the funds' operations.

The General Fund also transferred funds to the REDIIF capital projects fund and to pay for leasing public safety vehicles.

The REDIIF capital projects made transfers to the RDA to cover administrative costs.

There were also a couple of transfers from the parks and roads community impact capital projects funds to the REDIIF fund for impact fee buy-in to cover debt service.

6. EQUITY INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

TRANS-JORDAN CITIES LANDFILL

The City has a 11.22% ownership in the Trans-Jordan Cities Landfill (Trans-Jordan), which is accounted for in the Sanitation Fund using the equity method. In addition to the City, Trans-Jordan is owned by the cities of Draper, Midvale, Murray, Sandy, South Jordan, and West Jordan which own 10.43%, 5.22%, 7.73%, 27.23%, 16.80% and 21.36%, respectively. Trans-Jordan is a separate legal entity and political subdivision of the State of Utah and was formed pursuant to the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

Trans-Jordan was formed to construct, operate, and maintain a refuse dumping facility. Trans-Jordan is governed by its board of directors. Under the organization agreement, the board of directors is appointed by the members. The management is under the board of directors, which elects officers and appoints management staff.

The City purchased an equity investment in Trans-Jordan on July 1, 1997. The City agreed to pay a total of \$26.4 million for an interest in the landfill. On July 1, 2012, the City fulfilled its obligation to make capital contributions at Trans-Jordan Cities Landfill.

Annually, the City recognizes its pro-rata share of Trans-Jordan's operating income or loss. For fiscal year 2024, Trans-Jordan reported an increase in net position of \$5,210,510. The City recognized an equity gain from the joint venture of \$584,619 which is reported in the Sanitation enterprise fund under the nonoperating revenues (expenses) heading for the fund financial statements and as a program revenue in the Statement of Activities.

The complete financial statements for Trans-Jordan for the year ended June 30, 2024, can be obtained from Trans-Jordan Cities Landfill, 10873 South 7200 West, South Jordan, Utah, 84095.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	07/01/23	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	06/30/24
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and rights of way	\$ 113,913,780	\$ 3,243,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 117,156,956
Construction in progress	4,689,946	7,021,656	(160,327)	-	11,551,275
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	118,603,726	10,264,832	(160,327)	-	128,708,231
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:					
Building and improvements	29,800,286	1,050,699	(11,532)	83,352	30,922,805
Improvements other than buildings	33,926,108	2,277,644	(32,170)	(83,352)	36,088,230
Machinery and equipment	2,415,875	109,809	(37,687)	-	2,487,997
Office furniture and equipment	2,002,586	130,445	-	-	2,133,031
Vehicles	7,019,475	1,857,065	(873,979)	-	8,002,561
Infrastructure	175,670,750	2,352,770	-	-	178,023,520
SBITA	2,089,490	-	(32,662)	-	2,056,828
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	250,835,080	7,778,432	(988,030)	-	259,714,972
Accumulated depreciation/amortization:					
Building and improvements	(8,449,583)	(795,455)	8,033	(22,922)	(9,259,927)
Improvements other than buildings	(19,095,521)	(1,533,159)	31,776	22,922	(20,573,982)
Machinery and equipment	(981,416)	(140,786)	34,446	-	(1,087,756)
Office furniture and equipment	(1,410,282)	(119,429)	-	-	(1,529,711)
Vehicles	(3,506,339)	(900,552)	400,854	-	(4,006,037)
Infrastructure	(94,740,262)	(3,258,073)	-	-	(97,998,335)
SBITA amortization	(437,567)	(431,413)	6,532	-	(862,448)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(128,620,970)	(7,178,867)	481,641	-	(135,318,196)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	122,214,110	599,566	(506,389)	-	124,396,777
Governmental capital assets, net	\$ 240,817,836	\$ 10,864,398	\$ (666,716)	\$ -	\$ 253,105,008

Assets from RFSA which was reported previously as a discretely presented component unit, are included in the beginning balance as of 7/1/2023. In FY24, this component unit was changed to a blended component unit.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	07/01/23	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	06/30/24
Business-type activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 2,846,219	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,846,219
Water shares	14,924,588	1,250,699	-	-	16,175,287
Construction in progress	935,714	1,238,808	-	-	2,174,522
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	18,706,521	2,489,507	-	-	21,196,028
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings and improvements	7,608,491	12,745	-	-	7,621,236
Machinery and equipment	813,978	-	-	-	813,978
Office furniture and equipment	466,425	-	-	-	466,425
Vehicles	1,667,769	515,277	(517,706)	-	1,665,340
Infrastructure:					
Culinary water system	48,796,706	757,707	-	-	49,554,413
Secondary water system	51,545,221	279,855	-	-	51,825,076
SBITA	881,498	-	-	-	881,498
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	111,780,088	1,565,584	(517,706)	-	112,827,966
Accumulated depreciation/amortization:					
Buildings and improvements	(3,104,874)	(185,025)	-	-	(3,289,899)
Machinery and equipment	(386,106)	(47,355)	-	-	(433,461)
Office furniture and equipment	(340,573)	(32,987)	-	-	(373,560)
Vehicles	(726,714)	(171,606)	154,788	-	(743,532)
Infrastructure:					
Culinary water system	(17,556,884)	(675,755)	-	-	(18,232,639)
Secondary water system	(16,539,691)	(775,669)	-	-	(17,315,360)
SBITA	(184,730)	(184,892)	-	-	(369,622)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(38,839,572)	(2,073,289)	154,788	-	(40,758,073)
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	72,940,516	(507,705)	(362,918)	-	72,069,893
Business-type capital assets, net	\$ 91,647,037	\$ 1,981,802	\$ (362,918)	\$ -	\$ 93,265,921

In the government-wide financial statements depreciation was charged as follows by program or activity:

Governmental activities:		
General government		\$ 1,269,186
Public safety		704,200
Highways and public improvements		3,603,602
Parks and recreation		1,601,879
Total depreciation/amortization expense - governmental activities		<u>\$ 7,178,867</u>
Business-type activities:		
Culinary water		\$ 1,045,188
Secondary water		1,028,101
Total depreciation/amortization expense - business-type activities		<u>\$ 2,073,289</u>

8. GRANTS

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

9. DEVELOPER AND CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

Developer and customer deposits are typically deposits that are held by the City for construction projects until such time that refund or forfeiture is warranted.

10. FINANCING LEASES

The City has entered into financing lease agreements, as lessee, for financing the acquisition of police vehicles totaling \$736,090 in fiscal year 2024. The lease arrangement for these

vehicles is such that ownership transfers to the City immediately upon the signing of the lease. Thus, these lease arrangements are treated as financing mechanisms and are not governed by GASB 87.

At year end, the future principal and interest lease payments for this financing arrangement is \$1,783,251. Interest rates for this balance vary from 1.25% to 5.77%. This financing lease is for governmental activities.

The future minimum lease obligations as of June 30, 2024, were as follows:

Year ending June 30.	
2025	\$ 596,394
2026	537,060
2027	436,554
2028	213,243
Total minimum lease payments	1,783,251
Less amount representing interest	141,801
Present value of minimum lease payments	1,641,450
Amount due within one year	596,394
Amount due after one year	\$ 1,045,056



11. SOFTWARE BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITA)

For the year ended 6/30/2024, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

On 07/01/2022, the City entered into a 48 month subscription for the use of app.civireview. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$52,225. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability is \$26,106. The City is required to make annual fixed payments of \$13,500. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.28%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2024 of \$53,725 with accumulated amortization of \$26,863 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 07/01/2022, the City entered into a 60 month subscription for the use of ReCPro™ Software. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$30,412. During fiscal year 2024, the City opted out of its subscription. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability is \$0. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2024 of \$0 with accumulated amortization of \$0.

On 08/07/2022, the City entered into a 24 month subscription for the use of TeamAlert 130 User Plan. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$10,812. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability is \$0. The City is required to make annual fixed payments of \$5,460. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.02%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2024 of \$10,812 with accumulated amortization of \$10,812 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 07/01/2022, the City entered into a 30 month subscription for the use of a risk management software. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$15,531. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability is \$0. The City is required to make annual fixed payments of \$7,943. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.18%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2024 of \$15,531 with accumulated amortization of \$12,191 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 07/01/2022, the City entered into a 58 month subscription for the use of Tyler software and services. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$2,858,258. As of 06/30/2024, the value of the subscription liability is \$2,414,007. The City is required to make quarterly fixed payments of \$46,187. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.37%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2024 of \$2,858,258 with accumulated amortization of \$1,182,727 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

Amount of Subscription Assets by Major Classes of Underlying Asset

Asset Class	As of Fiscal Year-end	
	Subscription Asset Value	Accumulated Amortization
Software	\$ 2,938,326	\$ 1,232,070
Total Subscriptions	\$ 2,938,326	\$ 1,232,070

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

Fiscal Year	Business-Type Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	\$ 252,904	\$ 15,135	\$ 268,039
2026	269,587	9,010	278,597
2027	209,541	2,482	212,023
Total Principal Payments	732,032		
Total Remaining Liability	\$ 732,032		

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2025	\$ 590,107	\$ 35,315	\$ 625,422
2026	629,037	21,024	650,061
2027	488,935	5,795	494,730
Total Principal Payments	1,708,079		
Total Remaining Liability	\$ 1,708,079		

12. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Long-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	07/01/23	Increases	Decreases	06/30/24	Due in One Year
<u>Governmental activities</u>					
Bonds payable:					
Franchise and sales tax revenue bonds	\$ 28,709,000	\$ -	\$ (1,078,000)	\$ 27,631,000	\$ 1,110,000
Unamortized premiums	686,779	-	(98,112)	588,667	98,112
Total bonds payable	29,395,779	-	(1,176,112)	28,219,667	1,208,112
Financing leases	1,390,152	736,090	(484,792)	1,641,450	537,543
UFSA Notes Payable	-	2,929,356	(210,024)	2,719,332	220,882
Compensated absences	577,723	844,785	(550,969)	871,539	719,019
Subscription liability (SBITA)	1,970,365	-	(262,286)	1,708,079	590,107
Governmental activities, long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 33,334,019</u>	<u>\$ 4,510,231</u>	<u>\$ (2,684,183)</u>	<u>\$ 35,160,067</u>	<u>\$ 3,275,663</u>
<u>Business-type activities</u>					
Bonds payable:					
Water revenue bonds	\$ 4,691,000	\$ -	\$ (318,000)	\$ 4,373,000	\$ 324,000
Total bonds payable	4,691,000	-	(318,000)	4,373,000	324,000
Compensated absences	164,565	237,011	(159,123)	242,453	200,025
Subscription liability (SBITA)	834,138	-	(102,106)	732,032	252,904
Business-type activities, long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 5,689,703</u>	<u>\$ 237,011</u>	<u>\$ (579,229)</u>	<u>\$ 5,347,485</u>	<u>\$ 776,929</u>



12. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED) (continued)

REVENUE BONDS

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

Series 2016 Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, original issue of \$10,180,000, \$ 7,860,000 principal due in annual installments beginning June 2018, interest at 2.00% to 5.00% due in semi-annual installments beginning June 2016, with the final payment due June 2031. The bonds were issued to refund the series 2007 Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, which were issued to finance road construction.

Series 2019 Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, original issue of \$20,511,000, 19,771,000 principal due in annual installments beginning December 2019, interest at 1.45% to 4.00% due in semi-annual installments beginning December 2019, with the final payment due December 2040. The bonds were issued to refund the a portion of the series 2013 Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, which were issued to finance the costs of renovation and construction of the City's main regional park, other park open space improvements, and construction and equipping of a new law enforcement facility.

Total Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 27,631,000</u>
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BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:

Series 2020A Water Revenue Bonds, original issue of \$5,491,000, principal due in annual \$ 4,373,000 installments beginning September 2021, interest at 2.085% due in semi-annual installments beginning September 2020, with the final payment due September 2035. The bonds were issued to finance the cost of construction and improvements to the City's secondary water system.

Total Water Revenue Bonds - Business-type Activities	<u>\$ 4,373,000</u>
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The City's general obligation debt is limited by Utah law to 4% of taxable assessed value; which is \$228,929,785 for 2024. Riverton City does not have any general obligation debt outstanding as of June 30, 2024. All of the City's Water Revenue and Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are payable solely by a pledge and assignment of their associated revenue sources. The current revenue recognized during the period for pledged Water Revenue Bonds was \$10,757,100 compared to the principal and interest of \$412,492; which is 4% of the total pledged revenue. The current revenue recognized during the period for pledged Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds was \$15,526,158 compared to the principal and interest of \$2,071,240; which is 13% of the total pledged revenue.

12. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Franchise and Sales Tax Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2025	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 952,981	\$ 2,062,981
2026	1,454,000	910,579	2,364,579
2027	1,509,000	850,500	2,359,500
2028	1,579,000	787,222	2,366,222
2029	1,639,000	720,474	2,359,474
2030-2034	7,958,000	2,692,317	10,650,317
2035-2039	8,382,000	1,486,068	9,868,068
2039-2042	4,000,000	158,944	4,158,944
	<u>\$ 27,631,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,559,085</u>	<u>\$ 36,190,085</u>

Year Ending June 30,	Business-type Activities		
	Water Revenue Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2025	\$ 324,000	\$ 87,799	\$ 411,799
2026	331,000	80,971	411,971
2027	338,000	73,997	411,997
2028	345,000	66,876	411,876
2028	352,000	59,610	411,610
2030-2034	1,876,000	183,543	2,059,543
2034-2036	807,000	16,920	823,920
	<u>\$ 4,373,000</u>	<u>\$ 569,716</u>	<u>\$ 4,942,716</u>

NOTES PAYABLE

Prior to the creation of the Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA), Riverton City was part of the Unified Fire Service Area (UFSA). During this time, the Local Building Authority of UFSA issued debt (global debt series 2016A); none of the debt was used for projects within the boundaries of Riverton City. After negotiations between the RFSA and UFSA, it was agreed that RFSA would pay 12.2% of the remaining global debt. As of June 30, 2024 the City owed \$2,719,332 in principal and \$486,813 in interest. The table below is the outstanding debt service requirements:

Year Ending June 30,	Notes Payable - RFSA		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2025	\$ 220,882	\$ 95,251	\$ 316,133
2026	231,984	83,966	315,950
2027	244,489	72,147	316,636
2028	255,438	59,795	315,233
2029	267,120	49,531	316,651
2030-2034	1,319,605	123,289	1,442,894
2035-2039	179,814	2,834	182,648
	<u>\$ 2,719,332</u>	<u>\$ 486,813</u>	<u>\$ 3,206,145</u>

13. CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

In October 2009, the City issued conduit debt for Hospital Revenue Bonds Series 2009 of \$250 million. The bonds are payable solely and exclusively from the revenues arising from the pledge of a note, which the private company has given as security for the bonds. Neither the City, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of July 2018, this debt has been refunded outside of the conduit.

In October 2012, the City issued additional conduit debt for Hospital Revenue Bonds Series 2012A of \$200 million to refund Hospital Revenue Bonds series 2007. The bonds are payable solely and exclusively from the revenues arising from the pledge of a note, which the private company has given as security for the bonds. Neither the City, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding amount of this obligation is \$200 million.

14. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City is a member of an insurance risk pool known as the Utah Local Governments Trust (the Trust), which covers all of these risks except natural disasters. The City is covered under a general liability insurance policy, with a \$5,000 deductible and a policy limit of \$5 million for each claim. Claims against the City did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

15. RETIREMENT PLANS

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PENSION PLAN

Plan description: Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions through Utah Retirement Systems (URS or Systems). URS are comprised of the following pension trust funds:

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

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

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

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

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



15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****BENEFITS PROVIDED**

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

System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percent per year of service	COLA**
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years, any age 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%
Public Safety System	Highest 3 Years	20 years, any age 10 years, age 60 4 years, age 65	2.5% per year up to 20 years; 2.0% per year over 20 years	Up to 2.5% or 4% depending upon employer
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 Years	35 years, any age 20 years, age 60* 10 years, age 62* 4 years, age 65	1.50% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter System	Highest 5 Years	25 years, any age 20 years, age 60* 10 years, age 62* 4 years, age 65	1.5% per year to June 2020 2.00% per year July 2020 to present	Up to 2.5%

*Actuarial reductions are applied.

**All post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLA) are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The COLAs 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.

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****CONTRIBUTION RATE SUMMARY**

As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the Utah State Retirement Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable), is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

System	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System			
11 Local Government Div - Tier 1	6.00	13.96	N/A
111 Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	17.77	0.18
Noncontributory System			
15 Local Government Div - Tier 1	N/A	17.97	N/A
Public Safety System Contributory			
122 Tier 2 DB Hybrid Public Safety	2.59	23.74	N/A
Noncontributory			
49 Other Div B with 2.5% COLA	N/A	32.28	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 Local Government	N/A	6.19	10.00
222 Public Safety	N/A	9.74	14.00

**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, 2024, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employer Contributions	Employee Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 759,638	\$ -
Public Safety System	471,576	-
Tier 2 Public Employees System	555,658	-
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	255,208	26,387
Tier 2 DC Only System	18,358	-
Tier 2 DC Public Safety and Firefighter System	16,127	-
Total Contributions	\$ 2,076,565	\$ 26,387

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

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****COMBINED PENSION ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS**

At June 30, 2024, the City had a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$2,911,920.

System	Measurement Date - December 31, 2023			Share	December 31, 2022	Change (Decrease)
	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share			
Noncontributory System	\$ -	\$ 1,105,874	0.4767596%		0.4955248%	(0.0187652%)
Public Safety System	-	1,476,322	2.2583675%		2.5807451%	(0.3223776%)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	-	239,860	0.1232339%		0.1232535%	(0.0000196%)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	-	89,864	0.2385599%		0.2414227%	(0.0028628%)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,911,920</u>				

The net pension asset and liability were measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023 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, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,947,233.

At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,591,115	\$ 10,062
Changes in assumptions	691,997	2,034
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	583,648	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	43,973	49,130
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,028,974	-
Total	\$ 3,939,707	\$ 61,226

\$1,028,974 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****COMBINED PENSION ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS (continued)**

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

Year Ended December 31,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 952,224
2025	811,326
2026	1,076,494
2027	(201,028)
2028	32,966
Thereafter	177,526

NONCONTRIBUTORY SYSTEM PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$746,182. At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 774,345	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	331,850	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	359,621	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	328	2,999
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	374,756	-
Total	\$ 1,840,900	\$ 2,999

\$374,756 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 481,180
2025	456,897
2026	676,112
2027	(151,042)
2028	-
Thereafter	-

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED) (continued)

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)

PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$772,842.

At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 691,891	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	157,378	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	187,538	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	360	33,440
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	212,993	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,250,160</u>	<u>\$ 33,440</u>

\$212,993 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 439,547
2025	310,973
2026	327,147
2027	(73,940)
2028	-
Thereafter	-

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****TIER 2 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES SYSTEM PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES**

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$313,795.

At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 76,824	\$ 3,928
Changes in assumptions	137,295	190
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	27,086	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	34,804	6,605
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	293,461	-
Total	\$ 569,470	\$ 10,723

\$293,461 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 23,151
2025	32,704
2026	55,745
2027	18,425
2028	24,787
Thereafter	110,475

TIER 2 PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$114,415. At June 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 48,054	\$ 6,134
Changes in assumptions	65,475	1,844
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	9,404	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,481	6,086
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	147,763	-
Total	\$ 279,177	\$ 14,064

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)

TIER 2 PUBLIC SAFETY SYSTEM PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (continued)

\$147,763 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by the City prior to the fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2023.

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,	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 8,348
2025	10,753
2026	17,490
2027	5,529
2028	8,179
Thereafter	67,050

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.5 - 9.5%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.85%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were adopted from an actuarial experience study dated January 1, 2023. The retired mortality tables are developed using URS retiree experience and are based upon gender, occupation, and age as appropriate with projected improvement using the ultimate rates from the MP-2020 improvement scale using a base year of 2020. The mortality assumption for active members is the PUB-2010 Employees Mortality Table for public employees, teachers, and public safety members, respectively.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2023, valuation were based on an actuarial experience study for the period ending December 31, 2022.

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

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)**SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)****ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

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

Asset Class	Expected Return Arithmetic Basis		
	Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term expected portfolio real rate of return
Equity securities	35.00%	6.87%	2.40%
Debt securities	20.00%	1.54%	0.31%
Real assets	18.00%	5.43%	0.98%
Private equity	12.00%	9.80%	1.18%
Absolute return	15.00%	3.86%	0.58%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%
Totals	100.00%		5.45%
Inflation			2.50%
Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.95%

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

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

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.85 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (5.85 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (7.85 percent) than the current rate:

System	1% Decrease or 5.85%	Discount Rate of 6.85%	1% Increase or 7.85%
Noncontributory System	\$ 5,739,432	\$ 1,105,874	\$ (2,774,415)
Public Safety System	4,137,389	1,476,322	(699,223)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	824,125	239,860	(213,237)
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter	289,543	89,864	(69,884)
Total	\$ 10,990,489	\$ 2,911,920	\$ (3,756,759)

***Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans is available in the separately issued URS financial report

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SAVINGS PLANS

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

15. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

SUMMARY OF BENEFITS BY SYSTEM (continued)

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SAVINGS PLANS (continued)

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

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

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

	2024	2023	2022
401(k) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ 200,733	\$ 183,888	\$ 159,743
Employee Contributions	\$ 74,951	\$ 63,552	\$ 78,533
457(b) Plan			
Employer Contributions	\$ 59,111	\$ 64,841	\$ 62,413
Employee Contributions	\$ 125,258	\$ 106,238	\$ 99,914
Roth IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 66,665	\$ 50,679	\$ 42,135
Traditional IRA Plan			
Employer Contributions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employee Contributions	\$ 5,887	\$ 4,082	\$ 2,250

In addition to participation in Utah Retirement Systems, the City also participates in a 401(a)-plan provided by International City Management Association Retirement Corporation (ICMA-RC), a multiple-employer defined contribution plan. Employees are fully vested upon contribution to the 401(a) plan, into which the City contributes 6.5% of eligible employees’ gross earnings. These funds are the property of each employee and as such, the City has no claims on these funds. City contributions to the plan for fiscal years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, were \$731,967, \$701,664, and \$658,735 respectively.

The City offers its employees a defined contribution plan with ICMA-RC (457 plan) in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457(b). The 457 plan is available to eligible City employees and permits employees to defer a portion of their salaries until future years. Employees are eligible to voluntarily participate from the date of employment and are vested immediately upon participation. The payment of deferred compensation is not available to employees, or their beneficiaries, until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency.

16. REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF RIVERTON CITY

NOTE 16: REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF RIVERTON CITY

In accordance with Utah State law, the City makes the following disclosures relative to the Redevelopment Agency of Riverton City (RDA). The RDA received \$2,715,547 of incremental tax revenues assessed and collected by other taxing entities for its Western Commercial District (WCD) project area. Of this amount, \$2,568,693, was spent in developer infrastructure reimbursements and \$146,854 as a tax increment rebate to Salt Lake County. In addition, the RDA spent \$325 for administrative costs.

17. RIVERTON LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA

The Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA) is a taxing district created on January 1, 2018, for the purpose of collecting property taxes to pay for law enforcement services. Riverton City created RLESA in part to mitigate the 2018 property tax increase already approved by the Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA). Riverton City agreed by resolution to stay within SLVLESA until the end of calendar year 2017; RLESA became an active entity beginning January 1, 2018. RLESA is a blended component unit of the City as its governing body is comprised of the Riverton City Council and Mayor, as well as because it shares the same accounting period as the City. RLESA is treated as a special revenue fund for purposes of these financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, RLESA received \$6.8 million in property and fee-in-lieu taxes, and \$380 thousand in interest. Expenditures for the entity were \$6.9 million in law enforcement services transferred to the Riverton City Police Department.

18. RIVERTON FIRE SERVICE AREA

The Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) is a taxing district created on October 13, 2020, for the purpose of collecting property taxes to pay for fire suppression services. Riverton City created RFSA in part to mitigate the intent of the Unified Fire Service Area (UFSA) in raising property taxes for the 2021 property tax year. Riverton City receives fire suppression services from the Unified Fire Authority (UFA). Prior to the creation of RFSA, UFSA was the funding mechanism, holding the taxing authority to assess property taxes and remit payment to UFA for fire suppression services. RFSA has replaced UFSA as the taxing entity, however, UFA continues to provide fire suppression services for the geographical boundaries of Riverton City. RFSA became an active entity beginning January 1, 2021, when it established its first property tax assessment. RFSA is a component unit of the City as its governing body is comprised of the Riverton City Council and Mayor. RFSA is treated as a special revenue fund for the purposes of these financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, RFSA received \$7.2 million in property and fee-in-lieu taxes, and \$128 thousand in interest. Expenditures for the entity were \$6.4 million. Of this amount, \$6 million was paid to UFSA as part of its contract with the City for fire protection services. In addition, RFSA spent \$807 on administrative costs, \$31,630 on building maintenance, and \$379,332 was paid to UFA to pay for the City's portion of the outstanding debt of UFA upon the City's departure (see note 12 for additional details).

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The City is a defendant in various claims and lawsuits arising from the ordinary course of business. The City has an insurance policy, which covers any adverse judgment as it applies to lawsuits up to \$5 million each claim. In the opinion of the City's legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City and any adverse judgment claimed has been accepted by the insurance carrier. There has been no significant change in insurance coverage during the year ended June 30, 2024, nor have the amounts of settlements exceeded insurance coverage during the past three fiscal years.

20. COMMITMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

The City has an agreement with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District to purchase all its culinary water supply.

21. TAX ABATEMENTS

Utah State law allows cities to abate taxes for a variety of economic development purposes. Riverton City reports its Redevelopment Agency (RDA) as a blended component unit. The Riverton City RDA has authority to negotiate tax abatement agreements on an individual basis. As of June 30, 2024, the City's RDA currently manages one (1) project area and has entered into agreements with developers that result in GASB 77 disclosure requirements for tax abatements and forgone revenue. The City's RDA has tax abatement agreements for one (1) participant where specific action, which contributes to economic development, must be taken by the entity receiving the abatement.

1. CenterCal – To help entice and assist the company in creating the Mountain View Village shopping center, the City's RDA agreed to pay CenterCal a portion of the tax increment generated in the project area. As part of the agreement entered into on February 2, 2017, the RDA has agreed to reimburse CenterCal for eligible project area tax increment received by the RDA arising from CenterCal's construction of improvements within the project area. To be eligible, the RDA must have triggered the tax increment and CenterCal must meet additional requirements specified in the contract dated February 2, 2017. The tax increment cannot be paid for a period of greater than 25 years from the date of the first tax increment and limited a net present value of \$35,000,000 as of December 31, 2016. In fiscal year 2024, the amount paid to CenterCal from the RDA was \$2,568,693.
2. CenterCal – In addition to the tax increment agreement, the City has also agreed to pay CenterCal a portion of the point-of-sale tax (POST) generated in the project area during the tax increment term. The City agreed to pay up to \$88,204 for additional funds over one million generated at the site each calendar year. If the project area does not generate over one million in point-of-sale tax, then no funds will be paid by the City. The City paid \$0 in fiscal year 2024.

Utah and local laws allow cities to abate taxes for a variety of economic development purposes. Riverton City has authority to negotiate tax abatement agreements on an individual basis. As of June 30, 2024, the City currently has one (1) tax abatement agreement with a company within the City. The City's agreement for one (1) participant where specific action, which contributes to economic development, must be taken by the entity receiving the abatement.

1. Costco – To help entice the participant to move operations within City boundaries, the City has agreed to pay a portion of the City's sales tax to provide a financial incentive for Costco to construct a new facility and begin operation. As part of the development agreement entered into on August 18, 2020 the City shall remit a portion of the City's sales tax revenue generated by the company. The City paid \$446,596 in fiscal year 2024.

Utah Code prohibits the release of sales tax information specific to a particular entity. Therefore, no further detail can be provided regarding the sales tax abatement agreements above.

22. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

According to GASB 100 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, the requirements regarding the recognition and display of changes or errors in financial reports, note disclosures, and required supplementary information (RSI) and other supplementary information (SI) have been changed and clarified. Governments will need to follow guidelines on how to disclose accounting changes related to: changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, or to or within the financial reporting entity. In fiscal year 2024, the City experienced two changes in accounting principle that are required to be disclosed:

- 1. Changes within Financial Reporting Entity – changes in presentation between major and non-major funds. The City’s Capital Project Improvements fund was previously reported as a nonmajor fund, but in fiscal year 2024 reports it is reported as a major fund. This change was the result of meeting quantitative thresholds determined by GASB. The statements have been updated to reflect this change and are visible in the financial statements.
- 2. Changes to Financial Reporting Entity – In fiscal year 2023, the City reported a legally separate component unit, the Riverton Fire Service Areas (RFSA) as a discretely presented component unit of the City. In fiscal year 2024, it was determined that the entity should be considered a blended component unit. The service area provides fire and ambulance services by way of a contract between the City and another governmental entity Unified Fire Authority (UFA). This was determined to be considered an integral part of the services and function of the City. Therefore, per GASB, should be properly categorized as a blended component unit of the City. The statements have been updated to reflect this change and are visible in the financial statements so the reader can understand the changes.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY – UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Fiscal Year 2024 Measurement Date 12/31/23				Fiscal Year 2023 Measurement Date 12/31/22			
	Noncontributory Retirement System	Public Safety System	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement System	Noncontributory Retirement System	Public Safety System	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.4767596%	2.2583675%	0.1232339%	0.2385599%	0.4955248%	2.5807451%	0.1232535%	0.2414227%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,105,875	\$ 1,476,323	\$ 239,860	\$ 89,864	\$ 848,710	\$ 1,199,206	\$ 134,210	\$ 20,141
Covered payroll	\$ 4,421,071	\$ 2,019,130	\$ 3,186,019	\$ 903,914	\$ 4,437,457	\$ 2,279,292	\$ 2,686,495	\$ 742,807
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	25.01%	73.12%	7.53%	9.94%	19.13%	52.61%	5.00%	2.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.90%	92.09%	89.58%	89.10%	97.50%	93.70%	92.30%	96.40%

(continued)

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY – UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS* (CONTINUED)

	Fiscal Year 2022 Measurement Date 12/31/21				Fiscal Year 2021 Measurement Date 12/31/20				Fiscal Year 2020 Measurement Date 12/31/19	
	Noncontributory Retirement System	Public Safety System	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement System	Noncontributory Retirement System	Public Safety System	Tier 2 Public Employees	Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement System	Noncontributory	Tier 2 Public Employees
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.5074611%	2.7657221%	0.1338969%	0.2493144%	0.5199924%	2.7571947%	0.1508901%	0.0027503%	0.5122293%	0.1398949%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ (2,906,284)	\$ (990,462)	\$ (56,670)	\$ (12,601)	\$ 266,726	\$ 991,300	\$ 21,702	\$ 24,669	\$ 1,930,525	\$ 31,463
Covered payroll	\$ 4,319,262	\$ 2,076,393	\$ 2,487,285	\$ 596,210	\$ 4,386,342	\$ 1,981,278	\$ 2,412,093	\$ 548,015	\$ 4,433,893	\$ 1,943,601
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-67.29%	-47.70%	-2.28%	-2.11%	6.08%	50.03%	0.90%	4.50%	43.54%	1.62%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	108.70%	105.10%	103.80%	102.80%	99.20%	94.50%	98.30%	93.10%	93.70%	96.50%

(continued)

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY – UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS* (CONTINUED)

	Fiscal Year 2019 Measurement Date 12/31/18		Fiscal Year 2018 Measurement Date 12/31/17		Fiscal Year 2017 Measurement Date 12/31/16		Fiscal Year 2016 Measurement Date 12/31/15		Implementation Fiscal Year 2015 Measurement Date - 12/31/14	
	Non- contributory	Tier 2 Public Employees	Non- contributory	Tier 2 Public Employees	Non- contributory	Tier 2 Public Employees	Non- contributory	Tier 2 Public Employees	Non- contributory	Tier 2 Public Employees
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.5049889%	0.1304926%	0.5045584%	0.1345390%	0.5356606%	0.1389913%	0.5480067%	0.1403570%	0.5244048%	(0.1465361%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,718,599	\$ 55,887	\$ 2,210,622	\$ 11,862	\$ 3,439,597	\$ 15,504	\$ 3,100,888	\$ (306)	\$ 2,277,089	\$ (4,441)
Covered payroll	\$ 4,420,106	\$ 1,522,892	\$ 4,373,601	\$ 1,316,286	\$ 4,707,677	\$ 1,139,840	\$ 4,686,432	\$ 906,827	\$ 4,472,523	\$ 718,882
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	84.13%	3.67%	50.54%	0.90%	73.06%	1.36%	66.17%	(0.03%)	50.90%	(0.60%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.00%	90.80%	91.90%	97.40%	87.30%	95.10%	87.80%	100.20%	90.20%	103.50%

* Riverton City was not part of the Public Safety and Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighters Retirement Systems until fiscal year 2020.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS – UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS**

System	As of fiscal year ended June 30,	Actuarially determined contributions	Contributions in relations to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
Noncontributory System	2015	\$ 827,455	\$ 827,455	\$ -	\$ 4,635,350	17.85%
	2016	842,727	842,727	-	4,735,054	17.80%
	2017	832,609	832,609	-	4,691,541	17.75%
	2018	771,617	771,617	-	4,352,276	17.73%
	2019	787,268	787,268	-	4,459,341	17.65%
	2020	773,925	773,925	-	4,361,580	17.74%
	2021	786,077	786,077	-	4,413,524	17.81%
	2022	770,246	770,246	-	4,325,989	17.81%
	2023	785,800	785,800	-	4,494,217	17.48%
	2024	759,638	759,638	-	4,347,912	17.47%
Public Safety System	2019	\$ 69,711	\$ 69,711	\$ -	\$ 224,816	31.01%
	2020	550,729	550,729	-	1,910,624	28.82%
	2021	588,893	588,893	-	2,046,751	28.77%
	2022	598,495	598,495	-	2,191,123	27.31%
	2023	582,845	582,845	-	2,193,627	26.57%
	2024	471,576	471,576	-	1,861,165	25.34%
Tier 2 Public Employees System*	2015	\$ 118,953	\$ 118,953	\$ -	\$ 796,203	14.94%
	2016	139,975	139,975	-	938,797	14.91%
	2017	180,539	180,539	-	1,210,065	14.92%
	2018	215,436	215,436	-	1,427,802	15.09%
	2019	265,271	265,271	-	1,707,407	15.54%
	2020	345,466	345,466	-	2,217,544	15.58%
	2021	396,598	396,598	-	2,507,967	15.81%
	2022	392,402	392,402	-	2,443,667	16.06%
	2023	474,441	474,441	-	2,967,566	15.99%
	2024	555,658	555,658	-	3,501,927	15.87%
Tier 2 Public Safety System*	2019	\$ 3,786	\$ 3,786	\$ -	\$ 17,996	21.04%
	2020	111,380	111,380	-	532,352	20.92%
	2021	132,137	132,137	-	557,541	23.70%
	2022	157,830	157,830	-	669,966	23.56%
	2023	194,057	194,057	-	817,429	23.74%
	2024	255,208	255,208	-	1,074,252	23.76%
Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System*	2019	\$ 3,279	\$ 3,279	-	\$ 53,984	6.07%
	2020	11,531	11,531	-	174,515	6.61%
	2021	18,167	18,167	-	271,555	6.69%
	2022	23,901	23,901	-	357,236	6.69%
	2023	18,322	18,322	-	295,994	6.19%
	2024	18,358	18,358	-	286,169	6.42%
Tier 2 Public Safety and Firefighter DC Only System*	2022	\$ 5,324	\$ 5,324	\$ -	\$ 54,663	9.74%
	2023	13,527	13,527	-	147,764	9.15%
	2024	16,127	16,127	-	166,488	9.69%

*Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 system. The Tier 2 System was created effective July 1, 2011.

The City did not report any public safety pensions before 2019 as the City was not responsible for public safety, but instead contracted out with other governmental agencies.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

Changes include updates to the mortality improvement assumption, salary increase assumption, disability incidence assumption, assumed retirement rates, and assumed termination rates, as recommended with the January 1, 2023 actuarial experience study.

2. PENSION BEGINNING AND ENDING VALUES

GASB 68 Schedule	Beginning Values			Ending Values		
	NPL/(NPA)	Asset	Liability	NPL/(NPA)	Asset	Liability
Noncontributory	\$ 848,710	\$ -	\$ 848,710	\$ 1,105,874	\$ -	\$ 1,105,874
Public Safety	1,199,208	-	1,199,208	1,476,322	-	1,476,322
Tier 2 Public Employees	134,210	-	134,210	239,860	-	239,860
Tier 2 Public Safety	20,141	-	20,141	89,864	-	89,864
Total	\$ 2,202,269	\$ -	\$ 2,202,269	\$ 2,911,920	\$ -	\$ 2,911,920

Retirement System	Net Pension Liability/(Asset) at 12/31/22			Net Pension Liability/(Asset) at 12/31/23		
	System Total NPL/(NPA)	Proportionate Share	Beginning Values	System Total NPL/(NPA)	Proportionate Share	Ending Values
Noncontributory						
Local Government	\$ 171,274,888	0.4955248%	\$ 848,710	\$ 231,956,482	0.4767596%	\$ 1,105,874
Other Div B	46,467,505	2.5807451%	1,199,208	65,371,227	2.2583675%	1,476,322
Tier 2 Public Employees	108,889,373	0.1232535%	134,210	194,638,109	0.1232339%	239,860
Tier 2 Public Safety	8,342,440	0.2414227%	20,141	37,669,209	0.2385599%	89,864
Total	\$ 334,974,206		\$ 2,202,269	\$ 529,635,027		\$ 2,911,920

SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION

	Capital Project Funds							
	Community Impact Parks	Community Impact Fire	Community Impact Stormwater	Community Impact Roads	(Formerly nonmajor) Capital Projects Fund Improvements	Capital Improvements Stormwater	Capital Improvements First Class Roads	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,667,156	\$ 1,091,994	\$ 3,759,150
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4,045,264	-	1,380,955	4,620,865	-	-	-	10,047,084
Total assets	\$ 4,045,264	\$ -	\$ 1,380,955	\$ 4,620,865	\$ -	\$ 2,667,156	\$ 1,091,994	\$ 13,806,234
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,510	\$ 352,756	\$ 356,266
Developer and customer deposits	-	-	-	-	-	14,365	17,005	31,370
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	17,875	369,761	387,636
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted:								
Impact fees	4,045,264	-	1,380,955	4,620,865	-	-	-	10,047,084
Assigned:								
Capital expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	2,649,281	722,233	3,371,514
Total fund balances	4,045,264	-	1,380,955	4,620,865	-	2,649,281	722,233	13,418,598
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 4,045,264	\$ -	\$ 1,380,955	\$ 4,620,865	\$ -	\$ 2,667,156	\$ 1,091,994	\$ 13,806,234

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS –FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Capital Project Funds							
	Community Impact Parks	Community Impact Fire	Community Impact Stormwater	Community Impact Roads	(Formerly nonmajor) Capital Projects Fund Improvements	Capital Improvements Stormwater	Capital Improvements First Class Roads	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES								
Impact fees	\$ 2,221,365	\$ 197,100	\$ 201,405	\$ 1,229,083	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,848,953
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	700,000
Interest	179,476	-	61,269	205,013	-	-	-	445,758
Total revenues	2,400,841	197,100	262,674	1,434,096	-	-	700,000	4,994,711
EXPENDITURES								
Capital expenditures	-	-	7,428	-	-	210,793	462,690	680,911
Total expenditures	-	-	7,428	-	-	210,793	462,690	680,911
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,400,841	197,100	255,246	1,434,096	-	(210,793)	237,310	4,313,800
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	883,711	-	883,711
Transfers out	-	(197,100)	-	(70,801)	-	-	-	(267,901)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(197,100)	-	(70,801)	-	883,711	-	615,810
Net change in fund balance	2,400,841	-	255,246	1,363,295	-	672,918	237,310	4,929,610
Fund balances, beginning of the year, as previously reported	1,644,423	-	1,125,709	3,257,570	2,687,431	1,976,363	484,923	11,176,419
Adjustment - changes from nonmajor fund, previously reported	-	-	-	-	(2,687,431)	-	-	(2,687,431)
Fund balances, beginning of the year, as adjusted	1,644,423	-	1,125,709	3,257,570	-	1,976,363	484,923	8,488,988
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 4,045,264	-	\$ 1,380,955	\$ 4,620,865	-	\$ 2,649,281	\$ 722,233	\$ 13,418,598

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
REDIIF – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Franchise taxes	\$ 2,625,000	\$ 2,625,000	\$ 3,035,385	\$ 410,385
Interest	33,000	33,000	14,951	(18,049)
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	1,000,000	12	(999,988)
Total revenues	3,658,000	3,658,000	3,050,348	(607,652)
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
General government				
Payment to developer	550,000	550,000	466,596	83,404
Professional and technical	5,000	5,000	8,700	(3,700)
Capital expenditures:				
Information technology	300,000	300,000	225,020	74,980
Highways and public improvements	2,030,000	2,030,000	1,038,962	991,038
Debt service:				
Principal	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,078,000	2,000
Interest	993,850	993,850	993,240	610
Total expenditures	4,958,850	4,958,850	3,810,518	1,148,332
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,300,850)	(1,300,850)	(760,170)	540,680
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Sale of capital assets	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	(1,300,000)
Transfers in	620,801	620,801	537,397	(83,404)
Transfers out	(3,721,000)	(5,071,000)	(2,416,239)	2,654,761
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,800,199)	(3,150,199)	(1,878,842)	1,271,357
Net change in fund balance	\$ (3,101,049)	\$ (4,451,049)	\$ (2,639,012)	\$ 1,812,037
Fund balance, beginning of year			7,116,114	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 4,477,102	

*SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
FEDERAL GRANTS – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024*

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 2,614,718	\$ (4,785,282)
Interest	25,000	25,000	-	(25,000)
Total revenues	<u>7,425,000</u>	<u>7,425,000</u>	<u>2,614,718</u>	<u>(4,810,282)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Capital expenditures:				
General government	1,050,000	1,050,000	363,606	686,394
Highways and public improvements	12,136,305	12,136,305	5,398,605	6,737,700
Total expenditures	<u>13,186,305</u>	<u>13,186,305</u>	<u>5,762,211</u>	<u>7,424,094</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(5,761,305)</u>	<u>(5,761,305)</u>	<u>(3,147,493)</u>	<u>2,613,812</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (5,761,305)</u>	<u>\$ (5,761,305)</u>	<u>(3,147,493)</u>	<u>\$ 2,613,812</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>6,431,639</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 3,284,146</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,450,000	\$ 1,113,909	\$ (2,336,091)
Grants	-	-	300,000	300,000
Interest	40,000	40,000	-	(40,000)
Miscellaneous	-	-	(1,073)	(1,073)
Total revenues	<u>3,240,000</u>	<u>3,490,000</u>	<u>1,412,836</u>	<u>(2,077,164)</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Capital expenditures:				
General government	3,627,500	4,642,500	4,122,576	519,924
Highways and public improvements	198,000	178,000	180,989	(2,989)
Parks and recreation	3,112,000	3,466,000	1,429,828	2,036,172
Public Safety	-	975,000	-	975,000
Total expenditures	<u>6,937,500</u>	<u>9,261,500</u>	<u>5,733,393</u>	<u>3,528,107</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(3,697,500)</u>	<u>(5,771,500)</u>	<u>(4,320,557)</u>	<u>1,450,943</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Sale of capital assets	350,000	650,000	709,773	59,773
Transfers in	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,350,000</u>	<u>3,150,000</u>	<u>3,209,773</u>	<u>59,773</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (1,347,500)</u>	<u>\$ (2,621,500)</u>	<u>(1,110,784)</u>	<u>\$ 1,510,716</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			2,687,431	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 1,576,647</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
COMMUNITY IMPACT PARKS – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Impact fees	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2,221,365	\$ 1,121,365
Interest	10,000	10,000	179,476	169,476
Total revenues	<u>1,110,000</u>	<u>1,110,000</u>	<u>2,400,841</u>	<u>1,290,841</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Parks and recreation	85,000	10,000	-	10,000
Capital expenditures:				
Parks and recreation	-	75,000	-	75,000
Total expenditures	<u>85,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>1,025,000</u>	<u>1,025,000</u>	<u>2,400,841</u>	<u>1,375,841</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 1,025,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,025,000</u>	<u>2,400,841</u>	<u>\$ 1,375,841</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>1,644,423</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 4,045,264</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
COMMUNITY IMPACT FIRE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Impact fees	\$ 130,200	\$ 200,000	\$ 197,100	\$ (2,900)
Interest	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>130,200</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>197,100</u>	<u>(2,900)</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Public Safety	2,500	2,500	-	2,500
Total expenditures	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>127,700</u>	<u>197,500</u>	<u>197,100</u>	<u>(400)</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</u>				
Transfers out	(127,700)	(197,500)	(197,100)	400
Total other financing sources	<u>(127,700)</u>	<u>(197,500)</u>	<u>(197,100)</u>	<u>400</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>-</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ -</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
COMMUNITY IMPACT STORMWATER – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Impact fees	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 201,405	\$ (878,595)
Interest	10,000	10,000	61,269	51,269
Total revenues	<u>1,090,000</u>	<u>1,090,000</u>	<u>262,674</u>	<u>(827,326)</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Highways and public improvements	10,000	10,000	7,428	2,572
Capital expenditures:				
Highways and public improvements	<u>210,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>	-	210,000
Total expenditures	<u>220,000</u>	<u>220,000</u>	<u>7,428</u>	<u>212,572</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>870,000</u>	<u>870,000</u>	<u>255,246</u>	<u>(614,754)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 870,000</u>	<u>\$ 870,000</u>	255,246	<u>\$ (614,754)</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>1,125,709</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 1,380,955</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND –
COMMUNITY IMPACT ROADS – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

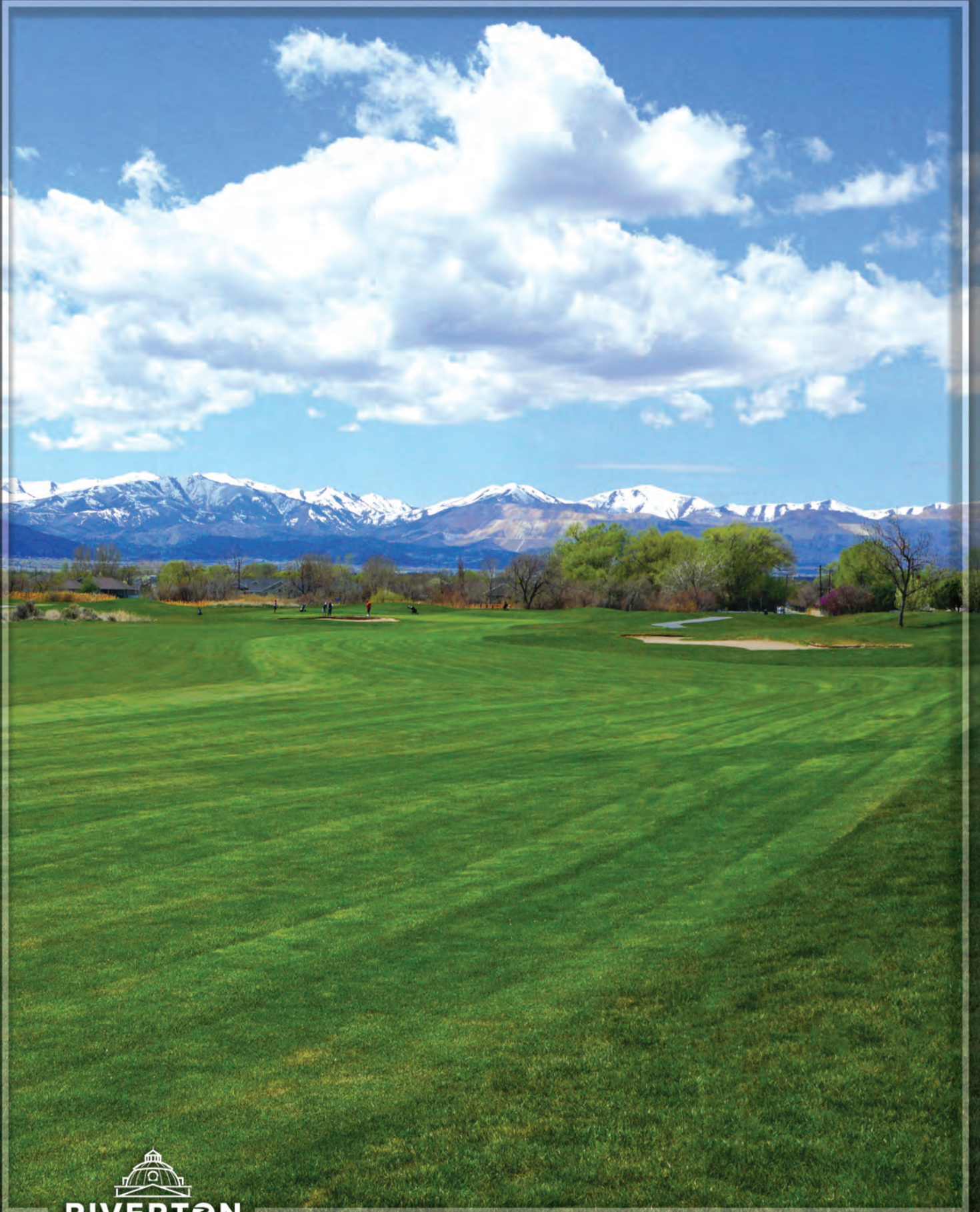
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Impact fees	\$ 790,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 1,229,083	\$ 439,083
Interest	10,000	10,000	205,013	195,013
Total revenues	800,000	800,000	1,434,096	634,096
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
Highways and public improvements	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Capital expenditures:				
Highways and public improvements	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
Total expenditures	510,000	510,000	-	510,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	290,000	290,000	1,434,096	1,144,096
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Transfers out	(70,801)	(70,801)	(70,801)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(70,801)	(70,801)	(70,801)	-
Net change in fund balance	\$ 219,199	\$ 219,199	1,363,295	\$ 1,144,096
Fund balance, beginning of year			3,257,570	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 4,620,865	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND – CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS – STORMWATER – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Interest	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ (35,000)
Total revenues	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35,000)</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Capital expenditures:				
Highways and public improvements	<u>1,130,000</u>	<u>1,130,000</u>	<u>210,793</u>	<u>919,207</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,130,000</u>	<u>1,130,000</u>	<u>210,793</u>	<u>919,207</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,095,000)</u>	<u>(1,095,000)</u>	<u>(210,793)</u>	<u>884,207</u>
<u>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</u>				
Transfers in	<u>950,000</u>	<u>950,000</u>	<u>883,711</u>	<u>(66,289)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>950,000</u>	<u>950,000</u>	<u>883,711</u>	<u>(66,289)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (145,000)</u>	<u>\$ (145,000)</u>	<u>672,918</u>	<u>\$ 817,918</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>1,976,363</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 2,649,281</u>	

Financial Section – Supplementary Section (continued)**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND – CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS – FIRST CLASS ROADS – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<u>REVENUES</u>				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ -
Total revenues	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>700,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Capital expenditures:				
Highways and public improvements	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,180,000</u>	<u>462,690</u>	<u>717,310</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>1,180,000</u>	<u>462,690</u>	<u>717,310</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(400,000)</u>	<u>(480,000)</u>	<u>237,310</u>	<u>717,310</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (400,000)</u>	<u>\$ (480,000)</u>	<u>237,310</u>	<u>\$ 717,310</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>484,923</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 722,233</u>	



ANNUAL COMPHRENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

STATISTICAL SECTION

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024
ENDING JUNE 30, 2024



RIVERTON
UTAH

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STATISTICAL SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

This part of the City's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health and vitality.

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the audited financial statements of Riverton City for the relevant year.




RIVERTON
UTAH

FINANCIAL TRENDS

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Governmental activities:										
Net investment										
in capital assets	\$ 152,688,514	\$ 150,440,957	\$ 154,728,458	\$ 159,491,227	\$ 165,269,212	\$ 166,750,301	\$ 169,180,336	\$ 194,917,793	\$ 205,503,467	\$ 221,584,909
Restricted	4,572,671	5,270,736	5,046,288	2,807,088	2,963,609	2,529,538	2,521,841	4,540,227	8,738,854	13,422,446
Unrestricted	3,114,791	5,168,897	8,056,216	7,103,818	9,770,374	10,647,231	13,528,257	20,969,514	28,531,127	22,961,145
Total governmental activities net position	160,375,976	160,880,590	167,830,962	169,402,133	178,003,195	179,927,070	185,230,434	220,427,534	242,773,448	257,968,500
Business-type activities:										
Net investment										
in capital assets	83,417,451	85,404,222	89,228,665	94,561,971	97,740,254	102,972,640	103,882,481	84,500,510	86,000,795	87,113,930
Restricted	5,436,701	6,617,159	7,862,280	6,228,840	5,436,654	1,848,968	1,713,869	4,835	894,737	2,079,925
Unrestricted	9,406,296	10,360,407	10,189,161	10,016,184	11,294,459	10,471,724	10,473,398	11,627,674	13,411,408	15,291,015
Total business-type activities net position	98,260,448	102,381,788	107,280,106	110,806,995	114,471,367	115,293,332	116,069,748	96,133,019	100,306,940	104,484,870
Primary government:										
Net investment										
in capital assets	236,105,965	235,845,179	243,957,123	254,053,198	263,009,466	269,722,941	273,062,817	279,418,303	291,504,262	308,698,839
Restricted	10,009,372	11,887,895	12,908,568	9,035,928	8,400,263	4,378,506	4,235,710	4,545,062	9,633,591	15,502,371
Unrestricted	12,521,087	15,529,304	18,245,377	17,120,002	21,064,833	21,118,955	24,001,655	32,597,188	41,942,535	38,252,160
Total primary government net position	\$ 258,636,424	\$ 263,262,378	\$ 275,111,068	\$ 280,209,128	\$ 292,474,562	\$ 295,220,402	\$ 301,300,182	\$ 316,560,553	\$ 343,080,388	\$ 362,453,370

CHANGES IN NET POSITION – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 4,799,704	\$ 4,027,942	\$ 4,412,719	\$ 6,735,711	\$ 4,149,290	\$ 6,498,388	\$ 6,855,654	\$ 8,472,276	\$ 9,830,075	\$ 11,918,442
Public safety	935,460	1,081,649	1,124,135	851,864	2,028,432	4,946,611	5,198,262	6,520,947	7,717,105	14,601,819
Highways and public improvements	4,717,251	4,086,277	7,240,818	4,434,347	5,676,457	6,161,892	5,443,370	6,424,373	7,449,631	8,982,752
Parks and recreation	3,605,841	3,859,128	3,803,814	4,646,338	4,377,814	4,384,579	4,323,736	4,185,817	4,747,253	5,482,287
Interest on long-term debt	1,611,562	1,550,342	1,382,149	1,389,123	1,369,001	1,216,403	1,347,313	1,325,879	1,064,520	1,173,488
Total governmental activities expense	15,669,818	14,605,338	17,963,635	18,057,383	17,600,994	23,207,873	23,168,335	26,929,292	30,808,584	42,158,788
Business-type activities:										
Culinary water	3,862,349	4,700,864	5,522,647	5,153,720	5,252,310	5,874,741	6,142,930	5,769,152	7,101,281	7,764,156
Secondary water	2,750,892	2,833,363	3,033,097	2,944,117	3,088,423	3,544,103	3,561,161	3,348,955	3,787,880	3,634,574
Sanitation	1,315,396	1,365,505	1,890,102	1,314,983	1,525,054	1,943,929	1,956,139	2,129,537	2,085,753	2,741,812
Storm water	1,452,557	1,519,786	1,716,585	1,939,995	2,040,144	2,204,344	2,314,697	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	9,381,194	10,419,518	12,162,431	11,352,815	11,905,931	13,567,117	13,974,927	11,247,644	12,974,914	14,140,542
Total primary government expenses	25,051,012	25,024,856	30,126,066	29,410,198	29,506,925	36,774,990	37,143,262	38,176,936	43,783,498	56,299,330

(continued)

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (continued) – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for service										
General government	\$ 613,077	\$ 661,632	\$ 712,230	\$ 596,132	\$ 621,876	\$ 689,531	\$ 512,452	\$ 626,013	\$ 587,216	\$ 2,250,161
Public safety	863,368	1,168,182	1,638,160	1,299,688	861,591	995,399	1,107,952	1,175,747	1,550,518	21,434
Highways and public improvements	5,118	12,412	3,449	223	1,980	1,440	3,420	947,330	840,991	887,671
Parks and recreation	385,314	410,033	420,572	323,874	352,305	769,060	484,971	614,770	634,188	675,283
Operating grants and contributions	1,532,594	1,616,502	1,963,549	1,822,487	2,980,187	8,417,406	9,035,715	5,539,179	5,476,299	6,517,316
Capital grants and contributions	3,271,716	2,982,697	11,718,349	6,870,999	11,133,113	3,712,829	4,868,995	8,417,820	21,520,859	13,866,162
Total governmental activities program revenues	6,671,187	6,851,458	16,456,309	10,913,403	15,951,052	14,585,665	16,013,505	17,320,859	30,610,071	24,218,027
Business-type activities:										
Charges for service										
Culinary water	4,047,327	6,042,541	6,078,224	5,572,402	5,698,574	5,328,971	5,735,743	5,660,941	5,686,214	5,992,726
Secondary water	3,866,737	4,147,059	4,343,139	4,255,149	3,465,064	3,617,943	3,819,679	4,513,546	5,101,366	4,754,321
Sanitation	481,165	498,190	493,578	513,945	1,378,587	1,451,896	1,859,792	2,488,438	2,477,831	2,691,369
Storm water	1,432,767	1,675,787	1,901,245	1,732,563	1,622,486	1,757,822	1,632,506	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	2,899,907	1,392,171	3,215,157	1,668,969	2,670,111	1,095,900	1,180,019	645,544	2,624,704	1,359,630
Total business-type activities program revenues	12,727,903	13,755,748	16,031,343	13,743,028	14,834,822	13,252,532	14,227,739	13,308,469	15,890,115	14,798,046
Total primary government program revenues	19,399,090	20,607,206	32,487,652	24,656,431	30,785,874	27,838,197	30,241,244	30,629,328	46,500,186	39,016,073

(continued)

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (continued) – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (8,998,631)	\$ (7,753,880)	\$ (1,507,326)	\$ (7,143,980)	\$ (1,649,942)	\$ (8,622,208)	\$ (7,154,830)	\$ (9,608,433)	\$ (198,513)	\$ (17,940,761)
Business-type activities	3,346,709	3,336,230	3,868,912	2,390,213	2,928,891	(314,585)	252,812	2,060,825	2,915,201	657,504
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	(5,651,922)	(4,417,650)	2,361,586	(4,753,767)	1,278,949	(8,936,793)	(6,902,018)	(7,547,608)	2,716,688	(17,283,257)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property	7,663	2,566	1,517	1,365	-	-	-	6,399,639	6,564,204	13,979,637
Sales	5,601,642	5,935,097	6,376,764	6,908,620	7,548,936	8,307,412	9,851,743	11,129,036	12,256,926	12,490,773
Franchise	2,436,228	2,538,504	2,515,892	2,497,572	2,427,058	2,420,802	2,445,976	2,579,433	3,055,257	3,035,385
911	257,879	277,752	290,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	73,397	81,774	109,966	199,619	261,531	376,146	158,706	109,237	1,266,597	1,917,069
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	363,479	136,419	265,019	321,939	310,255	340,209
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	36,500	93,750	229,698	91,856	300,370
Interfund transfers	(941,495)	(700,000)	(837,400)	(892,025)	(350,000)	(731,196)	(357,000)	22,178,184	(1,000,668)	(2,916,416)
Total governmental activities	7,435,314	8,135,693	8,457,698	8,715,151	10,251,004	10,546,083	12,458,194	42,947,166	22,544,427	29,147,027
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	49,472	85,110	150,801	244,651	329,556	253,406	74,072	35,771	184,795	476,769
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	50,582	48,228	80,619	37,700	50,224	33,890
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	3,063	-	41,199	-	5,343	103,720	11,913	107,159	23,032	93,351
Interfund transfers	941,495	700,000	837,400	892,025	350,000	731,196	357,000	(22,178,184)	1,000,668	2,916,416
Total business-type activities	994,030	785,110	1,029,400	1,136,676	735,481	1,136,550	523,604	(21,997,554)	1,258,719	3,520,426
Total primary government	8,429,344	8,920,803	9,487,098	9,851,827	10,986,485	11,682,633	12,981,798	20,949,612	23,803,146	32,667,453
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	(1,563,317)	381,813	6,950,372	1,571,171	8,601,062	1,923,875	5,303,364	33,338,733	22,345,914	11,206,266
Business-type activities	4,340,739	4,121,340	4,898,312	3,526,889	3,664,372	821,965	776,416	(19,936,729)	4,173,920	4,177,930
Total primary government	\$ 2,777,422	\$ 4,503,153	\$ 11,848,684	\$ 5,098,060	\$ 12,265,434	\$ 2,745,840	\$ 6,079,780	\$ 13,402,004	\$ 26,519,834	\$ 15,384,196

Note:

From 2012 – 2017 the City received the 911 surcharge and remitted it to the Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC); beginning in 2018, the 911 surcharge is remitted directly to VECC

Public Safety expenses decreased increased in 2019 for start-up expenses related to the Riverton Police Department

Beginning with January 1, 2012, the City decreased its property tax rate to 0.000000 as part of its annexation to the SLVLESA

Beginning in FY 2022, the City included the Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area (RLESA) as a special revenue within the City's operations, including the RLESA property tax revenue

The Stormwater enterprise fund consolidated its operations into the General Fund, still maintaining a small user fee, during FY 2022

Beginning in FY 2024, the City included the Riverton Fire Service Area (RFSA) as a special revenue within the City's operations, including the RFSA property tax revenue

FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 79,519	\$ 60,893	\$ 95,108	\$ 142,905	\$ 110,974	\$ 100,184	\$ 132,471	\$ 159,168	\$ 140,272	\$ 232,686
Restricted	411,113	699,136	899,534	1,259,270	624,594	547,967	630,976	1,802,330	2,711,151	3,375,362
Unassigned	1,157,530	1,289,014	2,004,753	2,670,853	3,101,506	3,677,666	5,102,234	6,448,433	6,757,103	6,543,637
Total general fund	\$ 1,648,162	\$ 2,049,043	\$ 2,999,395	\$ 4,073,028	\$ 3,837,074	\$ 4,325,817	\$ 5,865,681	\$ 8,409,931	\$ 9,608,526	\$ 10,151,685
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	\$ 590	\$ 122,800	\$ 1,183,492	\$ -	\$ 1,636,188	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted for:										
Projects	2,806,150	2,941,439	1,665,199	-	1,800,000	311,077	-	-	-	-
Impact fees	1,905,985	1,656,259	2,481,555	1,547,818	1,491,212	583,549	1,890,865	2,737,897	6,027,703	10,047,084
Committed for:										
Economic development	3,140,491	4,699,777	5,518,284	6,679,999	4,973,966	8,372,929	7,601,161	6,496,407	7,116,114	-
Assigned for:										
Redevelopment	-	-	-	-	-	122,800	122,800	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,477,102
Vehicle replacements	13,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects	321,163	236,027	793,407	641,259	847,803	1,398,022	2,451,225	5,855,259	11,580,358	8,232,307
Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,541,373	2,848,086	4,648,018
Unassigned	(1,870,689)	(1,690,315)	(1,835,898)	(1,489,303)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 6,317,428	\$ 7,965,987	\$ 9,806,039	\$ 7,379,773	\$ 10,749,169	\$ 10,788,377	\$ 12,066,051	\$ 17,630,936	\$ 27,572,261	\$ 27,404,511

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues										
Taxes:										
Property	\$ 7,663	\$ 2,566	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,365	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,399,639	\$ 6,564,204	\$ 13,979,637
Sales	5,601,642	5,935,097	6,376,764	6,908,620	7,548,936	8,307,412	9,851,743	11,129,036	12,256,926	12,490,773
Franchise	2,436,228	2,538,504	2,515,892	2,497,572	2,427,058	2,420,802	2,445,976	2,579,433	3,055,257	3,035,385
911	257,879	277,752	290,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	620,502	935,568	1,267,034	1,027,563	631,233	750,318	826,135	942,298	1,194,449	1,258,321
Intergovernmental	2,065,658	2,756,377	2,247,188	1,858,970	7,397,460	9,580,302	9,185,107	8,704,639	13,983,120	9,905,421
Charges for services	740,501	883,109	1,045,146	813,393	708,604	1,159,887	903,704	1,975,143	1,993,473	2,022,543
Rental income	86,039	117,309	133,441	141,461	138,602	144,397	141,861	225,161	175,160	283,750
Impact fees	830,448	1,185,006	2,203,630	1,666,901	1,475,912	1,530,114	3,188,516	2,114,795	4,395,620	3,848,953
Fines and forfeitures	163,421	158,929	210,324	157,170	149,313	190,828	237,095	221,258	249,831	269,935
Grants	-	-	-	-	6,130	69,801	146,983	616,196	8,161	1,143,422
Interest	73,397	81,774	109,966	199,621	261,531	376,146	158,706	109,237	1,266,597	1,917,069
Miscellaneous	97,682	78,249	39,371	591,721	573,479	346,419	265,019	321,939	310,255	340,209
Total revenues	12,981,060	14,950,240	16,441,232	15,864,357	21,318,258	24,876,426	27,350,845	35,338,774	45,453,053	50,495,418
Expenditures										
General government	4,103,589	3,743,943	4,387,099	3,723,614	3,496,981	5,864,600	6,336,976	6,998,748	8,764,453	9,947,737
Public safety	938,053	1,007,410	1,092,444	817,333	2,016,222	4,701,769	5,108,500	6,585,247	7,390,687	13,638,151
Highways and public improvements	2,772,853	2,070,934	2,194,042	2,299,707	3,321,577	3,833,661	3,064,314	3,933,113	3,934,428	4,266,063
Parks and recreation	2,411,969	2,259,897	2,436,286	2,464,928	2,726,380	2,811,365	2,734,645	2,639,719	3,127,463	3,679,017
Capital expenditures	10,015,513	1,116,895	3,265,056	4,870,632	4,012,920	4,378,612	4,683,903	7,437,642	7,731,733	14,462,388
Debt service:										
Rent/lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,073	425,726	392,654
Principal	730,000	761,000	787,000	851,000	923,000	1,186,000	1,034,000	1,071,000	1,732,000	1,632,194
Interest	1,656,925	1,532,079	1,514,160	1,483,751	1,464,298	1,112,325	1,326,706	1,299,454	1,210,529	1,101,693
Bond issuance costs	-	156,869	-	-	-	90,000	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	22,628,902	12,649,027	15,676,087	16,510,965	17,961,378	23,978,332	24,289,044	30,167,996	34,317,019	49,119,897
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(9,647,842)	2,301,213	765,145	(646,608)	3,356,880	898,094	3,061,801	5,170,778	11,136,034	1,375,521

(continued)

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (continued) – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Refunding bonds issued	\$ -	\$ 10,180,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,511,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Payment to refunding bond escrow agent	-	(11,452,363)	-	-	-	(20,418,090)	-	-	-	-
Premium on bond issued	-	1,471,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from financing leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760,490	736,090
Proceeds from sale of assets	31,296	126,116	260,880	186,000	126,562	268,143	112,737	728,505	244,061	780,629
Contributions from government	-	-	2,601,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	1,983,267	1,834,176	2,326,955	1,919,285	2,541,555	3,222,556	3,829,034	12,542,140	11,486,539	11,215,633
Transfers out	(2,826,600)	(2,534,176)	(3,164,355)	(2,811,310)	(2,891,555)	(3,953,752)	(4,186,034)	(12,190,655)	(12,487,207)	(14,132,049)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(812,037)	(374,573)	2,025,259	(706,025)	(223,438)	(370,143)	(244,263)	1,079,990	3,883	(1,399,697)
Net change (before prior period adj)	(10,459,879)	1,926,640	2,790,404	(1,352,633)	3,133,442	527,951	2,817,538	6,250,768	11,139,917	(24,176)
Prior period adjustment	-	-	122,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balances	\$ (10,459,879)	\$ 1,926,640	\$ 2,913,204	\$ (1,352,633)	\$ 3,133,442	\$ 527,951	\$ 2,817,538	\$ 6,250,768	\$ 11,139,917	\$ (24,176)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	21%	91%	16%	17%	18%	12%	12%	9%	14%	9%

Note:

From 2012 – 2017 the City received the 911 surcharge and remitted it to the Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC); beginning in 2018, the 911 surcharge is remitted directly to VECC

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REVENUE CAPACITY

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – RIVERTON CITY – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Tax Year	Primary Residential Property	Secondary or Non-Residential Property	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value
2014	\$ 2,912,604,935	\$ 527,954,827	\$ 1,310,672,221	\$ 2,129,887,541	0.000000	\$ 3,440,559,762	61.91%
2015	3,145,992,838	551,796,268	1,415,696,777	2,282,092,329	0.000000	3,697,789,106	61.72%
2016	3,408,003,416	622,383,791	1,533,601,537	2,496,785,670	0.000000	4,030,387,207	61.95%
2017	3,751,204,555	673,293,883	1,688,042,050	2,736,456,388	0.000000	4,424,498,438	61.85%
2018	4,204,334,287	761,201,909	1,891,950,429	3,073,585,767	0.001849	4,965,536,196	61.90%
2019	4,630,155,887	845,689,859	2,083,570,149	3,392,275,597	0.001726	5,475,845,746	61.95%
2020	4,851,666,929	935,867,482	2,183,250,118	3,604,284,293	0.001665	5,787,534,411	62.28%
2021	5,574,823,298	1,003,207,672	2,508,670,484	4,069,360,486	0.003100	6,578,030,970	61.86%
2022	7,566,319,151	1,275,164,595	3,404,843,618	5,436,640,128	0.002444	8,841,483,746	61.49%
2023	7,604,184,991	1,540,942,881	3,421,883,246	5,723,244,626	0.002419	9,145,127,872	62.58%

Note:

Taxable Value is market value less any applicable reduction allowed for residential property under Section 59-2-103.

Sources: Utah State Tax Commission and the Salt Lake County Auditor

*ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – RIVERTON LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH*

Tax Year	Primary Residential Property	Secondary or Non-Residential Property	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value
2014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.000000	\$ -	0.00%
2015	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2016	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2017	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2018	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2019	4,630,155,887	845,689,859	2,083,570,149	3,392,275,597	0.001726	5,475,845,746	61.95%
2020	4,851,666,929	935,867,482	2,183,250,118	3,604,284,293	0.001665	5,787,534,411	62.28%
2021	5,574,823,298	1,003,207,672	2,508,670,484	4,069,360,486	0.001503	6,578,030,970	61.86%
2022	7,566,319,151	1,275,164,595	3,404,843,618	5,436,640,128	0.001177	8,841,483,746	61.49%
2023	7,604,134,991	1,540,992,881	3,421,860,746	5,723,267,126	0.001164	9,145,127,872	62.58%

Note:

Taxable Value is market value less any applicable reduction allowed for residential property under Section 59-2-103.
The Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area was established tax year 2018.

Sources: Utah State Tax Commission and the Salt Lake County Auditor

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – RIVERTON FIRE SERVICE AREA – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Tax Year	Primary Residential Property	Secondary or Non-Residential Property	Less: Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Value	Taxable Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Value
2014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.000000	\$ -	0.00%
2015	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2016	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2017	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2018	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2019	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2020	-	-	-	-	0.000000	-	0.00%
2021	5,574,823,298	1,003,207,672	2,508,670,484	4,069,360,486	0.001597	6,578,030,970	61.86%
2022	7,566,319,151	1,275,164,595	3,404,843,618	5,436,640,128	0.001267	8,841,483,746	61.49%
2023	7,604,134,991	1,540,992,881	3,421,860,746	5,723,267,126	0.001255	9,145,127,872	62.58%

Note:

Taxable Value is market value less any applicable reduction allowed for residential property under Section 59-2-103.
The Riverton Fire Service Area was established tax year 2021.

Sources: Utah State Tax Commission and the Salt Lake County Auditor

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES – LAST TEN TAX YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

City Direct Rates					Overlapping Rates							
Tax Year	Riverton City Basic Rate	Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area	Riverton Fire Service Area	Total Direct Rate	Jordan School District	Salt Lake County (includes SL County Library)	South Salt Lake Valley Mosquito Abatement District	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District	South Valley Sewer District	Central Utah Water Conservancy District	Unified Fire Service Area	Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area
2014	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.006700	0.003448	0.000020	0.000399	0.000371	0.000422	0.002097	0.002145
2015	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.006872	0.003214	0.000019	0.000400	0.000354	0.000405	0.002000	0.002042
2016	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.006906	0.003010	0.000018	0.000372	0.000331	0.000400	0.001888	0.001925
2017	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.006424	0.002850	0.000017	0.000400	0.000316	0.000400	0.001812	0.002033
2018	0.000000	0.001849	0.000000	0.001849	0.006501	0.002584	0.000015	0.000400	0.000296	0.000400	0.001858	0.000000
2019	0.000000	0.001726	0.000000	0.001726	0.006676	0.002469	0.000014	0.000383	0.000280	0.000400	0.001746	0.000000
2020	0.000000	0.001665	0.000000	0.001665	0.006567	0.002463	0.000013	0.000366	0.000271	0.000400	0.001717	0.000000
2021	0.000000	0.001503	0.001597	0.003100	0.006168	0.002251	0.000012	0.000369	0.000250	0.000400	0.000000	0.000000
2022	0.000000	0.001177	0.001267	0.002444	0.005968	0.001845	0.000009	0.000319	0.000199	0.000400	0.000000	0.000000
2023	0.000000	0.001164	0.001255	0.002419	0.005737	0.001871	0.000009	0.000341	0.000196	0.000400	0.000000	0.000000

Note:
Salt Lake County rate includes the Salt Lake County and the Salt Lake County Library
Riverton City annexed into the Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area (SLVLESA) January 1, 2012
Riverton City left the Salt Lake Valley Law Enforcement Service Area January 1, 2018 and annexed into the newly created Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area
Riverton City left the Unified Fire Service Area January 1, 2021, and annexed into the newly created Riverton Fire Service Area

Source: www.taxrates.utah.gov for the respective entities

*PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS – CURRENT AND NINE YEARS PRIOR
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH*

Taxpayer	Tax Year 2023			Tax Year 2014		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Riverton Centercal LLC	\$ 171,949,200	1	3.00%			
On Point Properties LLC	42,992,700	2	0.75%	\$ 333,583,500	1	15.66%
Surban Land Reserve, Inc.	37,006,000	3	0.65%			
MMA LLC	32,407,760	4	0.57%	18,651,560	3	0.88%
Wasatch Riverton Holdings, LLC	30,972,520	5	0.54%			
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	30,576,500	6	0.53%	18,671,500	2	0.88%
Legacy Spring, LTD	27,448,575	7	0.48%	10,703,000	4	0.50%
Park Avenue Apartments, LLC	27,074,135	8	0.47%			
Costco Wholesale Corporation	21,951,300	9	0.38%			
Property Reserve, Inc	20,002,800	10	0.35%			
Lowe's HIW, Inc				10,327,900	5	0.48%
HD Development of Maryland Inc				9,040,600	6	0.42%
Tanglewood Investors LP				7,983,500	9	0.37%
Rose Creek Crossing LLC				8,415,100	7	0.40%
Riverton Plaza				7,994,200	8	0.38%
Richmond American Homes				5,621,550	10	0.26%
Total	\$ 442,381,490		7.73%	\$ 430,992,410		20.24%

Source: Salt Lake County Assessor

PROPERTY TAX LEVIED AND COLLECTED –RIVERTON LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICE AREA – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Tax Year	Total Tax Levied	Current Tax Collected	Percentage of Levy	Collected in Subsequent Years	Total Collected to Date	
					Amount	Percentage of Levy
2014	\$ -	\$ -	100.00%	\$ -	\$ -	100.00%
2015	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2016	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2017	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2018	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2019	5,888,676	5,729,917	97.30%	145,941	5,875,858	99.78%
2020	6,007,537	5,867,384	97.67%	79,869	5,947,253	99.00%
2021	6,126,076	6,001,413	97.97%	52,695	6,054,108	98.83%
2022	6,410,227	6,174,310	96.32%	60,418	6,234,728	97.26%
2023	6,664,909	6,364,654	95.49%	-	6,364,654	95.49%

Note:

The Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area did was established January 1, 2018

The above collections are for property taxes and do not include tax increment received from other governments

Source: Salt Lake County Auditor

PROPERTY TAX LEVIED AND COLLECTED –RIVERTON FIRE SERVICE AREA – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Tax Year	Total Tax Levied	Current Tax Collected	Percentage of Levy	Collected in Subsequent Years	Total Collected to Date	
					Amount	Percentage of Levy
2014	\$ -	\$ -	100.00%	\$ -	\$ -	100.00%
2015	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2016	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2017	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2018	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2019	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2020	-	-	100.00%	-	-	100.00%
2021	6,509,210	6,376,751	100.00%	1,382	6,378,133	97.99%
2022	6,900,389	6,574,711	95.28%	-	6,574,711	95.28%
2023	7,185,963	6,736,239	93.74%	-	6,736,239	93.74%

Note:

The Riverton Fire Service Area did was established January 1, 2021

The above collections are for property taxes and do not include tax increment received from other governments

Source: Salt Lake County Audit

POINT OF SALE (POS) SALES TAX REVENUE BY CATEGORY – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Category	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Retail & grocery	\$ 1,502,769	\$ 1,757,709	\$ 2,090,174	\$ 2,198,182	\$ 2,488,190	\$ 2,509,123	\$ 2,369,716	\$ 3,202,119	\$ 4,821,065	\$ 5,033,956
Internet sales	-	-	-	-	1,003,530	1,437,212	1,844,461	2,433,814	2,472,905	2,440,105
Utility & communication	465,627	489,853	473,091	463,300	446,970	471,074	392,584	393,911	523,825	625,389
Construction & home improvement	808,938	804,126	744,874	838,360	850,217	1,125,368	1,254,493	1,306,417	1,294,003	1,066,795
Eating & drinking establishments	430,732	455,767	505,555	520,129	605,640	651,981	636,758	800,304	1,005,935	1,065,726
Auto sales & supplies	320,234	269,669	313,285	355,449	111,069	125,262	184,111	190,790	487,703	503,056
Fuel & service stations	220,197	239,708	253,123	258,803	320,743	300,835	239,267	388,310	137,818	231,893
All other outlets	263,067	356,338	391,727	559,083	337,955	465,752	557,792	803,811	853,523	1,179,596
Totals	\$ 4,011,564	\$ 4,373,170	\$ 4,771,829	\$ 5,193,306	\$ 6,164,314	\$ 7,086,607	\$ 7,479,182	\$ 9,519,476	\$ 11,596,777	\$ 12,146,516

TOTAL SALES TAX REVENUE – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Riverton portion - point of sale (POS)	\$ 2,005,782	\$ 2,186,586	\$ 2,385,932	\$ 2,573,926	\$ 3,082,157	\$ 3,543,304	\$ 4,284,707	\$ 4,759,738	\$ 5,798,371	\$ 6,085,300
State sharing pool	3,595,860	3,748,511	3,990,832	4,334,694	4,466,779	4,764,108	5,567,036	6,369,298	6,458,555	6,405,473
Totals	\$ 5,601,642	\$ 5,935,097	\$ 6,376,764	\$ 6,908,620	\$ 7,548,936	\$ 8,307,412	\$ 9,851,743	\$ 11,129,036	\$ 12,256,926	\$ 12,490,773

Note:

Beginning in 2019 a new category of 'Internet Sales' was added.

Utah State Tax Commission distributes sales tax revenue based on a two-part calculation: POS and the State's sharing pool. The City is guaranteed ½ of 1% of all sales tax generated in Riverton. The other ½ of 1% of the sales tax generated in Riverton becomes part of the State's sharing pool and is distributed to local governments based on factors, including population.

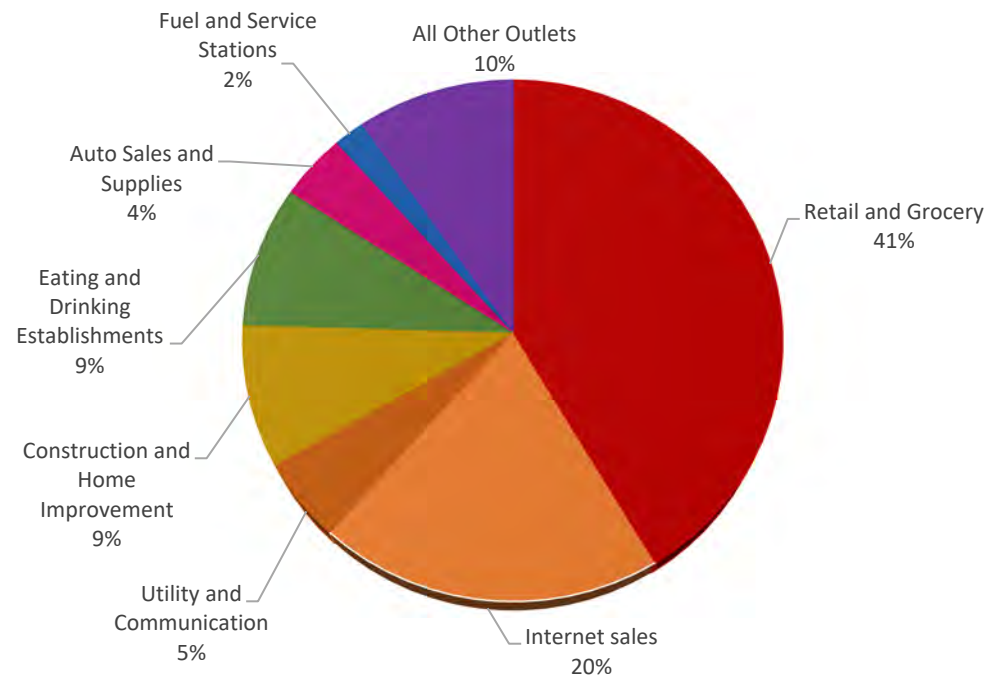
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING SALES TAX RATES – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Fiscal Year ended June 30,	Riverton City Direct Rate	State of Utah	Salt Lake County	County Option Transportation	Mass Transit	Botanical, Cultural, Zoo (County)	Total Sales Tax Rate
2015	1.00%	4.70%	0.25%	0.25%	0.55%	0.10%	6.85%
2016	1.00%	4.70%	0.25%	0.25%	0.55%	0.10%	6.85%
2017	1.00%	4.70%	0.25%	0.25%	0.55%	0.10%	6.85%
2018	1.00%	4.70%	0.25%	0.25%	0.55%	0.10%	6.85%
2019	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%
2020	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%
2021	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%
2022	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%
2023	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%
2024	1.00%	4.85%	0.25%	0.50%	0.55%	0.10%	7.25%

Source: Utah State Tax Commission – <http://tax.utah.gov/sales/rates>

SALES TAX REVENUE BY CATEGORY – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS PRIOR – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Category	Fiscal Year 2024		Fiscal Year 2015	
	Point of Sale Tax	Percentage of Total	Point of Sale Tax	Percentage of Total
Retail & grocery	\$ 5,033,956	41.44%	\$ 1,502,769	37.46%
Internet sales	2,440,105	20.09%	-	0.00%
All other outlets	1,179,596	9.71%	263,067	6.56%
Construction & home improvement	1,066,795	8.78%	808,938	20.17%
Eating & drinking establishments	1,065,726	8.77%	430,732	10.74%
Utility & communication	625,389	5.15%	465,627	11.61%
Auto sales & supplies	503,056	4.14%	320,234	7.98%
Fuel & service stations	231,893	1.91%	220,197	5.49%
Total	\$ 12,146,516	100.00%	\$ 4,011,564	100.00%



Note:

Beginning in 2019 a new category of 'Internet Sales' was added

FRANCHISE TAX REVENUE BY CATEGORY – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Power	\$ 1,281,983	\$ 1,344,684	\$ 1,342,358	\$ 1,309,022	\$ 1,314,069	\$ 1,326,534	\$ 1,377,612	\$ 1,385,270	\$ 1,494,553	\$ 1,520,976
Gas	560,617	591,289	568,493	614,896	577,973	583,143	614,105	749,618	1,112,113	1,085,865
Comm. and mobile phone	437,334	428,951	398,745	353,193	306,836	267,684	204,803	178,313	187,474	166,415
Cable	156,294	173,580	206,296	220,461	228,180	243,441	249,456	266,232	256,831	201,811
Google Fiber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,286	60,318
Totals	\$ 2,436,228	\$ 2,538,504	\$ 2,515,892	\$ 2,497,572	\$ 2,427,058	\$ 2,420,802	\$ 2,445,976	\$ 2,579,432	\$ 3,055,256	\$ 3,035,385

FRANCHISE TAX RATES BY CATEGORY – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Power	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Gas	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
Comm. and mobile phone	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Cable	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Google Fiber	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%

ENTERPRISE FUND REVENUES – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Culinary water sales	\$ 3,601,263	\$ 4,739,165	\$ 5,097,470	\$ 4,876,447	\$ 4,863,489	\$ 5,059,813	\$ 5,365,468	\$ 5,157,201	\$ 5,237,025	\$ 5,456,429
Culinary impact fees	354,869	1,194,097	817,338	588,466	774,717	213,488	315,624	457,782	370,177	423,699
Secondary water sales	3,547,103	3,572,673	3,544,669	3,603,839	3,098,334	3,140,151	3,231,084	3,545,938	3,604,518	3,587,679
Secondary impact fees	316,401	569,629	698,115	571,846	327,840	443,851	551,347	939,341	1,454,667	1,127,703
Other water revenue	94,428	114,036	263,771	186,953	110,454	99,190	138,724	98,022	141,478	161,590
Sanitation	481,165	498,190	493,578	513,945	1,168,160	1,223,646	1,475,442	2,097,596	2,105,009	2,130,587
Storm water	1,128,330	1,249,279	1,272,047	1,324,230	1,374,821	1,368,344	1,419,434	-	-	-
Storm water impact fees	304,437	426,508	629,198	408,333	249,155	351,164	213,072	-	-	-
Totals	\$ 9,827,996	\$ 12,363,577	\$ 12,816,186	\$ 12,074,059	\$ 11,966,970	\$ 11,899,647	\$ 12,710,195	\$ 12,295,880	\$ 12,912,874	\$ 12,887,687

Note:

Other water revenue includes meter set fees and connection fees

Culinary water rates increased by \$1 a month in 2022

Secondary water rates increased by \$2.50 a month in 2022

Sanitation user fee was reduced from \$12.50 to \$1.00 a month for each first container as of January 1, 2012; this fee was increased to \$5.00 a month in 2019, \$6.00 a month in 2020, and \$10 a month in 2022

Street lighting user fee was eliminated, and the operations were absorbed into the General Fund as of January 1, 2012

Stormwater user fees were decreased by \$5.95 a month and the stormwater operations were consolidated into the Governmental activities in 2022

DEBT CAPACITY

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Fiscal Year	Government Activities					Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Sales Tax/ Franchise Fee Revenue Bonds	Financing Leases	UFSA Notes Payable	SBITA Liability	Water Revenue Bonds	SBITA Liability			
2015	\$ -	\$ 36,048,675	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,348,760	\$ -	\$ 46,397,435	4.50%	\$ 1,118
2016	-	35,495,071	-	-	-	8,920,327	-	44,415,398	3.74%	1,060
2017	-	34,541,283	-	-	-	7,397,894	-	41,939,177	3.38%	979
2018	-	33,560,123	-	-	-	5,857,461	-	39,417,584	2.95%	909
2019	-	32,506,963	-	-	-	4,282,028	-	36,788,991	2.57%	828
2020	-	33,607,821	-	-	-	12,140,728	-	45,748,549	3.31%	996
2021	-	32,443,661	-	-	-	10,529,805	-	42,973,466	2.83%	949
2022	-	31,242,501	1,246,820	-	-	5,216,846	-	37,706,167	2.52%	830
2023	-	29,395,779	1,390,152	-	1,970,365	4,691,000	834,138	38,281,434	2.31%	840
2024	-	28,219,667	1,641,450	2,719,332	1,708,079	4,373,000	732,032	39,393,560	2.04%	856

Note:

Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in Note No. 12

See 'Demographic and Economic Indicators' for personal income and population data

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds		Sales Tax/Franchise Fee Revenue Bonds		Total Governmental Activities Debt	Estimated Actual Value of Property	Percentage of Estimated Actual Value of Property	Per Capita
2015	\$	-	\$	36,048,675	\$ 36,048,675	\$ 3,440,559,762	1.05%	\$ 869
2016		-		35,495,071	35,495,071	3,697,789,106	0.96%	847
2017		-		34,541,283	34,541,283	4,030,387,207	0.86%	806
2018		-		33,560,123	33,560,123	4,424,498,438	0.76%	774
2019		-		32,506,963	32,506,963	4,965,536,196	0.65%	732
2020		-		33,607,821	33,607,821	5,475,845,746	0.61%	731
2021		-		32,443,661	32,443,661	5,787,534,411	0.56%	716
2022		-		31,242,501	31,242,501	6,578,030,970	0.47%	688
2023		-		29,395,779	29,395,779	8,841,483,746	0.33%	645
2024		-		28,219,667	28,219,667	9,145,127,872	0.31%	613

Note:

Actual value of property estimated based on data from Utah State Tax Commission
See 'Demographic and Economic Statistics' for population data

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

**DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT –
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH**

Government Unit	General Obligation Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Central Utah Water Conservancy District	\$ 89,472,062	3.0%	\$ 2,705,531
Jordan School District	149,874,000	12.6%	18,947,126
Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District	-	-	-
Salt Lake County (includes SL County Library)	101,235,000	3.0%	3,064,379
South Salt Lake Valley Mosquito Abatement	-	-	-
South Valley Sewer District	-	-	-
Riverton Law Enforcement Service Area	-	-	-
Subtotal, overlapping general obligation debt			<u>24,717,036</u>
Direct:			
General obligation debt			-
Franchise and sales tax revenue bonds			27,631,000
Unamortized premiums			588,667
Financing leases			1,641,450
UFSA Notes Payable			2,719,332
SBITA liability			1,708,079
Total direct debt			<u>34,288,528</u>
Total direct and overlapping general obligation debt			<u>\$ 59,005,564</u>

Note:

Overlapping governments are those that coincide with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule represents the portion of outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is sustained by the residents and businesses of Riverton City. This process recognizes that, when considering the City's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. The estimated percentage applicable is Riverton City's taxable assessed value divided by the total taxable assessed values of overlapping government units.

Source: Audited financial reports for the most recent fiscal year from the individual agencies - www.taxrates.utah.gov for the respective entities

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Debt Limit	\$ 85,195,502	\$ 91,283,693	\$ 99,871,427	\$ 109,458,256	\$ 122,943,431	\$ 135,691,024	\$ 144,171,372	\$ 162,774,419	\$ 217,465,605	\$ 228,929,785
Total net debt applicable to limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	\$ 85,195,502	\$ 91,283,693	\$ 99,871,427	\$ 109,458,256	\$ 122,943,431	\$ 135,691,024	\$ 144,171,372	\$ 162,774,419	\$ 217,465,605	\$ 228,929,785
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2024

Taxable assessed value	\$ 5,723,244,626
Debt limit (4% of assessed value)	228,929,785
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	-
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt	-
Total net debt applicable to limit	-
Legal debt margin	\$ 228,929,785

Note:

The City has not issued General Obligation Bonds in the past 10 years.

Under the Utah State Constitution, Article XIV, Section 4, general obligation debt for the City should not exceed 4% of the total taxable assessed property value.

PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities Franchise / Sales Tax Revenue Bonds				Business-type Activities Water Revenue Bonds					
	Franchise / Sales Tax Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage Ratio	Water Revenue	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage Ratio
		Principal	Interest					Principal	Interest	
2015	\$ 8,037,870	\$ 735,000	\$ 1,648,434	3.37	\$ 7,914,064	\$ 4,848,963	\$ 3,065,101	\$ 1,371,000	\$ 261,798	1.88
2016	8,473,601	766,000	1,524,687	3.70	10,189,600	5,698,212	4,491,388	1,401,000	246,020	2.73
2017	8,892,656	582,000	1,510,368	4.25	10,421,363	6,671,655	3,749,708	1,495,000	227,547	2.18
2018	9,406,192	851,000	1,483,751	4.03	9,827,551	6,182,791	3,644,760	1,513,000	205,304	2.12
2019	9,975,994	923,000	1,456,948	4.19	9,174,834	6,226,844	2,947,990	1,548,000	179,088	1.71
2020	10,728,214	1,186,000	1,099,574	4.69	8,956,493	7,184,589	1,771,904	1,603,000	132,888	1.02
2021	12,297,719	1,034,000	1,313,958	5.24	9,602,247	7,607,528	1,994,719	1,600,000	204,282	1.11
2022	13,708,469	1,071,000	1,278,554	5.83	10,198,284	6,954,235	3,244,049	1,300,000	169,197	2.21
2023	15,312,183	1,732,000	1,199,429	5.22	10,807,865	8,566,959	2,240,906	520,000	105,608	3.58
2024	15,526,158	1,078,000	993,240	7.50	10,757,100	9,211,633	1,545,467	318,000	94,492	3.75

Note:

Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in Note No. 12

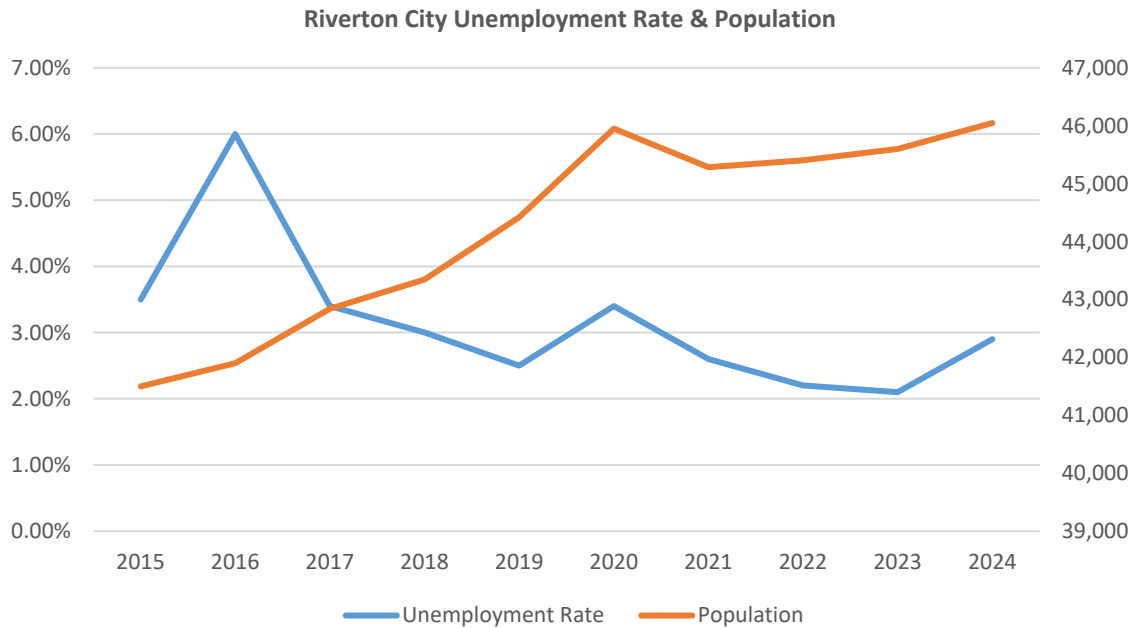
Operating expenses do not include interest, depreciation, or amortization costs

The total principal payment for water revenue bonds does not include the full defeasance of the 2020B Bond Series using left over construction proceeds from the 2020A Bond Series and fund balance in the City REDIIF fund. Including this principal figure would create a distorted coverage ratio.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Fiscal Year	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate
2015	41,500	\$ 1,031,506,498	\$ 24,856	3.5%
2016	41,900	1,185,992,416	28,305	3.6%
2017	42,838	1,239,724,187	28,940	3.4%
2018	43,344	1,334,574,253	30,790	3.0%
2019	44,419	1,433,310,659	32,268	2.5%
2020	45,949	1,383,229,771	30,104	3.4%
2021	45,285	1,519,215,389	33,548	2.6%
2022	45,402	1,497,965,492	32,993	2.2%
2023	45,600	1,659,794,400	36,399	2.1%
2024	46,047	1,927,205,091	41,853	2.9%



Note:

Personal income is for each respective income tax year that ends during the fiscal year

Unemployment rate is for the Salt Lake City, Utah, Metropolitan Statistical Area

The population reported for fiscal years 2015 – 2020 and 2022-2024, are estimates; however, the fiscal year 2021 population matches the 2020 United States Census

Sources:

Unemployment rate – <https://www.bls.gov>

Personal Income – <https://tax.utah.gov/econstats>

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS – CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS PRIOR
RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Employer	2024			2015		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Jordan School District	1248	1	12.10%	1,243	1	13.76%
LDS Church	1200	2	11.63%	1,160	2	12.84%
Riverton IHC Hospital	1162	3	11.26%	1,200	3	13.28%
Walmart	462	4	4.48%	336	5	3.72%
Stamin' Up!	353	5	3.42%	400	4	4.43%
Costco Wholesale	234	6	2.27%			
Harmons	200	7	1.94%	103	9	1.14%
Riverton City	165	8	1.60%			
Home Depot	140	9	1.36%	118	7	1.31%
Lowe's Home Improvement	133	10	1.29%	138	6	1.53%
Peterson's Marketplace				95	10	1.05%
Kohl's				112	8	1.24%

Sources: Various employers as noted above, the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the Riverton City Business Licensing Office

OPERATING INFORMATION

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM – GOVERNMENT-WIDE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General government										
City Council	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500
Mayor's Office	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	1.500	1.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
City Manager's Office	4.000	4.000	3.000	2.000	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.000	1.000
Facilities maintenance	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	7.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.000	6.500
City Recorder's Office	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
City Attorney's Office	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.500	2.500	2.500	3.000	3.500	3.500	3.000
Communications	-	-	-	-	6.000	6.500	7.500	8.500	4.500	4.500
Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.000	3.000
Administrative Services	14.000	15.000	16.250	16.250	15.000	14.000	14.000	13.000	13.000	13.000
Justice Court	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	2.000	2.000
Planning and zoning	2.000	2.000	3.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Public safety										
Building inspections	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Ordinance enforcement/AC	1.500	1.000	1.000	3.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000
Police	-	-	-	-	39.000	39.000	39.000	40.000	40.000	41.000
Crossing Guards	-	-	-	-	3.460	3.460	3.460	3.460	3.460	3.460
Parks and recreation										
Parks	9.000	12.000	11.750	12.750	12.250	12.750	12.750	13.500	13.500	13.500
Recreation and comm. events	4.000	6.000	5.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.000	6.000	6.000
Senior center	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
Highways and public improvements										
Engineering	14.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	15.000	12.000	11.000	11.000	11.000
Fleet	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	3.000
Secondary Water Bond Project	-	-	-	-	3.000	3.000	-	-	-	-
Street maintenance	11.500	11.500	10.500	11.500	11.500	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.500
Street lighting	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Storm water	4.000	4.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	7.000
Water	19.000	16.000	17.000	17.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.000
Total full-time equivalent employees	102.000	106.500	108.000	112.500	167.210	167.210	160.710	161.460	160.960	165.960

Notes: Animal Control services (included in ordinance enforcement) were contracted out beginning in 2012 and then brought back in house in 2018 – Riverton Police Department was established, and all employees hired in 2019 in anticipation for a July 1, 2019 start of operations

Beginning with 2023 Information Technology (IT) was pulled out of Communications

Source: Riverton City Human Resources

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Public Safety										
Building permits issued	131	203	259	210	127	97	152	178	76	53
Accessory building permits / solar/ etc.	140	287	439	264	184	274	400	354	22	237
Booking arrests	-	-	-	-	-	86	132	101	86	134
Traffic Citations	-	-	-	-	-	1,315	1,606	1,793	1,897	2,061
Misdemeanor citations	-	-	-	-	-	176	231	193	553	803
Total calls for police services	-	-	-	-	-	7,533	15,196	18,282	19,260	20,805
Public works										
Asphalt overlay contract (sf)	302,705	-	94,225	140,330	275,914	904,132	128,217	434,879	508,300	398,790
Asphalt slurry/chip contract (sy)	379,086	-	424,478	-	-	357,851	374,791	99,954	288,173	139,508
Asphalt repairs (sf)	13,674	28,541	11,630	25,524	26,513	18,225	13,924	16,402	8,930	9,398
Concrete sidewalk replaced (sf)	-	2,633	9,952	18,506	3,378	2,500	7,829	3,674	3,960	2,720
Concrete curb replaced (lf)	166	105	107	168	29	23	71	33	260	25
Trip hazards completed	19	46	83	17	12	19	15	32	35	39
Street light repaired	437	479	519	703	683	809	602	562	501	474
Signs repaired	178	142	107	86	78	80	46	32	68	129
Street sweeping (miles)	2,453	2,744	3,573	4,265	1,556	1,789	359	1,113	1,176	2,470
Catch basins, manholes, and pipes cleaned	198	67	311	498	222	50	90	255	291	421
Parks and recreation										
Community center reservations	574	597	652	653	1,044	719	677	764	44	721
Community event participants	36,000	23,050	27,230	14,670	26,200	23,703	12,080	43,128	63,917	86,392
Community events held	24	48	34	34	34	27	12	12	20	30
Program and class participants	4,277	7,337	7,904	7,673	9,657	4,735	6,427	9,056	10,828	3,762
Recreation programs offered	29	29	61	61	61	24	63	63	54	77
Outdoor pavilion reservations	1,001	544	584	581	562	375	408	507	556	529
Indoor pavilion reservations	363	222	235	237	197	86	73	113	129	117
Old Dome reservations	-	43	67	70	75	54	51	55	61	50
Old Dome events	-	8	12	14	15	4	5	4	8	6
Outdoor pavilions available for reservation	8	9	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	14
Indoor pavilions available for reservation	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Culinary water										
New connections	105	157	260	325	97	63	87	77	47	280
Avg. daily consumption (1000 gal)	3,743	3,710	4,367	4,253	3,856	4,139	4,377	4,223	4,659	5,135
Avg. daily consumption per capita (gal)	89	89	88	98	87	90	103	93	102	113
Annual water usage										
Purch. from JVWCD (1000 gal)	594,156	1,354,342	1,624,586	1,552,616	1,407,337	1,511,015	1,597,806	1,541,286	1,700,751	1,874,903
City wells (1000 gal)	772,220	57,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% purch. from JVWCD	43.48%	95.93%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Riverton City Corporation

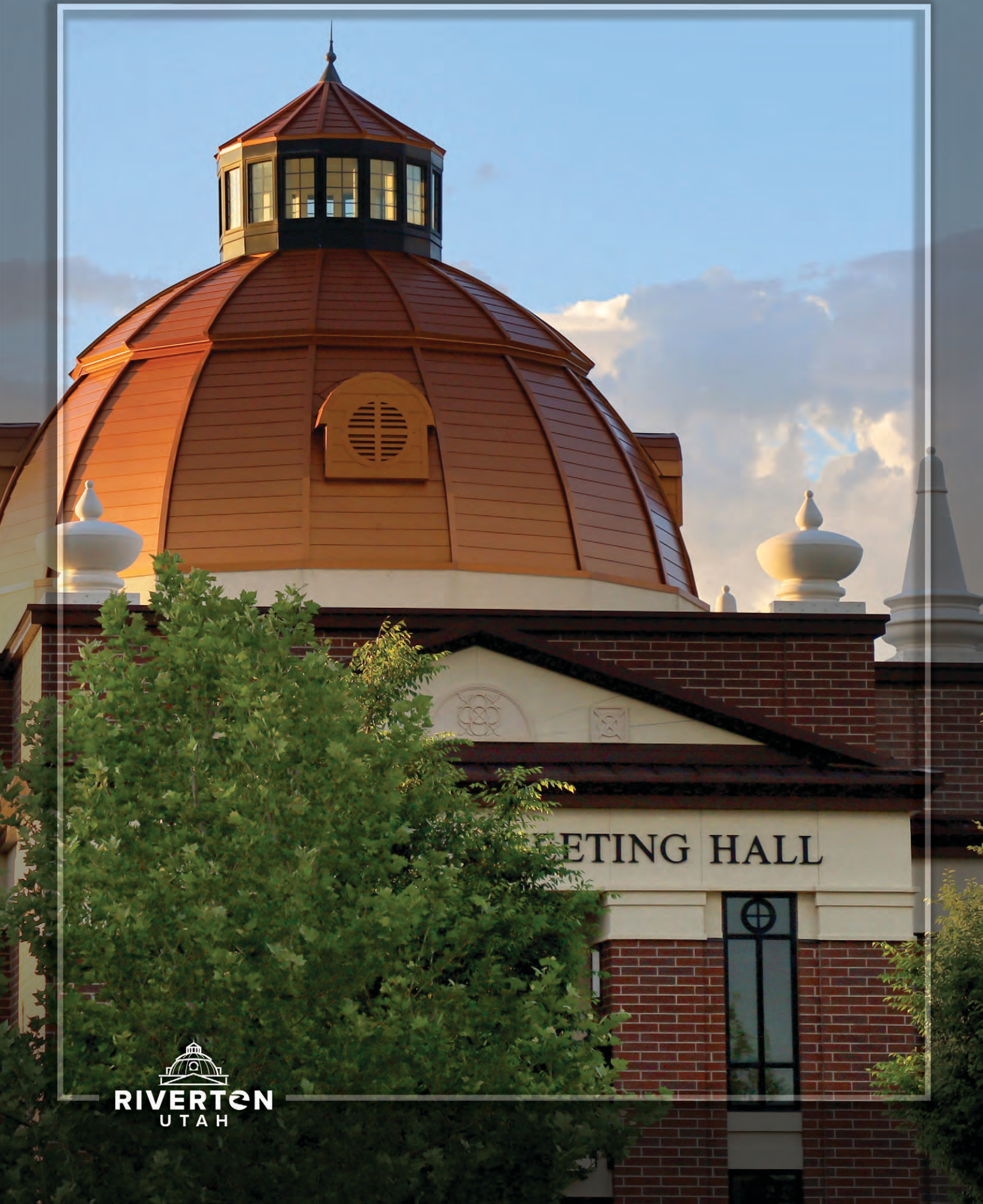
CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM – LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS – RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION, UTAH

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Public works										
Streets (road miles)	141	141	145	145	145	149	149	151	151	153
Streetlights	3,141	3,190	3,192	3,263	3,292	3,283	3,325	3,325	3,371	3,544
Traffic signals	16	16	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19
Parks and recreation										
Parks	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	34	33	33
Acreage	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	246	220	540
Trees	3,206	3,701	3,850	4,010	4,151	4,212	4,295	4,421	4,421	4,472
Pavilions	18	18	22	22	22	28	28	28	28	23
Restrooms	10	10	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	16
Playgrounds	28	30	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
Baseball/softball diamonds	15	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	11
Soccer/football fields	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	20
Water										
Culinary water lines (miles)	167	167	167	178	183	187	191	195	200	200
Culinary storage capacity (1000 gal)	6,500	6,500	6,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,000	11,000
Culinary water accounts	9,500	9,657	9,918	10,243	10,340	10,403	10,511	10,554	10,572	10,833
Secondary water lines (miles)	165	165	165	165	165	167	173	176	179	179
Secondary water shares (af)	9,769	10,103	10,301	10,715	10,853	10,999	11,176	11,381	11,385	11,902
Stormwater										
Storm drain lines (miles)	80	81	83	83	84	86	87	89	90	90
Manholes	1,701	1,704	1,710	1,745	1,748	1,844	1,873	1,959	1,970	1,992
Catch basins	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,178	2,239	2,316	2,361	2,445	2,449	2,458
Detention / retention basins (acres)	53	53	53	53	46	58	58	58	56	56
Drywells	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	65	70	31

Note:

Storm water assets were not inventoried until fiscal year 2014, Drywells were not tracked until 2020

Sources: Riverton City Corporation and the Utah Department of Transportation



ANNUAL COMPHRENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS

FISCAL YEAR 2023-2024
ENDING JUNE 30, 2024



RIVERTON
UTAH

RIVERTONUTAH.GOV

RIVERTON CITY CORPORATION
Report on Internal Control and Compliance
And
Utah State Compliance Report
Year Ended June 30, 2024



COMMITTED. EXPERIENCED. TRUSTED.

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PARTNERS

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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

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Riverton City Corporation

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Riverton City Corporation (the City) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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 City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

HBME, LLC

December 27, 2024
Bountiful, Utah



COMMITTED. EXPERIENCED. TRUSTED.

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

PARTNERS

MICHAEL L. SMITH, CPA
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Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
Riverton City Corporation

Report on Compliance

We have audited Riverton City Corporation's (the City) compliance with the applicable state compliance requirements described in the *State Compliance Audit Guide*, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor, for the year ended June 30, 2024.

State compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2024 in the following areas:

Budgetary Compliance
Fund Balance
Justice Court
Restricted Taxes and Related Restricted Revenue
Fraud Risk Assessment
Governmental Fees
Public Treasurer's Bond
Open and Public Meetings Act

Opinion on Compliance

In our opinion, Riverton City Corporation complied, in all material respects, with state the compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

NBMC, LLC

December 27, 2024
Bountiful, Utah

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RIVERTON
UTAH
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT

ACFR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 2023-2024
JUNE 30, 2024