MORGAN CITY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Mayor and City Council Morgan City

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Morgan City (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprises the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Morgan City, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-7 and 41-45 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the

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

Other Information

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

The combining financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2015 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Christensen, Palmer & ambrose P. C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This document is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Morgan City for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Morgan City management encourages readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements, which follow this section. To help the reader with navigation of this report the city's activities are classified in the following manner: government activities include basic services such as public safety, public works, parks and recreation, cemetery and general government administration, while business-type activities include water, sewer, electric, and sanitation. These government-wide statements are designed to be more corporate-like in that all activities are consolidated into a total for the City.

Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

City as a Whole

Government-wide Financial Statements

A condensed version of the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2015 and 2014 follows:

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$ 1,327,493	\$ 1,123,721	\$ 2,628,555	\$ 2,111,885	\$ 3,956,048	\$ 3,235,606
Other assets	483,487	545,668	414,889	402,256	898,376	947,924
Capital assets	3,812,815	3,705,895	6,747,783	6,864,477	10,560,598	10,570,372
Total assets	5,623,795	5,375,284	9,791,227	9,378,618	15,415,022	14,753,902
Deferred outflows of resources	28,383		46,934		75,317	
Total assets & deferred outflows	5,652,178	5,375,284	9,838,161	9,378,618	15,490,339	14,753,902
LIABILITIES Current liabilities	99,161	52,042	176,709	164,865	275,870	216,907
Noncurrent liabilities	233,090	90,156	888,057	685,000	1,121,147	775,156
Total liabilities	332,251	142,198	1,064,766	849,865	1,397,017	992,063
Deferred inflows of resources	321,300	356,937	28,133		349,433	356,937
Total liabilities & deferred inflows	653,551	499,135	1,092,899	849,865	1,746,450	1,349,000
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	3,812,815	3,705,895	5,122,472	5,156,211	8,935,287	8,862,106
Restricted	713,694	588,861	155,722	152,994	869,416	741,855
Unrestricted	472,118	581,393	3,467,068	3,219,548	3,939,186	3,800,941
Total net position	\$ 4,998,627	\$ 4,876,149	\$ 8,745,262	\$ 8,528,753	\$ 13,743,889	\$ 13,404,902

During the year ended June 30, 2015 there were some significant events that changed the components of net position. An explanation of these events follows:

Governmental Activities:

- The governmental activities accumulated restricted funds in the amount of \$124,833.
- The governmental activities saw a net increase to capital assets of \$106,919, with additions of \$306,517 and depreciation of \$199,598.
- Total cash in the governmental activities increased by \$203,772, of which \$124,833 was restricted and \$78,939 was unrestricted.

Business-Type Activities:

- Total cash in the business-type activities increased by \$516,670.
- The interfund payable from the Electric Fund to the Water Fund was paid down by \$65,953.

A condensed version of the Statement of Activities follows:

Governmental and Business-Type Activities for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Government	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 183,861	\$ 248,205	\$ 3,331,966	\$ 3,441,758	\$ 3,515,827	\$ 3,689,963	
Grants and contributions	150,822	143,022	-	-	150,822	143,022	
General revenues:	100,022	1.0,022			100,022	1.0,022	
Taxes	1,127,602	998,217	-	-	1,127,602	998,217	
Interest	14,610	13,061	27,854	29,020	42,464	42,081	
Transfers & misc.	39,731	56,803			39,731	56,803	
Total revenues	1,516,626	1,459,308	3,359,820	3,470,778	4,876,446	4,930,086	
Expenses:							
General government	323,014	335,770	-	_	323,014	335,770	
Public safety	153,311	138,473	-	-	153,311	138,473	
Public works	449,142	394,377	-	-	449,142	394,377	
Parks and recreation	204,810	170,755	-	-	204,810	170,755	
Cemetery	113,915	107,084	-	-	113,915	107,084	
Shop	7,073	8,426	-	-	7,073	8,426	
Interest	-	3,303	-	-	-	3,303	
Water	-	-	550,518	670,085	550,518	670,085	
Sewer	-	-	431,942	425,351	431,942	425,351	
Electric	-	-	1,676,840	1,704,874	1,676,840	1,704,874	
Sanitation			247,741	244,992	247,741	244,992	
Total expenses	1,251,265	1,158,188	2,907,041	3,045,302	4,158,306	4,203,490	
Change in net position	265,361	301,120	452,779	425,476	718,140	726,596	
Beginning net position, restated	4,733,266	4,575,029	8,292,483	8,103,277	13,025,749	12,678,306	
Ending net position	\$ 4,998,627	\$ 4,876,149	\$ 8,745,262	\$ 8,528,753	\$ 13,743,889	\$ 13,404,902	

Governmental activities:

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the total revenues for the governmental activities were \$1,516,626. Program revenues totaled \$334,683. The major sources of program revenues are building permits, impact fees, and capital grants. General revenues for the year totaled \$1,181,943. The major sources of general revenues are taxes and interest earnings. Taxes comprise 74% of the City's general fund revenues. Property taxes increased by \$35,066.

Business-type activities:

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the total revenues for the business-type activities were \$3,359,820. Program revenues totaled \$3,331,966. The majority of the revenue is from charges for services of the enterprise funds. The general revenues in the business-type activities consist of \$27,854 in interest income. The water, sewer and electric funds had operating income of \$124,738, \$154,465, and \$144,576, while the sanitation fund had an operating loss of \$9,217.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year the City Council revised the budget to make small modifications to accommodate unexpected expenditures. In total, the general fund's expenditures were \$427,300 less than was budgeted. All departments and funds maintained expenditures within their appropriations.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2015 the City had \$10,560,598 invested in capital assets, including park and recreation facilities, buildings, roads, bridges, sanitation, and electric and water and sewer lines. This amount represents a net decrease (additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$9,774 over last year.

Capital Assets at Year-end

	Governmental Activities		Business-Typ	pe Activities	Total		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Land	\$ 200,480	\$ 200,480	\$ 90,969	\$ 90,969	\$ 291,449	\$ 291,449	
Water Stock	-	-	90,114	90,114	90,114	90,114	
Improvements	830,438	641,528	-	-	830,438	641,528	
Buildings	918,937	918,937	209,127	138,957	1,128,064	1,057,894	
Equipment	609,363	609,363	670,226	582,704	1,279,589	1,192,067	
Utility Systems	=	-	9,880,423	9,831,021	9,880,423	9,831,021	
Infrastructure	4,321,583	4,208,771	-	-	4,321,583	4,208,771	
Construction in Progress	4,796				4,796		
Subtotal	6,885,597	6,579,079	10,940,859	10,733,765	17,826,456	17,312,844	
Accum Depreciation	(3,072,783)	(2,873,184)	(4,193,076)	(3,869,288)	(7,265,859)	(6,742,472)	
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 3,812,814	\$ 3,705,895	\$ 6,747,783	\$ 6,864,477	\$ 10,560,597	\$ 10,570,372	

The most significant additions to capital assets were \$112,812 in infrastructure, \$149,475 in park restrooms, and \$67,844 in electric fund vehicles.

Debt Outstanding

At year-end, the City had \$888,057 in long term liabilities outstanding versus \$775,156 last year, an increase of \$112,901. Of this amount, \$221,057 is due to the accrual of a net pension liability resulting from the implementation of GASB 68.

A total of \$17,000 in debt was retired during the year.

Governmental Activities:	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 90,156	\$ 9,252	\$ -	\$ 99,408	\$ -
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 90,156	\$ 9,252	\$ -	\$ 99,408	\$ -
Business-type Activities:	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year
Series 2010 Sewer Bonds Total Debt	\$ 685,000 685,000	\$ -	\$ (17,000) (17,000)	\$ 668,000	\$ 17,000 17,000
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 685,000	\$ -	\$ (17,000)	\$ 668,000	\$ 17,000

Financial Contact

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



MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental	Business-type	
Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	Activities	Activities	Total
Current Assets:			
Cash	\$ 624,430	\$ 2,472,833	\$ 3,097,263
Restricted Cash	703,063	155,722	858,785
Accounts Receivable (Net)	19,930	278,062	297,992
Due From Other Governments	460,358	-	460,358
Interfund Balances	-	-	-
Inventory	-	124,104	124,104
Prepaid Expenses	3,168	12,672	15,840
Total Current Assets	1,810,949	3,043,393	4,854,342
Noncurrent Assets:			
Net Pension Asset	31	51	82
Capital Assets:			
Water Shares	-	90,114	90,114
Land	200,480	90,969	291,449
Buildings and Improvements	1,749,375	209,127	1,958,502
Machinery and Equipment	609,364	670,226	1,279,590
Infrastructure and Utility Systems	4,321,583	9,880,423	14,202,006
Construction in Progress	4,796	-	4,796
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(3,072,783)	(4,193,076)	(7,265,859)
Total Capital Assets, Net	3,812,815	6,747,783	10,560,598
Total Assets	5,623,795	9,791,227	15,415,022
Deferred Outflows of Resources		<u> </u>	
Deferred Outflows of Resources Relating to Pensions	28,383	46,934	75,317
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,652,178	9,838,161	15,490,339
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	65,132	141,544	206,676
Other Accrued Liabilities	34,029	17,165	51,194
Noncurrent Due Within One Year		18,000	18,000
Total Current Liabilities	99,161	176,709	275,870
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	133,682	221,057	354,739
Due in More Than One Year	99,408	667,000	766,408
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	233,090	888,057	1,121,147
Deferred Inflows of Resources	321,300	28,133	349,433
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	653,551	1,092,899	1,746,450
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,812,815	5,122,472	8,935,287
Restricted For:			
Class "C" Roads	209,387	-	209,387
Impact Fees	166,175	110,707	276,882
Debt Service	-	45,015	45,015
Redevelopment Agency	125,531	-	125,531
Perpetual Care	212,601	-	212,601
I I was a day of a d	472,118	3,467,068	3,939,186
Unrestricted Total Net Position	\$ 4,998,627	\$ 8,745,262	\$ 13,743,889

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

			Program Revenue	es	Ch	anges in Net Posit	ion
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Functions/Programs							
Governmental Activities							
General Government	\$ 323,014	\$ 76,290	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (246,724)	\$ -	\$ (246,724)
Public Safety	153,311	5,472	-	-	(147,839)	-	(147,839)
Public Works	449,142	53,570	150,822	-	(244,750)	-	(244,750)
Parks and Recreation	204,810	5,675	-	-	(199,135)	-	(199,135)
Cemetery	113,915	42,854	-	-	(71,061)	-	(71,061)
Shop	7,073	-	-	-	(7,073)	-	(7,073)
Interest Expense		<u> </u>					
Total Governmental Activities	1,251,265	183,861	150,822		(916,582)		(916,582)
Business-type Activities							
Water	550,518	666,844	-	-	-	116,326	116,326
Sewer	431,942	557,458	-	-	-	125,516	125,516
Electric	1,676,840	1,869,140	-	-	-	192,300	192,300
Sanitation	247,741	238,524				(9,217)	(9,217)
Total Business-type Activities	2,907,041	3,331,966				424,925	424,925
Total Government	\$ 4,158,306	\$ 3,515,827	\$ 150,822		(916,582)	424,925	(491,657)
		General Rever	iues:				
		Property			381,082	-	381,082
		Sales and	Use		643,174	-	643,174
		Fee in Lie	eu		44,173	-	44,173
		Telecomn	nunication		59,173	-	59,173
		Interest and In	nvestment Earning	gs	14,610	27,854	42,464
		Miscellaneous			39,731		39,731
		Total Gener	al Revenues and T	Transfers	1,181,943	27,854	1,209,797
		Change in N			265,361	452,779	718,140
			t Beginning of Yea		4,876,149	8,528,753	13,404,902
			ijustment - GASB	68	(142,883)	(236,270)	(379,153)
		Net Position a	t End of Year		\$ 4,998,627	\$ 8,745,262	\$ 13,743,889

MORGAN CITY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

	Genera	<u>l</u>	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 181,9	059	\$ 442,471	\$ -	\$ 624,430
Restricted Cash	375,	562	-	327,501	703,063
Due from Other Funds	7,8	331	-	-	7,831
Accounts Receivable		40	-	19,890	19,930
Due From Other Governments	460,2	299	-	59	460,358
Prepaid Expenses	3,1	168	-	-	3,168
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,028,8	859	\$ 442,471	\$ 347,450	\$ 1,818,780
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES				<u>=</u>	
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	\$ 65,1	16	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ 65,132
Due to Other Funds	-		-	7,831	7,831
Other Accrued Liabilities	34,0)29	-	<u> </u>	34,029
TOTAL LIABILITIES	99,1	145	-	7,847	106,992
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	304,2	286	-	9,302	313,588
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	403,4	131	_	17,149	420,580
FUND BALANCES					
Non-spendable:					
Prepaids	3,1	168	-	-	3,168
Restricted for:	,				,
Class C Roads	209,	887	-	-	209,387
Road Impact Fees	147,		-	-	147,798
Park Impact Fees	18,		-	-	18,377
Redevelopment Agency	-		-	125,531	125,531
Perpetual Care	-		-	212,601	212,601
Assigned:				,	,
Capital Projects	_		442,471	-	442,471
Unassigned	246,0	598	•	(7,831)	238,867
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	625,4	128	442,471	330,301	1,398,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS					
AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,028,8	<u> 859</u>	\$ 442,471	\$ 347,450	\$ 1,818,780

MORGAN CITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION **JUNE 30, 2015**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the sta

amounts reported for governmental activities in the tatement of net position are different because:	
Total fund balancestotal governmental funds	\$ 1,398,200
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	
resources and, therefore are not reported in the fund	
fund financial statements.	3,812,815
Deferred inflows of resources are reported in Governmental Funds	
Balance Sheet includes a special assessment receivable. The	
balance was deferred because funds were not available to pay	
for current period expenditures.	9,302
Deferred inflows of resources, a use of net position that applies to	
future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	(17,014)
Deferred outflows of resources, a consumption of net position that	
applies to future periods, is not shown in the fund statements.	28,383
Net Pension assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources	
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	31
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period	
and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements.	
Those liabilities consist of:	
Net Pension Liability	(133,682)
Compensated Absences	 (99,408)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 4,998,627

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

REVENUES Taxes	\$ 1,059,943 64,565 150,822	\$ -	\$ 73,002	
	64,565	\$ -	\$ 73,002	
T' ID '/	,		Ψ,	\$ 1,132,945
Licenses and Permits	150,822	-	-	64,565
Intergovernmental		-	-	150,822
Charges for services	29,655	-	27,674	57,329
Fines	5,472	-	-	5,472
Other Revenues	109,632		1,204	110,836
Total Revenues	1,420,089		101,880	1,521,969
EXPENDITURES				
Current Operating:				
General Government	251,517	-	54,727	306,244
Public Safety	153,311	-	-	153,311
Public Works	309,703	-	-	309,703
Parks and Recreation	158,156	15,735	-	173,891
Cemetery	113,341	-	-	113,341
Shop	7,643	-	-	7,643
Debt Service:				
Principal		-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-
Capital Outlay				
General Government	12,781	-	-	12,781
Parks and Recreation	-	154,246	-	154,246
Public Works	139,490			139,490
Total Expenditures	1,145,942	169,981	54,727	1,370,650
Excess of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	274,147	(169,981)	47,153	151,319
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers-In	-	175,000	_	175,000
Transfers-Out	(175,000)			(175,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(175,000)	175,000		
Net Change in Fund Balances	99,147	5,019	47,153	151,319
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	526,281	437,452	283,148	1,246,881
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 625,428	\$ 442,471	\$ 330,301	\$ 1,398,200

MORGAN CITY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities	
in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as	
expenditures. In the statement of activities,	
the cost of those assets is allocated over their	
estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded	
depreciation expense in the current period.	
Capital Outlays 306,517	
Depreciation Expense (199,598)	106,919
Special assessment revenues are recorded in the statement of	
activities when the assessment is set; they are not reported	
in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of	
year-end.	(5,343)
The Statement of Activities includes the net pension benefit (expense)	
from the adoption of GASB 68, which is not included in the fund	
financial statements.	21,718
muncai statements.	21,710
Repayment of debt principal and compensated absences	
is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the	
repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement	
of net assets. The debt principal repaid are as follows:	
Net change of Compensated Absences	(9,252)
Change in net position of governmental activities\$	265,361

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

	Water	Sewer
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 107,507	\$ 210,655
Restricted Cash	21,133	87,009
Accounts Receivable (Net)	57,987	54,267
Inventory	23,969	1,009
Due from Other Funds	2160	2160
Prepaid Expenses	3,168	3,168
Total Current Assets	213,764	356,108
Noncurrent Assets:		
Net Pension Asset	12	11
Capital Assets:		
Water Shares	90,114	-
Land	6,318	67,131
Buildings	9,905	9,905
Utility Systems	4,673,143	2,798,687
Machinery and Equipment	153,582	179,011
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,807,722)	
Total Capital Assets, Net	3,125,340	1,784,912
Total Assets	3,339,116	2,141,031
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Deferred Outflows of Resources Relating to Pensions	11,046	10,192
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,350,162	2,151,223
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 11,822	\$ 5,298
Due to Other Funds	66,950	-
Customer Deposits	3,475	_
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	•	18,000
Total Current Liabilities	82,247	23,298
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Long-Term Obligations, Net of Current Portion	_	667,000
Net Pension Liability	52,025	48,003
Due to Other Funds	873,361	-
Total Liabilities	1,007,633	738,301
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred Inflows of Resources Relating to Pensions	6,621	6,109
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,014,254	744,410
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,185,029	1,099,912
Restricted for Impact Fees	21,133	41,994
Restricted for Debt Service	-	45,015
Unrestricted	129,746	219,892
Total Net Position	2,335,908	1,406,813
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 3,350,162	\$ 2,151,223
A VINA ALIMANIANA WALL A 188 I UDIVIOLI	+ 0,000,102	¥ 2,101,220

	Electric	S	anitation		Total
\$	2,079,331	\$	75,340	\$	2,472,833
·	47,580	·	-	·	155,722
	145,223		20,585		278,062
	99,126				124,104
	940,311		_		940,311
	3,168		3,168		12,672
	3,314,739		99,093		3,983,704
			_		
	27		1		51
	-		-		90,114
	17,520		-		90,969
	41,812		147,505		209,127
	2,408,593		-		9,880,423
	337,633		-		670,226
	(1,104,841)		(10,691)		(4,193,076)
	1,700,717		136,814		6,747,783
	5,015,483		235,908		10,731,538
	24,543		1,153		46,934
	5,040,026		237,061		10,778,472
\$	105,477	\$	18,947	\$	141,544
	-		<u>-</u>		66,950
	13,690		-		17,165
	-		-		18,000
	119,167		18,947		243,659
	-		-		667,000
	115,597		5,432		221,057
	-		-		873,361
	234,764		24,379		2,005,077
	14,712		691		28,133
	249,476		25,070		2,033,210
_	_	· <u> </u>	_	· <u> </u>	
	1,700,717		136,814		5,122,472
	47,580		-		110,707
	-		-		45,015
	3,042,253		75,177		3,467,068
	4,790,550		211,991		8,745,262
\$	5,040,026	\$	237,061	\$	10,778,472

MORGAN CITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Water	Sewer
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 655,556	\$ 547,030
Other Operating Revenues	5,058	499
Total Operating Revenues	660,614	547,529
Operating Expenses:		
Personnel Services	180,911	165,284
Contractual Services	-	-
Purchases water/treatment/power/refuse	40,561	-
Supplies	43,290	10,767
Office Expense	28,142	25,602
Professional Services	31,550	24,750
Miscellaneous	1,755	343
Equipment and Maintenance	46,964	50,768
Utilities	32,966	40,764
Insurance	11,203	11,203
Depreciation	118,534	63,583
Total Operating Expenses	535,876	393,064
Operating Income (Loss)	124,738	154,465
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Impact Fees	3,550	8,229
Connection Fees	2,680	1,700
Interest Revenue	107	12,871
Interest Expense	(14,642)	(38,878)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(8,305)	(16,078)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions	116,433	138,387
Capital Contributions		
Change in Net Position	116,433	138,387
Total Net Position - Beginning	2,275,081	1,319,732
Prior Year Adjustment - GASB 68	(55,606)	(51,306)
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 2,335,908	\$ 1,406,813

Electric	Sanitation	Total	
\$ 1,799,384	\$ 203,197	\$ 3,205,167	
22,032	35,327	62,916	
1,821,416	238,524	3,268,083	
398,979	15,768	760,942	
-	88,518	88,518	
990,419	93,417	1,124,397	
61,321	4,100	119,478	
31,144	20,804	105,692	
16,461	7,596	80,357	
13,426	2,734	18,258	
17,032	520	115,284	
-	-	73,730	
11,203	9,469	43,078	
136,855	4,815	323,787	
1,676,840	247,741	2,853,521	
144,576	(9,217)	414,562	
8,136		19,915	
39,588	-	43,968	
14,876	_	27,854	
<u> </u>		(53,520)	
62,600	-	38,217	
207,176	(9,217)	452,779	
207,176	(9,217)	452,779	
4,706,926	227,014	8,528,753	
(123,552)	(5,806)	(236,270)	
\$ 4,790,550	\$ 211,991	\$ 8,745,262	

MORGAN CITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

		Water	Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Cash Received From Customers Cash Paid to Suppliers Cash Paid to Employees Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	672,207 (244,902) (188,928) 238,377	\$ 535,053 (166,948) (172,681) 195,424
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Transfers In/Out Due to/from Other Funds Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities	_	- (87,352) (87,352)	 - - -
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets Principal Payments - Bonds Interest Paid Impact Fees Collected Connection Fees Collected Net Cash Provided (Used) in Capital and Related Financing Activities		(34,488) - (14,642) 3,550 2,680 (42,900)	(22,458) (17,000) (38,878) 8,229 1,700 (68,407)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Interest on Investments Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	_	107 107	 12,871 12,871
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash		108,232	139,888
Cash - July 1		20,408	157,776
Cash - June 30	\$	128,640	\$ 297,664
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	124,738	\$ 154,465
Depreciation Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		118,534	63,583
Accounts Receivable Inventory Prepaid Expenses Accounts Payable Net Pension Liability Customer Deposits		11,593 (6,944) (1,434) (843) (8,017) 750	(12,476) (49) (1,434) (1,268) (7,397)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	238,377	\$ 195,424

Electric	Sanitation		Total		
\$ 1,840,767	\$	240,019	\$	3,288,046	
(1,129,594)	Ф	(227,653)		(1,769,097)	
(416,792)		(16,605)	,	(795,006)	
294,381		(4,239)		723,943	
294,361		(4,239)		123,943	
_		_		_	
65,953		_		(21,399)	
65,953		-		(21,399)	
				(21,000)	
(95,535)		(54,610)		(207,091)	
-		-		(17,000)	
-		-		(53,520)	
8,136		-		19,915	
39,588		-		43,968	
(47,811)		(54,610)		(213,728)	
14,876		-		27,854	
14,876				27,854	
327,399		(58,849)		516,670	
1,799,512		134,189		2,111,885	
\$ 2,126,911	\$	75,340	\$	2,628,555	
\$ 144,576	\$	(9,217)	\$	414,562	
136,855		4,815		323,787	
20,541		1,495		21,153	
2,125		-		(4,868)	
(1,434)		(3,168)		(7,470)	
10,721		2,673		11,283	
(17,813)		(837)		(34,064)	
(1,190)		-		(440)	
\$ 294,381	\$	(4,239)	\$	723,943	

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Statement

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

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

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

Basic Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds:

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

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

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

The following describes the nonmajor governmental funds of the City:

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

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

Perpetual Care fund is an expendable fund for cemetery care.

Utility Enhancement fund is an expendable fund for utility enhancement.

Proprietary Funds:

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Accounting (continued)

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

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

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

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

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (continued)

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

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

Receivables and Payables

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

Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Compensated Absences

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

Long-term Liabilities

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Long-term Liabilities (continued)

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Equity Classifications (continued)

Fund Statements

The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The statement applies only to fund financial statements and not to government-wide statements or proprietary fund statements. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements. The fund balances may be classified as follows:

- a. Non-spendable Fund balances that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted fund balance Fund balances are reported as restricted when they are constrained by externally imposed legal restrictions, by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation, or restrictions set by creditors, grantors, or contributors.
- c. Committed fund balance Fund balances are reported as committed when the Council formally designates the use of resources by ordinance or resolution for a specific purpose and cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council likewise formally changes the use.
- d. Assigned fund balance Fund balances are reported as assigned when the City Council or Management intends to use funds for a specific purpose. Normally funds are assigned by the appropriation process of setting the budget. Additionally, funds in special revenue, debt service, and capital project funds are by their nature assigned to the purpose of those respective funds.
- e. Unassigned fund balance Fund balances in the general fund are reported as unassigned when they are neither restricted, committed, nor assigned. They may be used for any governmental purpose.

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

Interfund Transactions

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

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Property Tax

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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

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

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

- 1. On or before May 1st, the Mayor submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1st. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Prior to the formal adoption of the budget the City Council will hold budget workshop meetings, which are open to the public.
- 3. Prior to June 15th the City Council sets a date for a public budget hearing at which time taxpayers' comments are heard. Copies of the proposed budget are made available for public inspection 10 days prior to the budget hearing. At the conclusion of the budget hearing the budget, as amended, is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Enterprise Funds.

- 5. Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except that depreciation for all proprietary fund types is not budgeted. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council during the fiscal year.
- 6. Unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Fund Equity Restrictions

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. DETAILED NOTES ON TRANSACTION CLASSES/ACCOUNTS

Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

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

Deposits and Investments (continued)

Deposits

Custodial credit risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2015, \$289,757 of the City's bank balances of \$539,757 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

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

Statutes authorize the City to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; bonds, notes and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivision 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; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF).

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, *Utah Code Annotated*, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments.

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

As of June 30, 2015, the City had the following investments and maturities:

	Carrying	Market
	Amount	Value
Investments not subject to categorizations:		
Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	\$ 3,433,469	\$ 3,450,500

The GASB Fair Value factor at June 30, 2015 was 1.00496043

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

Deposits and Investments (continued)

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City manages its exposure to declines in fair value by investing mainly in the Utah Public Treasurers Investment Fund and by adhering to the Money Management Act. The Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. The Act further limits the remaining term to maturity of commercial paper to 270 days or less and fixed rate negotiable deposits and corporate obligations to 365 days or less. Maturities of the City's investments are noted in the previous table.

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 – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The City's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to 5-10% depending upon the total dollar held in the portfolio. The City's investment in the Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund has no concentration of credit risk.

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

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

Components of cash and investments (including interest earning deposits) at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Cash on hand and on deposit:	
Cash on deposit	\$ 522,579
PTIF investment	3,433,469
Total cash and investments	\$ 3,956,048
Cash and investments are included in the accompanying combined st position as follows:	atement of net
Cash	\$ 3,097,263
Restricted Cash	858,785
Total cash and investments	\$ 3,956,048

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

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable for the City, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Ger	neral	Special eral Revenue		RDA Perpetual Care			-	Total		
Receivables:											
Accounts	\$	40	\$	-	\$	1,985	\$	8,603	\$	10,628	
Special Assessment		-		9,302		-		-		9,302	
Taxes	4	60,299		_		59		-		460,358	
Gross receivables Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	4	60,339		9,302		2,044		8,603		480,288	
Net total receivables	\$ 4	60,339	\$	9,302	\$	2,044	\$	8,603	\$	480,288	

Accounts receivable for the City's Business-type Activities, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts at June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Business-type Activities: Water		er	Sewer		Electric		Sanitation		Total	
Receivables:										
Accounts	\$ 63	3,104	\$	57,388	\$	158,811	\$	22,344	\$	301,647
Gross receivables	6.	3,104		57,388		158,811		22,344		301,647
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	(5	,117)		(3,121)		(13,588)		(1,759)		(23,585)
Net total receivables	\$ 5'	7,987	\$	54,267	\$	145,223	\$	20,585	\$	278,062

Due From Other Funds (Interfund Receivables/Payables)

At June 30, 2015, the City had the following interfund receivables and payables:

1. The Special Revenue Fund owed \$7,831 to the General Fund. This amount is not expected to be paid back within one year. The funding used to pay back this borrowing is from annual tax increment monies in the Special Revenue Fund. All other outstanding obligations of this Fund have been met.

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

Due From Other Funds (Interfund Receivables/Payables)

2. On April 10, 2013 the Water Fund borrowed \$1,081,971 from the Electric Fund. Payment arrangements have been made and are scheduled to take place on a monthly basis in the amount of \$6,716.26 with an interest rate of 1.50% per year. The amounts that are due from the Water Fund and to the Electric Fund are as follows:

Due to Electric Fund from Water Fund

Year Ended	1.50%							
June 30,	Pı	Principal		terest	Total			
2016	\$	66,950	\$	13,645	\$	80,595		
2017		67,961		12,634		80,595		
2018		68,987		11,608		80,595		
2019		70,029		10,566		80,595		
2020		71,087		9,508		80,595		
2021		72,160		8,435		80,595		
2022		73,250		7,345		80,595		
2023		74,357		6,238		80,595		
2024		75,480		5,115		80,595		
2025		76,620		3,975		80,595		
2026		77,777		2,818		80,595		
2027		78,952		1,643		80,595		
2028		66,701		462		67,163		
Totals	\$	940,311	\$	93,992	\$ 1	,034,303		

Interfund Transfers

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

	Tra	ansfers In		
Transfers Out	Capital Project Fund			
General Fund	\$	175,000		
Totals	\$	175,000		

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

Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 200,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,480
Construction in Progress		4,796		4,796
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	200,480	4,796		205,276
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Land Improvements	641,528	188,910	-	830,438
Buildings	918,937	-	-	918,937
Machinery & Equipment	609,364	-	-	609,364
Infrastructure	4,208,771	112,812		4,321,583
Total capital assets, being depreciated	6,378,599	301,722		6,680,322
Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	(113,856)	(23,219)	-	(137,075)
Buildings	(221,544)	(16,829)	-	(238,373)
Machinery & Equipment	(446,542)	(31,611)	-	(478,153)
Infrastructure	(2,091,242)	(127,940)		(2,219,182)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,873,184)	(199,599)		(3,072,783)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,505,415	102,123		3,607,539
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$3,705,895	\$ 106,919	\$ -	\$3,812,815

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

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 16,155
Public Safety	-
Public Works	143,659
Parks and Recreation	35,284
Cemetery	4,500
Shop	-
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 199,598

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

Capital Assets (continued)

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Water Stock	\$ 90,114	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,114
Land	90,969			90,969
Total capital assets, not being				
depreciated	181,083			181,083
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	138,957	70,169	-	209,126
Machinery & Equipment	582,704	87,522	-	670,226
Systems	9,831,021	49,403		9,880,424
Total capital assets, being depreciated	10,552,682	207,094		10,759,776
Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	(39,467)	(5,784)	-	(45,251)
Machinery & Equipment	(405,542)	(50,951)	-	(456,493)
Systems	(3,424,280)	(267,052)		(3,691,332)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,869,288)	(323,787)		(4,193,076)
Total capital assets, being depreciated,				
net	6,683,394	(116,693)		6,566,700
	0.5.0.54.45	Φ(11 c c0C)	Φ.	\$
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$6,864,477	\$(116,693)	\$ -	6,747,783

Depreciation Expense was charged to the proprietary funds as follows:

Business-type Activities:

Water Fund	\$ 118,534
Sewer Fund	63,583
Electric Fund	136,855
Sanitation Fund	4,815
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 323,787

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

Long-Term Liabilities

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

Series 2010 Sewer Revenue Bonds

Year Ended	5.61%						
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total				
2016	\$ 18,000	\$ 37,924	\$ 55,924				
2017	19,000	36,886	55,886				
2018	20,000	35,792	55,792				
2019	21,000	34,642	55,642				
2020	22,000	33,436	55,436				
2021	24,000	32,145	56,145				
2022	25,000	30,771	55,771				
2023	26,000	29,340	55,340				
2024	28,000	27,826	55,826				
2025	29,000	26,227	55,227				
2026	31,000	24,544	55,544				
2027	33,000	22,749	55,749				
2028	34,000	20,869	54,869				
2029	36,000	18,906	54,906				
2030	38,000	46,830	84,830				
2031	41,000	14,614	55,614				
2032	43,000	12,258	55,258				
2033	45,000	9,789	54,789				
2034	48,000	7,181	55,181				
2035	51,000	4,404	55,404				
2036	53,000	1,487	54,487				
Totals	\$ 685,000	\$ 458,886	\$ 1,193,619				

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

Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

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

Governmental Activities:	Balance ctivities: July 1, 2014 Addition		ditions	Reductions Balanc June 30, 2				Amounts Due Within One Year		
Compensated Absences	\$	90,156	\$	9,252	\$		\$	99,408	\$	_
Total Governmental Activities	\$	90,156	\$	9,252	\$	-	\$	99,408	\$	

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

Business-type Activities:	Balance July 1, 2014 Additions		lditions	ns Reductions			Balance e 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year		
Series 2010 Sewer Bonds	\$	685,000	\$	-	\$	(17,000)	\$	668,000	\$	17,000
Total Debt		685,000		-		(17,000)		668,000		17,000
Total Business-type Activities	\$	685,000	\$	-	\$	(17,000)	\$	668,000	\$	17,000

Redevelopment Agency

The Morgan Redevelopment Agency has one project titled the Commercial Street Redevelopment Project. The Commercial Street Redevelopment Project collected \$67,659 in tax increment monies in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. This project did not have any outstanding debt at June 30, 2015, nor did it pay any taxes to a taxing agency.

The actual expenditures for the project consisted of the following:

- 1. \$2,127 for administrative costs of the project.
- 2. \$50,100 for grants to local businesses.

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

Bond Resolution Compliance

Series 2010 Sewer Revenue Bonds

Reserved Expense Account: The bond documents require the City to allocate the expected operating expenses for the following month into a reserved expense account. The reserved expense account will have one month's worth of reserved operating expenses each month. The balance of the reserved expense account at June 30, 2015 was \$31,313.

Bond Account: The City is required by the bond documents to allocate $1/12^{th}$ of the following principal and interest payment each month until the payments are made in December and June. The balance of the reserved bond account at June 30, 2015 was \$13,702.

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

Postretirement Health Care Benefits

In 2008, the City implemented a new medical retirement personnel policy. The City will provide certain medical benefits to retiring employees that meet specific criteria. The retiring employee must have been employed by the City for more than 35 years. The medical benefits include the payment of health insurance premiums for the employee up to five years or until the date the employee is eligible for Medicare. The employee will be responsible for any difference in premium for insuring a spouse or other dependents. As of June 30, 2015, \$0 had been paid in health care premiums on behalf of retired employees.

Risk Management - Claims and Judgments

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

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

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

During 2015, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, which resulted in an adjustment to prior period net position. This is due to the required disclosure of a Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources and, if applicable, a Net Pension Asset. The net effect on net position is as follows:

Governmental

Activities

\$ 2,219,475

Net Position - Beginning GASB 68 Adjustments to Prior Period Net Position - Beginning, Restated	\$ 4,397,127 (132,969) \$ 4,264,158			
Proprietary Funds:	Water	Sewer	Electric	Sanitation
Net Position - Beginning	\$ 2,275,081	\$ 1,319,732	\$ 4,706,926	\$ 227,014
GASB 68 Adjustments to Prior Period	(55,606)	(51,306)	(123,552)	(5,806)

1,268,426

4,583,374

\$

221,208

VI. PENSION PLAN

Net Position - Beginning, Restated

Governmental Funds:

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions:

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description:

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

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

VI. PENSION PLAN (continued)

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

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

Benefits Provided:

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

Summary of Benefits by System

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

^{*} with actuarial reductions

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

VI. PENSION PLAN (continued)

Contributions:

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

Utah Retirement Systems

	Employee Paid	Paid by Employer for Employee	Employer Contribution Rates
Contributory System 111 - Local Government Division Tier 2	N/A	N/A	14.830%
Noncontributory System 15 - Local Governmental Division Tier 1	N/A	N/A	18.470%

<u>Pension Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

At December 31, 2014, we reported a net pension asset of \$81 and a net pension liability of \$354,739.

	Proportionate Share	Net Pen	sion Asset	Net Pension Liability		
Noncontributory System	0.0816951%	\$	-	\$	354,739	
Tier 2 Public Employees System	0.0026608%		81		-	
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability		\$	81	\$	354,739	

The net pension asset and liability was measure as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2014 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability was based upon actual historical employer contributions to the plan from the census data submitted to the plan for pay periods ending in 2014.

VI. PENSION PLAN (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recognized pension expense of \$80,968. At December 31, 2014, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	 d Outflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	10,617	
Changes in assumptions	-		34,530	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments	7,967		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions	-		-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 67,349			
Total	\$ 75,316	\$	45,147	

\$67,349 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2014. 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	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources						
2015	\$	(9,387)						
2016		(9,387)						
2017		(9,387)						
2018		(8,932)						
2019		(14)						
Thereafter	\$	(74)						

Actuarial assumptions:

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases	3.50 - 10.50 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

VI. PENSION PLAN (continued)

Active member mortality rates are a function of the member's gender, occupation, and age and are developed based upon plan experience. Retiree mortality assumptions are highlighted in the table below.

Retired Member Mortality

Class of Member

Educators

Men EDUM (90%)

Women EDUF (100%)

Public Safety and Firefighters

Men RP 2000mWC (100%)

Women EDUC (120%)

Local Government, Public Employees

Men RP 2000mWC (100%)

Women EDUC (120%)

EDUM = Constructed mortality table based on actual experience of male educators multiplied by given percentage

EDUC = Constructed mortality table based on actual experience of female educators multiplied by given percentage

RP 2000mWC = RP 2000 Combined mortality table for males with white collar adjustments multiplied by given percentage

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period of January 1, 2008 – December 31, 2013.

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

		Expected Return Arithmetic Basis									
Asset Class		Target Asset Allocation	Real Return Arithmetic Basis	Long-term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return							
Equity Securities		40%	7.06%	2.82%							
Debt Securities		20%	0.80%	0.16%							
Real Assets		13%	5.10%	0.66%							
Private Equity		9%	11.30%	1.02%							
Absolute Return		18%	3.15%	0.57%							
Cash and Cash Equivalents		0%	0.00%	0.00%							
Totals		100%		5.23%							
	Inflation			2.75%							
	Expected arithm	etic nominal return		7.98%							

VI. PENSION PLAN (continued)

The 7.50% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.75%, a real return of 4.75% that is net of investment expense.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 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.

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 7.50 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated used a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decre	ease (6.50%)	Discoun	nt Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)		
Proportionate share of							
Net pension (asset) / liability	\$	851,752	\$	354,658	\$	(59,470)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

		Budgeted	Δmo	uints			Variance with Final Budget Favorable		
	0	riginal	Allio	Final			Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Taxes:									
Current Year Property Taxes	\$	280,000	\$	311,680	\$	304,578	\$	(7,102)	
Redemptions		6,500		6,500		8,845		2,345	
Fee in Lieu		50,000		42,000		44,173		2,173	
Sales and Use Taxes		575,000		595,000		643,174		48,174	
Telecommunication and Franchise Fees		45,000		41,000		59,173		18,173	
		956,500		996,180		1,059,943		63,763	
Licenses and Permits:									
Business Licenses		15,000		15,000		15,063		63	
Building Permits		42,000		42,000		46,347		4,347	
Other Licenses	2,450			2,450		3,155		705	
		59,450		59,450		64,565		5,115	
Intergovernmental:									
Grants		-		-		-		-	
Class "C" Road Fund Allotment		150,000		150,000		150,822		822	
State Liquor Allotment				-		-		-	
		150,000		150,000		150,822		822	
Charges for Services:									
Ambulance		-		-		-		-	
Parks		12,000		2,000		2,750		750	
Cemetery		26,500		26,500		26,905		405	
		38,500		28,500		29,655		1,155	
Fines and Forfeitures		500		500		5,472		4,972	
Other Revenues:									
Interest Earnings		9,450		8,950		13,406		4,456	
Road Impact Fees		12,000		50,000		53,570		3,570	
Park Impact Fees		9,000		9,000		2,925		(6,075)	
Miscellaneous Revenue		46,000		46,500		39,731		(6,769)	
		76,450		114,450		109,632		(4,818)	
Total Revenues	\$	1,281,400	\$	1,349,080	\$	1,420,089	\$	71,009	

MORGAN CITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

		Budgeted	Amo			Variance with Final Budget Favorable		
	Original Final				Actual	(Unfavorable)		
Expenditures:								
General Government:								
Administrative	\$	183,931	\$	183,931	\$ 161,035	\$	22,896	
Court		-		-	-		-	
Economic Development		103,647		103,647	87,524		16,123	
Non-Departmental		500		500	102		200	
Elections Buildings		19,375		19,375	192 15,547		308 3,828	
Dunumgs		307,453		307,453	 264,298		43,155	
Public Safety:		307,433		307,433	 204,270		43,133	
Law Enforcement		126,113		126,113	110,000		16,113	
Fire Department		24,452		24,459	24,459		-	
Ambulance		, · . -		-	-		-	
Animal Control		18,910		18,910	18,852		58	
		169,475		169,482	153,311		16,171	
Public Works								
Building Inspection		60,060		63,060	64,229		(1,169)	
Road Department		750,633		750,633	 384,964		365,669	
		810,693		813,693	 449,193		364,500	
Parks		152,439		152,439	152,098		341	
Recreation		6,058		6,058	6,058		-	
Cemetery		114,117		114,117	113,341		776	
Shop		10,000		10,000	7,643		2,357	
Total Expenditures		1,570,235		1,573,242	1,145,942		427,300	
Other financing sources (uses):								
Operating transfers in		5,000		-	-		-	
Operating transfers (out) Appropriations of Fund Balances		-		(230,680)	(175,000)		(55,680)	
		283,835		454,835	 		454,835	
Total other financing sources (uses)		288,835		224,155	(175,000)		399,155	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures				(7)	 99,147		99,154	
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		526,281		526,281	526,281		-	
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	526,281	\$	526,274	\$ 625,428	\$	99,154	

MORGAN CITY SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS DECEMBER 31, 2014

Last 10 fiscal years*

	No	ncontributory System	_	ier 2 Public ployees System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)		0.0816951%		0.0026608%
Proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	354,739	\$	(81)
Covered employee payroll	\$	713,283	\$	13,179
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		49.7%		-0.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as apercentage of the total pension liability		90.2%		103.5%

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

MORGAN CITY SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS DECEMBER 31, 2014

Last 10 fiscal years*

	contributory System	 · 2 Public yees System
Contractually required contribution	\$ 128,402	\$ 1,098
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ (128,402)	\$ (1,098)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	\$ -
Covered employee payroll	\$ 713,283	\$ 13,179
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll**	18.00%	8.33%

^{*} Amounts presented were determined as of calendar year January 1 - December 31. Employers will be required to prospectively develop this table in future years to show 10 years of information. The schedule above is only for the current year.

^{**} Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll may be different than the Board certified rate due to rounding or other administrative issues.

MORGAN CITY NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION UTAH RETIREMENT SYSTEMS DECEMBER 31, 2014

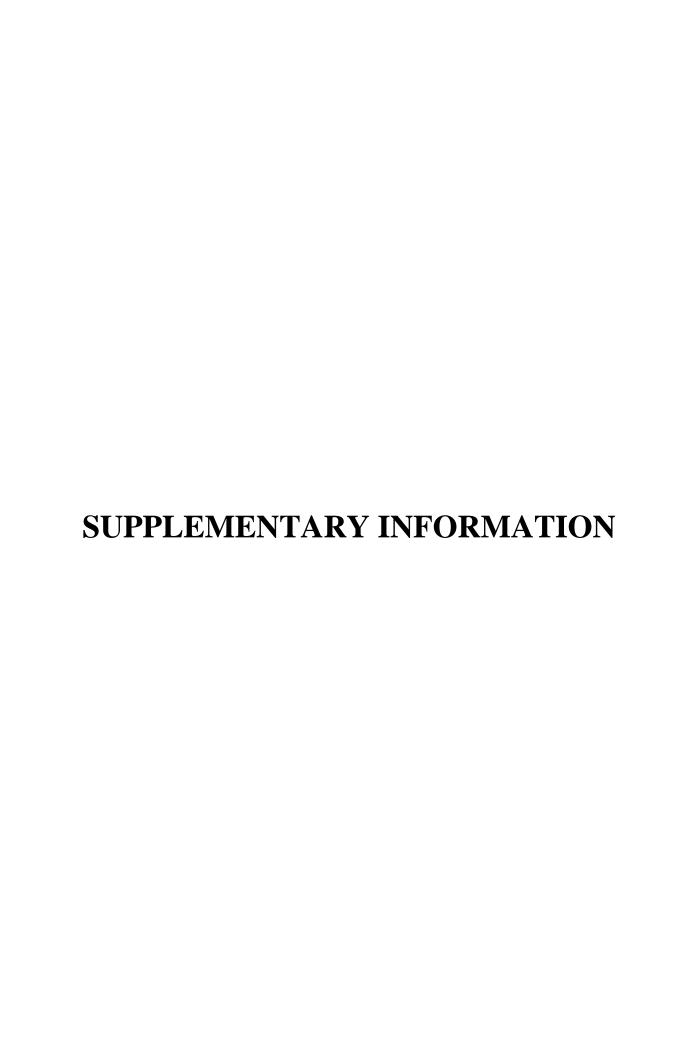
Other Information Not Required as Part of RSI

The information below is not required as part of GASB 68 but is provided for informational purposes. The schedule below is a summary of the Defined Contribution Savings Plans for pay periods January 1 - December 31.

Defined Contribution System

	•	yee Paid ibutions	Employer Paid Contributions		
401(k) Plan*	\$	14,724	\$	235	
457 Plan		-		-	
Roth IRA Plan		-		-	
Traditional IRA Plan		-		-	
HRA Plan	\$	-	\$	-	

^{*} The employer paid 401(k) contributions include the totals paid for employees enrolled in the Tier 2 Defined Contribution 401(k) Plan.



MORGAN CITY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

		pecial evenue		RDA	<u>Per</u> p	oetual Care	Utility nancement	Gov	Total onmajor ernmental Funds
Assets Cash	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Restricted Cash Accounts Receivable Due From Other Governments		9,302 -		123,503 1,985 59		203,998 8,603	-		327,501 19,890 59
Total Assets	\$	9,302	\$	125,547	\$	212,601	\$ -	\$	347,450
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources	s, and I	Fund Balan	ces						
Accounts Payable	\$	-	\$	16	\$	-	\$ -	\$	16
Due to Other Funds		7,831		-		-	-		7,831
Total Liabilities		7,831		16		-	-		7,847
Deferred Inflows of Resources Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows		9,302		-					9,302
Of Resources		17,133		16		-			17,149
Fund Balances Restricted for:									
Redevelopment		-		125,531		-	-		125,531
Perpetual Care		-		-		212,601	-		212,601
Assigned:									
Capital Projects		(7,831)		-		-	 -		(7,831)
Total Fund Balances		(7,831)		125,531		212,601	 -		330,301
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	9,302	\$	125,547	\$	212,601	\$ 	\$	347,450

MORGAN CITY

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURE, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

		Special Revenue	RDA	Perp	oetual Care		Utility nancement	No Gov	Total onmajor ernmental Funds		
REVENUES											
Taxes	\$	5,343	\$ 67,659	\$	-	\$	-	\$	73,002		
Charges for services		-	11,725		15,949		-		27,674		
Interest		-	 366		838		-		1,204		
Total Revenues		5,343	 79,750		16,787		-		-		101,880
EXPENDITURES Current Operating:											
General Government		-	 52,227		2,500		-		54,727		
Total Expenditures			 52,227		2,500				54,727		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		5,343	27,523		14,287		-		47,153		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USE	S)										
Transfers-In		-	-		-		-		-		
Transfers-Out			 				-		-		
Total other financing sources (uses)		-	-				-				
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures		5,343	27,523		14,287		-		47,153		
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year		(13,174)	98,008		198,314				283,148		
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$	(7,831)	\$ 125,531	\$	212,601	\$	-	\$	330,301		

AUDITOR'S REPORTS	



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

To the Mayor and City Council Morgan City

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Morgan City as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Morgan City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Chustensen, Palmer + Ambrose P. C.

November 30, 2015



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

To the Mayor and City Council Morgan City

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE

We have audited Morgan City's compliance with the general program compliance requirements described in the *State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide* for the year ended June 30, 2015.

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

Budgetary Compliance Fund Balance Utah Retirement Systems Compliance Transfers from Utility Enterprise Funds Conflicts of Interest Budget Notice and Format Open and Public Meetings Act

Morgan City did not receive any major assistance programs from the State of Utah during the year ended June 30, 2015.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide*. Those standards and the *State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a material effect on the City and its major programs occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion

In our opinion, Morgan City complied, in all material respects, with the general compliance requirements identified above for the year ended June 30, 2015.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

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

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

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

Purpose of Report

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

Christensen, Palmer & ambrose P.C.

November 30, 2015