



THE CITY OF

SARATOGA SPRINGS

BUDGET DOCUMENT

FY 2019 - 2024

BUDGET DOCUMENT FOR
THE CITY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS, UTAH
FY 2019 – 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Mayor and City Council,

I am pleased to present the FY 2019 - 20 budget to you. The City of Saratoga Springs FY 2020 budget reflects current and future issues that our community will face. In addition, I am pleased to report that the City of Saratoga Springs is in a strong financial position. As stewards of public funds, the city administration strives to meet and exceed city council goals within the constraints of available financial, human, and capital resources. The recommendations found within this document are designed to maintain a strong financial position while providing and expanding quality services for our citizens. The following is an overview of the significant budgetary items and trends in the FY 2019 – 20 budget.

Growth of the City

The national economy and housing market trends remain strong, with Saratoga at the forefront of a positive economic forecast for the near future. Commercial investment in the city is also increasing, providing increased private services for our residents to enjoy.

The City is pleased with the economic growth we have experienced in the last year. With the continued growth in the economy, tax revenue is increasing, and all major revenues are increasing. These revenues will allow the city to provide quality services to an increasing population. The city administration continues to monitor revenue forecasts and uses conservative methods to project future revenues.

Though revenues are increasing, the demand for municipal services is growing at a faster pace than revenues. In addition, some revenues, namely property tax, are not received until more than a year after a home is built, further restricting available funds for providing services to our rapidly growing city. In order to remain fiscally sound, the City must conservatively increase expenditures in addition to increasing ongoing revenues. This budget anticipates the growing needs of the community, is responsive to those needs within the fiscal constraints, and is designed to progress many aspects of the strategic plan. We continue to project budget expenditures and revenues in order to anticipate and preserve our financial sustainability into the future.

Additional Personnel

Due to the rapidly increasing growth of the city, the workload of city staff has increased. By conducting workload analyses, department heads have determined the specific departmental needs for additional personnel. This budget is conservatively growing to meet our current personnel demands.

Capital Projects

With continued growth, the city needs more capital infrastructure projects than ever before. The City has been especially focused on increasing water, sewer and transportation capacity throughout the city. The recently completed projects and capital projects budgeted for this year have helped and will help alleviate historical problems and shortfalls. In addition, the City has conservatively issued bonds for needed infrastructure. The following are the major capital projects represented in this fiscal year's budget:

- Gravity Sewer Outfall Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Harbor Parkway Debris Basin
- RC Park & Inlet Park Launch Ramps
- Culinary Water System Generator Project
- Foothill Boulevard Widening Project
- Police Station and Courts Building

Conclusion

The proposed budget presented herein has been compiled with goals and objectives consistent with the leadership and guidance of the City Council. Moreover, pursuant to §10-6-109, Utah Code Annotated, the FY 2019 - 20, and FY 2021 – 24 budgets have been prepared for the City of Saratoga Springs using budgetary practices and techniques recommended by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Governmental Finance Officers Association (GFOA). As required by State law, the proposed budget is balanced and represents a fiscally conservative approach to meet the demands imposed by the national, state, and local economy.

I submit this budget document for your review and approval. Thank you.

Mark Christensen
City Manager

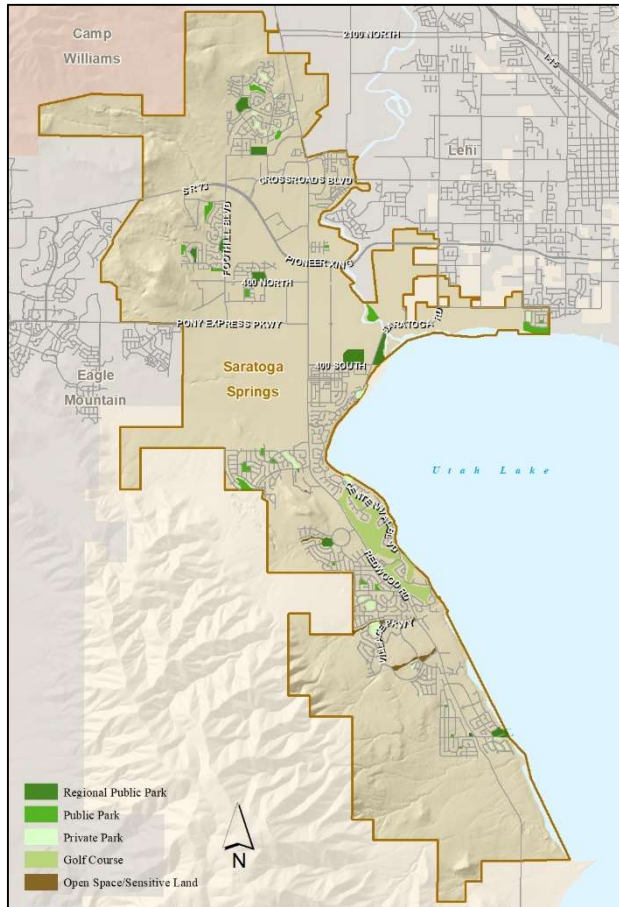
Saratoga Springs Mayor and City Council



Mayor Jim Miller



(From the top-left: Ryan Poduska, Shellie Baertsch, Michael McOmber, Stephen Willden, and Chris Porter)



Community Information and Statistics

The City of Saratoga Springs is a developing community located on the northwest shores of Utah Lake in the center of Utah's Wasatch Front Metropolitan Area. The City, incorporated in December of 1997, boasts a high quality of life that includes beautiful lakeshore living, a quiet and rural atmosphere, great air quality, superb views and an excellent central location midway between the Provo/Orem and Salt Lake City metro areas. There is excellent access to I-15, via Pioneer Crossing, for both north and south travel, and access to the Bangerter Highway via Redwood Road for quick travel to Salt Lake International Airport (30-40 minutes by car) or other critical locations north of the City. Provo/Orem is located approximately 20-25 minutes by car via I-15.

The City's population of nearly 35,000 residents is a suburban population that works along the Wasatch Front but desires a quiet suburban area in which to live. The City is among the top ten highest growth cities in Utah, and as a region, the northern Utah County area has also experienced rapid development and growth in recent years. Fueled by a strong economy, the cities of Saratoga Springs, Eagle Mountain, and Lehi continue to issue many

development approvals and permits. The physical infrastructure to continue rapid residential growth is in place and regular planning ensures that transportation expansion meets the needs of population growth rates. The estimated combined population of these cities is 115,000 residents, mostly located west of the I-15 corridor.

Land development in the City has taken the form of large "master planned" communities with progressive land-use and zoning practices which have resulted in quality and diverse housing styles. Saratoga Springs is only partially developed and it is expected that the build-out population of the City will be over 100,000 residents. Only 30% of the land area within the City has been developed or is planned to be developed. There are still several large parcels that remain as well as numerous smaller tracts that will one day be developed. In its General Land Use Plan, the City has sites planned for low, medium, and high density residential, neighborhood and regional parks, schools, commercial and office uses and large research and development properties.

The City provides many public services including water, sewer, police, garbage, and fire and emergency medical response. There is a fully functioning administrative office with staff providing city management, building permitting and inspections, engineering, development services, public works, utility billing, and records management. In addition to administrative functions, the City has a growing, award-winning recreation program that provides year round recreational programs and clinics. This

COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

document includes budgets of all funds and account groups responsible for these activities, organizations, and functions that are related to the City and are controlled by or dependent upon the City's governing body, the Mayor and City Council.

The Saratoga Springs Special Improvement District is chartered under Utah law as separate legal governmental entity. This document includes reports of these entities since the Mayor and City Council are the appointed board members for these agencies.

The City operates under a six-member council with the Mayor as a non-voting member of the legislative body. The Council has, by ordinance, established a city-manager form of government. Under this organizational structure, the Mayor and a five member Council appoint a city manager to act as the chief executive officer who oversees the daily operations of the City. The Council establishes policy and direction by enacting local legislation and adopting budgets; the city manager is responsible for implementing the Council's policies and direction. The Mayor is elected for a term of 4 years, while the Council is elected for 4 years with staggered terms.

The Mayor appoints seven members of the Planning Commission with the advice and consent of the City Council. The Planning Commission is a stipend position appointed to 4 year staggered terms. The Commission's primary responsibilities are to review and provide a recommendation on new development plans in accordance with the direction established by Council, zoning changes, and the general plan.

City Statistics

Operation Indicators by Function		FY 2019
<u>Fire Protection</u>		
	Full-time employees	14
	Part-time employees	26
	Fire calls for service	370
	Medical calls for service	927
<u>Police Protection</u>		
	Number of officers	25
	Police calls for service	18,352
<u>Municipal Water Services</u>		
	Number of connections	9,277
	Culinary Gallons billed/day	1,002,805
	Secondary Gallons billed/day	2,333,438
<u>Municipal Sewer Services</u>		
	Number of connections	5,906
<u>Municipal Refuse Services</u>		
	First cans	9,450
	Second cans	1,752
	Recycle cans	7,272
<u>Business Licenses</u>		

COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

	Licenses issued	375
<u>Building and Construction</u>		
	Building permits issued	1116
	Single family	471
	Multi-family	149
<u>Parks and Recreation</u>		
	Flag football participants	351
	Basketball participants	1707
	Soccer participants	3043
	Baseball participants	1098
	Volleyball participants	470
	Track participants	202

Table 1 - Operation Indicators by Function

Capital Assets by Function		FY 2019
<u>Streets</u>		
	Lane miles maintained	223
	Street lights	2,320
<u>Fire Protection</u>		
	Fire stations	2
	Fire hydrants	1,623
	Fire pumping vehicles	3
<u>Police Protection</u>		
	Police stations	1
<u>Education</u>		
	High schools	1
	Junior high schools	2
	Elementary schools	8
	Charter schools	1
<u>Municipal Water Facilities</u>		
	Miles of water lines	156.5
<u>Municipal Sewer Facilities</u>		
	Miles of sewer lines	125.9
<u>Parks and Recreation</u>		
	Parks	29
	Park and open space acreage	264

Table 2 - Capital Assets by Function

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

In 2015, the City Council adopted a long-term strategic plan. The goal of this budget is to systematically link the strategic plan to the funded activities of the City budget, thereby forwarding the citizen's directive. The following are the directives and initiatives identified by the community.



Sense of Community

This directive speaks to the importance of consistently engaging citizens in both community work and play. Citizens want to feel valued, important, and included. They also want to feel pride and ownership in their local government, and want to be involved and informed. In Saratoga Springs, we value our heritage and share the responsibility for building a bright future.

Strategic Initiatives

Connect and engage residents and business partners via the use of a multifaceted communications and engagement strategy which effectively utilizes multiple communication media and citizen/business learning experiences such as a citizens' academy.

Utilize entryway signage and other visual elements to clearly identify city boundaries.

Conduct a feasibility study associated with the development of a new community recreation center. Study elements should include an analysis of all possible funding, as well as one-time and ongoing costs, preferred amenities, land acquisition costs and possible locations, and all other elements that will enable the elected body and citizens to determine a development timeline.

Create a civic identity by working toward the development of a new city hall, library, and other elements congruent with a new city center.

Celebrate the achievements and accomplishments of our residents and businesses.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Desired Outcomes

Citizens are provided various learning and serving experiences that are engaging and edifying.

The city utilizes all traditional and social media in regular engagement of and outreach to citizens and other stakeholder groups.

Our city boundaries are visually acknowledged at each major ingress in a uniform, aesthetically pleasing manner that in every regard represents the pride we have in our community.

A feasibility study is conducted to explore the possible development of a new community recreation center. Such study investigates all aspects of center development, as well as financing and ongoing fiscal support. the study includes citizen input and the results are fully and publicly communicated.

A master plan and design of a new Saratoga Springs Civic Center is created and adopted. This plan begins to serve as a blueprint for the future development of a new city core.

We regularly and publicly recognize and celebrate the achievements of our staff, citizens, and businesses.



Natural Beauty and Community Aesthetics

This directive speaks to the importance of preserving and enhancing the reasons why many came to Saratoga Springs. With its proximity to Utah Lake and unparalleled mountain vistas, citizens want to continue to take pride in the natural beauty that makes Saratoga Springs so unique. The aesthetic quality of our community and neighborhoods also plays a critical role in preserving Saratoga Springs' natural beauty and quality of life.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Strategic Initiatives

Employ policies and initiatives to preserve green space and open space where appropriate and practicable.

Develop and implement a plan for significant lakefront preservation as venues for community amenities that expand public enjoyment of this unique natural resource.

Protect and celebrate our natural environment.

Utilize enforcement and communication/education tools to educate residents and businesses regarding the importance and civic responsibility associated with keeping our community clean and appealing.

Reevaluate community building guides/codes, promoting modifications that clarify policies, streamline processes, and encourage quality and aesthetically contributing development.

Promote a diversity of quality architectural styles and standards.

Expand the city's inventory of trees.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Desired Outcomes

We take advantage of opportunities to preserve natural aspects of the beauty of our community and open space.

The city fosters, maintains and enforces policies to protect our environment, while helping to provide for programs and events that build appreciation for and celebrate our natural beauty.

The city has developed and is implementing a plan focused on providing substantially increased community lakefront amenities designed to expand public enjoyment of life on the Lake.

Our code enforcement program is active and robust, yet focuses on several means, including education, to encourage compliance with codes designed to keep our community clean and appealing.

Our building codes communicate the unique environment that is Saratoga Springs; and our policies and procedures are clear, simplified, and streamlined in a manner that encourages aesthetically contributing development.

Development in Saratoga Springs, both residential and commercial, is diverse and represents a high quality of architectural styles and standards.

Saratoga Springs enjoys the urban forestry program which annually builds on our inventory of healthy trees.



Quality Planning and Growth

This directive speaks to the importance of balancing necessary and inevitable growth and development with those qualities and characteristics that originally attracted residents to Saratoga Springs. In Saratoga Springs, we place prime importance on preserving the natural beauty that makes our community unique. At the same time, we work to ensure that commercial and residential development contribute to and don't detract from our quality of life.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Strategic Initiatives

Conduct a General Plan review.

Clarify, simplify, and deregulate the development process.

Develop and implement a comprehensive economic development strategic plan.

Modify the General Plan to anticipate and plan for major amenities – cemetery, hospital, movie theater, Civic Center, etc.

Communicate trade-offs between development/density and economic development.

Ensure city zoning prescribes a feathering approach to densities.

Look at “Age in place” development possibilities.

Desired Outcomes

Zoning districts endeavor to prescribe higher densities in the urban core with densities decreasing as development moves away from the city center.

Our General Plan is reviewed optimally every three years and no less than every five years.

Saratoga Springs’ General Plan anticipates future development of major community amenities.

The development process has been analyzed, and modifications have been put into place which simplify and streamline the process as much as possible, while increasing customer service.

An economic development plan has been assembled and implemented, drawing on synergies between the city and state/regional partners such as GOED and EDCUtah.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS



Healthy and Safe Community

This directive speaks to the important role that local government plays in promoting a healthy and safe community. In Saratoga Springs, we work to provide the opportunities, infrastructure, and facilities that promote an active and safe lifestyle for ourselves and our children.

Strategic Initiatives

Develop police and fire protection in a manner that accommodates the needs of future growth.

Develop and continue maintenance of parks and trails.

Implement the trails master plan and continue the development of trails.

Expand youth and adult sports/recreation programming.

Plan for the development of a senior center and creation of additional senior living options.

Plan for the development of public amenities that facilitate the use and enjoyment of the city’s natural assets (e.g. Lakefront picnic tables, beach, fire pits, boardwalk, expanded parking, etc.)

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Desired Outcomes

The growth and development of emergency services parallels the needs of a growing population.

Saratoga Springs residents enjoy convenient access to well-maintained parks, trails, and open space.

Recreation programming is abundant and diverse, providing programs for adults and youth oriented to both athletic and nonathletic activities.

The city has planned for and developed facilities and programs for seniors.

The creation and beginning implementation of a Lakefront master plan.



Transportation

This directive speaks to the impact that a quality transportation system has on quality of life. In Saratoga Springs, we value the benefits of a well-maintained and modern transportation system, and we recognize the role that such plays in both economic development and community health and safety.

Strategic Initiatives

Long-term planning for major roads and corridors.

Adequate ingress/egress for residential developments.

Proactive and timely maintenance of roads and street lights.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Desired Outcomes

- The city’s streets master plan is up-to-date and includes planning and anticipation of primary corridors/roadways.
- The city has created a pavement management plan. This plan is adequately funded and followed.
- Signalization at all intersections that meet warrants has been installed.



Fiscal Sustainability and Responsibility

This directive speaks to the need to prudently manage community resources and provide critical services in such a way that maximizes citizen return on investment. In Saratoga Springs, we plan for economic storms and maintain fiscal capabilities to ensure the delivery of citizen services and the proactive maintenance of critical infrastructure. We likewise work to accomplish this while striving to not place undue financial burdens on citizens.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS

Strategic Initiatives

Ensure that adequate funding is in place to support and maintain all future projects.

Create a comprehensive fiscal sustainability plan.

Ensure that all primary master plans are up to date and reviewed on a regular basis and that maintenance of infrastructure is performed in a proactive and timely manner.

Appropriately use bonding as a means of funding projects that will benefit multiple generations of residents. As part of this, develop a communications strategy to inform residents regarding generational equity. (i.e. - how bonding enables municipal government to place the cost burden on those who benefit from the use of major amenities and infrastructure).

Desired Outcomes

The city has developed and follows a comprehensive fiscal sustainability plan.

The city maintains transportation and other infrastructure in a proactive and timely manner.

All master plans are regularly reviewed and updated.

Debt levels are well within prudent parameters and the city follows a policy of debt utilization that emphasizes the use of debt to ensure equity of burden.

The city maintains three months of operating reserves.

Enterprise funds maintain fund reserves adequate to provide proactive maintenance and repairs as well as meet unanticipated emergency situations.

Growth of the City

Growth of the City

Northern Utah County and southern Salt Lake County are rapidly developing and are among the fastest growing areas of the country. With a build-out of only 35%, Saratoga Springs is poised to continue holding a place in the top ten fastest growing cities in Utah. The tables below show historical growth rates and future projections for population.

Saratoga Springs Population (Past)		
Year	Percent Change	Population
2010	58%	16,516
2011	8%	17,781
2012	7%	19,054
2013	11%	21,137
2014	15%	24,356
2015	6%	25,710
2016	6%	27,300
2017	7%	29,274
2018	5%	30,652
2019	8%	33,330

Table 3 - Saratoga Springs Population (Past)

Saratoga Springs Population Estimates		
Year	Percent Change	Population
2020	(from 2015) 52%	39,186
2030	43%	58,496
2040	26%	78,987
2050	27%	107,900
2060	19%	134,000

Table 4 - Saratoga Springs Population Estimates

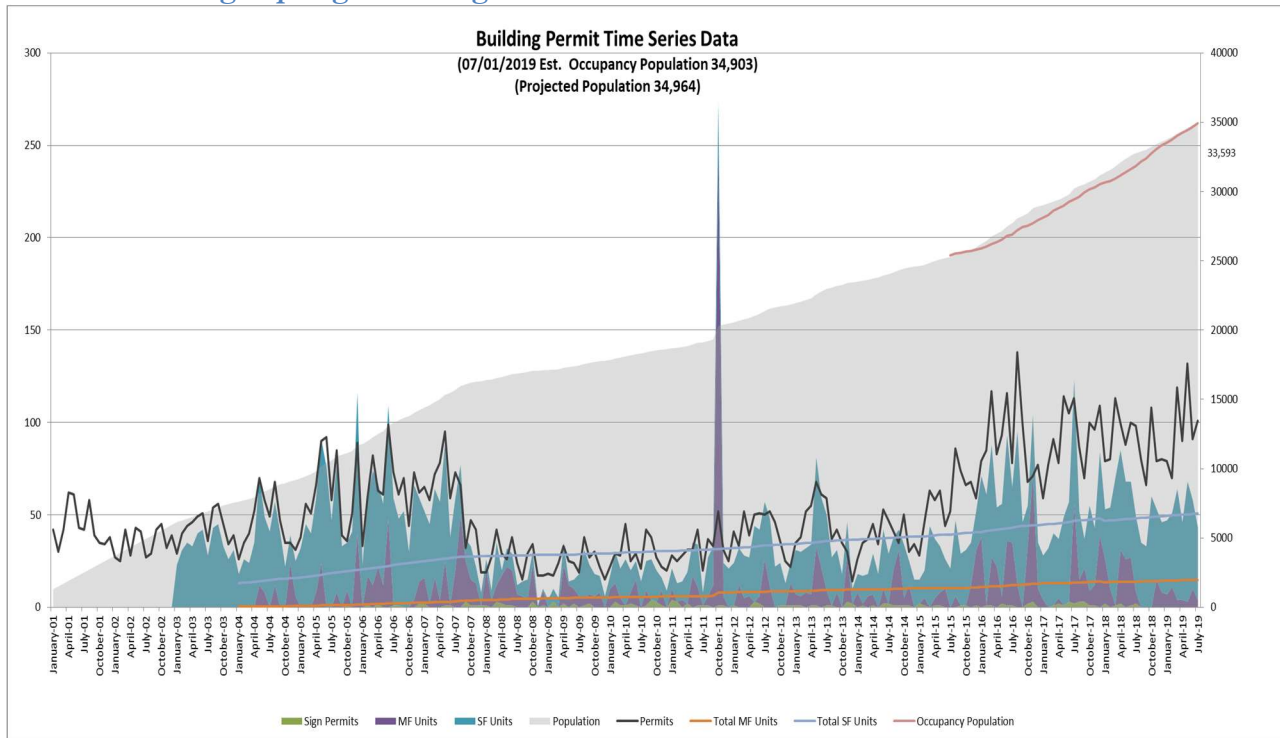
Population estimates are based on projections using a combination of prior growth rates, current planning application numbers, and the correlation with the number of building permits. The tables below show both historical and projected planning application and building permit counts.

Saratoga Springs Building Permits		
Calendar Year	Percent Change	Count
2010		412
2011	65%	679
2012	-16%	572
2013	13%	649
2014	-13%	562
2015	38%	773
2016	74%	1343
2017	-17%	1116

Growth of the City

2018	-3%	1079
2019	-7%	1,000(projected)
2020	0%	1,000 (projected)

Table 5 - Saratoga Springs Building Permits



Graph 1 - Building Permit Time Series Data

Saratoga Springs Planning Applications				
Application Type	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ag Protection	0	2	2	0
Annexation	3	0	9	2
Appeal	0	0	1	0
Change of Use	2	1	4	2
Code Amendment	0	0	0	4
Community Plan/Amend	5	3	8	9
Concept Plan	11	11	11	16
Conditional Use	6	6	8	3
Final Plat	25	24	38	30
Home Occupation	10	7	9	6
General Plan Amendment	7	5	2	4
Lot Line Adjustment	2	0	1	2
MDA	4	3	1	0

Growth of the City

Minor Subdivision	5	1	5	5
Other	2	0	0	1
Parent Application	6	2	0	0
Plat Amendment	5	8	10	13
Preliminary Plat	19	20	28	22
Rezone/GPA	13	9	3	6
Sign Permit	21	18	36	20
Site Plan - new/amend	7	13	16	16
TUP	3	0	3	13
Variance	6	3	7	1
Village Plan	0	2	2	6
Total Applications	227	193	292	181
Average Applications/wk.	4.37	3.71	5.62	3.48

Table 6 - Saratoga Springs Planning Applications

As the City continues to grow, the workload for each department has increased concurrently with that growth. The city manager tasked each department head with developing a workload and personnel matrix to determine, using appropriate data analytics techniques, appropriate staffing levels. Based on these analyses, department heads submitted their requests for additional personnel for the next five years, including promotions of current staff. The approved personnel requests are located in the individual department sections in the Departmental Information section of this document. Any unapproved personnel requests are located in the budget request appendix.

Capital Projects

With this rapid population growth, the need for capita to support the exploding population is very acute. The following projects are needed at this time.

Growth of the City

Police Facility

- New police facility that houses the entire police department. In addition, the Justice Court department, including the court room and offices, will be housed in this facility. Think Architecture has the design contract. Paid for out of Police Impact Fee Fund. Estimated: \$10,000,000. FY 2019-20

Patriot Park

- Patriot Park at Saratoga Springs is a full-service local baseball and recreational softball facility located within the City of Saratoga Springs, Utah. Construction of the park cost near \$14 million; including modern state-of-the-art buildings, an interactive playground and eight pickle-ball courts. While the city had a handful of existing soccer and football fields, there were no existing baseball fields, causing residents to have to travel to neighboring municipalities to participate in baseball and softball leagues.

Pony Express Widening

- This project is for the widening of Pony Express Parkway to 5 lanes from Redwood Road to Porters Crossing. This project is primarily funded by Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) through State Transportation Improvement Project (STIP) Funds. This is approximately a \$10M project however the local match requirement for STIP funding is 6.77%.

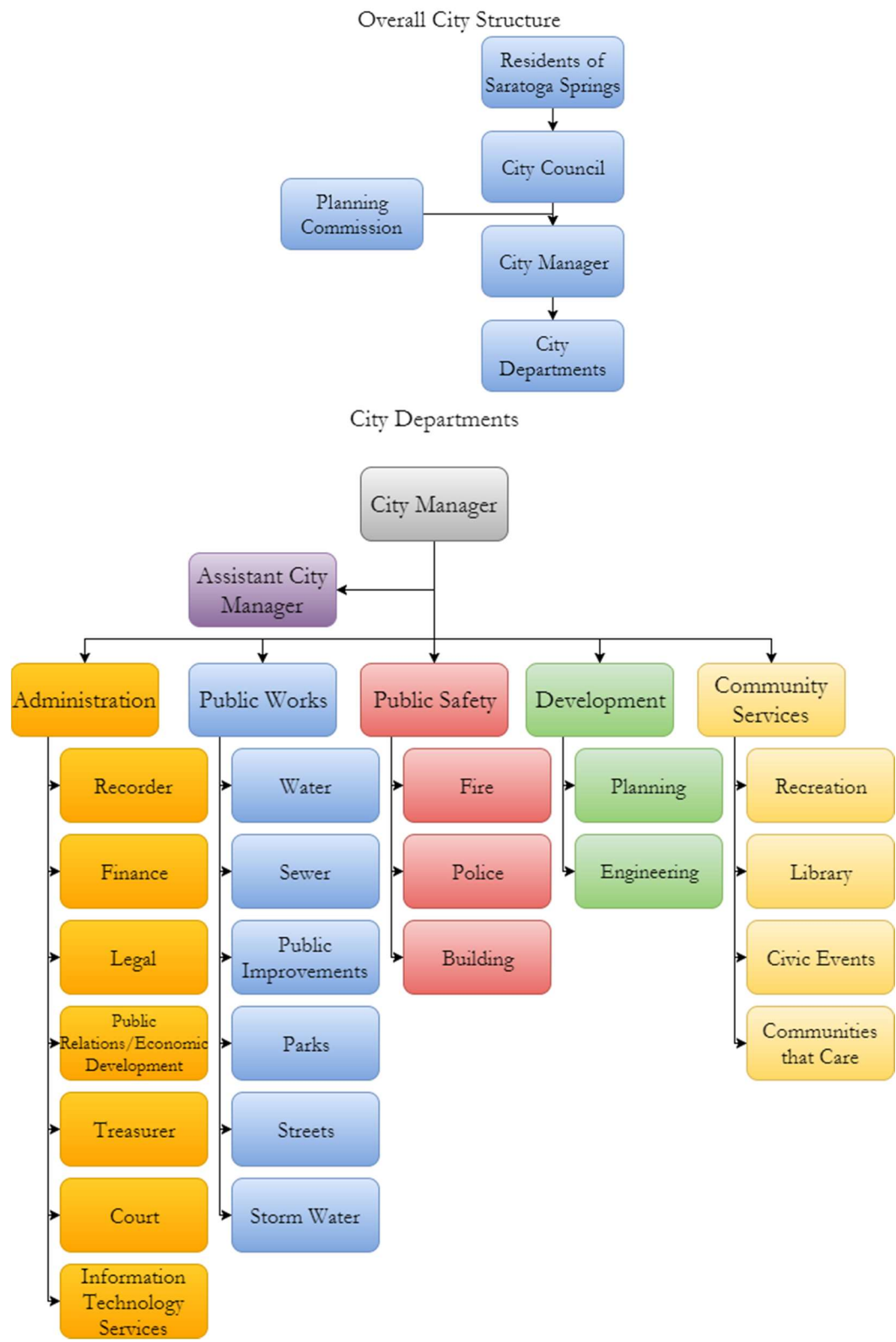
North Zone 1 Pond and Pump Station

- The North Zone 1 Pond and Pump Station project consists of a concrete-lined, 17 acre foot irrigation pond, including the inlet and spillway. The volume of the pond can expand in the future to 30 acre feet.

400 North Rehabilitation

- The project consisted of a pavement rehabilitation of 400 North between 200 West and 800 West in Saratoga Springs. This section of roadway runs along Neptune Park, which is a keystone feature in the Saratoga Springs City cultural infrastructure. In addition, this roadway is the primary parade route requiring that any project performed must result in showpiece quality.

Organizational Charts



FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Fund Structure and Basis of Accounting

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in the related Governmental Accounting Standards. The City is considered financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of that organization's governing body, or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the City. The City is also considered financially accountable for an organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the City. The City has no component units.

State law requires that budgets be prepared for the following funds: general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, and capital improvement funds. All City funds are accounted for in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

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

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets are shown as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source in the governmental fund financial statements. Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt in the government-wide financial statements are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than expenditures in the governmental fund statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (generally within sixty days) to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under the accrual method of accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditure related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded when payment is due.

Sales and use taxes, franchise taxes and earned but un-reimbursed state and federal grants associated with the current fiscal period are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal year. Property taxes are measurable as of the date levied and available only when cash is received by the county treasurer prior to the City's fiscal year end and remitted to the City within sixty days of its fiscal year end.

The City reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources of the City not accounted for by a separate, specialized fund.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Special Revenue Fund – The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed for specified purposes. The City has one special revenue fund that operates the street light program funded by property owner assessments.

Capital Projects Fund– the Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital improvements (other than those financed by proprietary funds.)

The City reports the following proprietary fund types as enterprise funds:

Street Lighting Fund – The Street Lighting Fund accounts for the street lighting system of the City for its residents.

Water Utility Fund – The Water Utility Fund accounts for the water distribution system of the City for its residents.

Sewer Utility Fund – The Sewer Utility Fund accounts for the sewage collection systems of the City for its residents

Storm Drain Utility Fund – The Storm Drain Utility Fund accounts for the various storm drain collection and retention systems in the City for its residents.

Garbage Collection Utility Fund – The Garbage Collection Utility Fund accounts for the collection and disposal of garbage for City residents.

During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year-end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Generally, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments to the General Fund by the Enterprise Funds for providing administrative, billing, and facility costs for such funds. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Fund Type	Fund Category	Department/Individual Fund
Governmental	General (10)	Administrative
		HR
		Planning
		Engineering/ GIS
		Building
		Parks and Open Space
		Streets
		Public Works
		Public Improvements
		Treasurer
		Recorder
		Legal
		Justice Court
		Streets
		Civic Events
		Library
		Recreation
		Public Relations/Economic Development
		Utility Billing
		Police
		Police - Bluffdale
	Fire	
	Non-Departmental	
	General City Buildings	
Debt Service	Debt Service (40)	
	SAA Debt Service (41)	
Special Revenue Fund	Zone 2 SID (24)	
Capital Projects	Parks and Open Space (32)	
	Public Safety (34)	
	Streets (33)	
	Storm Drain (31)	
	General Capital Projects (35)	
Proprietary	Enterprise	Major Funds
		Water (51)
		Sewer (52)
		Storm Drain (54)
		Non-Major Funds
		Street Lighting (50)*
		Garbage (55)
	Capital Projects	Wastewater Impact Fee (53)
		Culinary Water Impact Fee (56)
		Secondary Water Impact Fee (57)
		Water Rights (58)

Table 7 - Functional Units by Fund Type

*Fund 22 and 23 were Special Improvement Districts combined into the Street Lighting (50) enterprise fund.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Long-term Financial Policies

The long-term financial policies for the City are found in the Policies and Objectives section near the end of the document.

Budget Process

The budget process is a way to link Council's goals to the day-to-day operations of the City. Through the budget process, the Council will adopt a budget and financial plan that will serve as a policy document for implementing the Council's goals and objectives. The budget provides the staff and other resources necessary to accomplish goals and programs established by the City Council as well as a plan that establishes performance expectations for each department.

The budget process is an essential element of financial planning, management, control, and evaluation for the City. Additionally, the budget process offers a series of public hearings for consumers of governmental services to give input on city sponsored programs and levels of services.

According to state statute, the budget officer (City Manager) shall prepare and file a proposed budget with the City Council by the first scheduled Council meeting in May. The proposed budget must be available for public inspection during normal business hours after it has been filed with the City Council. The Council holds at least one public hearing on the proposed budget. Before June 22, the Council must adopt either a tentative budget if the certified tax rate is to be exceeded (tax increase) or a final budget and proposed tax rate (no tax increase). If there is a property tax increase, the Council holds an additional public hearing before adopting the budget by August 17. This year there is no property tax increased proposed as part of the City Managers recommended budget.

The City begins the budget process in January with the City Council identifying goals and objectives for the next year. Each department director is responsible for preparing budget requests for each program, under the assumption that basic services will be maintained at current levels and adequately funded. Council objectives are addressed either in the current level budget or as additional options for enhanced, increased, or decreased service levels proposed by the departments. The City Manager reviews budget requests, including budget options, with each department director and develops a proposed budget balanced within the limits of the current available resources or with a proposed increase in fees and/or tax revenues. Between the second City Council meeting in March and the first meeting in June, the Council has the opportunity to review the proposed budget, consider public comment, and finally, adopt a balanced budget. The operating budget is adopted on an annual basis. Capital construction normally takes place over more than one fiscal year; therefore, capital budgets are adopted on a project length basis.

Budgetary Control

Budgetary control of each fund is maintained at the department level. Department directors play an active and important role in controlling the budget. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the department level. The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year; however, increases in overall fund budgets (governmental funds) require a public hearing. However, enterprise fund budgets may be increased by the City Council without a public hearing.

Considerations for Funding

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

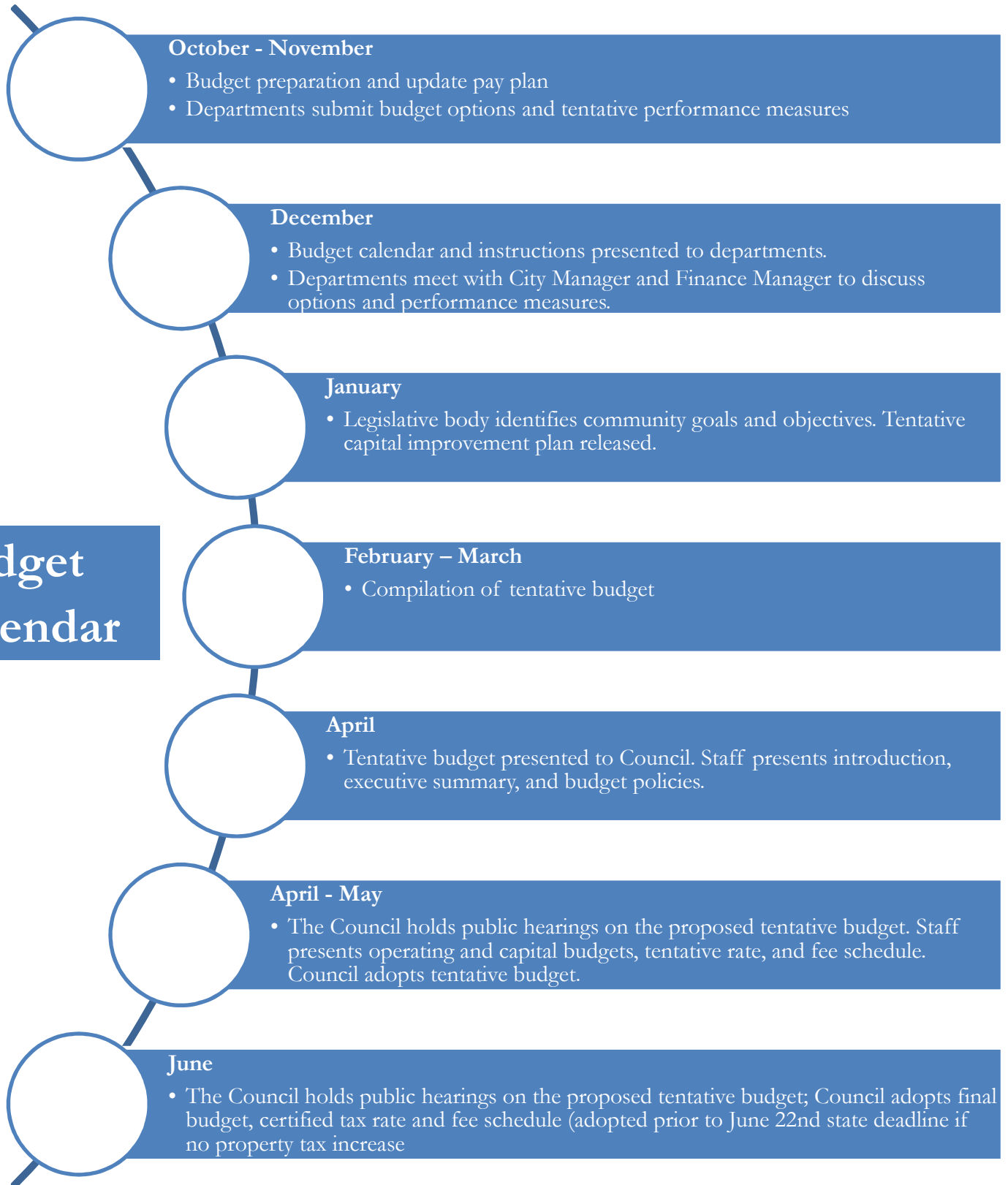
Requests for increased funding or levels of service should be considered at one time rather than in isolation or on a “piecemeal” basis. This policy does not preclude budget adjustments pursuant to state laws, but encourages that budget decisions, where possible, be part of the comprehensive process.

Departments are given specific instructions during the budget process that all budget requests must meet certain criteria prior to being considered by the City Council. Generally, the criteria is as follows: (1) budget requests are directly tied to the established Council goals, (2) the department can demonstrate through quantifiable means that there is an outstanding need, or (3) the request is offset by a new revenue source, or (4) the request is directly tied to an expense reduction in the department’s existing operating budget. Consideration must be given that new requests might require a budget reduction in future budget cycles to offset the request. This stringent process assists the City in acting fiscally responsible and clearly communicates expectations for budget requests. In addition to the above-mentioned criteria, all requests should meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Requests should be offset with equal or greater reductions within a department’s budget.
2. New personnel requests must be discussed with the City Manager prior to submitting the request.
3. Requests are offset with budget reductions in the same budget category. For example, a new personnel request should be offset with existing personnel funding, materials should offset materials, etc. Personnel requests offsetting existing funds other than personnel are discouraged and will be subjected to a heightened review.
4. Request demonstrates an exceptional need that could not have been anticipated during the budget process.
5. Request is specific for a Council program or goal.
6. Request generates new revenues.
7. Request fulfills federal, state, or local mandates.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Budget Calendar



FINANCIAL STRUCTURE, POLICY, AND PROCESS

Additional Budget Dates and Deadlines

- July 17 – Budget due to State Auditor’s Office (no property tax increase)
- August 30 - Budget published and available on-line
- September 17 - Budget due to State Auditor’s Office (property tax increase)
- September 17- Submit Budget Document to Government Finance Officers Association for their Budget Presentation Award
- September 30 – Final Budget Document made available

On or before the last day of the fiscal period in which a final budget has been adopted, budget amendments may become necessary to increase estimated revenues and appropriation budgets in certain funds. The Council, prior to approving budget amendments, must hold a public hearing to solicit public input.

Budget Award

It is the intent of the City Manager to present this budget document to The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) for the Distinguished Budget Presentation. To receive this award, the City must publish the document that meets program criteria as a policy document, operations guide, financial plan, and communication device. The award is significant because it demonstrates adherence to budget policies and positive planning efforts. The award is an external measure of the proactive budgeting practices the City is employing and is valid for a period of one year. We believe this budget conforms to GFOA requirements and we will submit the budget when we apply for this prestigious award.



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Saratoga Springs
Utah**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

July 1, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section is a discussion about the revenues, expenditures, debt service, capital projects, and the effect of those capital projects for each major fund. These terms are defined as the following:

- Fund Balance/Fund Equity– Difference between assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources.
- Revenues: Income
- Expenditures – decreases in net financial resources not properly classified as other financing uses.
- Debt Service Fund: Governmental fund type used to account for accumulations of resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.
- Capital Projects Fund: Fund type used to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets (excluding capital-related outflows financed by proprietary funds or for assets that will be held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).
- Effect of Capital Projects: The extent to which significant nonrecurring capital expenditures will affect the City's current and future operating budget and the services that the City provides.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is a crucial measure for understanding the financial health of any organization. Each fund starts the year with the previous year's ending fund balance. After revenues are added and expenditures are subtracted, the fund is left with an ending fund balance that is then used for the beginning fund balance next year. Fund balance is tracked for each individual fund and as a sum of the funds of the whole city. Below is a table that shows the ending fund balance as of FY 2019.

Ending Fund Balance Available for Appropriation					
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY2015
General (10)	\$ 4,412,943.24	\$ 3,662,232.00	\$ 2,768,845	\$ 2,989,076	\$ 2,068,425
Street Lighting (22)		\$ 398,845.22	\$ 361,314	\$ 312,329	\$ 263,404
SSD Street Lighting (23)		\$ 32,869.53	\$ 26,488	\$ 18,348	\$ 71,372
Zone 2 SID (24)	\$ 4,427,030.98	\$ 4,496,600.03	\$ 4,379,086	\$ 4,344,332	\$ 3,838,405
Storm Drain Capital (31)	\$ 1,813,861.06	\$ 1,269,716.70	\$ 1,069,042	\$ 553,884	\$ 1,164,195
Parks Capital (32)	\$ 5,362,539.21	\$ 1,497,951.56	\$ 1,017,405	\$ 2,395,262	\$ 2,188,161
Roads Capital (33)	\$ 1,491,582.94	\$ 3,023,906.96	\$ 2,181,923	\$ 4,828,253	\$ 5,052,920
Public Safety (34)	\$ 2,374,539.21	\$ 2,483,372.64	\$ 1,930,155	\$ 1,370,564	\$ 1,050,193
General Capital Proj (35)	\$ 6,268,554.02	\$ 8,610,092.21	\$ 7,362,675	\$ 4,841,397	\$ 2,191,284
SAA Debt Service (41)	\$ 294,089.13	\$ 626,731.04	*New in FY 2017*		
Street Lighting (50)	\$ 1,032,451.85	\$ 83,878.03	*New in FY 2017*		
Water (51)	\$ 3,040,533.57	\$ 2,814,977.52	\$ 2,556,521	\$ 2,439,563	\$ 1,555,300
Sewer (52)	\$ 5,957,578.87	\$ 5,340,190.06	\$ 4,103,400	\$ 3,000,071	\$ 2,496,735
Wastewater Capital (53)	\$ 1,387,858.42	\$ (207,883.06)	\$ (371,007)	\$ 167,594	\$ 197,722
Storm Drain (54)	\$ 857,281.48	\$ 149,651.71	\$ (65,362)	\$ 247,132	\$ 327,822
Garbage (55)	\$ 353.65	\$ 218,828.58	\$ 122,315	\$ 221,341	\$ 111,297
Water Capital Proj (56)	\$ 343,500.22	\$ 565,159.41	\$ (1,174,180)	\$ (359,254)	\$ 560,607
Secondary Capital Proj (57)	\$ 2,943,905.61	\$ 2,306,149.45	\$ 1,644,502	\$ 601,720	\$ 116,356
Water Rights (58)	\$ 8,976,257.13	\$ 5,264,964.50	\$ 4,941,209	\$ 2,865,587	\$ 2,679,368
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 50,984,861	\$ 42,638,234	\$ 32,854,331	\$ 30,837,202	\$ 25,933,566
This includes Cash, Current Liabilities, and Current Receivables					

Table 8 - Ending Fund Balance History

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Below is a table showing the beginning fund balance for each fund.

Beginning Fund Balance Available for Appropriation					
	FY 2020	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY2016
General (10)	\$ 4,412,943.24	\$ 3,662,232.00	\$ 2,768,845	2,989,076	2,068,425
Street Lighting (22)		\$ 398,845.22	\$ 361,314	312,329	263,404
SSD Street Lighting (23)		\$ 32,869.53	\$ 26,488	18,348	71,372
Zone 2 SID (24)	\$ 4,427,030.98	\$ 4,496,600.03	\$ 4,379,086	4,344,332	3,838,405
Storm Drain Capital (31)	\$ 1,813,861.06	\$ 1,269,716.70	\$ 1,069,042	553,884	1,164,195
Parks Capital (32)	\$ 2,376,564.13	\$ 1,497,951.56	\$ 1,017,405	2,395,262	2,188,161
Roads Capital (33)	\$ 1,491,582.94	\$ 3,023,906.96	\$ 2,181,923	4,828,253	5,052,920
Public Safety (34)	\$ 2,374,539.21	\$ 2,483,372.64	\$ 1,930,155	1,370,564	1,050,193
General Capital Proj (35)	\$ 6,268,554.02	\$ 8,610,092.21	\$ 7,362,675	4,841,397	2,191,284
SAA Debt Service (41)	\$ 294,089.13	\$ 626,731.04	*New in 2017*		
Street Lighting (50)	\$ 1,032,451.85	\$ 83,878.03	*New in 2017*		
Water (51)	\$ 3,040,533.57	\$ 2,814,977.52	\$ 2,556,521	2,439,563	1,555,300
Sewer (52)	\$ 5,957,578.87	\$ 5,340,190.06	\$ 4,103,400	3,000,071	2,496,735
Wastewater Capital (53)	\$ 1,387,858.42	\$ (207,883.06)	\$ (371,007)	167,594	197,722
Storm Drain (54)	\$ 857,281.48	\$ 149,651.71	\$ (65,362)	247,132	327,822
Garbage (55)	\$ 353.65	\$ 218,828.58	\$ 122,315	221,341	111,297
Water Capital Proj (56)	\$ 343,500.22	\$ 565,159.41	\$ (1,174,180)	(359,254)	560,607
Secondary Capital Proj (57)	\$ 2,943,905.61	\$ 2,306,149.45	\$ 1,644,502	601,720	116,356
Water Rights (58)	\$ 8,976,257.13	\$ 5,264,964.50	\$ 4,941,209	2,865,587	2,679,368
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 47,998,886	\$ 42,638,234	32,854,331	30,837,202	25,933,566
This includes Cash, Current Liabilities, and Current Receivables					

Table 9 - Beginning Fund Balance History

Revenues

Revenues represent the various sources of income for an organization. The tables below show the increase or decrease in revenues by fund, category, and by category percentage.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Revenues By Fund	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2020 Plan	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan
General (10)	20,029,662	18,583,736	19,069,868	19,750,698	20,717,956	20,717,956
% Change from Prior Year	19%	-7%	3%	4%	5%	5%
% of Total Revenues	41%	34%	43%	44%	48%	48%
Zone 2 SID (24)	169,499	184,000	185,000	184,000	185,000	185,000
% Change from Prior Year	-55%	9%	1%	-1%	1%	1%
% of Total Revenues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Storm Drain Capital (31)	634,445	1,831,210	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
% Change from Prior Year	184%	189%	-73%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Parks Capital (32)	1,481,634	1,200,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
% Change from Prior Year	26%	-19%	-25%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Roads Capital (33)	1,264,936	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
% Change from Prior Year	-4%	-37%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Public Safety (34)	722,478	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
% Change from Prior Year	27%	-58%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
General Capital Proj (35)	2,590,517	2,983,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176
% Change from Prior Year	2%	15%	-17%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Debt Service (40)	291,800	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500
% Change from Prior Year	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
SAA Debt Service (41)	1,000,647	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,263
% Change from Prior Year	1852%	-31%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Street Lighting (50)	305,071	541,304	304,000	308,000	312,000	312,000
% Change from Prior Year	200%	300%	400%	500%	600%	600%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Water (51)	5,899,238	6,426,195	5,612,196	5,502,196	5,502,196	5,502,196
% Change from Prior Year	18%	9%	-13%	-2%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	12%	12%	13%	12%	13%	13%
Sewer (52)	4,740,307	3,699,532	3,750,000	3,850,000	3,950,000	3,950,000
% Change from Prior Year	27%	-22%	1%	3%	3%	3%
% of Total Revenues	10%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%
Wastewater Capital (53)	579,203	11,136,990	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000
% Change from Prior Year	14%	1823%	-94%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	20%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Storm Drain (54)	699,711	1,010,810	980,811	980,811	980,811	980,811
% Change from Prior Year	32%	44%	-3%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Garbage (55)	1,182,335	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199
% Change from Prior Year	14%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Water Capital Proj (56)	1,859,235	1,325,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
% Change from Prior Year	-15%	-29%	-4%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Secondary Capital Proj (57)	4,700,783	1,200,000	4,262,798	3,384,916	1,200,000	1,200,000
% Change from Prior Year	-9%	-74%	255%	-21%	-65%	-65%
% of Total Revenues	10%	2%	10%	8%	3%	3%
Water Rights (58)	1,203,085	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000
% Change from Prior Year	122%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Total Revenues	49,354,585	54,763,112	44,641,993	44,437,245	43,325,101	43,325,101

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Table 9 - Government - Wide Revenues by Fund, Percentage Change from Prior Year, and As Percentage of Total Revenues

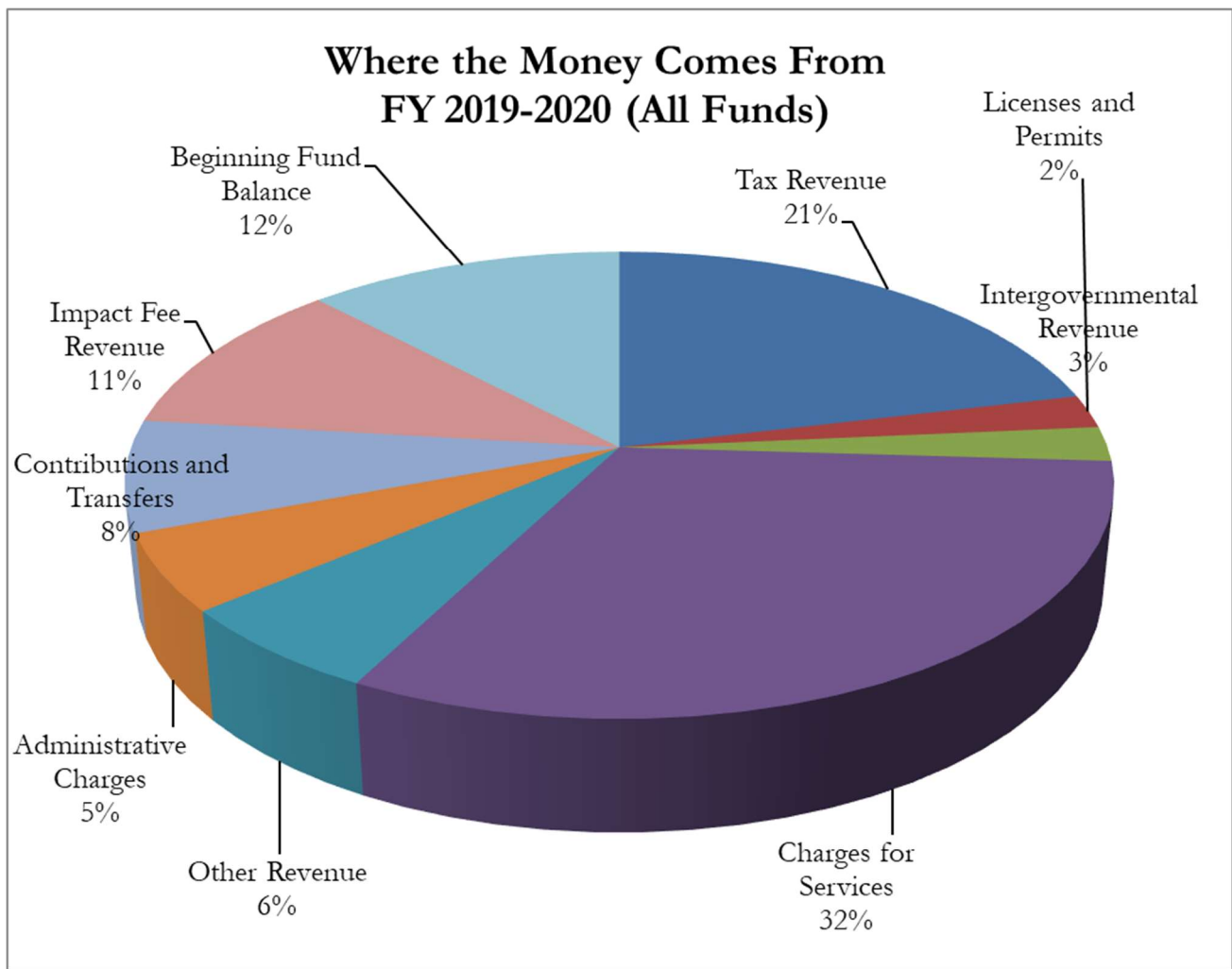
Revenues by Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Tax Revenue	8,581,629	9,811,641	10,488,172	11,613,785	10,140,691	10,140,692
% Change from Prior Year	1%	14%	7%	11%	6%	6%
% of Total Revenues	15%	21%	23%	26%	23%	23%
Licenses and Permits	1,360,909	1,060,875	1,062,674	1,064,527	1,396,818	1,396,819
% Change from Prior Year	-5%	-22%	0%	0%	10%	10%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,423,981	1,101,857	1,144,708	1,189,272	865,839	865,840
% Change from Prior Year	32%	-23%	4%	4%	2%	2%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Charges for Services	15,067,097	14,620,218	14,828,982	15,142,474	15,658,002	15,658,003
% Change from Prior Year	-15%	-3%	1%	2%	4%	4%
% of Total Revenues	26%	32%	32%	34%	36%	36%
Other Revenue	4,432,837	2,863,877	2,514,072	2,521,526	2,533,946	2,533,947
% Change from Prior Year	44%	-35%	-12%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Administrative Charges	2,787,925	2,474,007	3,331,463	3,331,463	2,787,924	2,787,925
% Change from Prior Year	11%	-11%	35%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Contributions and Transfers	8,907,862	3,561,705	2,766,676	2,766,676	2,766,676	2,766,677
% Change from Prior Year	225%	-60%	-22%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	16%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Impact Fee Revenue	5,065,000	5,065,000	5,065,000	5,065,000	5,065,000	5,065,001
% Change from Prior Year	-54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	9%	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%
Bond Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	1
% Change from Prior Year	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grant Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	1
% Change from Prior Year	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beginning Fund Balance	9,531,966	5,593,004	4,450,122	2,110,206	2,110,206	2,110,207
% Change from Prior Year	0%	-41%	-20%	-53%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	17%	12%	10%	5%	5%	5%
Total Revenues	57,159,206	46,152,183	45,651,868	44,804,928	43,325,101	43,325,112

Table 10 - Government - Wide Revenues by Major Object, Percentage Change from Prior Year, and As Percentage of Total Revenues

Revenues increased by over 10% in the General (10), Parks Capital (32), Sewer Utility (52), Wastewater Capital (53), Garbage (55), Secondary Capital Projects (57), and Water Rights (58) funds. In capital project funds, this increase is due to one-time revenues for the fiscal year above those that were budgeted. For the General Fund, Garbage, and Sewer Utility funds, the increase was due to higher-than-expected revenues from development and user charges, which were projected using the conservative revenue projection model.

Revenue comes from a variety of sources. Each source will be discussed in the individual fund sections. Below is an overview of the various sources of revenue and their percentages.

Graph 2 - Revenue Sources



Revenue Forecasting

The City has endorsed the recommended practices issued by the *National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting* addressing budgeting and financial planning, specifically the six revenue forecasting practices.

- Multi-year revenue/resource projections
- Maintaining an in-depth understanding of revenues/resources
- Assessing the effects of potential changes to revenue source rates and bases
- Periodically estimating the impact and potential foregone revenue/resources as a result of policies that exempt from payment, provide discounts and credits, or otherwise favor a particular category of taxpayers or service users
- Developing a process for achieving consensus on the forecast of revenues used to estimate available resources for a budget
- Preparing and maintaining a revenue manual that documents revenue sources and factors relevant to present and projected future levels of those revenues

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Methodology

When the City begins the budget preparation process, many factors are considered when determining future revenues. The City uses qualitative and quantitative approaches to forecasting revenues that include, but are not limited to:

- Trend Analysis
- Economic Reviews and Publications
- Departmental Surveys
- National, State, and Local Policy Changes
- Comparing Revenue Collections against Projections
- Consensus, Expert, and Judgmental Forecasting

Both forecasting methods include global, national, state, and local analysis that may affect revenues and financial planning. Using data from previous years and other data noted above, the City projects the revenues. The additional revenue above the previous year is then apportioned to the various departmental requests depending on their importance, priority, and severity.



Expenditures

Expenditures represent the cost of providing services. Like revenues, each fund has its own set of expenditures. Below are tables that sum the total expenditures by fund, by category, and by percentage of category. The final table represents the percent change in expenditures from each prior year.\

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Revenues By Fund	2019 Actual	2020 Plan	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
General (10)	20,979,830	20,192,845	20,865,320	22,097,783	20,717,956	20,717,957
% Change from Prior Year	11%	-4%	3%	6%	5%	5%
% of Total Revenues	37%	44%	46%	49%	48%	48%
Zone 2 SID (24)	184,000	185,000	184,000	185,000	185,000	185,001
% Change from Prior Year	9%	1%	-1%	1%	1%	1%
% of Total Revenues	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Storm Drain Capital (31)	1,831,210	687,213	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,001
% Change from Prior Year	189%	-62%	-27%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Parks Capital (32)	1,200,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,001
% Change from Prior Year	-19%	-25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Roads Capital (33)	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,001
% Change from Prior Year	-37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Public Safety (34)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,001
% Change from Prior Year	-58%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
General Capital Proj (35)	2,983,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,177
% Change from Prior Year	15%	-17%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
Debt Service (40)	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,501
% Change from Prior Year	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
SAA Debt Service (41)	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,263	688,264
% Change from Prior Year	-31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Street Lighting (50)	541,304	304,000	308,000	312,000	312,000	312,001
% Change from Prior Year	300%	400%	500%	600%	600%	600%
% of Total Revenues	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Water (51)	6,426,195	5,612,196	5,502,196	5,502,196	5,502,196	5,502,197
% Change from Prior Year	9%	-13%	-2%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	11%	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Sewer (52)	3,699,532	3,950,000	3,950,000	4,050,000	3,950,000	3,950,001
% Change from Prior Year	-22%	7%	0%	3%	3%	3%
% of Total Revenues	6%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Wastewater Capital (53)	11,136,990	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,001
% Change from Prior Year	1823%	-94%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	19%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Storm Drain (54)	1,010,810	980,811	980,811	980,811	980,811	980,812
% Change from Prior Year	44%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Garbage (55)	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,200
% Change from Prior Year	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Water Capital Proj (56)	1,325,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,001
% Change from Prior Year	-29%	-4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Secondary Capital Proj (57)	1,200,000	4,262,798	3,384,916	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,001
% Change from Prior Year	-74%	255%	-21%	-65%	-65%	-65%
% of Total Revenues	2%	9%	7%	3%	3%	3%
Water Rights (58)	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,001
% Change from Prior Year	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Revenues	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Total Revenues	57,159,206	46,152,183	45,651,868	44,804,928	43,325,101	43,325,121

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

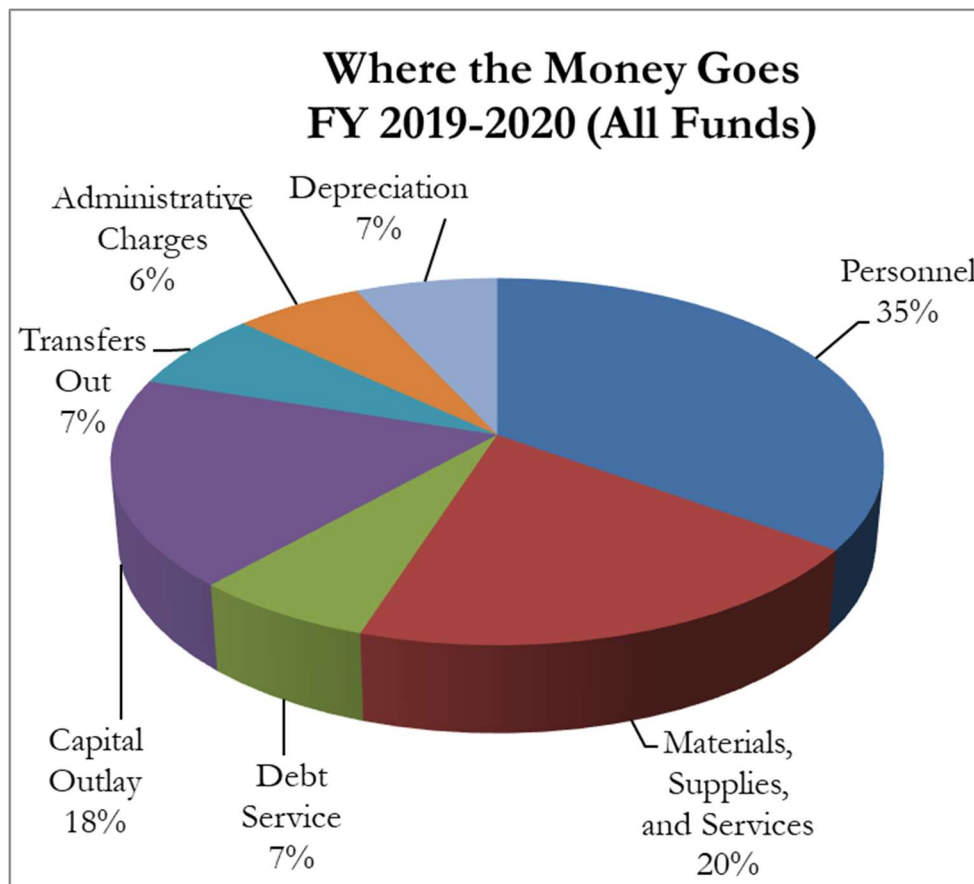
Table 11 - Government-Wide Expenditures by Fund, by Percent Change, and as Percentage of Total Expenditures

Expenditures by Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	13,615,223	16,759,078	16,763,197	16,763,197	14,827,746	14,827,747
% Change from Prior Year	17%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Expenditures	29%	35%	39%	41%	34%	34%
Materials, Supplies, and Services	9,948,216	9,572,067	9,481,398	9,509,794	9,611,057	9,611,058
% Change from Prior Year	3%	-4%	-1%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Expenditures	21%	20%	22%	23%	22%	22%
Debt Service	3,033,685	3,171,220	3,175,325	3,176,063	3,176,063	3,176,064
% Change from Prior Year	13%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Expenditures	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%
Capital Outlay	11,456,787	8,818,881	4,755,687	2,633,153	4,262,279	4,262,280
% Change from Prior Year	-57%	-23%	-46%	-45%	-33%	-33%
% of Total Expenditures	24%	18%	11%	6%	10%	10%
Transfers Out	2,734,037	3,314,231	2,226,017	2,276,512	5,128,629	5,128,630
% Change from Prior Year	6%	21%	-33%	2%	24%	24%
% of Total Expenditures	6%	7%	5%	6%	12%	12%
Administrative Charge	2,954,196	2,966,867	2,966,867	2,966,867	2,966,867	2,966,868
% Change from Prior Year	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Expenditures	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Depreciation	3,285,000	3,285,000	3,285,000	3,285,000	3,285,000	3,285,001
% Change from Prior Year	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of Total Expenditures	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Total Expenditures	47,027,144	47,887,344	42,653,491	40,610,586	43,257,641	43,257,648

Table 12 - Government-Wide Expenditures by Object, by Percent Change, and as Percentage of Total Expenditures

Expenditures increased by 10% or more in the General (10), Parks Capital (32), Roads Capital Projects (31), Wastewater Capital (53), Garbage (55), and Secondary Water Capital Projects (57) funds. For capital project funds, these increases are due to new capital projects and one-time capital expenditures. For the General Fund, this is due to an increase in personnel costs from hiring new staff and from one-time transfers to other funds.

There are several categories of expenditures. The figure below shows the percentage of each type/category of expenditure.



Graph 3 - Expenditures by Type

Debt Service

The City of Saratoga Springs issues debt on a conservative basis to fund capital projects. Under Utah State law, the City's outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 4 percent of total assessed property value. Resources set aside for the repayment of the principal that are externally restricted may offset the general obligation debt subject to the limitation. Below is a table showing the legal debt limit for the City:

Saratoga Springs Legal Debt Margin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Limit	\$ 40,946,536	\$ 46,402,900	\$ 52,504,471	\$ 63,029,818	\$ 72,825,390

Table 13 - Legal Debt Margin

The City currently has no property tax debt as of FY 2019-20.

Bond Requirements

The City currently has seven bonds for which it is responsible for repayment: a 2011 Sales Tax Revenue bond, a 2014 Water bond (refinance of 2005, 2006, and 2009 Water bonds) a 2012 Special Assessment Bond, a 2016 Special Assessment Bond for Mt. Saratoga, a 2016 Water Revenue Bond, a 2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bond and a 2018 Sewer Bond.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Bond Rating

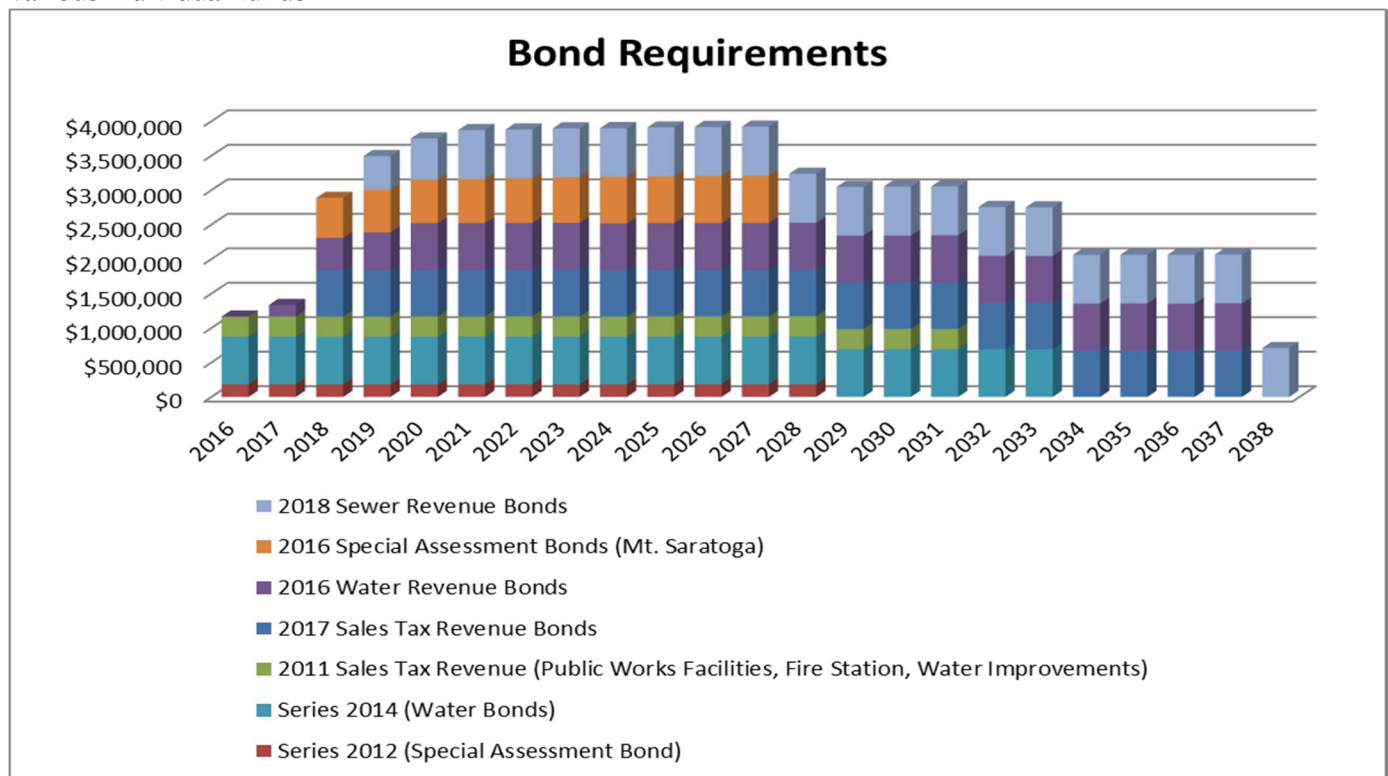
On May 5, 2011, the City of Saratoga Springs received its first bond rating. The City received an AA rating and a stable outlook from Standard and Poor's ratings agency. This rating is higher than expected based upon the population of the City. An AA rating from Standard and Poor's indicates that the City has a "very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments." Standard and Poor's identified several factors that lead to this high rating including:

- Positive population trends, which will likely lead to continued revenue growth
- Very strong income levels and access to employment opportunities throughout the broad Salt Lake metro area economy
- Very strong coverage (5.5 times coverage)
- The City's median household effective buying income in 2010 was very strong at 136 % of the national level.

The stable outlook reflects Standard and Poor's expectation of continued very strong debt service coverage. By receiving the AA rating, it is estimated that the City saved 0.10 % to 0.15 %, which equates to \$50,000 over the life of the bonds compared with an "AA-" rating.

Capital Projects

Overall, the amount of capital investment in this fiscal year has decreased from last year to this year and is projected to increase for FY 2018 over FY 2017. Many of the projects that are included in this budget will be ongoing for several years and some of the projects from prior years are represented in this budget because the project is not finished. The City anticipates issuing a bond for sewer projects in early 2018. This bond will fund the needed sewer projects. Capital projects will be discussed in their various individual funds.



FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

In this section, each fund's revenues, expenditures, debt service, capital projects, and the effect of those capital projects on future operating budgets will be discussed.

Fund 10: General Fund

Revenues	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Tax	8,581,629	9,811,641	10,488,172	11,613,785	12,880,402	14,307,373
Licenses & Permits	1,360,909	1,060,875	1,062,674	1,064,527	1,066,435	1,068,401
Intergovernmental	1,423,981	1,101,857	1,144,708	1,189,272	1,227,012	1,266,175
Charges for Services	3,564,637	2,662,773	2,719,232	2,777,211	2,836,752	2,897,902
Other Revenue	2,416,627	2,286,664	2,119,072	2,121,526	2,124,024	2,126,335
Administrative Charges	2,787,925	2,474,007	3,331,463	3,331,463	3,331,463	3,331,463
Contributions and Transfers	844,122	795,029	0	0	0	0
Fund Operating Revenues	20,979,830	20,192,845	20,865,320	22,097,783	23,466,089	24,997,648

Table 14 - General Fund (10) Revenues

Expenditures						
Legislative	148,584	144,715	144,715	144,715	139,685	139,685
Administrative	1,013,359	1,125,085	1,125,085	1,125,085	999,624	999,624
Utility Billing	175,665	242,693	242,693	242,693	235,696	235,696
Treasurer	253,625	240,117	240,117	240,117	236,708	236,708
Recorder	127,420	205,457	175,457	205,457	200,135	200,135
Attorney	389,632	419,372	419,372	419,372	384,784	384,784
Justice Court	281,613	270,408	270,408	270,408	263,336	263,336
Non-Departmental	605,488	623,516	623,516	623,516	623,516	623,516
General Gov't Buildings & Grounds	349,847	295,739	220,739	220,739	220,739	220,739
Planning and Zoning	477,146	677,970	677,970	677,970	518,764	518,764
Communications & Economic Development	132,402	154,243	154,243	154,243	150,276	150,276
Police	4,794,329	5,780,787	5,780,791	5,780,795	5,266,749	5,266,749
Fire	2,291,050	2,464,532	2,464,532	2,464,532	2,229,881	2,229,881
Building	836,606	994,952	989,452	989,452	961,364	961,364
Streets	881,645	853,571	810,601	810,601	828,356	828,356
Engineering	551,707	521,493	521,493	521,493	457,116	457,116
Information Technology Services	294,753	342,926	342,926	342,926	331,107	331,107
Public Improvements	557,421	607,637	607,637	607,637	504,488	504,488
Public Works	528,800	696,309	696,309	696,309	605,713	605,713
Parks & Open Space	1,239,813	1,558,007	1,448,028	1,448,028	1,447,127	1,447,127
Recreation	537,280	584,881	584,881	584,881	525,238	525,238
Library Services	361,673	466,111	466,112	466,113	354,635	354,635
Civic Events	164,524	198,856	198,856	198,856	198,338	198,338
Miscellaneous Expenses						
Total Fund Operating Expenditures	16,994,382	19,469,378	19,205,934	19,235,939	17,683,373	17,683,373
Transfers and Other Uses	551,376	1,470,415	78,201	78,201	2,900,000	2,900,001
Total Fund Expenditures	17,545,758	20,939,793	19,284,135	19,314,140	20,583,373	20,583,374

Table 15 - General Fund (10) Expenditures

Revenue

There are several sources of revenue for general funds:

- Property Tax – tax on property owned in the municipality
- Sales, Franchise, and Energy Tax – taxes on purchases, telecommunications, and utilities
- Charges for services – fees charged to users for goods or services
- Intergovernmental Revenue – revenue received from other government entities such as state or federal governments.
- Licenses and Permits – fees for building permits, business licenses, and liquor licenses

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

- Other Revenue – Interest earned, late fees and penalties, law enforcement fines and citations, miscellaneous receipts, Police contract with Bluffdale City.

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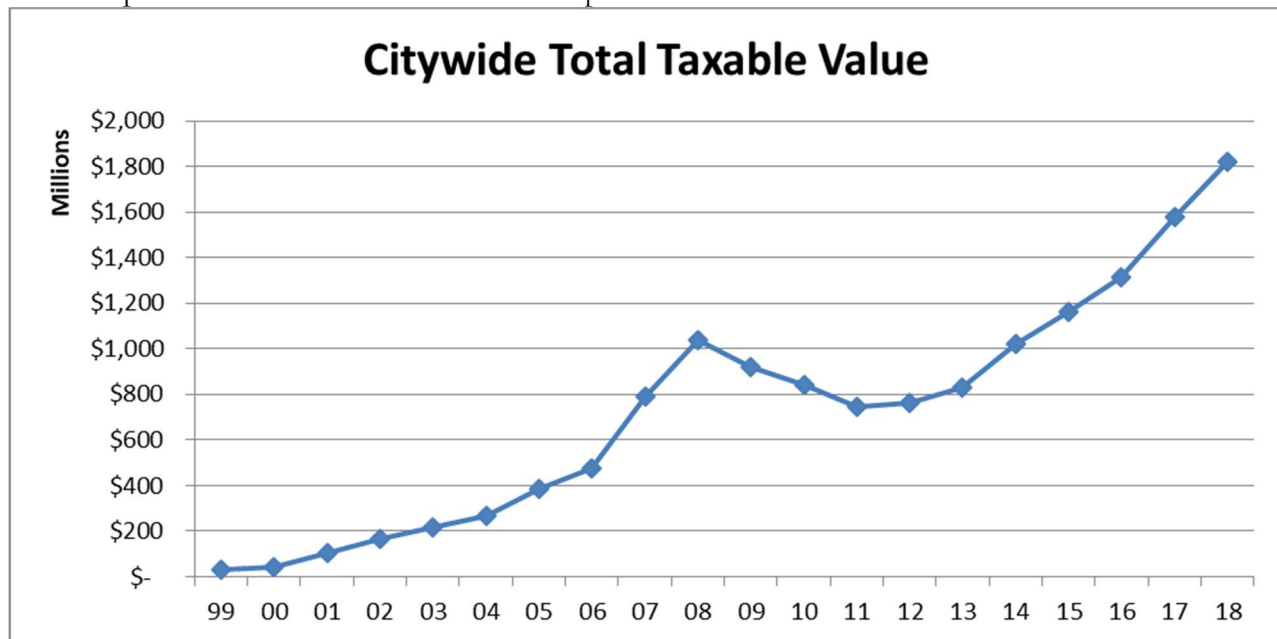
Property Tax

Saratoga Springs Property Tax			
Type	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Projected
Property Taxes	3,059,179	3,049,500	3,262,500
Property Tax Redemptions	155,679	160,630	167,055
Total	3,214,858	3,210,130	3,430,020

Table 16 - Property Tax

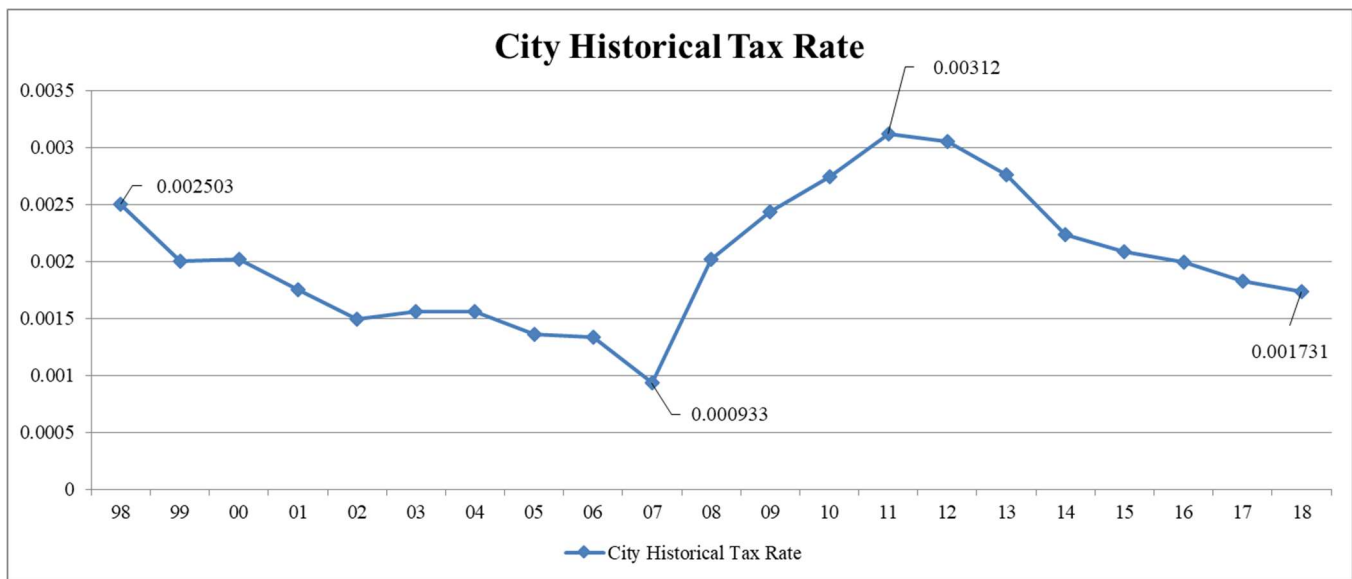
The Property Tax Act, Title 59, Chapter 2, Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended, provides that all taxable property must be assessed and taxed at a uniform and equal rate based on its “fair market value” by January 1 of each year. “Fair market value” is defined as “the amount at which property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts.” Commencing January 1, 1991, “fair market value” considers the current zoning laws for each property. Section 2 of Article XIII of the Utah Constitution provides that the Utah State Legislature may exempt from taxation up to 45 % of the fair market value of primary residential property as shown in the table below.

During the 1995 legislative session, the exemption for primary residential property was increased from 32 % to the constitutional maximum of 45 %. The local effect of this action was to shift the burden of supporting education, public safety, and general government from primary residents to other classes of property, principally commercial property and vacation or second homes. The Utah Supreme Court held this practice to be constitutional in subsequent tests.



Graph 4 - Citywide Total Taxable Value

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)



Graph 6 - City Portion Tax Rate History

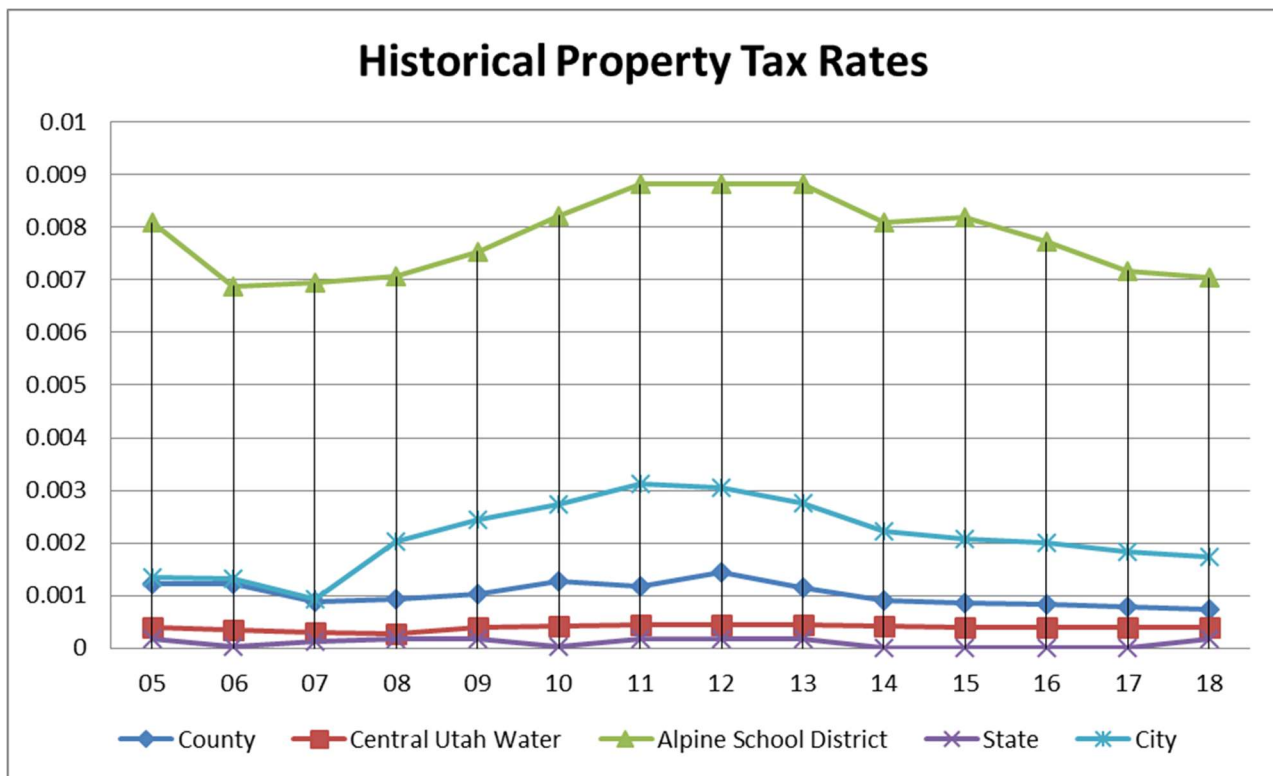
Property Tax Levies and Collections: Utah County levies, collects, and distributes property taxes for the City of Saratoga Springs and all other taxing entities within the County. Utah law prescribes how taxes are levied and collected. Generally, the law provides as follows: the County Assessor determines property values as of January 1 of each year and is required to have the assessment roll completed by May 15. The County Auditor mails notice of valuations and tax changes by July 22.

State statutes require that each year a certified tax rate be calculated. The certified tax rate is the rate that will provide the same amount of property tax revenue as was charged in the previous year, excluding the revenue generated by new growth. If market values decrease across the board, then property tax rates will be adjusted to enable the City to receive the same amount of revenue. The City's rate may in fact rise so that the City will not see a dip in revenues from property taxes due to the depressed market value of homes. The same is true if market values increase. The rate would decrease so that the City still receives the same amount of revenue. Any new growth in the City for that year will increase the total amount of property tax collected compared with the previous year. If a taxing entity determines that it needs greater revenues than what the certified tax rate will generate, State statutes require that the entity must go through a process referred to as Truth-in-Taxation. The Truth-in-Taxation process is a series of steps that include notification and advertisement of the proposed tax increase and holding a public hearing to receive public input before the final rate is adopted.

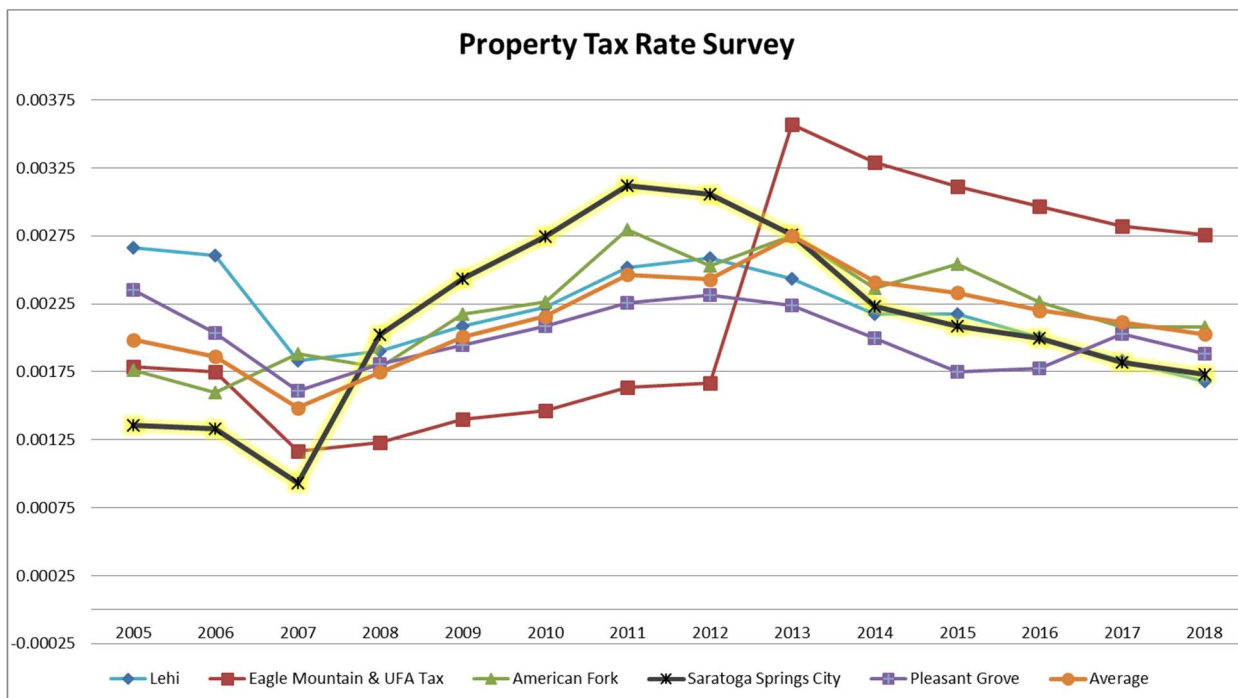
Graph 7 - Historical Property Tax Rates

Tax notices are mailed November 1 and are due November 30. Delinquent taxes are subject to a penalty of 2 % of the amount of such taxes due or a \$10 minimum penalty, this penalty is assessed by Utah County. The delinquent taxes and penalties are charged interest at the federal discount rate plus 6 % from the first day of January until paid. If after four and one-half years (May of the fifth year) delinquent taxes have not been paid, the County advertises and sells the property at a tax sale.

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)



The maximum rate of levy applicable to the City for general fund operations authorized by State law is 0.007000 per dollar of taxable value per taxable property within the City. The City may levy an unlimited tax levy to pay the principal of and interest on legally issued General Obligation Bonds.



FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

Graph 8 - Property Tax Rate Comparison Group

Sales, Franchise, and Energy Use Tax

Saratoga Springs Sales, Franchise, and Energy Tax			
Type	2018 Actual	2019 Budget	2020 Projected
Sales and Use	3,828,889	4,600,000	5,290,000
Franchise Tax	168,412	222,360	242,372
Energy Tax	1,088,154	1,170,068	1,228,571
Fee in Lieu of Taxes	277,288	262,500	275,625
Penalties & Interest - Taxes	4,028	21,583	21,583
Total	5,366,771	6,601,511	7,058,151

Table 17 - Sales, Franchise, and Energy Tax

The combined sales and use tax rates includes: state, local option, mass transit, mass transit fixed guideway, county airport, highway, public transit, and county option taxes. Other tax rates and fees in addition to the combined rate include transient room taxes, tourism short-term leasing taxes, tourism restaurant tax, E911 emergency telephone fee, telecommunications fees, and the municipal energy tax.

Current Sales Tax Rates	
Tax	Rate
State Sales & Use Tax	4.85%
Local Sales & Use Tax	1.00%
Mass Transit Tax	0.25%
Mass Transit Fixed Guideway	0.30%
County Airport, Highway, Public Transit	0.25%
Transportation Infrastructure	0.25%
County Option Sales Tax	0.25%
Total Sales Tax	7.15%

Table 18 - Sales Tax Rates for Saratoga Springs, Effective July 1, 2019

Sales tax rates remained unchanged at 6.00% from January 1, 2000, through April 1, 2007, when the rate increased to 6.25% when the city opted to participate in with UTA and implement the Mass Transit Tax. Various other state tax rate changes were introduced in subsequent years.

Franchise Tax receipts for cable services are collected at 3% of gross sales and telecommunications taxes are collected at 3.5% of gross sales. **Energy Taxes** for power and gas services are collected at 6%.

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

Charges for Services

CHARGES FOR SERVICE	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Projected
Zoning & Development Fees	\$ 97,131	\$ 109,326	\$ 112,606
Concept Review Fees	\$ 29,475	\$ 20,400	\$ 20,400
Preliminary Review Fees	\$ 109,319	\$ 127,357	\$ 128,631
Final Review Fees	\$ 171,535	\$ 63,036	\$ 64,927
Public Noticing Fees	\$ 3,711	\$ 4,416	\$ 4,548
Plan Checking Fees	\$ 848,778	\$ 735,420	\$ 757,483
Recorder's Fees-Copies, Maps	\$ 531	\$ 682	\$ 682
Attorney's Fees	\$ 504	\$ -	\$ -
Attorney's Fees Colletions	\$ 123		
Engineer's Inspection Fees	\$ 971,368	\$ 492,469	\$ 507,243
Protective Inspection Fees	\$ 201,649	\$ 183,855	\$ 189,371
1% State Surcharge	\$ 6,527	\$ 7,211	\$ 7,284
Basement Permit Fees	\$ 51,700	\$ 36,057	\$ 36,418
Marina Launch Fees	\$ 16,784	\$ -	\$ -
Park Reservation Fees	\$ 4,920	\$ 20,400	\$ 20,400
Donations - Fire Department	\$ -	\$ 3,060	\$ 3,060
Recreation Program Fees	\$ 23,717	\$ -	\$ -
Basketball	\$ 98,771	\$ 121,695	\$ 122,912
Soccer	\$ 147,249	\$ 134,214	\$ 135,556
Volleyball	\$ 23,975	\$ 25,149	\$ 25,400
Baseball	\$ 93,522	\$ 80,068	\$ 80,868
Track & Field	\$ 13,814	\$ 13,893	\$ 14,031
Urban Fishing	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,424	\$ 2,448
Flag Football	\$ 16,699	\$ 22,885	\$ 23,113
Camps/Clinics/Tournaments	\$ 54,860	\$ 50,551	\$ 51,056
Golf	\$ 7,245	\$ 5,868	\$ 5,927
Tennis	\$ 7,860	\$ 10,751	\$ 10,859
Splash Celebration Revenue	\$ 200	\$ 7,803	\$ 7,959
Fire Dept Incident Revenue	\$ 54,860	\$ 7,140	\$ 7,140
Ambulance Service Revenue	\$ 180	\$ 226,644	\$ 228,910
Fire Inspection Fees	\$ 377,522		
Wildland Revenue	\$ 129,108	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Total	\$ 3,564,637	\$ 2,662,773	\$ 2,719,232

Table 19 - Charges for Service

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

Fees charged to users for goods or services are expected to have an increase in FY 2018. Between 2018 and 2020, charges for services are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2% as the city expects some increase in construction, recreation programming fees, and ambulance fees.

Intergovernmental Revenue

Intergovernmental Revenue includes Class ‘C’ Road Funds, which are disbursed by the State as a means of providing assistance to municipalities for the improvement of roads and streets. The State legislature assigns a formula appropriating Class ‘C’ monies as follows: 50% based on population and 50% based on weighted road miles. The City has reported 89.6 miles of eligible paved road. Class ‘C’ road monies are collected in the General Fund and are restricted for road related improvements and maintenance. Intergovernmental revenue also includes grant revenue.

Saratoga Springs Intergovernmental Revenues			
Type	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Projected
Grants	270,194	245,733	255,562
Class “C” Road Fund Allotment	1,051,731	806,000	838,240
State Liquor Fund Allotment	21,205	19,524	20,305
Police DUI Program Revenue	20,519	6,120	6,120
Overtime Reimbursement - Police	60,332	24,480	24,480
Total	1,423,981	1,101,857	1,144,708

Table 20 - Intergovernmental Revenues

Licenses and Permits

Saratoga Springs Licenses and Permits			
Type	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Projected
Business License	38,541	59,957	61,756
Liquor License	600	918	918
Building Permits	1,321,768	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,360,909	1,060,875	1,062,674

Table 21 - Licenses and Permits

Licenses and permits are collected in accordance with the City’s fee schedule established by the local legislative body. Licenses and permits include building permits, business licenses, and liquor licenses.

Other Revenue

Saratoga Springs Other Revenue			
Type	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Projected
Interest Earnings	292,958	104,040	106,121
Sale of Assets	13,219	170,000	-
Rental Revenue	6,193	9,180	9,364
Law Enforcement Fines/Citations	403,335	396,294	396,294
Traffics School Revenue	5,632	6,248	6,248
Court State Revenue Disbursed	14,693	-	-
Ace Court Citations/Fees	32,961	10,200	10,200

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

Special Police Services	25,509	23,216	23,488
Special Police Services – Bluffdale	-	-	-
Police Service Contract – Bluffdale	1,564,409	1,500,000	1,500,000
Alarm Monitoring Service	1,188	-	-
Donations – Library	1,847	4,896	4,896
Donations – Cert Program	-	-	-
Misc. Sales – Library	1,823	2,040	2,040
Fines – Library	9,151	9,151	9,645
Miscellaneous Revenue	44,709	51,000	51,000
Total Other Revenue	2,416,627	2,286,664	2,119,072

Table 22 - Other Revenue

Other revenue includes, but is not limited to, interest earned, late fees and penalties, law enforcement fines and citations, the Police contract with Bluffdale City, and other miscellaneous receipts.

Expenditures

There are several transfers out from the general fund to the debt service fund. These transfers cover the costs of the interest and principal for the sales tax bond. The expenditures for the various departments in the general fund will be explained in the departmental sections. In general, the expenditures include personnel, materials, supplies, services, and capital outlay.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Various capital projects whose funds come from other enterprise or impact fee funds will have an effect on the General fund operations and expenditures.

Effect of Capital Projects on General Fund Operating Budgets				
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Effect	Estimated Yearly Cost	Fund Impacted
Sports Complex	From 2018	The parks department will need additional personnel to handle the increase in park maintenance. Materials and supplies for cleaning and maintaining the park facilities will increase. The parks department will need to increase the capital outlay budget in order to purchase	12.3 acres @ \$3500 per acre for a total of \$43,050 annual costs. Additional equipment costs will total in one-time costs.	General Fund (10)

FUND SUMMARY – GENERAL FUND (10)

		small machines such as mowers, leaf blowers, and trimmers.		
Police Facility	From 2018	The police facility will incur additional costs in maintenance, utility bills, and custodial services.	Additional cost is estimated at \$90,000 per year for maintenance.	General Fund (10

Table 23 - Effect of Capital Projects on General Fund Operating Budgets

FUND SUMMARY – ZONE 2 WATER IMPROVEMENT SID (24)

Fund 24: Zone 2 Water Improvement SID

Zone 2 Water Improvement SID Fund 24: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	184,000	185,000	184,000	185,000	185,001	185,001
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Operating Revenues	184,000	185,000	184,000	185,000	185,001	185,001
% Change from Prior Period	9%	1%	-1%	1%	0%	0%
Zone 2 Water Improvement SID Fund 24: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Debt Service	136,000	139,000	140,000	144,000	144,000	144,000
Materials, Supplies, and Services	48,000	46,000	44,000	41,000	41,001	41,001
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Fund Expenditures	184,000	185,000	184,000	185,000	185,001	185,001
% Change from Prior Period	-4%	1%	-1%	1%	0%	0%

Table 24 - Zone 2 Water Improvement SID Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of the revenues come from SID (special improvement district) fees charged to developers who are developing property within the SID. The remaining revenues come from interest on fund balance.

Expenditures

The expenditures are all related to the payment of the 2012 special assessment bonds. The materials, supplies, and services cover the agent fee responsible for billing and maintaining the bond.

Debt Service

The 2012 series bonds will be repaid from assessments levied against the property owners benefited by the improvements made by the City in the special improvement district area. In the event that a deficiency exists because of unpaid or delinquent special assessments at the time a debt service payment is due, the government may draw from the established reserve fund to cover the deficiency. The bonds have a stated rate of interest of 0.75% -4.45% with a maturity date of April 1, 2029. The special assessment bonds are recorded in the enterprise fund with annual debt service requirements to maturity for special assessment bonds are as follows:

2012 Special Assessment Bonds			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2015	121,000	62,008	183,008
2016	122,000	60,761	182,761
2017	124,000	59,114	183,114
2018	126,000	57,242	183,242
2019	127,000	55,037	357,321
2020-2024	683,000	230,321	789,882
2025-2029	807,000	106,882	1,438,365
Total	2,110,000	631,365	3,317,693

Table 25 - 2012 Special Assessment Bonds

FUND SUMMARY – ZONE 2 WATER IMPROVEMENT SID (24)

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – STORM DRAIN CAPITAL PROJECTS (31)

Fund 31: Storm Drain Capital Projects

Storm Drain Capital Projects Fund 31: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,001	500,001
Other Revenue	1,331,210	187,213	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	1,831,210	687,213	500,000	500,000	500,001	500,001
% Change From Prior Period	189%	-62%	-27%	0%	0%	0%
Storm Drain Capital Projects Fund 31: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	1,831,210	187,213	0	0	0	0
Materials, Supplies, and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,001	500,001
Total Fund Expenditures	1,831,210	687,213	500,000	500,000	500,001	500,001
% Change From Prior Period	1921%	-62%	-27%	0%	0%	0%

Table 26 - Storm Drain Capital Projects Fund (31) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

All expenditures are related to capital outlay or reimbursement agreements with developers and landowners.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

Storm Drain Capital Projects			
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Description	Total Cost
Harbor Parkway Basin	From 2019	Debris Basin	\$305,573

Table 27 - Storm Drain Capital Projects

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets			
Capital Project	Effect	Estimated Costs	Fund Impacted
Harbor Parkway Basin	No additional personnel needed.	No additional costs.	General Fund (10)

Table 28 - Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

FUND SUMMARY – PARKS CAPITAL PROJECTS (32)

Fund 32: Parks Capital Projects

Parks Capital Projects Fund 32: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenue	300,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	1,200,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
% Change From Prior Period	-19%	-25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Parks Capital Projects Fund 32: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	529,175	230,425	226,975	228,975	228,975	228,975
Debt Service	670,825	669,575	673,025	671,025	671,025	671,025
Total Fund Expenditures	1,200,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
% Change From Prior Period	-84%	-25%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 29 - Parks Capital Projects Fund (32) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits. In addition, \$10,000,000 was transferred from the General Fund to cover the costs of the construction and debt service payments of the Sports Complex.

Expenditures

All of the expenditures are related to capital outlay. The expenditures in the current budget year are related to the construction of the Sports Complex and the debt service payments on the bond for its construction.

Debt Service

The City's \$9,780,000 Series 2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds are being issued for the purposes of financing the acquisition, construction, equipping and furnishing of a regional park complex, and paying costs of issuance of the 2017 bonds.

2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bond			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2018	330,000	342,242	672,242
2019	375,000	295,825	670,825
2020	385,000	284,575	669,575
2021	400,000	273,025	673,025
2022	410,000	261,025	671,025
2023-2029	3,240,000	1,460,725	4,700,725
2030-2037	4,640,000	730,150	5,370,150
Total	9,780,000	3,647,567	13,427,567

Table 30 - 2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bond

FUND SUMMARY – PARKS CAPITAL PROJECTS (32)

Capital Projects

Parks Capital Projects			
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Description	Total Cost
Sports Complex	From 2017	Sports complex. Estimated 8 baseball/softball fields, 4 - 5 soccer fields with a possible additional 3 baseball/softball fields. The fields will have lighting apparatus for night games. The park will also have play structures, scorekeeper towers, bathroom facilities, and parking.	\$11,000,000

Table 31 - Parks Capital Projects

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets			
Capital Project	Effect	Estimated Costs	Fund Impacted
Sports Complex	The parks department will need additional personnel to handle the increase in park maintenance. Materials and supplies for cleaning and maintaining the park facilities will increase. The parks department will need to increase the capital outlay budget in order to purchase small machines such as mowers, leaf blowers, and trimmers.	12.3 acres @ \$3500 per acre for a total of \$43,050 annual costs. Additional equipment costs will total in one-time costs.	General Fund (10)

Table 32 - Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Funds

FUND SUMMARY – ROADS CAPITAL PROJECTS (33)

Fund 33: Roads Capital Projects

Roads Capital Projects Fund 33: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
% Change From Prior Period	-37%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Roads Capital Projects Fund 33: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	0	300,000	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	800,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	800,001	800,001
Total Fund Expenditures	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,001	800,001
% Change From Prior Period	-71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 33 - Roads Capital Projects Fund (33) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

All expenditures come from capital outlay. Capital projects are discussed below.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

Roads Capital Projects			
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Description	Total Cost
Foothill Blvd Widening	From 2019	Will address the pending impacts of the Mountain View Corridor extension that connects at Crossroads Boulevard and extends around Harvest Hills Boulevard to 2100 North.	\$300,000
Mt. Saratoga Road	From 2018	The completion of Mt Saratoga Blvd from Talus Ridge Drive to Pony Express Parkway	\$247,859

Table 34 - Roads Capital Projects

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets			
Capital Project	Effect	Estimated Costs	Fund Impacted
Foothill Blvd Widening.	The additional road will be added to the routine maintenance for the Public Works department.	Estimated costs are \$1,000 annually.	General Fund (10)
Mt. Saratoga Road	Streets department will incorporate this into the annual	Estimated costs are \$3,000 annually.	General Fund (10)

FUND SUMMARY – ROADS CAPITAL PROJECTS (33)

street sweeping schedule and will be tracked for future pavement replacement/patches/seals.
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Table 35 - Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

FUND SUMMARY – PUBLIC SAFETY CAPITAL PROJECTS (34)

Fund 34: Public Safety Capital Projects

Public Safety Capital Projects Fund 34: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
% Change From Prior Period	-58%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Public Safety Capital Projects Fund 34: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials, Supplies, and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,001	300,001
Total Fund Expenditures	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,001	300,001
% Change From Prior Period	-64%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 36 - Public Safety Capital Projects Fund (34) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

All expenditures come from capital outlay. Capital projects are discussed below.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

Public Safety Capital Projects			
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Description	Total Cost
Police Facility	From 2017	New police facility that houses the entire police department. In addition, the Justice Court department, including the courtroom and offices, will be housed in this facility.	\$3,000,000

Table 37 - Public Safety Capital Projects

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Effect of Public Safety Capital Projects of Operating Budgets			
Capital Project	Impact	Estimated Costs	Fund Impacted
Police Facility	The police facility will incur additional costs in maintenance, utility bills, and custodial services.	Additional cost is estimated at \$90,000 per year	General Fund (10)

Table 38 - Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

FUND SUMMARY – CAPITAL PROJECTS (GENERAL) (35)

Fund 35: Capital Projects (General)

Capital Projects (General) Fund 35: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Bond Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	2,983,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,178	2,473,178
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	2,983,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,176	2,473,178	2,473,178
% Change From Prior Period	15%	-17%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Capital Projects (General) Fund 35: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	2,833,176	3,018,584	692,204	692,214	692,214	692,214
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Fund Expenditures	2,833,176	3,018,584	692,204	692,214	692,214	692,214
% Change From Prior Period	-42%	7%	-77%	0%	0%	0%

Table 39 - Capital Projects (General) Fund (35) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

All revenues will come from transfers from the General Fund (10), grants, and transfers from other funds.

Expenditures

Various departments receive yearly amounts allocated in this fund for any used deemed appropriate by that department (see table below). Any funds not expended are rolled over to the next year.

Capital Projects (General) Fund Department Allocations	
Department	Allocated Amount
Parks	\$50,000
Roads:	\$865,940
Streetlights	\$50,000
Vehicle Replacement	\$320,271
Computer Replacement	\$22,122
Equipment Replacement	\$29,653

Table 40 - Capital Projects (General)

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – DEBT SERVICE (40)

Fund 40: Debt Service

Debt Service Fund 40: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Transfers In	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500
Total Revenues	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500
% Change From Prior Period	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Debt Service Fund 40: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Debt Service	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500
Transfers Out	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500	293,500
% Change From Prior Period	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 41 - Debt Service Fund (40) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

Revenues are solely transfers in from the General Fund (10), Water (51), Sewer (52), and Storm Drain Utility (54) funds for debt service payments.

Expenditures

All expenditures, excepting debt service payments, are to pay for a mortgage agent responsible for debt service billing and management.

Debt Service

2011 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Sales tax revenue bonds are special limited obligations of the City backed by the portion of sales and use taxes levied by the City under the Local Sales and Use Tax Act. The bonds are obligations of the governmental funds.

On June 1, 2011, the city issued \$4,000,000 in Series 2011 Sales Taxes Revenue Bonds at interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 4.125% with a maturity date of June 1, 2031. The bonds were issued to finance the costs associated with acquiring, constructing, renovating, equipping, and furnishing the City's facilities (including a public works facility, fire station, and city well improvements) and to exercise a purchase option under an outstanding financing lease for the City Hall building. Bond proceeds were also used to pay the cost of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2021 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at the option of the City on December 31, 2020 or on any date thereafter, from such maturities or parts thereof as selected by the City. The redemption price will equal 100% of the principal amount to be repaid or redeemed, plus accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption. The City has pledged all sales tax revenues to pay the debt service costs through maturity in 2031.

2011 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2016	160,000	135,450	295,450
2017	165,000	130,800	295,800
2018	170,000	126,000	296,000
2019	175,000	121,050	296,050

FUND SUMMARY – DEBT SERVICE (40)

2020	185,000	114,250	299,250
2021-2025	1,025,000	464,187	1,489,187
2026-2030	1,250,000	261,435	1,511,435
2031	280,000	34,240	341,240
Total	3,410,000	1,387,412	4,797,412

Table 42 - 2011 Sales Tax Revenue Bond

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – SAA DEBT SERVICE (41)

Fund 41: SAA Debt Service

SAA Debt Service (41) is a fund for a Special Area Assessment for a development called Mount Saratoga.

Mt. Saratoga SAA Fund 41: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Beginning Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charges for Services	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,264	688,264
Total Revenues	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,264	688,264
% Change From Prior Period	-31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mt. Saratoga SAA Fund 41: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Debt Service	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,263	688,263
Total Expenditures	688,460	688,445	687,750	688,263	688,263	688,263
% Change From Prior Period	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 43 - SAA Debt Services Fund (41) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

All revenues will come from fees charged to developers for providing the service of bond repayment and pass-through.

Expenditures

All expenditures will be related to paying the debt service for the 2016 Special Assessment Bonds (Mt. Saratoga).

Debt Service

2016 Special Assessment Bonds (Mt. Saratoga)			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2018	\$422,000	\$159,000	\$581,000
2019	\$462,000	\$158,535	\$620,535
2020	\$477,000	\$154,560	\$631,560
2021	\$493,000	\$147,713	\$640,713
2022	\$512,000	\$137,840	\$649,840
2023	\$532,000	\$129,096	\$661,096
2024	\$556,000	\$118,899	\$674,899
2025	\$583,000	\$96,915	\$679,915
2026	\$614,000	\$72,623	\$686,623
2027	\$649,000	\$38,940	\$687,940
Total	\$5,300,000	\$1,214,120	\$6,514,120

Table 44 - 2016 Special Assessment Bonds (Mt. Saratoga)

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – STREET LIGHTING FUND (50)

Fund 50: Street Lighting Fund

Street Lighting Fund 50: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	300,000	304,000	308,000	312,000	312,001	312,001
Other Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	241,304	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenues	541,304	304,000	308,000	312,000	312,001	312,001
% Change From Prior Period	77%	-44%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Street Lighting Fund 50: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Materials, Supplies, and Services	189,401	234,401	235,751	237,142	237,142	237,142
Capital Outlay	292,000	214,800	219,744	224,836	224,836	224,836
Administrative Charge	29,903	42,574	42,574	42,574	42,574	42,574
Transfers Out	0	22,025	26,025	30,025	30,026	30,026
Total Expenditures	511,304	513,800	524,094	534,577	534,578	534,578
% Change From Prior Period	108%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%

Table 45 - Street Lighting Fund (50) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of the revenues for this fund come from charges for services on monthly utility bills sent to residents and business owners in the city.

Expenditures

The expenditures come from supplies to repair existing streetlights including lock boxes, wiring, and light fixtures. In addition, expenditures include capital money for new streetlights, whether to replace old or for new construction.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – WATER UTILITY (51)

Fund 51: Water Utility

Water Utility Fund 51: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	4,080,000	4,230,000	4,380,000	4,530,000	4,530,001	4,530,001
Beginning Fund Balance	1,961,195	992,196	727,196	572,196	572,197	572,197
Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revenue	385,000	390,000	395,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Grant Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Operating Revenues	6,426,195	5,612,196	5,502,196	5,502,196	5,502,198	5,502,198
% Change From Prior Period	9%	-13%	-2%	0%	0%	0%
Water Utility Fund 51: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	987,740	1,084,244	1,084,244	1,084,244	1,084,244	1,084,244
Materials, Supplies, and Services	1,245,825	1,253,825	1,245,825	1,245,825	1,245,825	1,245,825
Capital Outlay	726,743	212,743	102,743	102,743	102,743	102,743
Debt Service	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000
Depreciation	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Transfers Out	330,848	30,848	30,848	30,848	30,848	30,848
Administrative Charge	1,591,039	1,591,039	1,591,039	1,591,039	1,591,039	1,591,039
Total Fund Expenditures	6,426,195	5,716,699	5,598,699	5,598,699	5,598,699	5,598,699
% Change From Prior Period	26%	-11%	-2%	0%	0%	0%

Table 46 - Water Utility Fund (51) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of the revenues in this fund come from utility payments to the residents for both culinary and secondary water usage. Another source of revenue is transfers in from the Culinary Water Impact Fee Fund (56) and the Secondary Water Impact Fee Fund (57). These transfers are to help pay for the 2014 water revenue bonds issued to consolidate three bonds originally paid from the aforementioned funds. The remaining revenues are from service installations or miscellaneous charges.

Expenditures

The increase in expenditures is due mostly to new line items for replacement water meters and an increase in the administrative charge. The replacement water meters were previously unbudgeted.

Debt Service

2014 Water Revenue Bonds

On October 22, 2014 the City issued \$9,995,000 in Series 2014 Water Revenue Bonds with a maturity date of December 1, 2033 with an average coupon rate of 3.051%. The bonds were issued to (1) finance the costs associated with acquiring, constructing, and equipping portions of the City's culinary water system, (2) refund the Series 2005, 2006, and 2009 Water Revenue Bonds, and (3) finance the cost of issuance of the Series 2014 Bonds. Each principal payment is subject to prepayment and redemption at any time, in whole or in part, in inverse order, at the election of the City. The redemption price is equal to 100% of the principal amount to be prepaid or redeemed, plus accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption. The City has pledged all water utility net revenues to pay the debt service costs through maturity in 2034.

FUND SUMMARY – WATER UTILITY (51)

2014 Water Revenue Bonds			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2016	420,000	272,425	692,425
2017	430,000	263,925	693,925
2018	435,000	255,275	690,275
2019	445,000	246,475	691,475
2020	455,000	237,475	692,475
2021-2025	2,430,000	1,033,001	3,463,001
2026-2030	2,795,000	667,250	3,463,001
2031-2034	2,585,000	184,714	2,769,714
Total	9,995,000	3,160,540	13,155,540

Table 47 - 2014 Water Revenue Bonds

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – SEWER UTILITY FUND (52)

Fund 52: Sewer Utility

Sewer Utility Fund 52: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	3,650,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	4,050,000	4,150,000	4,150,000
Beginning Fund Balance	49,532	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Operating Revenues	3,699,532	3,950,000	3,950,000	4,050,000	4,150,000	4,150,000
% Change From Prior Period	-22%	7%	0%	3%	2%	0%
Sewer Utility Fund 52: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	165,905	312,969	317,088	317,088	317,088	317,088
Materials, Supplies, and Services	1,648,805	1,683,805	1,648,805	1,648,805	1,648,805	1,648,805
Capital Outlay	278,539	625,447	579,008	679,008	679,008	679,008
Depreciation	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000	610,000
Transfers Out	150,000	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Charge	846,283	846,283	846,283	846,283	846,283	846,283
Total Fund Expenditures	3,699,532	4,078,504	4,001,184	4,101,184	4,101,184	4,101,184
% Change From Prior Period	39%	10%	-2%	2%	0%	0%

Table 48 - Sewer Utility Fund (52) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

Most of the projected revenues come from charges for service. All utility customers pay a sewer fee for usage, and this is the main source of revenue for this fund. Any increase is due to an increase in the number of utility customers as the city grows.

Expenditures

The substantial increase in expenditures is due to a one-time transfer to the Wastewater Capital Projects fund to pay for sewer infrastructure projects.

Debt Service

In May of 2018 the city issued \$9,970,000 in sewer revenue bonds. The bonds were issued to finance the construction and acquisition of improvements to the municipal sewer system. The average coupon for this issue is 3.271% with a maturity date of June 1, 2038.

2018 Sewer Revenue Bonds					
Year		Debt Service	Year		Debt Service
2019		\$488,094	2029		\$705,563
2020		\$597,113	2030		\$710,263
2021		\$708,563	2031		\$709,363
2022		\$706,413	2032		\$708,013
2023		\$708,963	2033		\$705,522
2024		\$706,063	2034		\$706,825
2025		\$707,863	2035		\$706,000
2026		\$709,213	2036		\$709,475
2027		\$710,113	2037		\$707,075
2028		\$710,563	2038		\$708,975

Capital Projects

FUND SUMMARY – SEWER UTILITY FUND (52)

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – WASTEWATER IMPACT FEE FUND (53)

Fund 53: Wastewater Impact Fee Fund

Wastewater Impact Fee Fund 53: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000
Transfers In	4,787,064	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	5,934,926	273,000	273,000	273,000	273,000	273,000
Fund Operating Revenues	11,136,990	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,000
% Change From Prior Period	1823%	-94%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wastewater Impact Fee Fund 53: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	4,654,000	573,000	573,000	573,000	573,003	573,003
Depreciation	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
Total Fund Expenditures	4,769,000	688,000	688,000	688,000	688,003	688,003
% Change From Prior Period	61%	-86%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 49 - Wastewater Impact Fee Fund (53) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

All of the projected revenues come from either impact fees charged to developers for developing in the city or from transfers from other funds. The substantial increase in revenues this year is from a one-time transfer from the Sewer fund to pay for capital projects.

Expenditures

The increase in expenditures is due to one-time capital project expenditures not budgeted in previous years. These are explained below under “Capital Projects”.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

Wastewater Capital Projects			
Capital Project	Years in Construction	Description	Total Cost
Gravity Sewer Outfall Engineering and Construction	From 2019	This is phase 1 of Gravity sewer outfall that will replace a significant portion of the City’s existing sewer force mains east of the Jordan River	\$750,000

Table 50 - Wastewater Impact Fee Fund Capital Projects

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets			
Capital Project	Effect	Estimated Costs	Fund Impacted
Posey Lift Station Upgrade	No material effect on ongoing costs.		

Table 51 - Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

FUND SUMMARY – STORM DRAIN UTILITY FUND (54)

Fund 54: Storm Drain Utility

Storm Drain Utility Fund 54: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000
Beginning Fund Balance	410,810	380,811	380,811	380,811	380,812	380,812
Fund Operating Revenues	1,010,810	980,811	980,811	980,811	980,812	980,812
% Change From Prior Period	44%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Storm Drain Fund 54: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	80,558	80,558	80,558	80,558	80,558	80,558
Materials, Supplies, and Services	75,697	75,697	75,697	75,697	75,697	75,697
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000
Transfers Out	77,713	47,713	47,713	47,713	47,713	47,713
Administrative Charge	366,842	366,842	366,842	366,842	366,842	366,842
Total Fund Expenditures	1,010,810	980,810	980,810	980,810	980,810	980,810
% Change From Prior Period	106%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 52 - Storm Drain Utility Fund (54) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

All of the projected revenues come from charges for service. All utility customers pay a storm drain fee for usage, and this is the main source of revenue for this fund.

Expenditures

Expenditures are expected to only modestly increase due to incremental expenditure increases.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – GARBAGE UTILITY FUND (55)

Fund 55: Garbage Utility

Garbage Utility Fund 55: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beginning Fund Balance	149,199	149,199	149,199	149,199	149,200	149,200
Fund Operating Revenues	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,200	1,149,200
% Change From Prior Period	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Garbage Utility Fund 55: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials, Supplies, and Services	1,029,070	1,029,070	1,029,070	1,029,070	1,029,070	1,029,070
Administrative Charge	120,129	120,129	120,129	120,129	120,129	120,129
Total Fund Expenditures	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199	1,149,199
% Change From Prior Period	-12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 53 - Garbage Utility Fund (55) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

All of the projected revenues come from charges for service. Those residents that sign up for garbage and/or recycling services pay a fee for usage, and this is the main source of revenue for this fund. Any increase is due to an increase in the number of customers as the city grows.

Expenditures

Increases in expenditures come from increased growth in the number of residents that are recipients of garbage and/or recycling services.

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – CULINARY WATER IMPACT FEE FUND (56)

Fund 56: Culinary Water Impact Fee

Culinary Water Impact Fee Fund 56: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	375,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,001	325,001
Fund Operating Revenues	1,325,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,001	1,275,001
% Change From Prior Period	-29%	-4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Culinary Water Impact Fee Fund 56: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000
Debt Service	0	0	0	0	1	1
Depreciation	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Total Fund Expenditures	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,001	1,275,001
% Change From Prior Period	394%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 54 - Culinary Water Impact Fee Fund (56) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

Expenditures decreased due substantial one-time capital projects in the previous year that were completed without incurring costs into FY 2017-18

Debt Service

None

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

FUND SUMMARY – SECONDARY WATER IMPACT FEE (57)

Fund 57: Secondary Water Impact Fee

Secondary Water Impact Fee Fund 57: Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Impact Fee Revenue	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Bond Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	0	3,062,798	2,184,916	0	0	0
Fund Operating Revenues	1,200,000	4,262,798	3,384,916	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
% Change From Prior Period	-74%	255%	-21%	-65%	0%	0%
Secondary Water Impact Fee Fund 57: Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Capital Outlay	0	3,107,868	2,229,636	0	2	2
Debt Service	550,900	686,700	687,050	685,275	685,277	685,277
Transfers Out	299,100	218,230	218,230	264,725	264,726	264,726
Depreciation	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Total Fund Expenditures	1,100,000	4,262,798	3,384,916	1,200,000	1,200,005	1,200,005
% Change From Prior Period	-84%	288%	-21%	-65%	0%	0%

Table 55 - Secondary Water Impact Fee Fund (57) Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

The transfer's line item is for transfers to the Water Utility Fund (51) to pay for debt service payments.

Debt Service

2016 Water Revenue Bonds

The Series 2016 Bonds are being issued for the purpose of financing the acquisition and construction of improvements to the City's water utility system and paying costs of issuance of the Series 2016 Bonds.

2016 Water Revenue Bonds			
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service
2017		\$166,110	\$166,110
2018	\$155,000	\$314,850	\$469,850
2019	\$240,000	\$310,900	\$550,900
2020	\$380,000	\$304,700	\$684,700
2021	\$385,000	\$297,050	\$682,050
2022	\$395,000	\$287,275	\$682,275
2023	\$410,000	\$275,200	\$685,200
2024	\$425,000	\$258,425	\$683,425
2025	\$445,000	\$236,675	\$681,675
2026	\$470,000	\$213,800	\$683,800
2027	\$495,000	\$189,675	\$684,675
2028	\$515,000	\$169,575	\$684,575

FUND SUMMARY – SECONDARY WATER IMPACT FEE (57)

2029	\$530,000	\$153,900	\$683,900
2030	\$545,000	\$137,775	\$682,775
2031	\$565,000	\$121,125	\$686,125
2032	\$580,000	\$103,950	\$683,950
2033	\$595,000	\$86,325	\$681,325
2034	\$615,000	\$68,175	\$683,175
2035	\$635,000	\$49,425	\$684,425
2036	\$655,000	\$30,075	\$685,075
2037	\$675,000	\$10,125	\$685,125
Total	\$9,710,000	\$3,785,110	\$13,495,110

Table 56 - 2016 Water Revenue Bonds

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

Fund 58: Water Rights

Water Rights: Fund 58 Revenues						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Charges for Services	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Fund Balance	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,001	410,001
Fund Operating Revenues	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,001	1,410,001
% Change From Prior Period	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Water Rights: Fund 58 Expenditures						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Materials, Supplies, and Services	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,001	1,410,001
Total Fund Expenditures	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,410,001	1,410,001
% Change From Prior Period	299%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Revenues

The majority of revenues come from impact fees charged to developers who are developing residential or commercial areas within the city limits.

Expenditures

The expenditures are used for the acquisition of water rights.

Debt Service

None.

Capital Projects

None

Effect of Capital Projects on Operating Budgets

None

SPECIAL NOTE: PERSONNEL

Personnel

Recruiting and retaining high quality employees is a primary goal of Human Resources as the City progresses and fills vacancies. There continues to be an increasingly competitive market for municipal employees. Unemployment rates in Utah have decreased from the recession era 7.5 % (July 2010) to 2.9 % (June 2019). Utah is on below the national average of 3.6% (June 2019).

Compensation

Each position has an established pay range with a minimum, midpoint, and maximum base wage. Employees will be eligible for an annual merit-based increase as determined by their performance evaluation and annual review. Each employee, depending on where their current base wage falls on their range, will receive one of three annual merit increases (see table below)

Wage Placement	Annual Merit Increase
Minimum up to Midpoint	Amount awarded shall be added to the employee's base pay
Midpoint up to Maximum	Amount awarded shall be divided between the employee's base pay and a bonus
At Maximum	Amount awarded will be in the form of a bonus

Table 57 - Wage Placement

City-Provided Benefits

Health Insurance

The City contracts with Select Health to provide both traditional and high deductible health insurance plans. The City pays a significant portion of the premiums for each full time employee.

Dental Insurance

The City contracts with EMI Health to provide dental insurance. The city pays 90% of the premiums. If an employee opts out of health insurance but elects to have dental insurance, the cost of the premium is deducted from the 401(k) contribution.

Retirement

The City offers pension retirement benefits through Utah Retirement Systems (URS). Three retirement programs are offered including the Public Employees' Noncontributory Plan, Public Safety Retirement Plan (sworn police personnel), and the Firefighter Retirement Plan. Employer paid retirement contributions are governed by Utah State law and are subject to change annually. Current rates can be found in the table below. In 2008, the City opted out of Social Security. In lieu of Social Security payroll taxes, the City contributes the 6.2 % into a 401(k) plan for the employee.

Budgeted Retirement Plans	Contribution Rate (%)
Public Employees – Noncontributory	18.47
Public Safety	32.20
Firefighters	23.41

Table 58 - City Retirement Contribution Rates

Life/Long-Term Disability

SPECIAL NOTE: PERSONNEL

The City pays for a life insurance plan for each employee regardless of participation in health or dental insurance. The basic coverage is \$50,000 with \$5,000 for the spouse and up to \$2500 for each child. As part of the employee's life insurance policy, there is an AD&D rider for up to \$50,000. The City also pays for long-term disability insurance to provide up to 66% of an employee's salary if they are separated due to disability.

Holiday and Leave Time

The City provides 100 hours of holiday leave during a calendar year. In addition, the City provides tiered paid leave based on position and longevity.

Optional Employee-Funded Benefits

Vision Insurance

The City has contracted with EyeMed to provide vision insurance options for employees. Employees pay the full premium.

Flexible Spending Account (FSA)

The City offers Flexible Spending Accounts for employees to place pre-tax monies for medical or dependent care expenses.

Health Savings Account (HSA)

The City provides Health Savings Accounts to employees who have elected a high-deductible health insurance plan. The City contributes the difference between the traditional and the high-deductible plan premiums into those accounts.

401(k)/457/Traditional IRA/ROTH IRA

The City participates in URS and has an employer contract with ICMA. Through these contracts, employees can elect to contribute to any of the following: 401(k), 457, Traditional IRA, or ROTH IRA account.

Personnel Summary Counts by Department

Saratoga Springs Personnel Counts (FTEs)			
Department	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20
Recorder	1.72	1.72	2
Administration	8.22	6.75	9
Building	7.44	8.5	10
Planning	4.13	5.83	6.25
Executive/Legislative	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utility Billing	4.40	4.20	4
Treasurer	1.00	1.00	1.00
Public Works	50.03	52.75	55.5
Fire	24.25	25.75	26.25
Engineering	4.50	4.00	4.00
Recreation	15.49	16.99	19.25
Attorney	3.31	3.13	3.25

SPECIAL NOTE: PERSONNEL

Police	49.85	47.75	54
Parks & Rec	0.00	0.00	0.00
Court	3.75	3	3
Communications	1.13	2.38	2.50
Civic Events	0.00	0.00	0.00
Library	5.70	6.25	7.25
Total	184.92	190	207.25

Table 59 – Personnel Summary Counts by Year by Department

FY 2020 Additional Personnel			
Title	Employment Type	Department	FTE's
Payroll Clerk	Part-Time	Administration	.75
Civic Events Coordinator	Part-Time	Communications	.25
Deputy Fire Chief	Full-Time	Fire	1
Library Assistant	Full-Time	Library	1
Library Summer Clerk	Part-Time	Library	.25
Library Clerk	Part-Time	Library	.75
Planner	Full-Time	Planning	.25
Police SRO	Part-Time	Police	.75
Deputy Chief	Full-Time	Police	1
Logistics Tech	Part-Time	Police	.25
Inspector	Full-Time	Public Works	1
Recreation Coordinator	Part-Time	Recreations	.25
Office and Facilities Administrator*	Full-Time	Administration	1
Recreation Coordinator	Full-Time	Recreation	1
Water Maintenance 2	Full-Time	Water	2
Total New**			11.5

Table 60 - FY 2020 Additional Personnel

*Reclassify

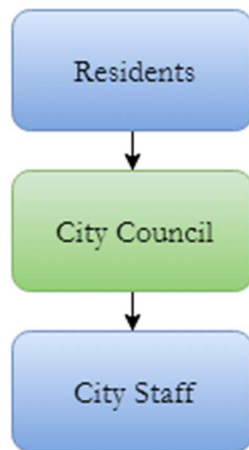
** Does not include reclassified positions

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

This section contains goals, performance measures, and financial information for each of the major departments in the City.

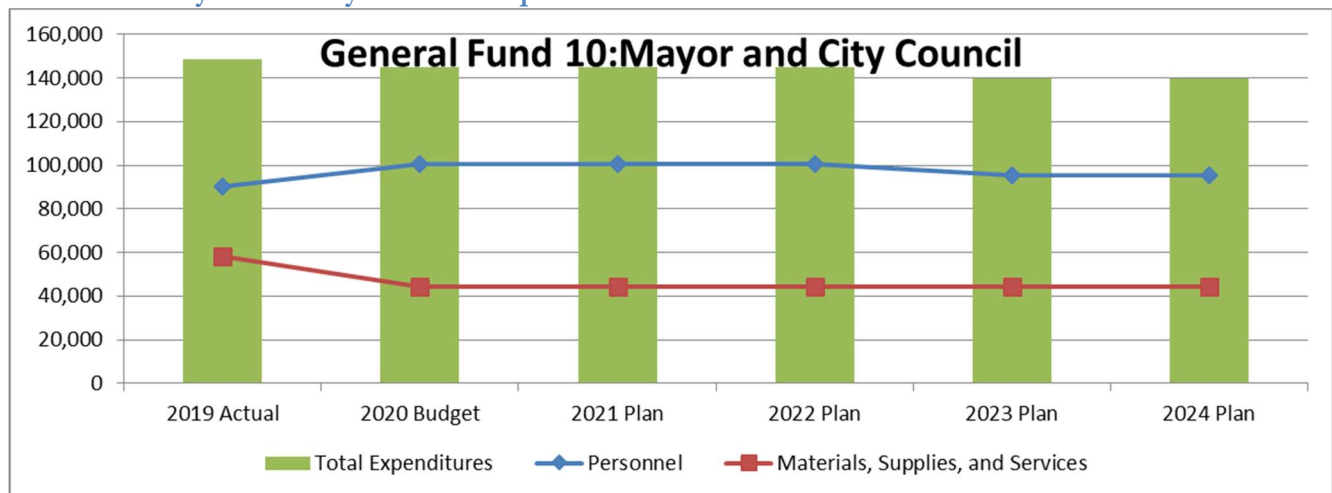
MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

The Mayor and City Council are responsible for the legislative duties of the City.



Legislative Department						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	90,198	100,530	100,530	100,530	95,500	95,500
Materials, Supplies, and Services	58,386	44,185	44,185	44,185	44,185	44,185
Total Expenditures	148,584	144,715	144,715	144,715	139,685	139,685
% Change From Prior Period	16%	-3%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 61 - Mayor and City Council Expenditures

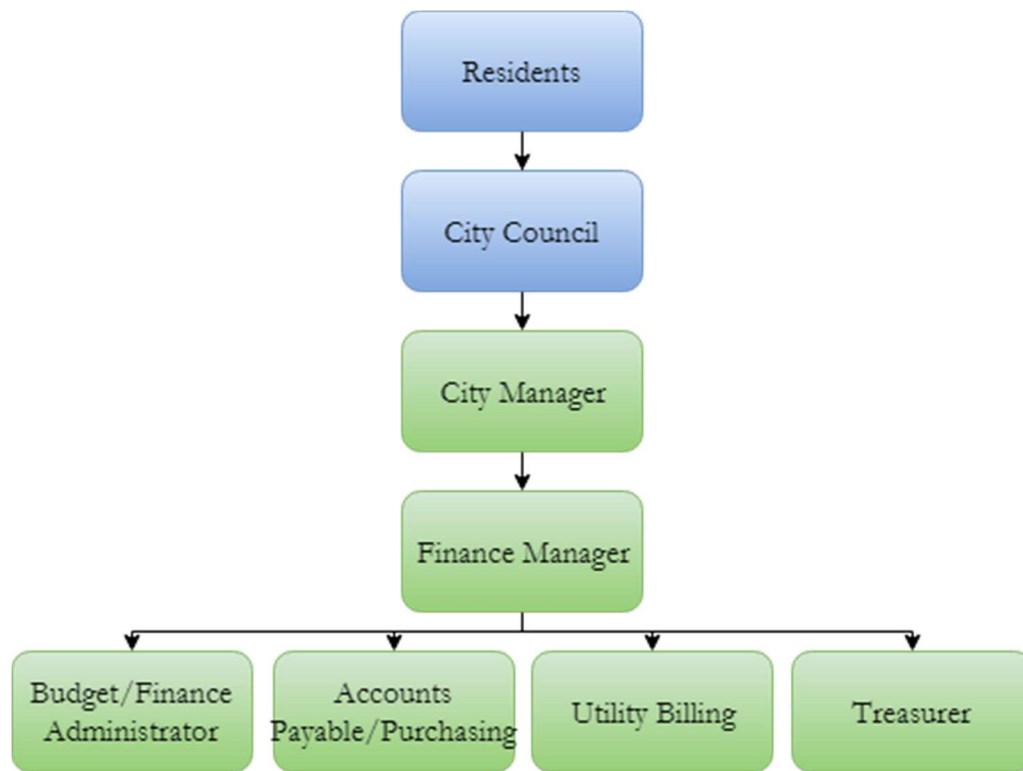


Graph 5 - Mayor and City Council Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

ADMINISTRATIVE



The administrative department encompasses both administrative and financial functions. The city manager administers the day-to-day functions of the city and makes executive-level decisions regarding operations. The finance staff is responsible for preparing financial reports, analyzing performance, financial, and economic data, and maintaining vital organizational processes such as purchasing or payroll.

Highlights

- Budget Software Installed and Operational
- Earned GFOA Distinguished Budget Award
- Earned GFOA Excellence in Financial Reporting Award

Administrative Department Goals

Earn GFOA Distinguished Budget Award

Earn GFOA Excellence in Financial Reporting Award

Table 62 - Administrative Department Goals

Administrative Department Performance Measures

Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
# of months month-end report completed by 15 th	12	12

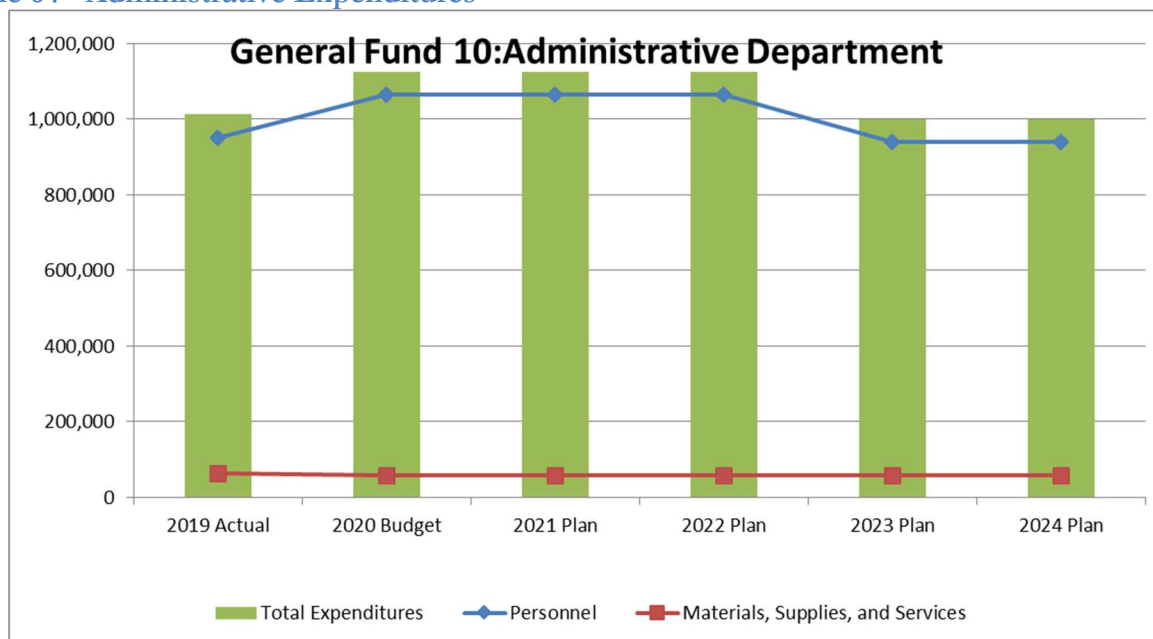
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

# of months financial reports presented to council by 10 th of month	12	12
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Table 63 - Administrative Department Performance Measures

Administrative Department						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	949,750	1,066,474	1,066,474	1,066,474	940,785	940,785
Materials, Supplies, and Services	63,609	58,611	58,611	58,611	58,839	58,839
Total Expenditures	1,013,359	1,125,085	1,125,085	1,125,085	999,624	999,624
% Change From Prior Period	17%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 64 - Administrative Expenditures



Graph 6 - Administrative Department Expenditures

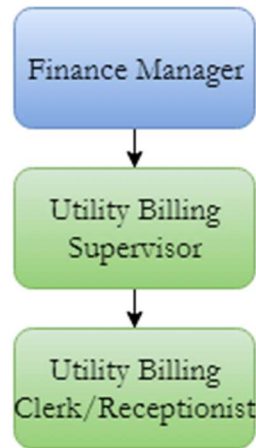
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and new personnel including a new full-time IT Manager.

Administrative Department Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
City Manager	1
Finance Manager	1
Human Resource Specialist	1
Assistant City Manager	1
Human Resources Director	1
Office and Facilities Manager	1
Budget Finance Administrator	1
Total	7

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Table 65 - Administrative Department Personnel

UTILITY BILLING



The utility billing department is responsible for all utility payments (e.g., water, sewer, and trash bills), utility maintenance management, and front desk reception and customer service.

Highlights

1. Changed the City Code for the Shut off Process from 60 days to 30 days through City Council to help residents better manage the higher irrigation usage/billings. Created and applied online applications for easier use by the contractors and residents ; contractor application, landlord application, and park reservation application
2. Implemented City Works into the shut off process to better streamline the overall Shut Off process.
3. Implemented a new Hydrant Meter process so the meters are inspected regularly and completely.
4. Added calendars for the Park Reservations to the City Website so the residents can see availability.
5. Implemented a new garbage route into the City for better service to the residents.
6. Implemented a double check process so each contractor application, resident application, and requisition is checked twice for possible errors.

Utility Billing Department Goals	
Enter Shut off fees into the Alert message to avoid scrolling through the notes continuously	
Add Collection codes to those accounts applicable for better reference	
Courtesy contact to residents, including phone calls and emails before shut offs	

Table 66 - Utility Billing Department Goals

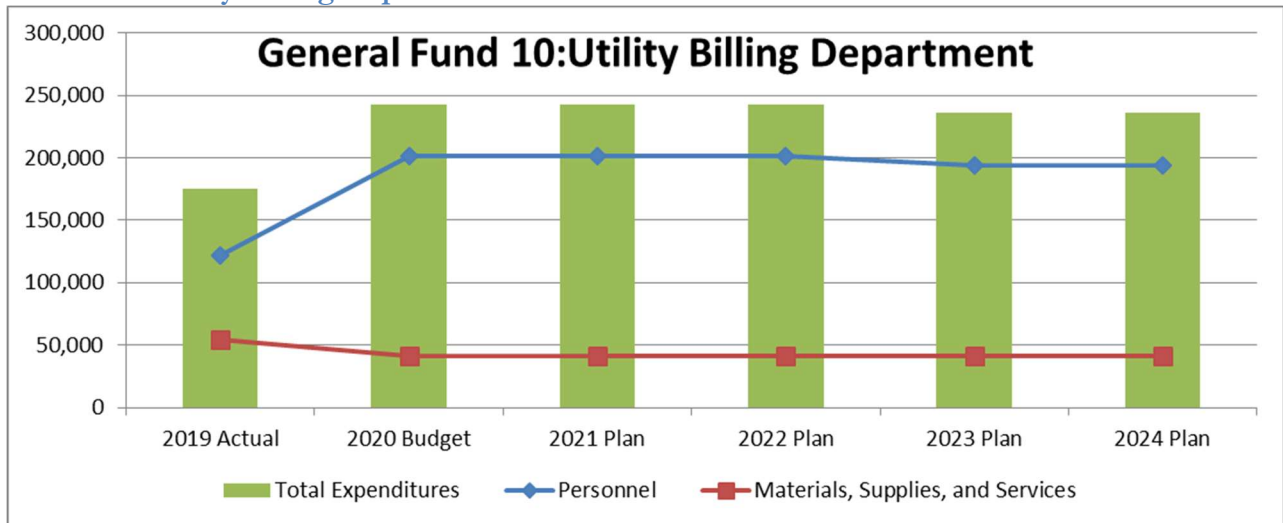
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
% of billing concerns resolved within 24 hours	90	92
% of utility payments taken by receptionist	60	100

Table 67 - Utility Billing Department Performance Measures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Utility Billing Department						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	121,676	201,112	201,112	201,112	194,115	194,115
Materials, Supplies, and Services	53,989	41,581	41,581	41,581	41,581	41,581
Total Expenditures	175,665	242,693	242,693	242,693	235,696	235,696
% Change From Prior Period	-4%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 68 - Utility Billing Expenditures



Graph 7 - Utility Billing Expenditures

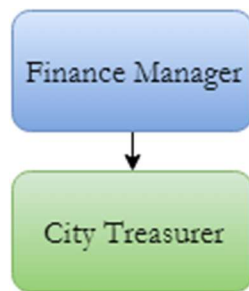
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and additional part-time utility billing clerks that were approved in FY 2018-19.

Utility Billing Department Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Utility Billing Supervisor	1
Utility Billing Clerk/Receptionist	3
Total	4

Table 69 - Utility Billing Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

TREASURER



The treasurer department is responsible for maintaining the City's funds including day-to-day accounting functions, investments, and all receivables.

Highlights

The Treasurer certified with the National Association of Public Treasurers in US & Canada as a Certified Public Funds Investment Manager.

Treasurer Department Goals

Reduce Collection Fees – Lower rate from collection agency

Increase interest payments on investments to 1%

Table 70 - Treasurer Department Goals

Treasurer Department Performance Measures

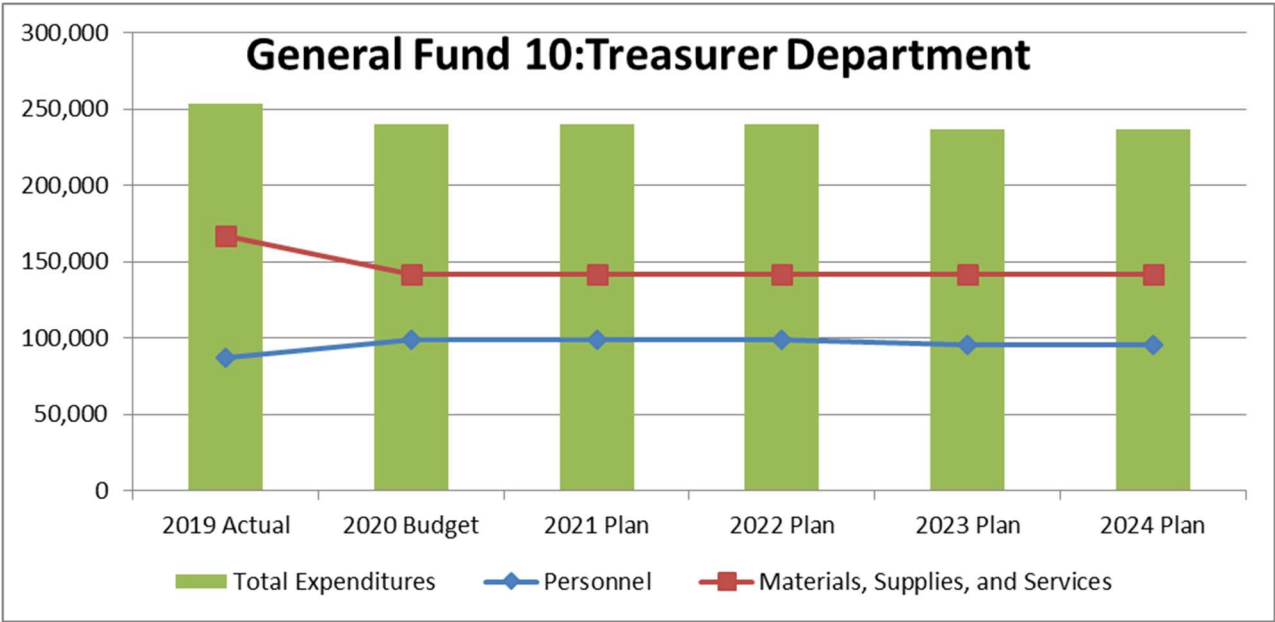
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Investment Return (%)	1 %	1.2 %

Table 71 - Treasurer Department Performance Measures

Treasurer Department						
Major Object	2019 Actual	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	87,065	98,817	98,817	98,817	95,408	95,408
Materials, Supplies, and Services	166,560	141,300	141,300	141,300	141,300	141,300
Total Expenditures	253,625	240,117	240,117	240,117	236,708	236,708
% Change From Prior Period	13%	-5%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 72 - Treasurer Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 8 - Treasurer Department Expenditures

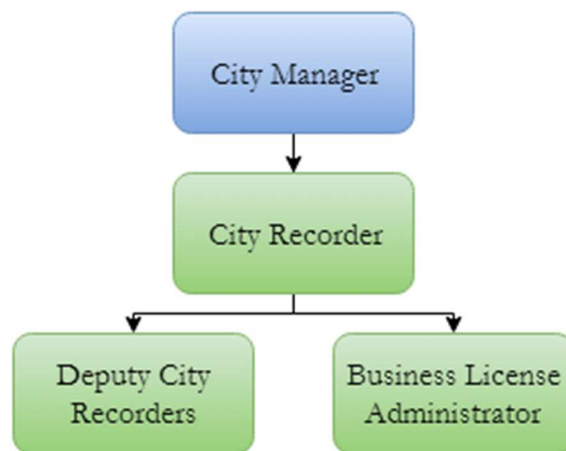
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to projected increases in credit card fees as more and more people pay their utility bills with credit cards.

Treasurer Department Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
City Treasurer	1
Total	1

Table 73 - Treasurer Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

RECORDER



The City Recorder is responsible for maintaining and preserving the official records of the City of Saratoga Springs and proceedings of the Saratoga Springs City Council and other Commissions and Boards. The Recorder's Office maintains all Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the City Council, contracts and agreements, property records, bonds, and other official documents of the City. The City Recorder serves as the Election Official responsible for coordinating and conducting municipal elections for Saratoga Springs. The functions of the Recorder's office include administration of the business license program, records management/GRAMA (Government Records Access and Management Act), publication of official notices, codification of ordinances into the municipal code, subdivision plat recordation requirements and fees, annexations/boundary adjustment process and requirements, and counter signature and seal for official City documents.

Highlights

City Recorder Cindy LoPiccolo was appointed by the City Council on March 1, 2016. The majority of City records have been scanned/OCR'd and organized within City directories and archived into Laserfiche. Work has begun preparing certain permanent records for archiving with the Utah State Archives. These records will be scanned and kept electronically in City directories (for staff use/reference) and archived in the City's Laserfiche program prior to transferring to the State Archives.

Recorder Department Goals

Complete electronic, alpha-numeric records management system for all Recorder files.

Utilize the Utah State Archives for storage of permanent records.

Review municipal election options and processes for the 2019 municipal election.

Table 74 - Recorder Department Goals

Recorder Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Council agendas posted 24 hours prior to meetings	100%	100%

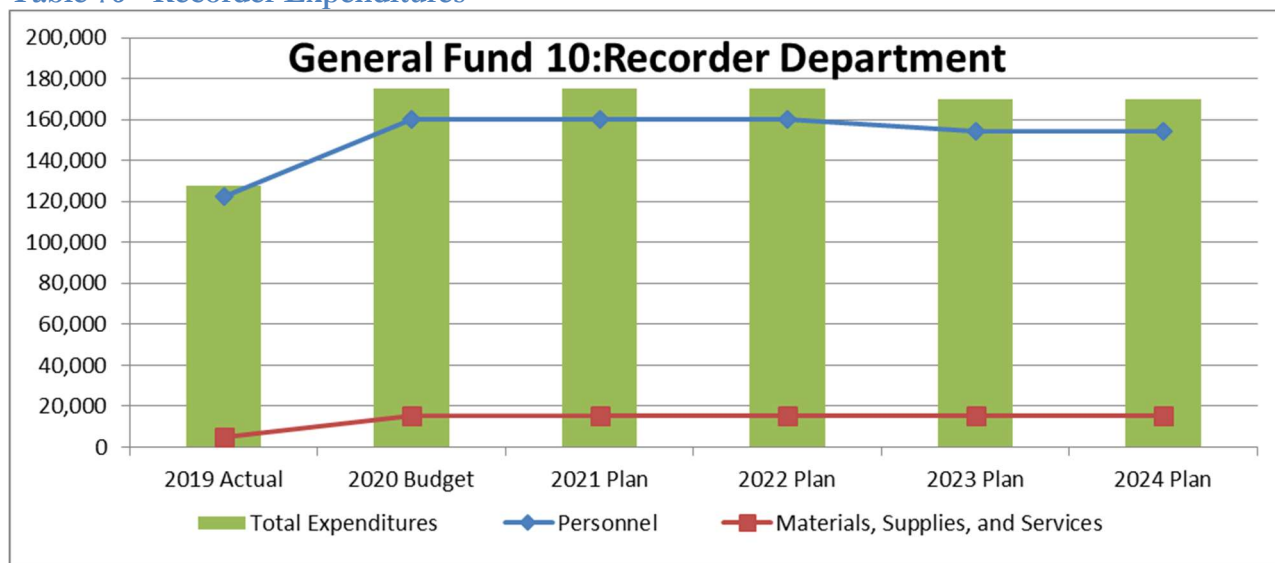
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Council minutes completed for consideration of approval by the next regular meeting	90%	98%
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Table 75 - Recorder Department Performance Measures

Recorder Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	122,328	159,938	159,938	159,938	154,616	154,616
Materials, Supplies, and Services	5,092	15,519	15,519	15,519	15,519	15,519
Total Expenditures	127,420	175,457	175,457	175,457	170,135	170,135
% Change From Prior Period	-10%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 76 - Recorder Expenditures



Graph 9 - Recorder Department Expenditures

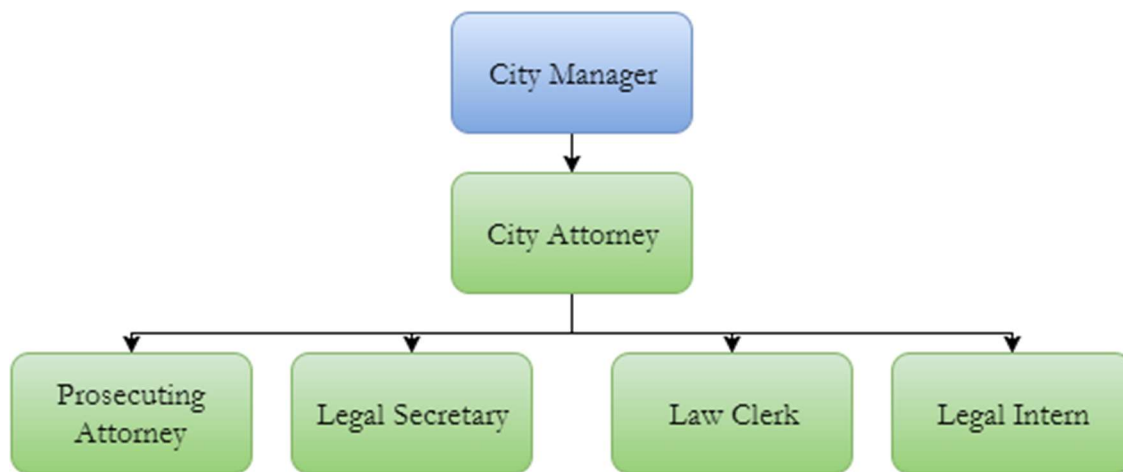
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and an increase in part-time hours.

Recorder Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
City Recorder	1
Deputy City Recorder	1
Total	2

Table 77 - Recorder Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

LEGAL



The mission of the Saratoga Springs City Attorney's Office is to provide timely and accurate legal advice to the City and its elected officials, officers, and employees, vigorously and effectively defend the City's legal rights, operations, and interests, and vigorously, justly, and effectively prosecute those who violate public policy, trust, or criminal law.

Highlights

- Correction of ownership of parcels
- Contract tracking in CityWorks
- Account for current job functions and prove increase in workload to show need for Additional staffing to meet current workload and the foreseen increase in future workload.
- Create Plea in Abeyance document to be used in court.
- Attend VIP and Thinking Errors Class.
- Renew LEOJ Certification

Legal Department Goals	
Initiate and host interdepartmental training meetings.	
Complete the Legal Secretary Policies and Procedures Manual by the end of the year.	
Better organized the civil files, eliminate duplicates and old files on schedule.	
Organize and enter city contracts into CityWorks by the end of the fiscal year.	

Table 78 - Legal Department Goals

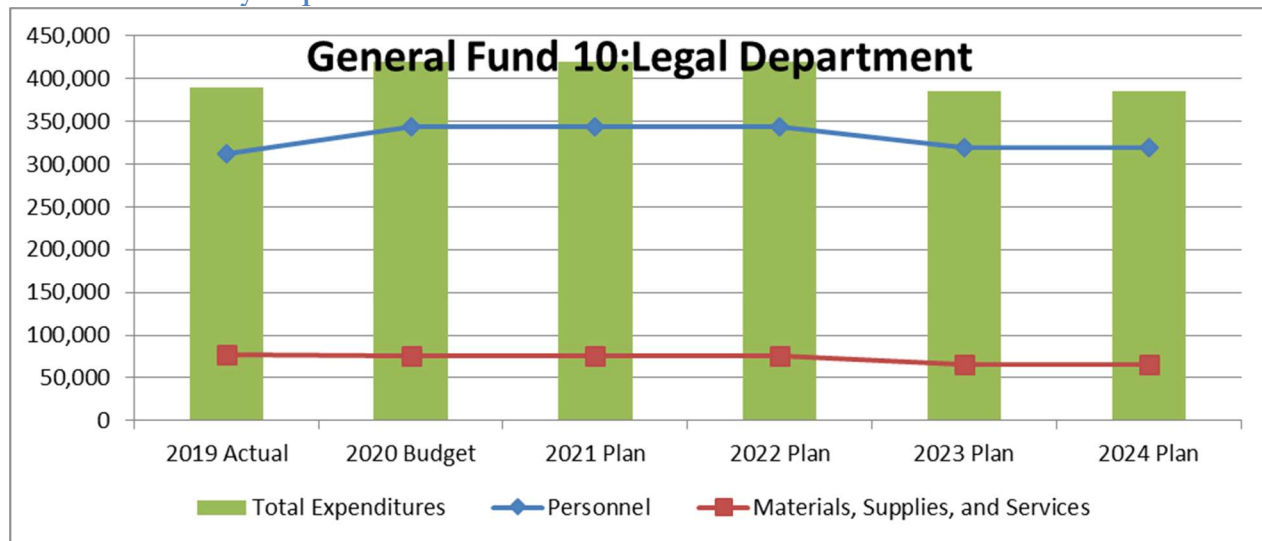
Legal Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Percent of calls handled within 24 hours	100%	90%

Table 79 - Legal Department Performance Measures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Legal Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	312,133	344,017	344,017	344,017	319,429	319,429
Materials, Supplies, and Services	77,499	75,355	75,355	75,355	65,355	65,355
Total Expenditures	389,632	419,372	419,372	419,372	384,784	384,784
% Change From Prior Period	10%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 80 - Attorney Expenditures



Graph 10 - Legal Department Expenditures

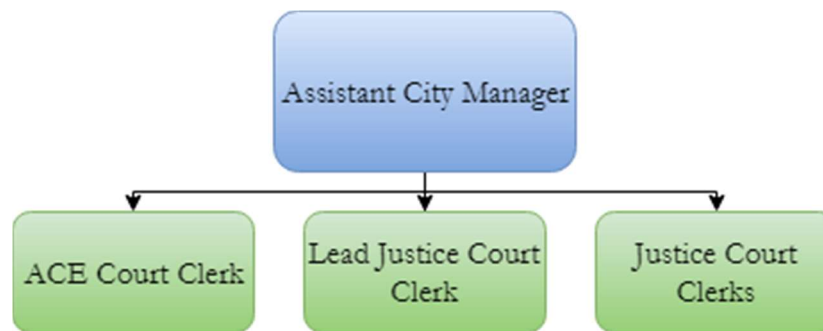
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and making the prosecuting attorney full-time was approved in FY 2018 - 19.

Legal Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
City Attorney	1
Prosecuting Attorney	1
Total	2

Table 81 - Legal Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

JUSTICE COURT



The Justice Court is responsible for the administration of Class B and C misdemeanors, violations of ordinances—also known as ACE Court—,small claims, and infractions committed within the jurisdictional territory of Saratoga Springs City.

Highlights

The Justice Court Department raised the Small Claims disposition stats to 100% this year. In addition, the department went 100% paperless.

Justice Court Department Goals
Maintain small claims disposition stats
Increase traffic and criminal stats
Purge digital files that are past retention
Incorporate Justice Court procedures into Policy & Procedures manual

Table 82 - Justice Court Department Goals

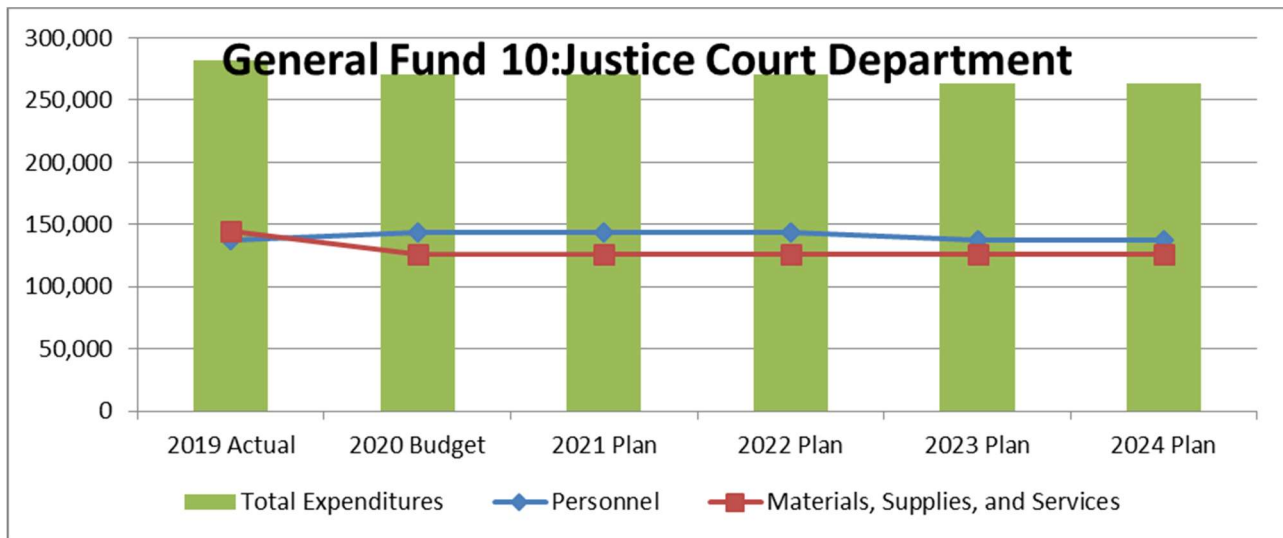
Justice Court Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Number of weeks bail notices mailed out	52	52
Number of weeks delinquent notices mailed	52	52
Number of months warrants on citations issued	12	12
Percentage of time bench warrants on criminal FTA issued within one week of court date	100%	100%
Number of months case summary report submitted to State by the 10th of each month	12	12
# of annual warrant audits complete	1	1

Table 83 - Justice Court Department Performance Measures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Justice Court Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	137,189	144,028	144,028	144,028	136,956	136,956
Materials, Supplies, and Services	144,424	126,380	126,380	126,380	126,380	126,380
Total Expenditures	281,613	270,408	270,408	270,408	263,336	263,336
% Change From Prior Period	6%	-4%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 84 - Justice Court Expenditures



Graph 11 - Justice Court Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Justice Court Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Lead Court Clerk	1
Court Clerk	1
Justice Court Judge	.29
Total	2.29

Table 85 - Justice Court Department Personnel

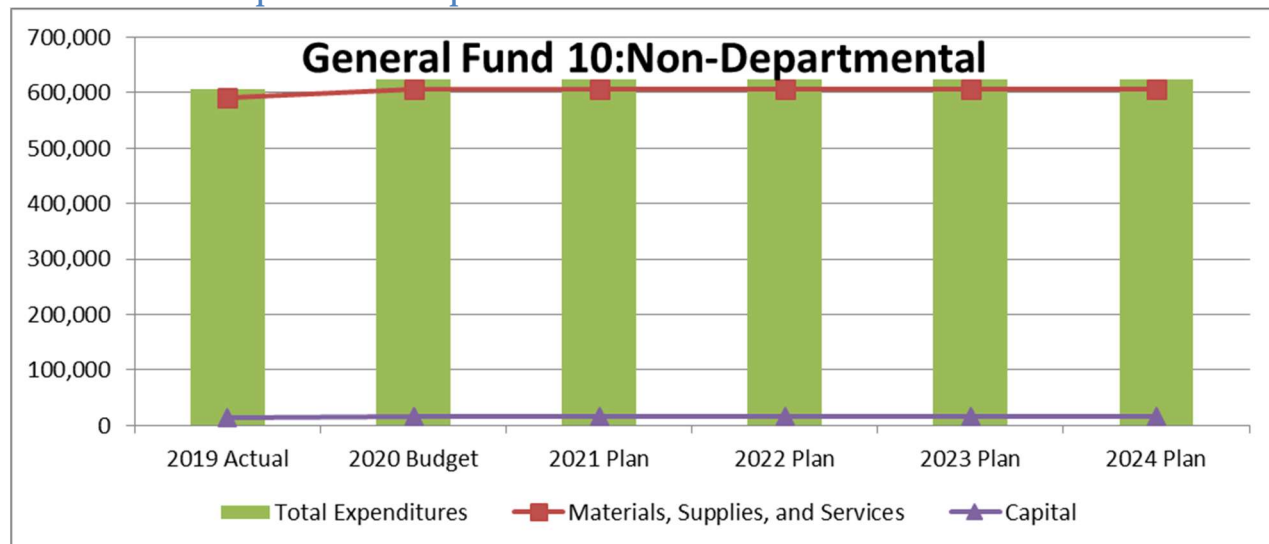
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

The Non-Departmental section contains insurance premiums, on-going software maintenance costs, consulting services, and city enhancements.

Non-Departmental						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Materials, Supplies, and Services	591,386	606,470	606,470	606,470	606,470	606,470
Capital	14,102	17,046	17,046	17,046	17,046	17,046
Total Expenditures	605,488	623,516	623,516	623,516	623,516	623,516
% Change From Prior Period	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 86 - Non-Departmental Expenditures



Graph 12 - Non-Departmental Expenditures

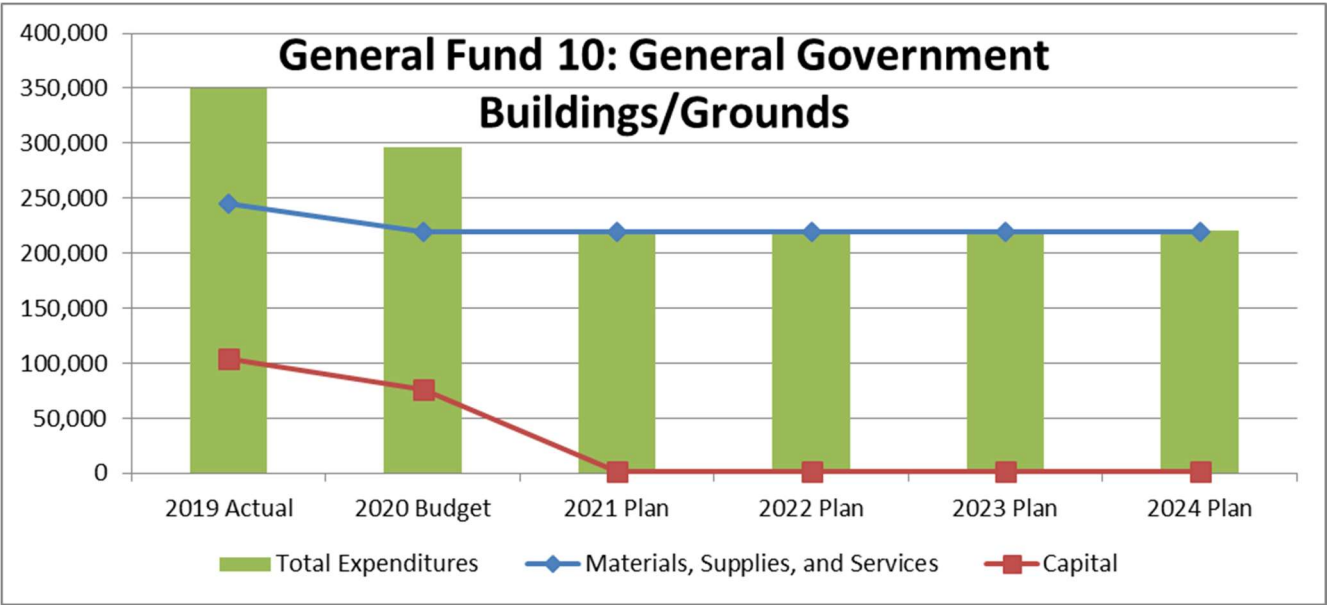
The decrease in materials, supplies, and services is due to fewer one-time costs.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The General Government Buildings and Grounds section contains expenditures for maintaining current facilities and their grounds including City Hall, the Public Works Building, and the North and South Fire stations.

General Government Buildings and Grounds						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Materials, Supplies, and Services	245,230	219,739	219,739	219,739	219,739	219,739
Capital	104,617	76,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total Expenditures	349,847	295,739	220,739	220,739	220,739	220,739
% Change From Prior Period	32%	-15%	-25%	0%	0%	0%

Table 87 - General Government-Buildings and Grounds Expenditures

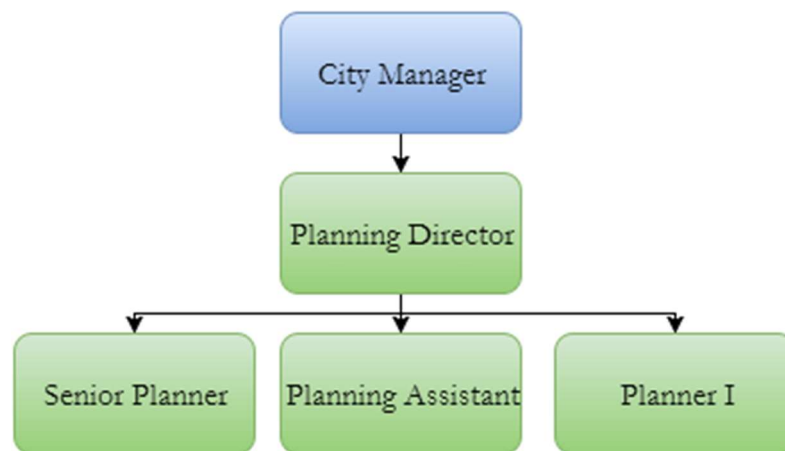


Graph 13 - General Government-Buildings and Grounds Expenditures

The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to one-time capital expenses for City Hall building improvements.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

PLANNING & ZONING



The Planning and Zoning Department is responsible for reviewing current development applications against the requirements of Land Development Code, updating the Code and other guiding documents, and preparing long range plans such as the General Plan.

Highlights

- Major revisions and code cleanups
- Goal of 2-week review timeline
- Long Range Planning efforts: Update of Trails Master Plan in process
- General Plan Land Use Map update
- Improved project turnarounds and workload due to delegation of approvals to Planning Staff and or the Planning Commission
- Hired and trained two new planners who are managing a large workload
- Drafted code to create the Mixed Residential zone

Planning Department Goals
Work with Parks Department to update the Trails Master Plan.
Achieve two-week turn around review timeline.
Complete General Plan Land Use Map update.
Complete quarterly Code updates.
Update Moderate Income Housing Plan.
Continue to ensure timely project review, provide ongoing training, and meet other benchmark goals.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Each Planner attends one Utah APA conference or training each year.

Input complexity into Cityworks for each project at first review.

Time Permitting, transfer and archive files to Laserfiche.

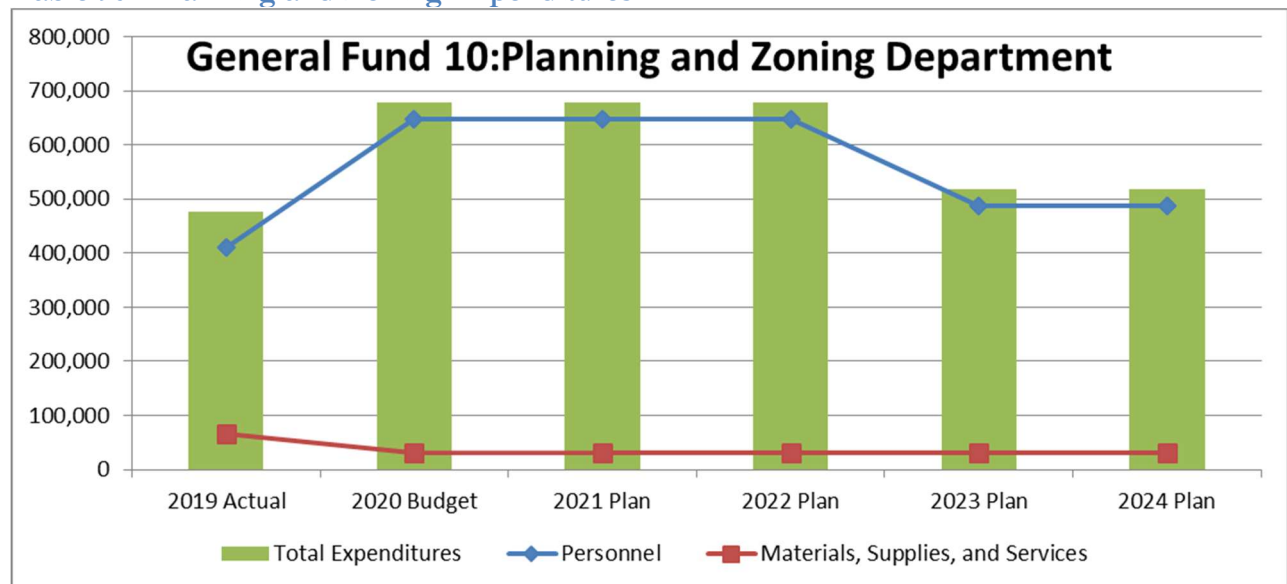
Table 88 - Planning Department Goals

Planning & Zoning Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Quarterly Code Amendments	4/year	3/year
Redlines completed within 2 weeks	95%	75%
Percent implementation and use of Cityworks	100%	95%
Percent of all projects with checklist	100%	95%

Table 89 - Planning Department Performance Measures

Planning and Zoning Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	410,708	647,335	647,335	647,335	488,129	488,129
Materials, Supplies, and Services	66,438	30,635	30,635	30,635	30,635	30,635
Total Expenditures	477,146	677,970	677,970	677,970	518,764	518,764
% Change From Prior Period	12%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 90 - Planning and Zoning Expenditures



Graph 14 - Planning Department Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

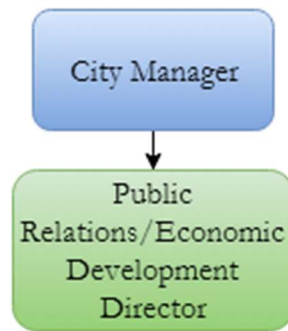
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to slight increases for materials and supplies.

Planning and Zoning Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Planning Director	1
Senior Planner	1
Planner I	2
Code Compliance Inspector	1
Total	5

Table 91 - Planning and Zoning Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

COMMUNICATIONS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



The communication and economic development department is responsible for the promotion and implementation of the strategic communications for Saratoga Springs and for business recruitment, business retention and promotion of the City to the business and development community.

Highlights

- Implemented new branding guides
- Rebranding of the Saratoga View
- Adopted new Economic Development Strategic Plan
- Held Patriot Park groundbreaking
- Held ribbon cuttings and groundbreakings for new businesses
- Organized Water Open House meetings for the public
- Attended ICSC conference to help recruit new retail tenants to Saratoga Springs.
- City Booth at Splash discussing future water infrastructure projects
- Consolidated and increased presence on social media presence

Communications & Economic Development Department Goals
Deliver quarterly Communications Department reports
Develop Economic Development project database
Create Communication Department policies and procedures
Assist Human Resources in launching employee intranet
Create consistent volunteer tracking procedures for all departments

Table 92 - Communications and Economic Development Department Goals

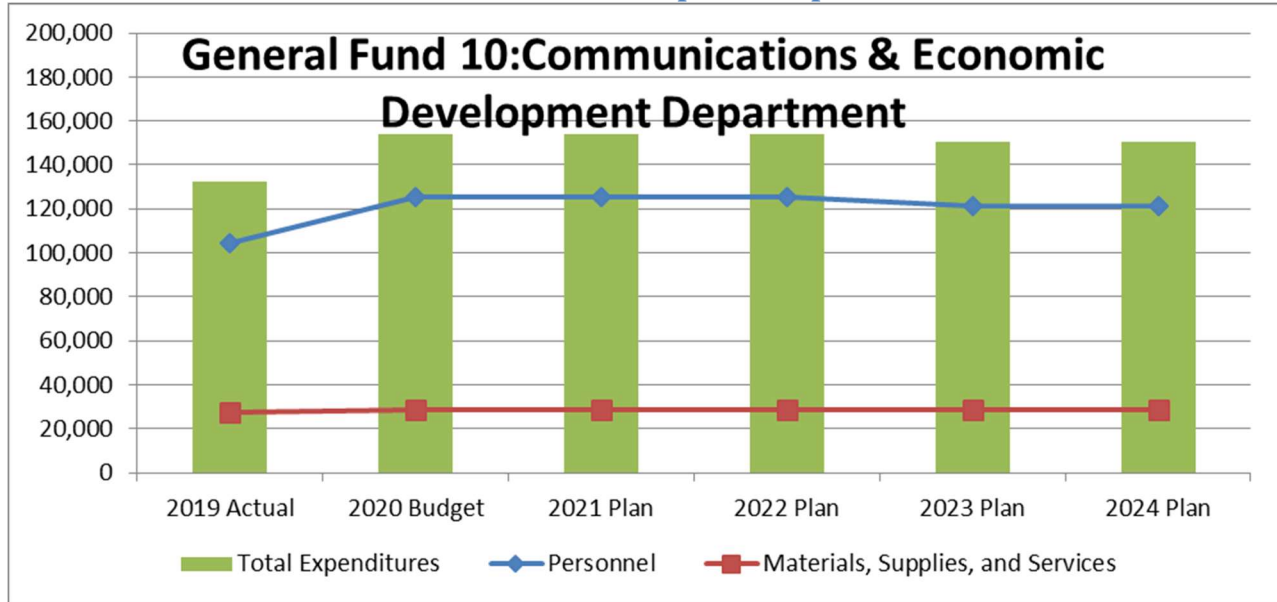
Communications & Economic Development Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Update City's social media platforms 4-5 times per week Goal	90%	100%
Add/remove new or outdated website information within 24 hours Goal	90%	90%
Respond to development requests/questions within 24 hours Goal	90%	90%
Respond to citizen requests/questions within 24 hours Goal	95%	95%
Respond to media requests/questions within 24 hours Goal	100%	100%
Post events to City's event calendar within 24 hours Goal	95%	100%

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Table 93 - Communications and Economic Development Department Performance Measures

Communications & Economic Development						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	104,727	125,343	125,343	125,343	121,376	121,376
Materials, Supplies, and Services	27,675	28,900	28,900	28,900	28,900	28,900
Total Expenditures	132,402	154,243	154,243	154,243	150,276	150,276
% Change From Prior Period	13%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 94- Communications and Economic Development Expenditures



Graph 15 - Communications and Economic Development Department Expenditures

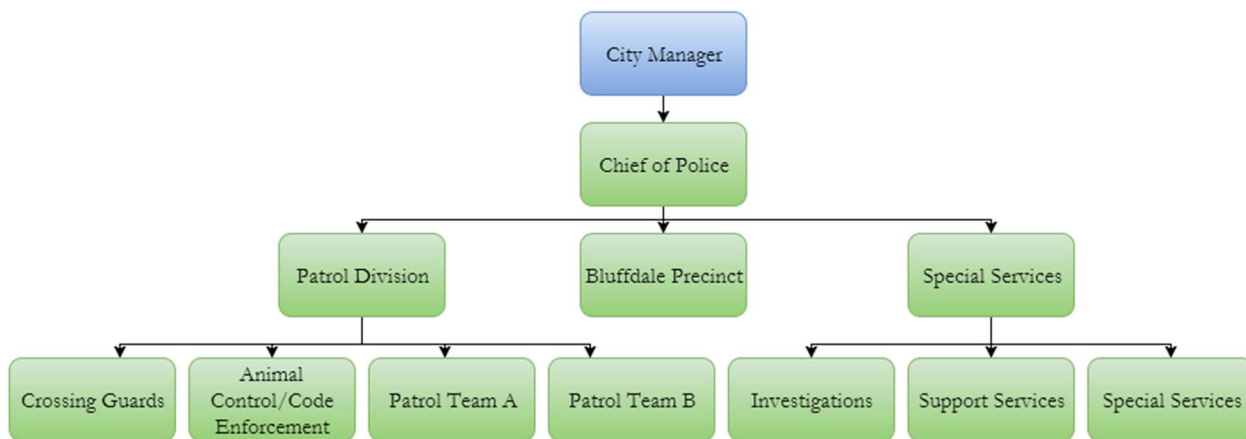
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Communication and Economic Development Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Public Relations Director/Economic Development Director	1
Total	1

Table 95 - Communication and Economic Development Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

POLICE (INCLUDING BLUFFDALE)



The Saratoga Springs Police Department provides law enforcement services for the cities of Saratoga Springs and Bluffdale in order to protect life and property, support the highest level of public safety, and to help maintain the quality of life.

Saratoga Springs Police Department – Highlights

The Saratoga Springs Police Department provides law enforcement services for the cities of Saratoga Springs and Bluffdale in order to protect life and property, support the highest level of public safety, and to help maintain a high quality of life.

Operational Highlights

1. The police department conducted patrol operations 7 days a week, 24 hours per day in both cities, and animal control/code enforcement patrol six days per week in Saratoga Springs. This included 24/7 supervision of patrol operations. Response time to Priority One calls in Saratoga Springs was above the target/goal response time of 7 minutes but an improvement of almost a minute over the previous year. In Bluffdale response to Priority One calls improved and this improvement was primarily due to a focus on this by the supervisors. The total number of calls for service during 2018-19 in Saratoga Springs was 17,364. This was up from 15,480 calls for service the previous year. Calls for service in Bluffdale during 2017 was 9,465, up from 7,359 in 2016. Patrol bicycles were utilized for selected special events. It is desired that they be used for business and trail patrol operations. However, call load and lack of manpower to address the call load prevented the bike patrol operations from being utilized except for special events. Vacation checks as requested by citizens were completed as officers and/or volunteers were available, but only at about 50% of what is desired. School crossing guard services at the city's elementary schools were provided at roughly 5.5 hours per day at each elementary school. One new patrol officer was programmed for Saratoga Springs and one new patrol officer was programmed for Bluffdale, with start dates of July 1, 2018. Bluffdale will add one additional patrol officer on January 1, 2019.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

2. The police department maintained a high quality of investigations to include using state of the art investigative equipment such as cell phone data analysis systems, modern surveillance camera systems, interview recording equipment, and a computerized total station system. The total station system can be used for traffic accident or crime scene investigations. The department utilizes a SAFRAN electronic fingerprint system that interfaces directly with Utah BCI. The department maintained a Violence Against Women initiative and participates on a Violence Against Women Task Force. The Investigations Unit maintains one officer full time at Westlake High School and one officer at 25 hours per week at Vista Heights Middle School. About 95% of cases were cleared or closed within six months of receipt in the Investigations Unit. Victim Services personnel provided services to 100% of victims requesting assistance and exceeded expectations as set forth in the State of Utah grant that supports victim services. The department has two part time employees (29 hours each) working in the victim services area. One detective is assigned as a Liaison to the Utah State Information Analysis Center. One detective acts as a Liaison to the Utah County Major Crimes Task Force. One detective is assigned part time at the Metro Gang Unit. All detectives attended specialized training and are certified as required by State law. A drone is utilized for filming and photographing crime scenes and major accident scenes.
3. The department's special weapons and tactics (SWAT) team equipment and training continued to improve, with specialized training conducted on a regular basis. The training was conducted at Camp Williams as well as in schools and at several venues throughout both cities. The team meets personnel and equipment standards as set forth by the National Tactical Officers Association (NTOA) for a Tier 2 SWAT team and NTOA training standards for a tactical response team. A new rifle rated tactical shield was employed that enables the SWAT Team a greater level of safety when conducting high risk operations. New radio headsets that double as ear protection were added, enhancing officer safety. New helmets were acquired (to match up with the new radio headsets), which allowed the current SWAT helmets to be pushed to patrol officers for an added level of safety. SWAT body armor was improved from Level IIA with rifle plates to Level IIIA with rifle plates. All team rifles were outfitted with suppression devices which enhances officer and citizen safety.
4. The department provided specialized law enforcement capabilities such as CVSA commercial truck inspections/enforcement, two police service dog teams, bicycle patrol (when possible), a major accident team, and special weapons and tactics team (SWAT). A second officer was qualified to perform Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) duties and inspections.
5. The department maintained another form of less lethal tools with four pepper ball rifles, giving the department greater flexibility for response on violent situations where a less lethal option would be employed.
6. The Special Services Unit, supervised by a sergeant, includes the CVSA (truck inspections), animal control/code enforcement, training management, and court security/bailiffs. The sergeant who leads this unit also serves as the department Training Manager, Public Information Officer and assists the chief of police with research for policy management.

Training and Logistics Highlights

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

1. The hands-on and task-focused training program was continued and included use-of-force training, emergency vehicle operations training, defensive driving, specialized firearms training and imaginative skill oriented training. This included the use of the state of the art VIRTRA use-of-force and firearms simulation system at the UPD Range as well as active shooter scenarios at various venues and at Camp Williams. The Combat Pistol Range at Camp Williams is utilized for a reactive live fire training event twice each year. Several officers attended specialized training events and schools. Police department officers averaged almost 175 hours of training. Many training events also focused on safety and first aid, including the use of AEDs, NARCAN, tourniquets and other items.
2. The department continued issuing rifle rated ballistic panels and carriers for each officer for response on emergency calls where rifle fire is a threat.
3. The department continued to utilize a body camera system where possible within the patrol assignment. This year the system needed replacement. Much study and analysis went into finding the correct vendor. The department moved forward with the purchase of WatchGuard body worn cameras for all sworn personnel. Some of the dash cameras will interface with this system, and future dash camera systems will be purchased that can interface with this system. Dash mounted camera systems within patrol cars were increased and enhanced. Additional safety vests, automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) and other first aide equipment were obtained. Every officer carries (in his/her vehicle) the new style rescue tourniquet, a first aid kit, a rescue rope, and a personal flotation device. Patrol officers also carry an AED. A few lives have been saved this year by officers using an AED. Every officer was provided with a new evidence collection kit. New K-9 (Police Service Dog) training devices and material were obtained. Both dog teams are POST patrol certified and also POST drug detection certified. One of the handlers has become POST K-9 Instructor certified.

Community Interaction Highlights

1. A law enforcement curriculum was taught to high school students at Westlake High School where the department provides a full time School Resource Officer. Additionally, a school program entitled Drug Awareness and Resistance Education (DARE) was taught within the Saratoga Springs and Bluffdale elementary schools to approximately 2,000 students (1,500 within Saratoga Springs and 500 within Bluffdale). The department also maintained a School Resource Officer for 25 hours per week at Vista Heights Middle School in Saratoga Springs. Several hundred students at Vista Heights Middle School also benefited from a DARE program taught there by one of the DARE officers. These programs at Vista Heights Middle School have proven to be very popular and effective in dealing with youth at that venue. The department K-9 officers also gave several presentations in schools.
2. The department conducted a citizen's academy with 16 citizens attending. The VIPS (Volunteers In Police Service) provided approximately 324 hours of volunteer service in Saratoga Springs and 100 hours of volunteer service in Bluffdale. The Explorer Scout Post consisted of 8 Explorer Scouts who put in 95 hours of service and/or training. The Explorer Scout Post advisors consisted of one civilian advisor and two police officers.
3. The department conducted special events in support of the National Night Out Against Crime, one in Saratoga Springs and one in Bluffdale. Over 1,000 persons attended in Saratoga Springs and several

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

hundred attended in Bluffdale to visit the displays, obtain information, see K-9 demos, and speak with officers.

4. The department's Neighborhood Outreach program conducted 10 meetings and/or training events in support of neighborhood watch and other police safety programs in Saratoga Springs.

5. The department supported numerous community oriented events including the National Guard Governor's Day celebration at Camp Williams, Saratoga Springs "Splash" town days, and the Bluffdale Old West Days and Rodeo.

6. The department conducted professionally managed, competitive, and fair recruitment and promotional processes, using similar methods as those employed by large agencies with merit systems.

7. Continued analysis and planning on a new police building in Saratoga Springs was undertaken. An architect completed detailed technical drawings and an announcement to select a general contractor was made. The police department is currently housed in a facility of just less than 4,000 square feet, when currently it should occupy a facility of about 12,000 square feet. The future anticipated need of up to 21,000 square feet is planned. The new police facility will initially provide about 16,000 square feet of space for the police department.

Police Department Goals
Increase staffing to levels consistent with our mission.
Maintain quality patrol and investigative functions.
Improve budget management.
Increase bike patrols in business areas and on city trail systems.
Improve crime-mapping capability utilizing existing Spillman systems.
Maintain neighborhood outreach programs from the previous year, as well as increase the number of Volunteers In Police Service (VIPS) meetings, and maintaining the Explorer Scout program.
Continue the DARE and School Resources Officer programs.

Table 96 - Police Department Goals

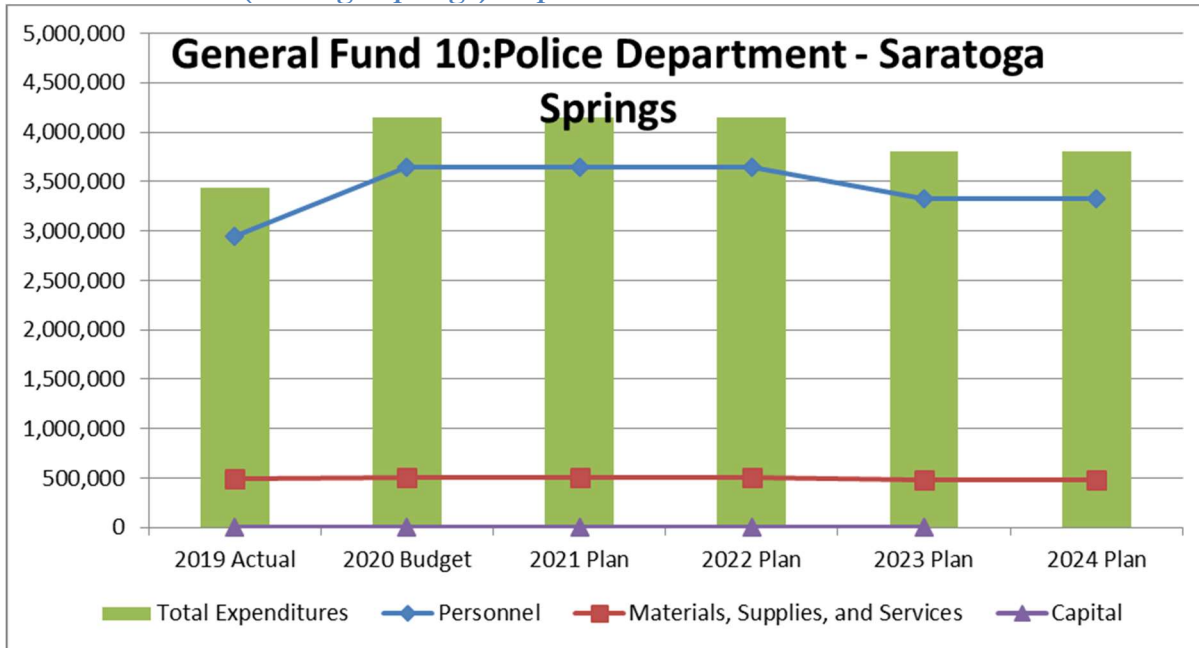
Police Department Performance Measurers			
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target
Response times for priority calls	7 minutes	8:26 minutes	7 minutes
Elementary students in DARE program	1200	600	1200
Explorer hours of service	150	75	250
Hours of training per officer per year	80	140	80
% of time with 24/7 supervision and minimum of 2 officers	100%	100%	100%
Hours of bike patrol per week in the summer	24	2	24
% of vacation checks completed	100%	40%	100%

Table 97 - Police Department Performance Measures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Police Department - Saratoga Springs						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	2,941,515	3,645,917	3,645,917	3,645,917	3,323,691	3,323,691
Materials, Supplies, and Services	497,400	500,242	500,244	500,246	482,842	482,842
Capital	135	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	3,439,050	4,146,159	4,146,161	4,146,163	3,806,533	3,806,533
% Change From Prior Period	-2%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 98 - Police (Saratoga Springs) Expenditures



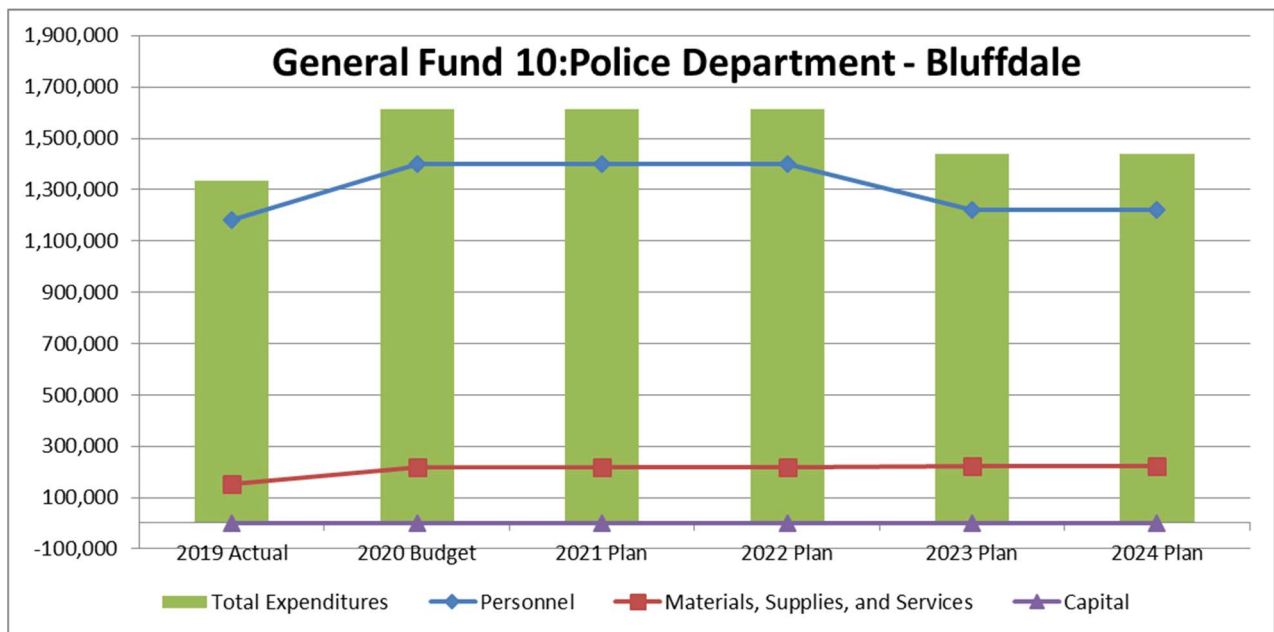
Graph 16 - Police Department (Saratoga Springs) Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan, a new Detective Corporal, additional part-time employee money, and additional crossing guards. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to modest increases in an expanding department material and supplies demand. This contract is directly paid by Bluffdale City.

Police Department - Bluffdale						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	1,183,043	1,398,413	1,398,413	1,398,413	1,219,501	1,219,501
Materials, Supplies, and Services	152,986	216,965	216,967	216,969	221,465	221,465
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	1,336,029	1,615,378	1,615,380	1,615,382	1,440,966	1,440,966
% Change From Prior Period	22%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 99 - Police (Bluffdale) Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 17 - Police Department (Bluffdale) Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan, two additional Police Office I's, and one additional Police Officer II.

Police Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Police Chief	1
Corporal	4
Patrol Sergeant	4
Police Officer III	5
Police Officer II	6
Police Officer I	7
Reserve Officer/Detective	1.5
Code Enforcement	2
Records Clerk Supervisor	1
Records Clerk	2.25
Bailiff	.3
Crossing Guard Supervisor	.5
Crossing Guard	4.34
Neighborhood Watch	.5
Victim Advocate	.75
Total	40.14

Table 100 – Police (Saratoga Springs) Personnel

Bluffdale Police Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Patrol Sergeant	1

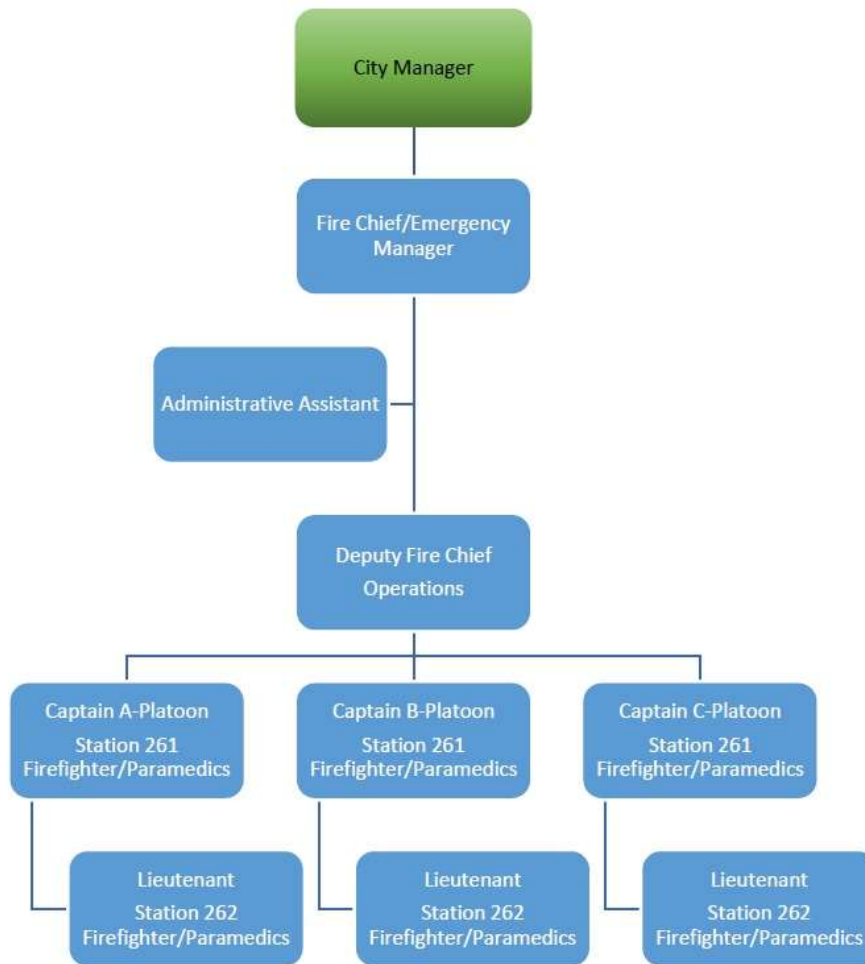
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Police Officer III	2
Police Officer II	3
Police Officer I	8
Reserve Officer/Detective	.3
Records Clerk	.5
Total	14.8

Table 101 - Police Department (Bluffdale) Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

FIRE



Saratoga Springs Fire & Rescue provides structural and wildland firefighting as well as an EMT-Paramedic EMS ambulance service. Saratoga Springs Fire & Rescue is one of the highest trained and specially equipped agencies in the region with respect to water, ice, and backcountry rescues.

Fire Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
% of required annual business inspections completed	80	96
% of annual performance evaluations completed	90	100
% of emergency calls for EMS responded to under 7:40	90	85
% of emergency fire calls responded to under 8:30	90	82
% of requisite training being conducted and maintained	90	96
% of vehicles inspected and maintained daily	100	80
Develop and implement regional leadership training offering	1	

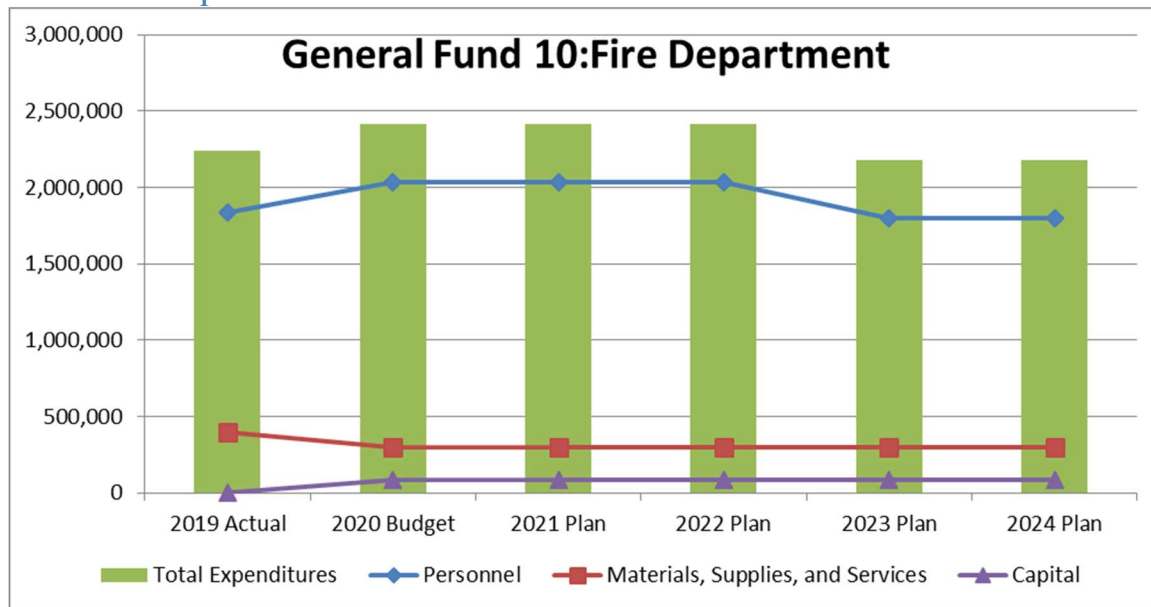
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Develop and implement community outreach programs; i.e. CPR for Senior Students, CERT preparedness, Fire Wise program	4
Develop and implement live fire training opportunities	5
Develop and implement regional leadership training offering	1
Develop and implement community outreach programs; i.e. CPR for Senior Students, CERT preparedness, Fire Wise program	4
Develop and implement live fire training opportunities	5

Table 102 - Fire Department Performance Measures

Fire Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	1,839,111	2,030,784	2,030,784	2,030,784	1,796,133	1,796,133
Materials, Supplies, and Services	399,939	299,248	299,248	299,248	299,248	299,248
Capital	0	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
Total Expenditures	2,239,050	2,412,532	2,412,532	2,412,532	2,177,881	2,177,881
% Change From Prior Period	15%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 103 - Fire Expenditures



Graph 18 - Fire Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

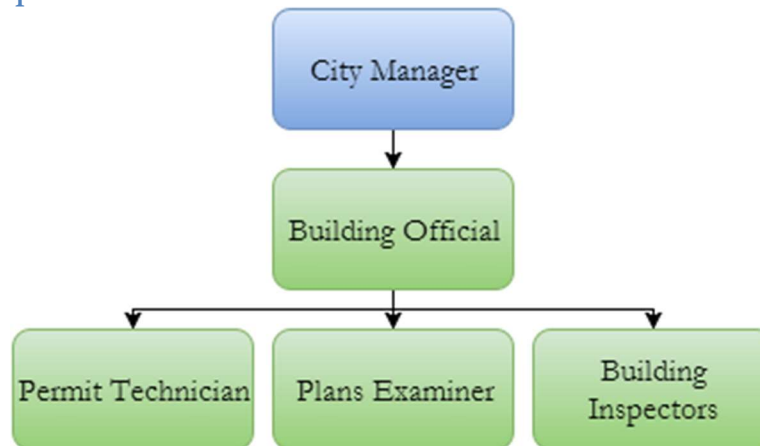
Fire Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Fire Chief	1
Fire Captain	4
Firefighter/Paramedics	9

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Administrative Assistant	.7
PT Firefighters	13.2
Total	26.9

BUILDING

Table 104 - Fire Department Personnel



The Building Department is responsible for plan reviews, issuing building permits, and completing all required building inspections on commercial buildings, residential projects, additions, remodels, and basement finishes.

Highlights

The building department has issued record-breaking amounts of building permits.

Building Department Goals
Maintain appropriate levels of service with exponential growth by hiring additional staff.
Hire one Plans Examiner to maintain permit turnaround time and reduce workload of Building Official.

Table 105 - Building Department Goals

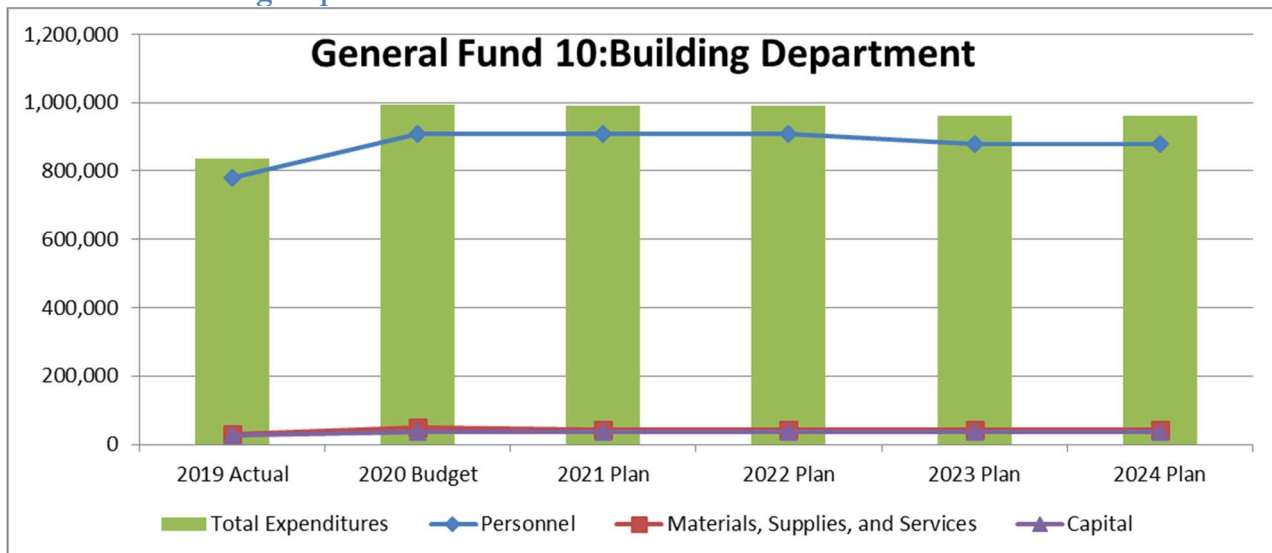
Building Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Average turnaround time for plan reviews	10 working days for residential, 3 weeks commercial	2.09 working days residential, 3 weeks commercial
Percent of inspections performed next day if called in before 5 p.m.	100%	100%

Table 106 - Building Department Performance Measures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Building Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	781,132	908,405	908,405	908,405	880,317	880,317
Materials, Supplies, and Services	29,480	48,670	43,170	43,170	43,170	43,170
Capital	25,994	37,877	37,877	37,877	37,877	37,877
Total Expenditures	836,606	994,952	989,452	989,452	961,364	961,364
% Change From Prior Period	20%	19%	-1%	0%	0%	0%

Table 107- Building Expenditures



Graph 19 - Building Department Expenditures

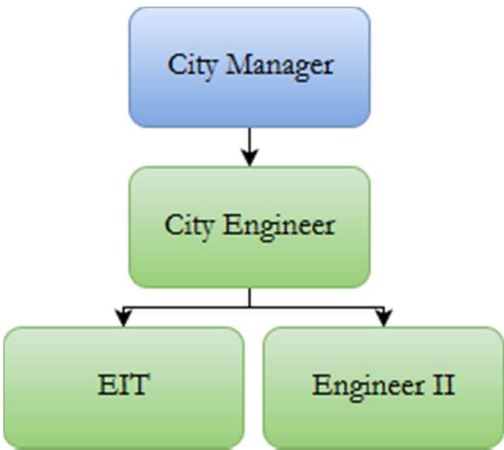
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Building Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Building Official	1
Inspector	6
Plans Examiner	1
Permit Technician	2
Total	10

Table 108 - Building Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

ENGINEERING



The Engineering Department coordinates the City’s capital improvement projects, traffic systems, construction permits, utility inspections, and assists in development reviews to ensure adherence to appropriate design and construction standards and specifications. In addition, the department is responsible for collecting all utility asset data, maintaining the geographic information system (GIS), and analyzing the GIS data.

Highlights

During the past year, the Engineering Department worked to support the City’s continued growth through the completion of critical capital projects, ongoing master planning of infrastructure, and the pursuit of funding through the State Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), administered through the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG).

One of the City’s goals is to reduce the City’s dependence on pumping in the sanitary sewer system. In order to achieve that goal, large-diameter sewer trunk lines must be installed in strategic locations. Segments of those trunk lines were installed in this last year in Redwood Road and near Tractor Supply.

Master planning is a major priority, especially with the pressurized irrigation (PI) system. The City experienced shortages in the PI system during this last year. So, several PI system projects have been identified to be designed and constructed during the next year. The three most-critical of those projects include: (1) a pump station in the City Marina, (2) a canal turnout and pump station at 400 South and 800 West, and (3) a storage reservoir in the vicinity of Talus Ridge.

The City was able to secure \$1,400,000 in funding from MAG for the completion of the Lakeshore Trail where two segments were incomplete.

Engineering Department Goals
Revise the Standard Technical Specifications and Drawings

Table 109 - Engineering Department Goals

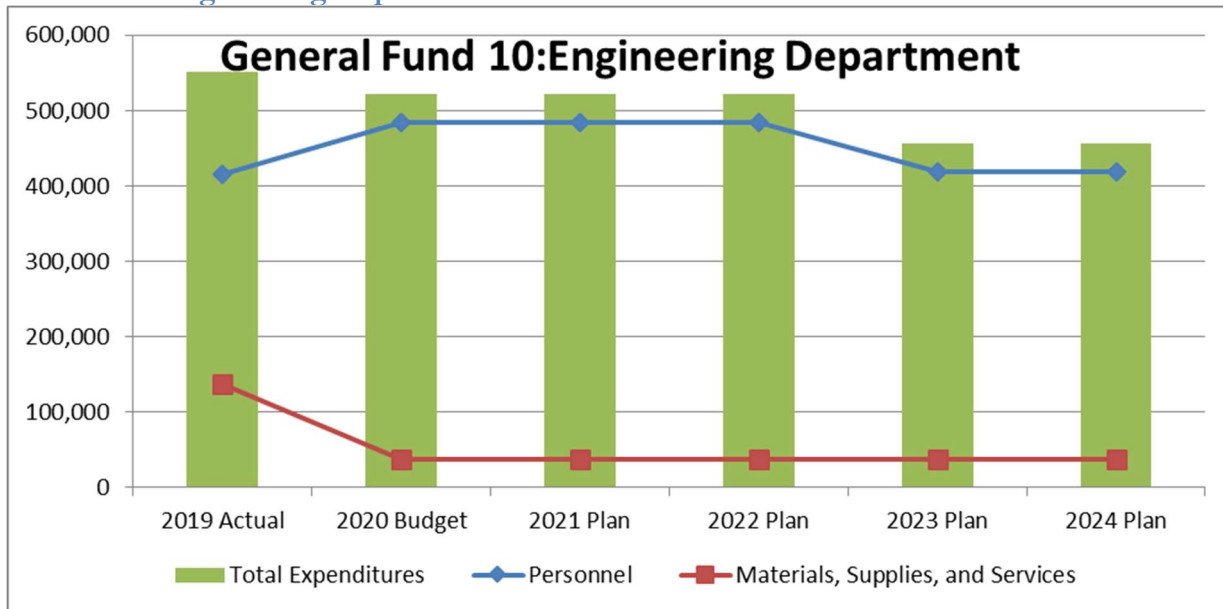
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Engineering Department Performance Measures			
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Target
Redlines complete within 2 weeks	95%	65%	100%
Traffic Counts	20	21	20

Table 110 - Engineering Department Performance Measures

Engineering Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	414,706	483,793	483,793	483,793	419,416	419,416
Materials, Supplies, and Services	137,001	37,700	37,700	37,700	37,700	37,700
Total Expenditures	551,707	521,493	521,493	521,493	457,116	457,116
% Change From Prior Period	32%	-5%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 111 - Engineering Expenditures



Graph 20 - Engineering Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Engineering Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
City Engineer	1
Engineer I	2
EIT	1
Total	4

Table 112 - Engineering Department Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

IT SERVICES



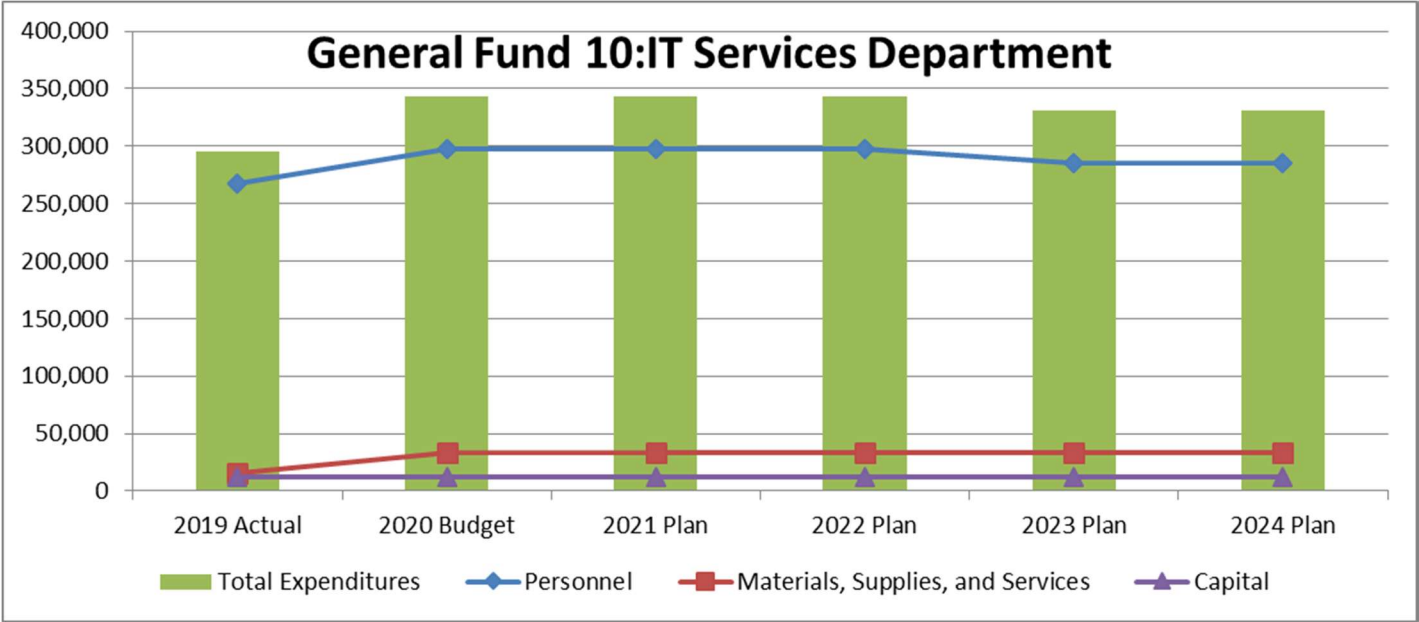
The IT Services department is responsible for maintaining the GIS and all other software systems. In addition, the department is responsible for maintaining computer, server, and additional hardware in order to help employees maintain productivity and security.

Note: This department is new for part of FY 2018

IT Services Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	267,298	297,576	297,576	297,576	285,757	285,757
Materials, Supplies, and Services	15,455	33,350	33,350	33,350	33,350	33,350
Capital	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total Expenditures	294,753	342,926	342,926	342,926	331,107	331,107
% Change From Prior Period	15%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 113 – IT Services Department

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

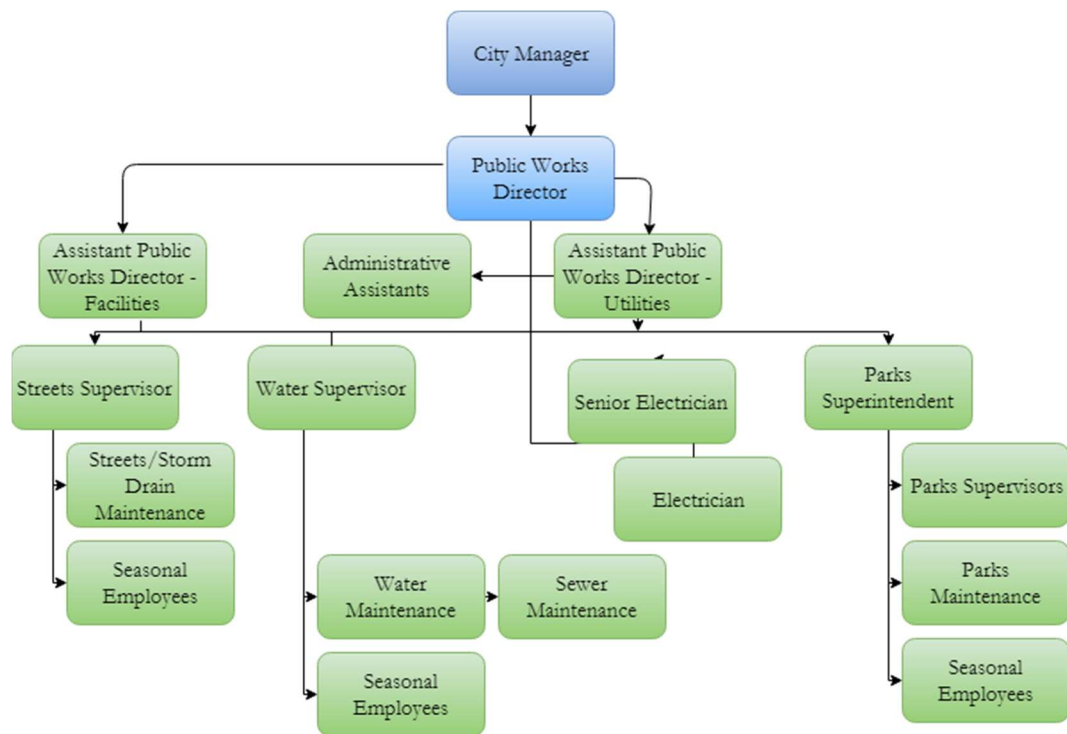


Graph 21 - IT Services Department

IT Services Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
GIS Administrator	1
GIS Specialist	1
IT Specialist	1
Total	3

PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



The Public Works Department is responsible for the municipal services that provide culinary water supply and distribution, secondary water supply and distribution, storm water control, street maintenance, collection of sewer effluent, snow removal, and street lighting. In addition, the public improvements division is responsible for reviewing the plans for and inspecting new infrastructure built in the city. Finally, the parks division is responsible for the maintenance of all city-owned parks and open space including playgrounds, trails, and fields.

Electrical/Admin Division Highlights

1. Completion of an ARC Flash Study
2. Installation of Active Transfer Switches on all Culinary Wells
3. Update of Older Arterial Street Lights to LED
4. Overhaul of the SCADA system

Electrical/Admin Goals

Water Division Goals
Install new motor drives at culinary wells #3 and #6
All new facilities programmed and operational on SCADA
All well and booster meter registers direct connected to SCADA via mod bus port on PLC

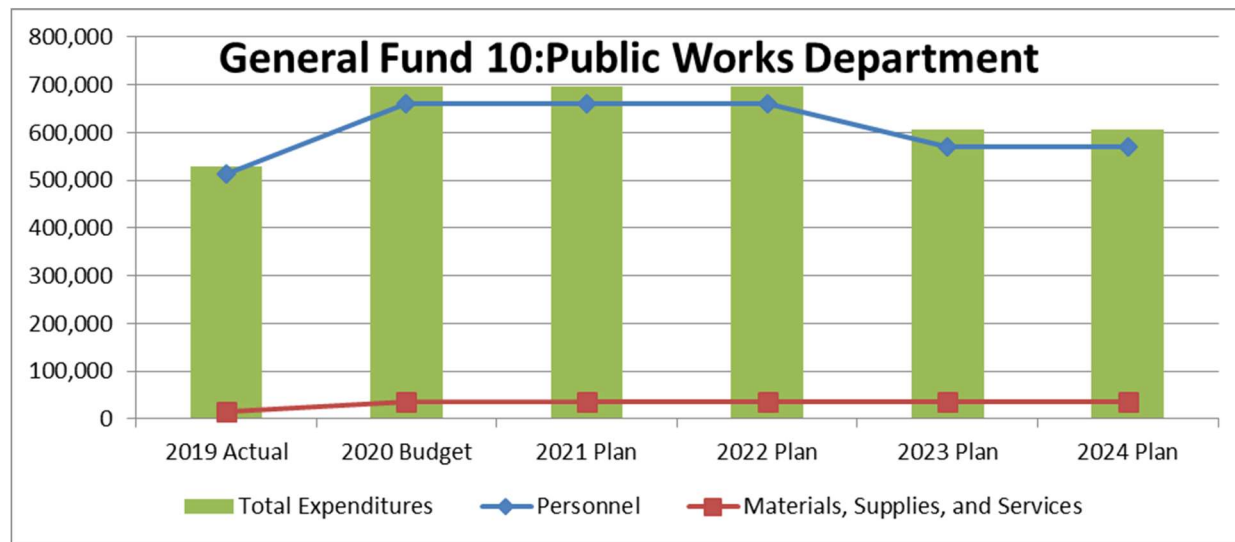
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Electrical/Admin Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Number of calls for service		35
Number of work orders	100%	305
Number of traffic signal failures	0	0
Percentage of street lights operational	100%	98%

Table 114 - Public Works Department Performance Measures

Public Works Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	514,502	660,029	660,029	660,029	569,433	569,433
Materials, Supplies, and Services	14,298	36,280	36,280	36,280	36,280	36,280
Total Expenditures	528,800	696,309	696,309	696,309	605,713	605,713
% Change From Prior Period	12%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 115 - Public Works Expenditures



Graph 22 - Public Works Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Public Works Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Assistant Public Works Director	1
Electrician	1
Utility Maintenance I – Electrical	1
Administrative Assistant	1.4

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Total	4.4
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Table 116 - Public Works Department Personnel

Public Works - Water

Water Division Highlights

1. Developed and adopted new Cross Connection Control Manual
2. Winner 2018 Rural Water Association of Utah Resource Efficiency Award
3. New facilities completed and online include Marina pump station, ULDC pump Station, Culinary Booster #8, Culinary Booster #10, and Culinary Tank #8
4. Completed installation of 13 Itron CCU Collector Antennae throughout City in preparation for transition to fixed network meter read system

Water Division Goals
Replace Poly (plastic) Liner at Pond 1 with Concrete Liner
New A/C-Chiller Units at Culinary Booster #1 and Secondary Well #5 (Jacobs Ranch)
Implement next phase of Fixed Network system – Transition to Fixed Network read on Routes 7 & 8

Table 117 - Water Department Goals

Public Works – Water Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Number of calls for service	n/a	1076
Percentage of employees w/ water system certification	100%	90%
Percentage of hydrants operational	1,000	95%
Number of mainline breaks	0	2

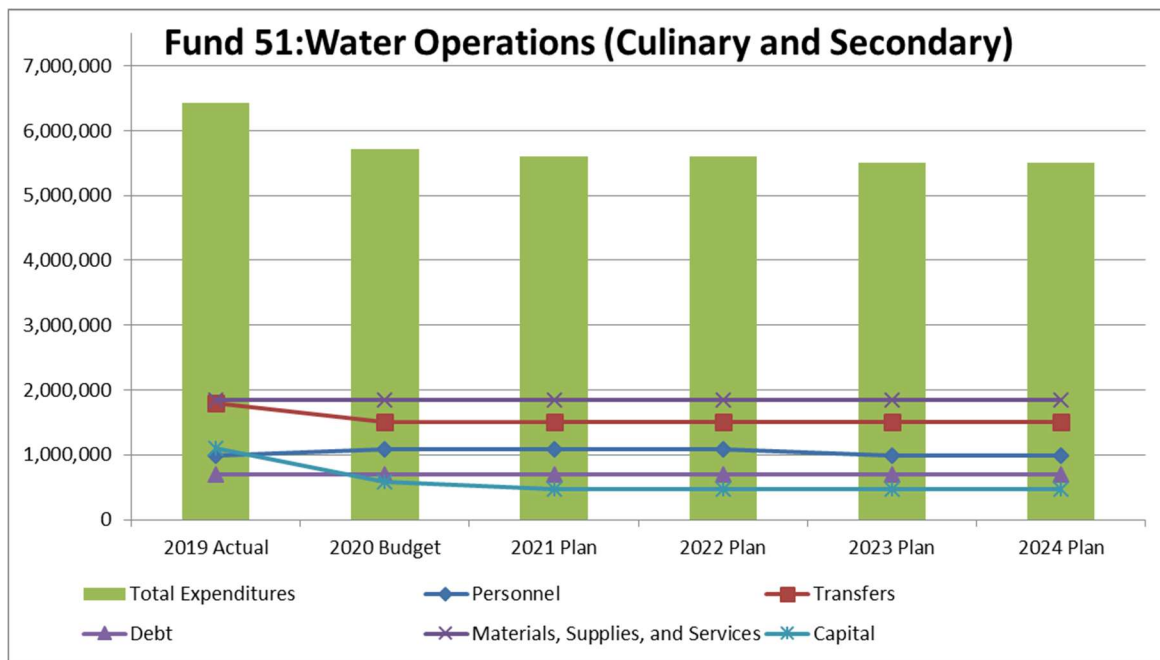
Table 118 - Water Department Performance Measures

Most Water expenditures are found in the Water Utility (51) Fund.

Water Operations (Culinary and Secondary)						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	984,878	1,081,382	1,081,382	1,081,382	984,878	984,878
Transfers	1,803,328	1,503,328	1,503,328	1,503,328	1,503,329	1,503,329
Debt	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000	694,000
Materials, Supplies, and Services	1,845,540	1,853,540	1,845,540	1,845,540	1,845,540	1,845,540
Capital	1,098,449	584,449	474,449	474,449	474,449	474,449
Total Expenditures	6,426,195	5,716,699	5,598,699	5,598,699	5,502,196	5,502,196
% Change From Prior Period	26%	-11%	-2%	0%	0%	0%

Table 119 - Water Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 23 - Water Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and an additional Utility Maintenance I Floating Employee that was approved. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to incremental cost increases.

Water Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Utility Maintenance IV	1
Utility Maintenance II	2
Utility Maintenance I	5
Seasonal Employees	.75
Total	7.75

Table 120 - Water Personnel

Public Works - Sewer

Sewer Division Highlights

1. Documentation of all sewer jetting and manhole inspections in City Works
2. Updated Sanitary Sewer Management Plan and submitted to State
3. Assisted in the design of upgrades at Lift Stations #1 and #2

Sewer Department Goals
Install a new motor drive at lift station # 3 and # 6.
We are also installing 4 new PLC's at sewer lift stations.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Assist in the Construction Management of upgrades at lift stations #1 and # 2.

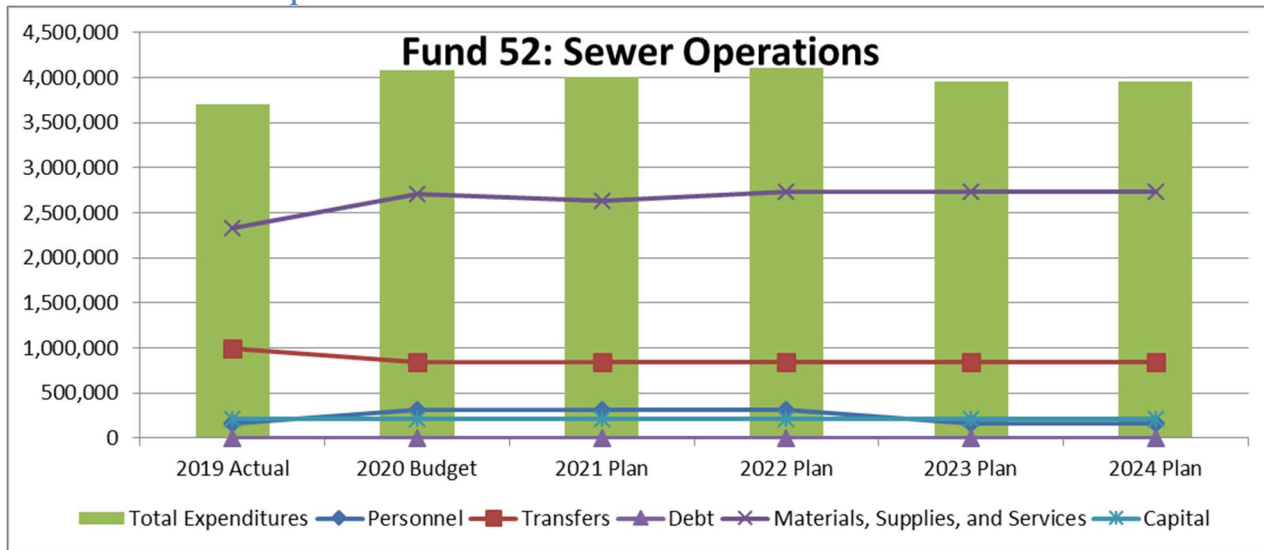
Table 121 - Sewer Department Goals

Public Works – Sewer Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2019 Target	FY 2020 Actual
Calls for service	n/a	6
Number of work orders	n/a	1,517
Number of employees w/ sewer system certification	100%	100%
Number of sewer back-ups	0	0

Table 122 - Sewer Department Performance Measures

Sewer Operations						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	165,905	312,969	317,088	317,088	165,905	165,905
Transfers	996,283	846,283	846,283	846,283	846,283	846,283
Debt	927	927	927	927	927	927
Materials, Supplies, and Services	2,329,878	2,711,786	2,630,347	2,730,347	2,730,347	2,730,347
Capital	206,539	206,539	206,539	206,539	206,539	206,539
Total Expenditures	3,699,532	4,078,504	4,001,184	4,101,184	3,950,000	3,950,000
% Change From Prior Period	39%	10%	-2%	2%	3%	0%

Table 123 - Sewer Expenditures



Graph 24 - Sewer Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan. The increase in transfers is due to a one-time transfer to the Wastewater Capital Projects Fund.

Sewer Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Utility Maintenance II	1

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Utility Maintenance I	1
Seasonal Employees	.75
Total	2.75

Public Works – Streets and Storm Drain

Streets and Storm Drain Division Highlights

- Completed City wide sidewalk/trip hazard audit
- Prefilled and stockpiled sandbags to prepare for emergency
- Installation of auto-detect pedestrian crossing flashers at trail crossings on Saratoga Road
- Concrete repairs completed at Wayman Park
- Completed Citywide pothole audit and repair
- Complete Installation of Salt Storage Building for MS4 Compliance

Streets and Storm Drain Division Goals
Complete ADA ramps compliance audit with long term retrofit plan
Prepare and implement this year's pavement preservation projects
Create long term maintenance of Storm Water BMP agreements with HOA's/ businesses
100% compliance to the City's SWMP
Complete SWPPP SOP for all activities and departments
Complete semi-annual school zone signage audit
Implement Transportation Asset Management data base integrated w/City Works

Table 125 - Streets Department Goals

Public Works – Streets/Storm Drain Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Number of Vehicle Accidents (preventable)	<1	0
Number of Back Injuries	<1	0
Number of Reported injuries (Non-Lost Time)	<1	0
Number of Reported Lost Time Injuries	0	0
Work Order Resolution Time (Average in days)	5	1.73
Time (hours) to replace damaged regulatory sign after complaint). Work day/after hours	2 Hours	2 Hours
Time (Days) to replace damaged street sign after complaint. Work day/after hours	2 days	5.5 days
Percentage of Employee's certifications maintained	100	90
Number of Times/year Flooding Incidents w/ property damage	0	0
Work Order Resolution Time (Average in days)	8.19	8.19
Percentage streets swept once per year	100	100

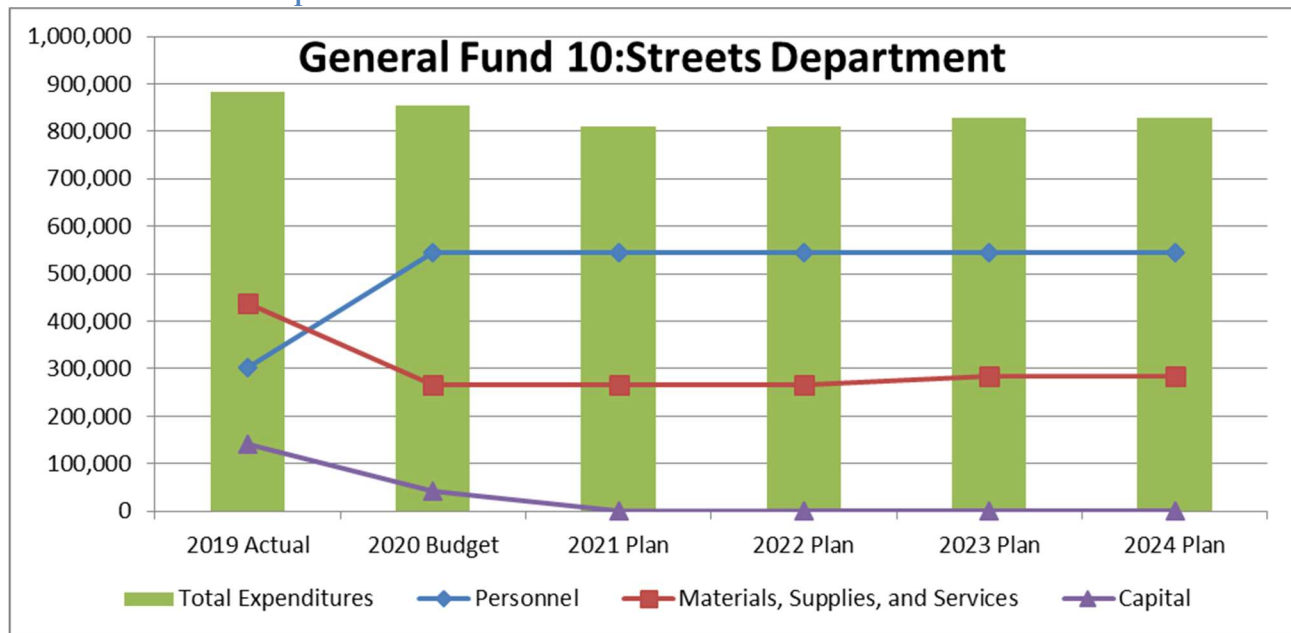
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Hazardous spills response times under 1 hour (work day)	100	100
Post Construction Detention basins/ structures Inspected yearly	100	100
Post Construction Detention basins/ structures cleaned as needed yearly	100	100
Reported Complaints during snow plow events (yearly)	<10	6

Table 126 - Streets Department Performance Measures

Streets Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	301,556	544,764	544,764	544,764	544,764	544,764
Materials, Supplies, and Services	438,647	265,837	265,837	265,837	283,592	283,593
Capital	141,442	42,970	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	881,645	853,571	810,601	810,601	828,356	828,357
% Change From Prior Period	-18%	-3%	-5%	0%	0%	0%

Table 127- Streets Expenditures



Graph 25 - Streets Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and Maintenance I employee that was approved. The increase in capital expenditures is due to a one-time purchase of a road salt structure.

Streets Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Storm Water/Streets Supervisor	1
Utility Maintenance I	4
Seasonal - Streets	3
Total	7

Table 128 - Streets Department Personnel

Public Works - Parks

Parks Division Highlights

- Completed Asset Management of all parks equipment in GIS
- Assisted in the design and construction management of Patriot Park
- Installed new “Smart” water conserving controllers at Inlet Park, Sunrise Park, Grandview Blvd, Wayman Park, and Canal Trail in Harvest Hills
- Implemented new Phragmite control program

Parks Department Goals
Ensure Patriot Park is ready for Spring 2019 play
Install “Smart” water conserving controllers at Israel Canyon Trailhead Park, Island Park, Devonshire Park, and Dalmore Meadows Park
Assemble mobile safety gear bags that employees can take with them when they switch between vehicles
Install Epoxy floor coatings at Harvest Park and Marina Restrooms

Table 129 - Parks Department Goals

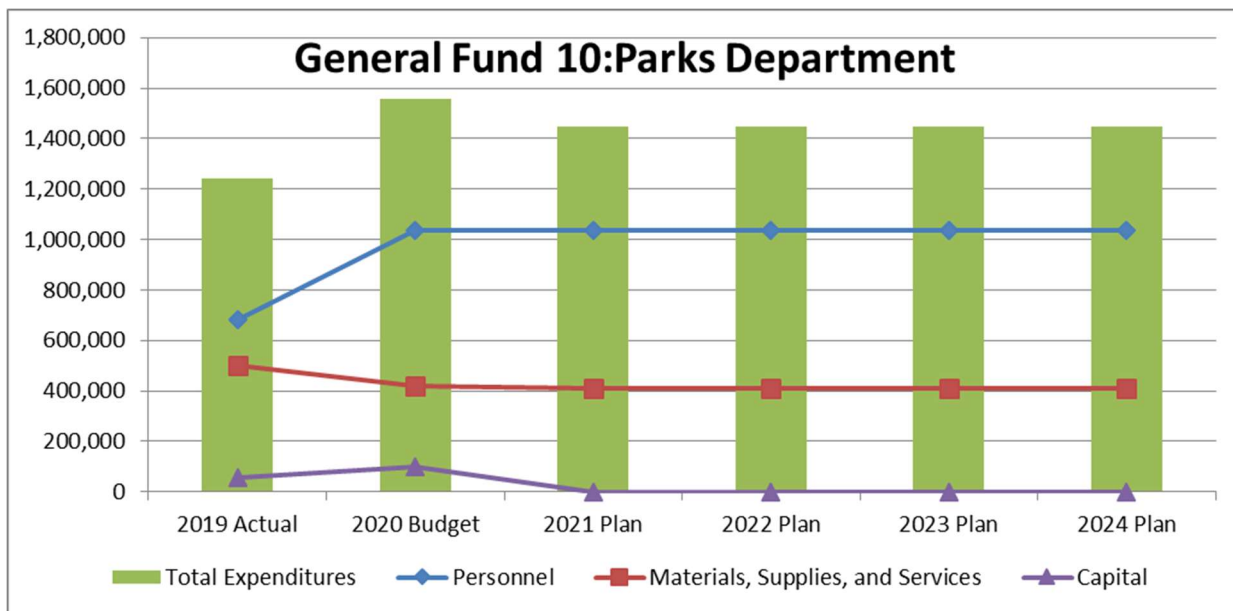
Parks Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Percentage of park equipment safe and operational	100%	100%
Percentage of park maintenance equipment operational	100%	100%

Table 130 - Parks Department Performance Measures

Parks Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	684,009	1,037,994	1,037,994	1,037,994	1,037,994	1,037,994
Materials, Supplies, and Services	498,932	421,558	410,034	410,034	409,133	409,134
Capital	56,872	98,455	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	1,239,813	1,558,007	1,448,028	1,448,028	1,447,127	1,447,128
% Change From Prior Period	17%	26%	-7%	0%	0%	0%

Table 131 - Parks Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 26 - Parks Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan, an additional full-time Maintenance I worker, and a part-payment for a Maintenance I Floating worker that is shared between the Parks and Water departments. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to increased budgets for several parks and additional mowers and equipment.

Parks Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Parks Superintendent	1
Parks Maintenance III	2
Parks Maintenance I	4.58
Parks Seasonal	7.6
Total	15.18

Public Works - Public Improvements

Public Improvement's Division Highlights

- Assisted in the design and Construction Management of the Foothill Pipeline, Marina Booster Station, ULDC Pipeline and Booster Station, Pond and Booster #8, and Tank #8, and Pony Express Widening
- Assisted in the design and construction management of Patriot Park
- Completion of 2018 Asphalt Maintenance Projects
- Coordinated with UDOT on Phase 1, 2 and 3 of Redwood Road Widening and Pioneer Crossing CFI

Public Improvements Department Goals

Assist in the design and construction management of 2018-2019 sewer projects

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Ongoing construction management of Pony Express Widening Project
Assist in the design for Crossroads Blvd Widening and Bridge Replacement/Widening and Jordan River Trail Connection for bid in winter of 2018 and construction in 2019
Finish Construction and prepare for Grand Opening of Patriot Park in Spring 2019
Coordinate with UDOT on Phase 2 and 3 of Redwood Road Widening and Pioneer Crossing CFI
Assist in the construction management of 2018-2019 pavement preservation program

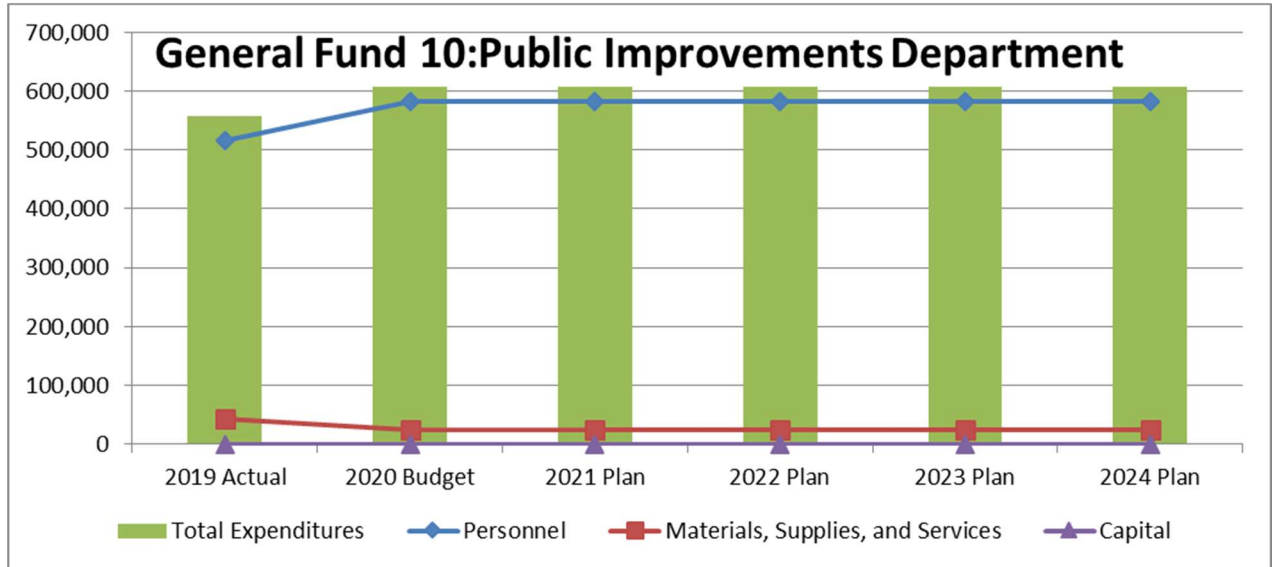
Public Improvements Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Customer Complaints from Capital Project Activities	>30	12
Customer Complaints from Approved Traffic Control Plans	>12	6
Enforce Compliance to City Standards and Specifications/ contractual terms	100%	100%
Provide daily project notes/work reports (%)	100%	100%
Percentage of Employee's certifications Maintained	95%	100%
Percentage of utilities collected by Inspectors for GIS data base	>80%	80%

Table 132 - Public Improvements Department Performance Measures

Public Improvements Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	515,247	582,313	582,313	582,313	582,313	582,313
Materials, Supplies, and Services	42,174	25,324	25,324	25,324	-77,825	-77,824
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	557,421	607,637	607,637	607,637	504,488	504,489
% Change From Prior Period	14%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 133 - Public Improvements Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 27 - Public Improvements Department Expenditures

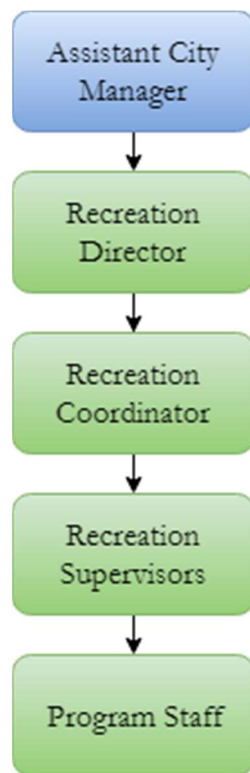
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan.

Public Improvements Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Assistant Public Works Director	1
Public Improvements Lead Inspector	1
Public Improvements Inspector	3
Total	5

Table 134 - Public Improvements Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

RECREATION



The Recreation department is responsible for providing recreational opportunities including youth and adult sports, programs, classes, and other recreational pursuits.

Highlights

Increase Quality of Existing Programs

After successfully surveying all team programs this year the recreation department had a 91% satisfaction rate.

Add Quality Programming

This year to maintain program quality for existing programs only Adult Women's Grass Volleyball was added in addition to the existing programs. The recreation department has increased programming from 6 programs in 2014-15 to 20 programs in 2017-2018.

Build Relationships to Better Serve the Community

The recreation department has continued to work with other entities in the community to help secure locations and partnerships that help the citizens participate in recreation programming. This past year the recreation department participated with other Cities to secure a more detailed rental agreement with Alpine School District. This agreement will eliminate confusion between the recreation department and the schools when renting space.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Cover all Expenses with Revenue

Not all numbers are reported

- 2017-18 Revenue - \$383,889.14
- 2017-18 Expenses - \$389,830.72
- 2017-18 Net – (5,941.58)

Participation Numbers

- 2014-15 3186
- 2015-16 5191
- 2016-17 6171
- 2017-18 6875

2017-18 saw an increase of 704 participants which is an increase of 11.4% from 2016-17.

Recreation Department Goals

Work with local businesses to increase quality of programs through sponsorships and/or obtain items for participants such as coupons etc.

Table 135 - Recreation Department Goals

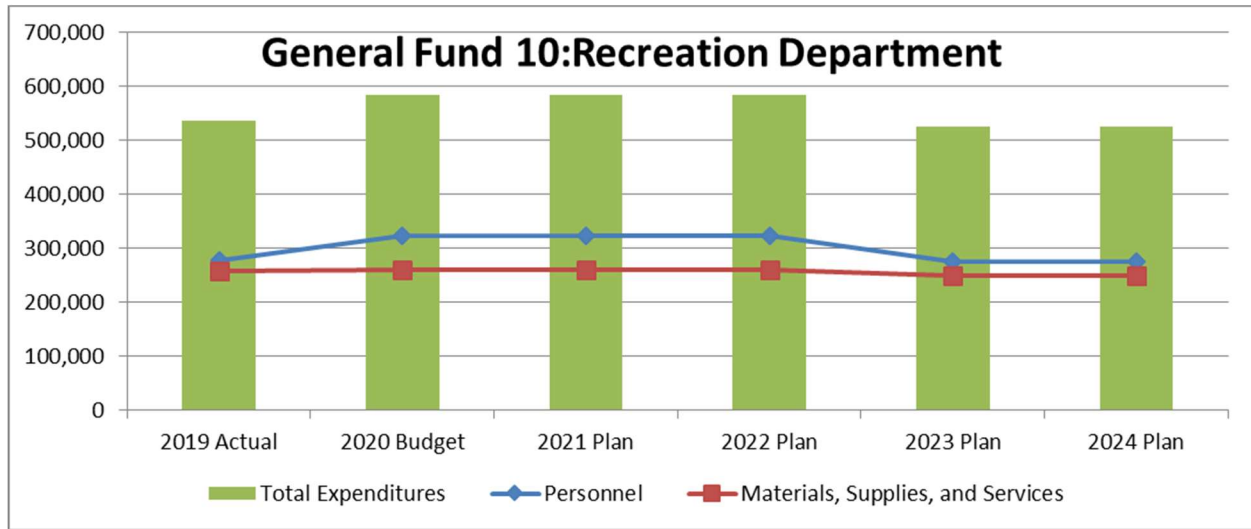
Recreation Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
% of programs that get surveyed after the season is complete	100%	100%
% of Satisfied Participants	90%	91%
Recreation Revenue Covers Recreation Expenses	100%	98.5%
Program Participation Increase	10%	11.4%

Table 136 - Recreation Department Performance Measures

Recreation Department						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	278,544	324,641	324,641	324,641	276,074	276,074
Materials, Supplies, and Services	258,736	260,240	260,240	260,240	249,164	249,164
Total Expenditures	537,280	584,881	584,881	584,881	525,238	525,238
% Change From Prior Period	27%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 137 - Recreation Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 28 - Recreation Department Expenditures

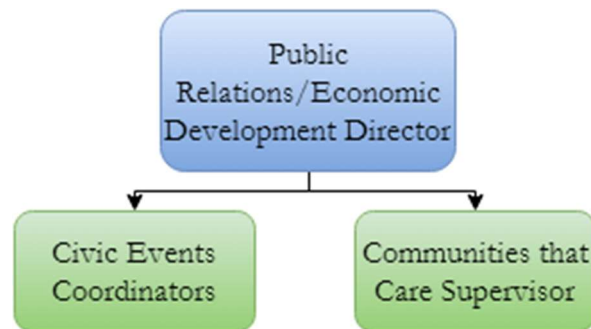
The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan, converting the part-time Recreation Coordinator to full-time. The increase in the materials, supplies, and services are due to increased program expenses, and a wage increase for Sports Officials.

Recreation Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Recreation Director	1
Assistant Recreation Coordinator	1
Site Coordinator	.75
Sports Official	.7
Total	3.45

Table 138 - Recreation Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

CIVIC EVENTS AND COMMUNITIES THAT CARE



The Saratoga Springs Civic Events programs strive to provide educational and recreational activities that unite citizens and families. The Communities that Care organization provides classes for drug avoidance and parenting.

Highlights

- Holiday Home Decorating Contest had 17 homes and 875 votes the first year
- Increased participation at all events.
- Updated Special Event Application and Policy
- Added Instagram to highlight events and increase positive citizen participation in social media.
- Increased inter-departmental cooperation for reduced risk at events.

Civic Events Department Goals

Increase sponsorships

Plan and implement the grand opening of Patriot Park

Volunteer-run professional backyard BBQ contest to Splash

Table 139 - Civic Events Department Goals

Civic Events Department Performance Measures

Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Arts Council Visual Arts performances	2	2
Respond to resident phone calls/emails within 24 hours	100%	100%
Splash Followers	2000	1750

Table 140 - Civic Events Department Performance Measures

Communities that Care Goals

Reduce family conflict by promoting
Improve low neighborhood attachment
Reduce depression symptoms in youth

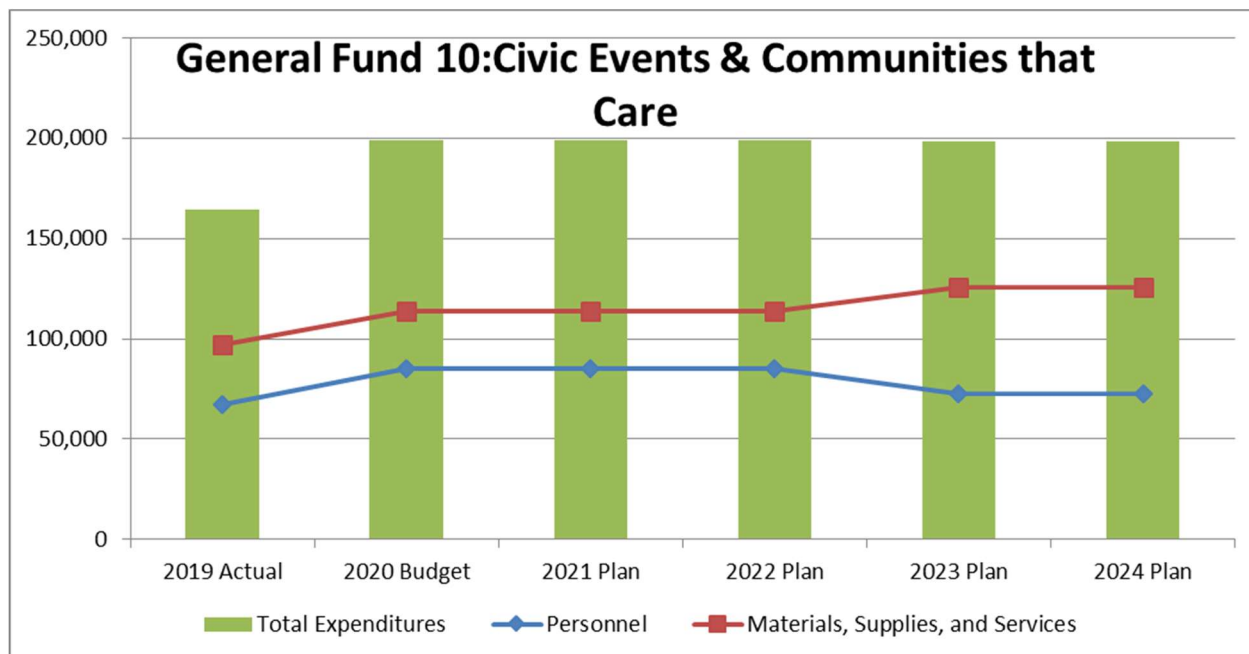
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Communities that Care Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Attend prevention training/conference	1	1

Table 141 - Communities that Care Department Performance Measures

Civic Events and Communities that Care						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	67,546	85,367	85,367	85,367	72,612	72,612
Materials, Supplies, and Services	96,978	113,489	113,489	113,489	125,726	125,726
Total Expenditures	164,524	198,856	198,856	198,856	198,338	198,338
% Change From Prior Period	-6%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 142 - Civic Events and Communities that Care Expenditures



Graph 29 - Civic Events/Communities that Care Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan, increases based on county grants, an additional 5 hours for the Civic Events Coordinator, and an additional 5 hours for Assistant Civic Events Coordinator. The increase in the materials, supplies, and services are due to additional, one-time civic events.

Civic Events and Communities that Care Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Civic Events Coordinator	.5

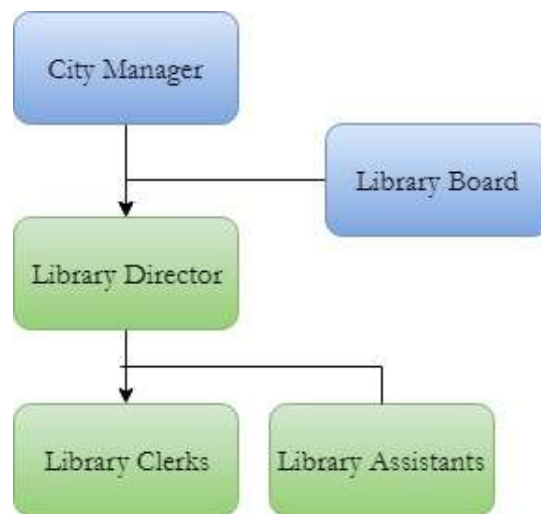
DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Assistant Civic Events Coordinator	.375
Communities that Care Coordinator	.5
Total	1.375

Table 143 - Civic Events and Communities that Care Personnel

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

LIBRARY



The Saratoga Springs Library provides vital services to the citizens of the community. In addition to providing materials for check out, we also provide literacy center services, computers for public use and a Wi-Fi connection. Our open hours are Monday-Friday from 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM and Saturday from 10:00 AM-5:00 PM.

Highlights

Hours were increased from 57 hours a week to 60 hours a week for the 2019-2020 budget year. As the population of Saratoga Springs has continued to grow, the need for library services has increased. The number of checkouts each year has increased from 50,793 checkouts in 2012 to 198,105 items in 2019. Our collection averages 9 checkouts each year for our items, this is 8 times higher than the national average of .75 checkouts per item.

In 2014, we received certification from the Utah State Library. This certification allowed us to join the North Utah County Library Cooperative. Residents of Saratoga Springs with a library card can visit the American Fork, Eagle Mountain, Highland, Lehi, and Pleasant Grove Library's and pay a reduced non-resident fee to access services. Services do not include courier services, programming attendance or a shared software system.

The Library offers a variety of programming including literacy services, story time, and USU Extension classes. These classes are scheduled in the library and participation is limited due to space. The programming schedule varies, a monthly calendar of programming is available on our website or in paper at the Library. Most programs require pre-registration to save your space due to our facilities occupancy limits. Some programs are offered outside of the Library's open hours or in alternate locations to allow a maximum number of participants.

Library Department Goals

Continue to improve the accuracy of data collection related to reference questions.

To better assist our customers, work toward front desk staff having a better knowledge of readers advisory and reference services.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION

Utilize the inventory want to complete inventory of the entire collection twice a month to verify that items are being circulated properly.

Work with the Library Board to ensure Library Policies are reviewed following the schedule determined in the Library's Long Range Plan.

Table 144 - Library Department Goals

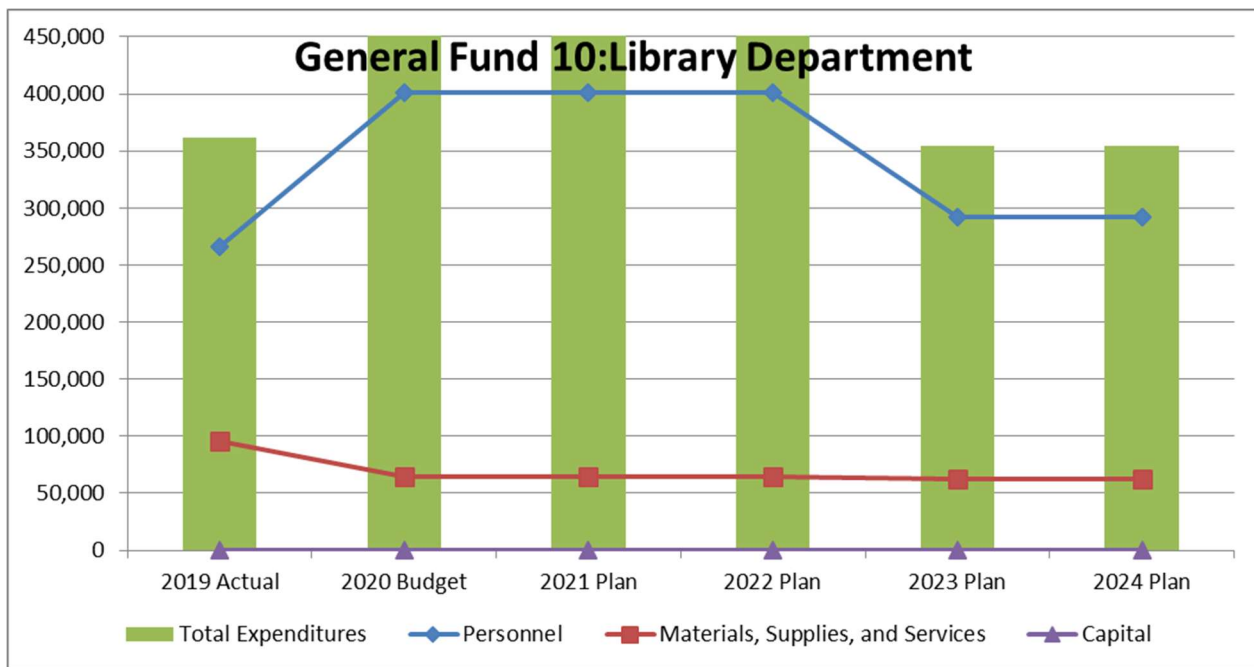
Library Department Performance Measures		
Measures	FY 2020 Target	FY 2019 Actual
Visitors	100,000	104,790
Items Circulated	180,000	196,607
Internet Terminals	33	33
Internet Users	2,000	1,176
Wi-Fi Users	1,000	1,176
Number of Programs	400	440
Program Attendees	15,000	22,858
Number of Registered Users	7,500	5,734
Proctored Exams	200	198
Reference Transactions	10,000	15,052

Table 145 - Library Department Performance Measures

Library						
Major Object	2019 Budget	2020 Budget	2021 Plan	2022 Plan	2023 Plan	2024 Plan
Personnel	266,494	401,372	401,373	401,374	292,396	292,396
Materials, Supplies, and Services	95,179	64,739	64,739	64,739	62,239	62,239
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	361,673	466,111	466,112	466,113	354,635	354,635
% Change From Prior Period	13%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 146 - Library Expenditures

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION



Graph 30 - Library Department Expenditures

The increase in personnel costs is due to the increases in salary due to the changes in the proposed pay plan and a new part-time Library Clerk hours that was approved. The increase in materials, supplies, and services is due to additional office supplies.

Library Personnel FY 2020	
Position	FTE
Library Director	1
Library Assistant	1.725
Library Clerks	5.125
Total	7.850

Table 147 - Library Personnel

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

This section of the Budget outlines the City's Policies and Objectives as they relate to the municipal budget. The City of Saratoga Springs recognizes its duty to its citizens and other interested parties to account for public funds and resources. The Policies and Objectives hereinafter are set forth to establish guidelines for fiscal accountability, full disclosure, and planning. These financial management policies provide a basic framework for the overall fiscal management of the City. These policies represent a foundation to address changing circumstances and conditions, and to assist in the decision making process. In addition, these policies represent guidelines for evaluating both current and future activities.

The financial policies represent long-standing principles and practices that have enabled the City to maintain financial stability. The policies are reviewed annually to represent current public policy decisions. These policies are adopted annually by the Council as part of the budget process.

BUDGET ORGANIZATION

- A. Through its financial plan (Budget), the City is committed do the following:
 1. Identify citizens' needs for essential services.
 2. Organize programs to provide essential services.
 3. Establish program policies and goals that define the type and level of program services required.
 4. List suitable activities for delivering program services.
 5. Propose objectives for improving the delivery of program services.
 6. Identify available resources and appropriate the resources needed to conduct program activities and accomplish program objectives.
 7. Set standards to measure and evaluate the following:
 - i) Set standards to measure and evaluate the following:
 - ii) The output of program activities
 - iii) The expenditure of program appropriations
- B. All requests for increased funding or enhanced levels of service should be considered together during the budget process, rather than in isolation.
- C. The City Council will review and amend appropriations, if necessary, during the fiscal year.
- D. The City will use a multi-year format (five years for operations and capital improvement plan) to give a longer-range focus to its financial planning.
 1. The emphasis of the budget process in the first year is on establishing expected levels of services, within designated funding levels, projected over a five-year period, with the focus on the budget
 2. The emphasis in the second year are reviewing necessary changes in the previous fiscal plan and developing long term goals and objectives to be used during the next three-year budget process. The focus is on the financial plan. In the second year, operational budgets will be adjusted to reflect unexpended balances from the first year and create the subsequent year's budget plan.
- E. The emphasis in the second year are reviewing necessary changes in the previous fiscal plan and developing long term goals and objectives to be used during the next three-year budget process. The focus is on the financial plan. In the second year, operational budgets will be adjusted to reflect unexpended balances from the first year and create the subsequent year's budget plan.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- F. Through its financial plan, the City will strive to maintain structural balance; ensuring basic service levels are predictable and cost effective. A balance should be maintained between the services provided and the local economy's ability to pay.
- G. The City will work to improve their program service levels and expenditures by insuring:
 - 1. New/growth related service levels: The provision of new/growth related services should be offset with new or growth related revenues or a corresponding reduction in service costs in other areas.
 - 2. Fee dependent services: If fees do not cover the services provided, Council should consider which of the following actions to take: 1) reduce services, 2) increase fees, or 3) determine the appropriate subsidy level of the general fund.
 - 3. Consider all requests at once: Council should consider requests for service level enhancements or increases as part of the budget process, rather than in isolation.
 - 4. Consider ongoing costs associated with one-time purchases/expenditures: Significant ongoing costs, such as insurance, taxes, utilities, and maintenance should be determined before an initial purchase is made or a capital project is constructed. Capital and program decisions should not be made unless staff has provided a five-year analysis of ongoing maintenance and operational costs where applicable.
 - 5. Re-evaluate decisions: Political, economic, and legal changes necessitate reevaluation to ensure Council goals are being met. Staff and Council should use the budget process to review programs.
 - 6. New service implementation: Prior to implementing a new service, the City Council should consider a full assessment of staffing and funding requirements.
 - 7. Benchmarking and performance measurement: The City will strive to measure its output and performance.
- H. The City will strive to improve productivity, though not by the single-minded pursuit of cost savings. The concept of productivity should emphasize the importance of *quality* and *quantity* of output as well as *quantity* of resource input.

GENERAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT

- A. The City will seek to maintain a diversified and stable revenue base to protect it from short-term fluctuations in any one-revenue source.
- B. The City will make all current expenditures with current revenues, avoiding procedures that balance current budgets by postponing needed expenditures, accruing future revenues, or rolling over short-term debt.
- C. One-time revenue sources will not be used for ongoing expenses unless specifically approved by the City Council.

USER FEE COST RECOVERY GOALS

- A. **User Fee Cost Recovery Levels.** In establishing user fees and cost recovery levels, the following factors will be considered:
 - 1. **Community-Wide versus Special Benefit.** The level of user fee cost recovery should consider the community-wide versus special service nature of the program or activity. The use of general-purpose revenues is appropriate for community-wide services, while user fees are appropriate for special benefit purposes to easily identified individuals or groups.
 - 2. **Service Recipient versus Service Driver.** After considering community-wide versus special benefit of the service, the concept of service recipient versus service driver should also be

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

considered. For example, it could be argued that the applicant is not the beneficiary of the City's development review efforts; the community is the primary beneficiary. However, the applicant is the driver of development review costs, and as such, cost recovery from the applicant is appropriate.

3. **Effect of Pricing on the Demand for Services.** The level of cost recovery and related pricing of services can significantly affect the demand and subsequent level of services provided. At full cost recovery, this has the specific advantage of ensuring that the City is providing services for which there is genuinely a market that is not overly stimulated by artificially low prices. Conversely, high levels of cost recovery will negatively impact the delivery of services to lower income groups. This negative feature is especially pronounced and works against public policy, if the services are specifically targeted to low income groups.
4. **Feasibility of Collection and Recovery.** Although it may be determined that a high level of cost recovery may be appropriate for specific services, it may be impractical or too costly to establish a system to identify and charge the user. Accordingly, the feasibility of assessing and collecting charges should also be considered in developing user fees, especially if significant program costs are intended to be financed from that source.
5. **Factors Favoring Low Cost Recovery Levels.** Low cost recovery levels are appropriate under the follow circumstances:
 - i) There is no intended relationship between the amount paid and the benefit received. Almost all "social service" programs fall into this category as it is expected that one group will subsidize another.
 - ii) Collecting fees is not cost-effective or will significantly affect the efficient delivery of the service.
 - iii) There is no intent to limit the use of (or entitlement to) the service. Again, most "social service" programs fit into this category as well as public safety (police and fire) emergency response services. Historically, access to neighborhood and community parks would also fit into this category
 - iv) The service is non-recurring, generally delivered on a "peak demand" or emergency basis, cannot reasonably be planned for on an individual basis, and is not readily available from a private sector source. Many public safety services also fall into this category.
 - v) Collecting fees would discourage compliance with regulatory requirements and adherence is primarily self-identified, and as such, failure to comply would not be readily detected by the City. Many small-scale licenses and permits might fall into this category
6. **Factors Favoring High Cost Recovery Levels.** The use of service charges as a major source of funding service levels is especially appropriate under the following circumstances:
 - i) The service is similar to services provided through the private sector. An example of this is the City's water and sewer fund.
 - ii) Other private or public sector alternatives could or do exist for the delivery of the service.
 - iii) For equity or demand management purposes, it is intended that there be a direct relationship between the amount paid and the level and cost of the service received.
 - iv) The use of the service is specifically discouraged. Police responses to disturbances or false alarms might fall into this category.
 - v) The service is regulatory in nature and voluntary compliance is not expected to be the primary method of detecting failure to meet regulatory requirements. Building permit, plan checks, and subdivision review fees for large projects would fall into this category.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

7. **General Concepts Regarding the Use of Service Charges.** The following general concepts will be used in developing and implementing service charges:
 - i) Revenues should not exceed the reasonable cost of providing the service. When setting service charges, consideration will be given for the reserves necessary to shield the service during an economic downturn or extraordinary events.
 - ii) Cost recovery goals should be based on the total cost of delivering the service, including direct costs, departmental administration costs, and organization-wide support costs such as accounting, personnel, data processing, vehicle maintenance, and insurance.
 - iii) The method of assessing and collecting fees should be as simple as possible in order to reduce the administrative cost of collection.
 - iv) Rate structures should be sensitive to the "market" for similar services as well as to smaller, infrequent users of the service.
 - v) A unified approach should be used in determining cost recovery levels for various programs based on the factors discussed above.
8. **Low Cost-Recovery Services.** Based on the criteria discussed above, the following types of services should have very low cost recovery goals. In selected circumstances, there may be specific activities within the broad scope of services provided that should have user charges associated with them. However, the primary source of funding for the operation as a whole should be general purpose revenues, not user fees.
 - i) Delivering public safety emergency response services such as police and fire services.
 - ii) Maintaining and developing public facilities that are provided on a uniform, community-wide basis such as streets, parks, and general purpose buildings.
 - iii) Providing social service programs and economic development activities.
9. **Recreation Programs.** The following cost recovery policies apply to the City's recreation programs:
 - i) Cost recovery for activities directed to adults should be relatively high.
 - ii) Cost recovery for activities directed to youth and seniors should be relatively low. In those circumstances where services are similar to those provided in the private sector, cost recovery levels should be higher. Although ability to pay may not be a concern for all youth and senior participants, these are desired program activities, and the cost of determining need may be greater than the cost of providing a uniform service fee structure to all participants. Further, there is a community-wide benefit in encouraging high-levels of participation in youth and senior recreation activities regardless of financial status.
 - iii) Cost recovery goals for recreation activities guidelines are set as follows:
 - (1) All recreation activities will contribute to 100% cost recovery for all program expenditures including salaries, materials and supplies, and overhead.
 - iv) For cost recovery activities of less than 100%, there should be a differential in rates between residents and non-residents when administratively feasible.
 - v) Charges will be assessed for use of ball fields, special-use areas, and recreation equipment for activities not sponsored or co-sponsored by the City. Such charges will generally conform to the fee guidelines described above.
 - vi) A vendor charge of at least 10 % of gross income will be assessed from individuals or organizations using City facilities for moneymaking activities.
 - vii) The Recreation Department will consider waiving fees only when the City Manager determines in writing that an undue hardship exists.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

10. **Development Review Programs.** The following cost recovery policies apply to the development review programs:
- i) Services provided under this category include:
 - (1) Planning (planned development permits, tentative tract and parcel maps, rezoning, general plan amendments, variances, use permits)
 - (2) Building and safety (building permits, structural plan checks, inspections).
 - (3) Engineering (public improvement plan checks, inspections, subdivision requirements, encroachments).
 - (4) Fire plan check.
 - ii) Cost recovery for these services should generally be very high. The City's cost recovery goal shall be 100%.
 - iii) However, in charging high cost recovery levels, the City shall clearly establish and articulate standards for its performance in reviewing developer applications to ensure that there is "value for cost".
11. **Comparability with Other Communities.** In setting user fees, the City should consider fees charged by other agencies in accordance with the following criteria:
- i) Surveying the comparability of the City's fees to other communities provides useful background information in setting fees for several reasons:
 - (1) They reflect the "market" for these fees and can assist in assessing the reasonableness of the City's fees.
 - (2) If prudently analyzed, they can serve as a benchmark for how cost-effectively the City provides its services.
 - ii) However, fee surveys should never be the sole or primary criteria in setting City fees as there are many factors that affect how and why other communities have set their fees at their levels. For example:
 - (1) What level of cost recovery is their fee intended to achieve compared with our cost recovery objectives?
 - (2) What costs have been considered in computing the fees?
 - (3) When was the last time that their fees were comprehensively evaluated?
 - (4) What level of service do they provide compared with our service or performance standards?
 - (5) Is their rate structure significantly different from ours and what is it intended to achieve?
 - (a) These can be very difficult questions to address in fairly evaluating fees among different communities. As such, the comparability of our fees to other communities should be one factor among many that is considered in setting City fees.

ENTERPRISE FUND FEES AND RATES

- A. **Fees and Rates.** The City will set fees and rates at levels that fully cover the total direct and indirect costs—including operations, capital outlay, and debt service of the following enterprise programs: water, sewer, refuse, and storm drain. Adequate reserves will also be considered when setting fees and rates.
- B. **Franchise and In-Lieu Fees.** The City will treat the enterprise funds in the same manner as if they were privately owned and operated. In addition to setting rates at levels necessary to fully cover the cost of providing water and sewer service, charging reasonable franchise and property tax

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

in-lieu fees will be considered. Franchise fees will be considered for water, sewer, garbage, and storm drain.

- C. **Ongoing Rate Review.** The City will review and update fees and rate structures at least annually to ensure that they remain appropriate and equitable based on factors such as the impacts of inflation, other cost increases, the adequacy of coverage of costs, and current competitive rates.

VENTURE FUND

- A. The City Council may authorize a sum of money to encourage innovation and to realize opportunities not anticipated in the regular program budgets. The current budget does not include any funding currently for this purpose. When funds are authorized, the City Manager is to administer the money awarding it to programs or projects within the municipal structure (the money is not to be made available to outside groups or agencies). Generally, employees are to propose expenditures that could save the City money or improve the delivery of services. The City Manager will evaluate the proposal based on the likelihood of a positive return on the “investment,” the availability of matching money from the department, and the advantage of immediate action. Employees may receive up to 10 % or up to \$500 of the savings or revenue brought in from the proposal on a one-time basis.

BALANCED BUDGET POLICY

- A. Per state law, the City is required to pass a balanced budget annually. The City considers a budget balanced when beginning fund balance (revenues on hand at the beginning of the year) and revenues received during the year are equal to the expenditures for the year and the ending fund balance (or the revenues on hand at the end of the year).

CAPITAL FINANCING AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

Capital Financing

- A. The City will consider the use of debt financing only for one-time, capital improvement projects and only under the following circumstances:
1. When the project’s useful life will exceed the term of the financing.
 2. When project revenues or specific resources will be sufficient to service the long term debt.
- B. Debt financing will not be considered appropriate for any recurring purpose such as current operating and maintenance expenditures. The issuance of short-term instruments such as revenue, tax, or bond anticipation notes is excluded from this limitation.
- C. Capital improvements will be financed primarily through user fees, service charges, assessments, special taxes, impact fees, or developer agreements when benefits can be specifically attributed to users of the facility.
- D. The City will use the following criteria to evaluate pay-as-you-go versus long-term financing for capital improvement funding:

Factors That Favor Pay-As-You-Go

1. When current revenues and adequate fund balances are available or when project phasing can be accomplished.
2. When debt levels adversely affect the City’s credit rating.
3. When market conditions are unstable or present difficulties in marketing.

Factors That Favor Long-Term Financing

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

4. When revenues available for debt service are deemed to be sufficient and reliable so that long-term financing can be marketed with investment grade credit ratings.
5. When the project securing the financing is of the type that will support an investment grade credit rating.
6. When market conditions present favorable interest rates and demand for City financing.
7. When a project is mandated by state or federal requirements and current revenues and available fund balances are insufficient.
8. When the project is immediately required to meet or relieve capacity needs.
9. When the life of the project or asset financed is 10 years or longer.
10. Spread the cost of the asset to those who benefit from it now and in the future
11. Acquire assets as needed rather than wait until sufficient cash has built up.

Factors That Favor Short-Term Financing

12. To meet interim financing needs of construction projects if the full cost of the project is not yet known.
13. Borrow short-term and refinance with long-term debt once a project is completed. Used when issuer believes that market conditions favor delaying issuance of long-term bonds is more advantageous, i.e. falling long-term rates.

Debt Management

- A. The City will not obligate the General Fund to secure long-term financing except when marketability can be significantly enhanced and/or interest rates can be decreased.
- B. Direct debt will not exceed 4 % of assessed valuation.
- C. An internal feasibility analysis will be prepared for each long-term financing activity that analyzes the impact on current and future budgets for debt service and operations. This analysis will also address the reliability of revenues to support debt service.
- D. The City will generally conduct financing on a competitive basis. However, negotiated financing may be used due to market volatility or the use of an unusual or complex financing or security structure.
- E. The City will seek an investment grade rating (Baa/BBB or greater) on any direct debt and credit enhancements, such as letters of credit or insurance, when necessary for marketing purposes, availability, and cost-effectiveness.
- F. The City will annually monitor all forms of debt, coinciding with the City's budget preparation and review process, and report concerns and remedies, if needed, to the Council.
- G. The City will diligently monitor its compliance with bond covenants and ensure its adherence to federal arbitrage regulations.
- H. The City will maintain good communications with bond rating agencies regarding its financial condition. The City will follow a policy of full disclosure on every financial report and bond prospectus:
 1. Purposes for which debt will be issued
 2. Types of debt that may be issue
 3. Limitations on indebtedness
 4. Debt maturity schedule or other structural features
 5. Method of sale
 6. Method of selecting consultants and professionals
 7. Refunding policies

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

8. Disclosure practices

Purpose of this debt policy is to integrate the issuance of debt and other financing sources with the City's long-term planning and objectives and provide guidance on acceptable levels of indebtedness.

Policies flexible to permit City to take advantage of market opportunities or to respond to changing conditions without jeopardizing essential public services.

FUND BALANCE AND RESERVES

A. **General Fund.** Section 10-6-116 of the Utah Code limits the accumulated balance or reserves that may be retained in the General Fund. The use of the balance is restricted as well. General Fund balance retained cannot exceed 25 % of estimated total ensuing year's budgeted fund revenues and may be used for the following purposes only:

1. To provide working capital to finance expenditures from the beginning of the budget year until other revenue sources are collected;
2. To provide resources to meet emergency expenditures in the event of fire, flood, earthquake, etc.; and
3. To cover a pending year-end excess of expenditures over revenues from unavoidable shortfalls in revenues.

Utah Code further limits the minimum General Fund balance to be maintained at 5 % of the total, estimated, ensuing years budgeted revenues. No appropriations may be made against the 5 % mandated minimum.

The General Fund balance reserve is an important factor in the City's ability to respond to unforeseen and unavoidable emergencies and revenue shortfalls. Alternative uses of excess fund balance must be carefully weighed. Over the next two years, the City will strive to maintain the General Fund Balance at the legal maximum of 25 %. The City Council may appropriate fund balance as needed to balance the budget for the current fiscal year as in compliance with State Law. Provision will be made to transfer any remaining General Fund balance to the City's Capital Improvement Projects Fund to be designated for projects included in the City's Capital Facilities Plan.

In the General Fund, any fund balance in excess of projected balance at year end will be appropriated to the current year budget as necessary. The money will be allocated to building the reserve for capital expenditures, including funding equipment replacement reserves and other capital projects determined to be in the best long-term interest of the City.

Capital Improvement Funds

A. The City may, in any budget year, appropriate from estimated revenues or fund balances to a reserve for capital improvements, for the purpose of financing future specific capital improvements under a formal long-range capital plan adopted by the governing body.

1. The City will establish and maintain an equipment replacement program to provide for timely replacement of vehicles and equipment. The amount added to this fund, by annual appropriation, will be the amount required to maintain the fund at the approved level after credit for the sale of surplus equipment and interest earned by the replacement program.
2. The City will establish and maintain a computer replacement program to provide for timely replacement of computer equipment. The amount added to this fund, by annual appropriation

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

will be the amount required to maintain the fund at the approved level after credit for the sale of surplus equipment and interest earned by the replacement program.

3. The City may accumulate funds, as it deems appropriate for capital and equipment replacement costs.
4. The City will, prior to making capital project appropriations, consider any and all operational and maintenance costs associated with said project to determine fiscal impacts on current and future budgets.

Enterprise Funds

- A. The City will maintain a balance in the Enterprise Funds equal to at least the minimum debt ratio requirements identified in its bond obligations.
 1. This level is considered the minimum level necessary to maintain the City's credit worthiness and to adequately provide for the following:
 - i) Economic uncertainties, local disasters, and other financial hardships or downturns in the local or national economy
 - ii) Contingencies for unseen operating or capital needs
 - iii) Cash flow requirements
- B. In addition to the designations noted above, fund balance levels will be sufficient to meet the following:
 1. Funding requirements for projects approved in prior years that are carried forward into the new year;
 2. Debt service reserve requirements;
 3. Reserves for encumbrances; and
 4. Other reserves or designations required by contractual obligations or generally accepted accounting principles.

RECESSION / REVENUE SHORTFALL PLAN

- A. The City intends to establish a plan, including definitions, policies, and procedures to address financial conditions that could result in a net shortfall of revenues and resources as compared to requirements. The Plan is divided into the following three components:
 1. **Indicators** - Serve as warnings that potential budgetary impacts are increasing in probability. The City will monitor major revenue sources such as sales and franchise tax, property tax, and building permits, as well as inflation factors and national and state trends. A set of standard indicators will be developed.
 2. **Phases** - Serve to classify and communicate the severity of the situation, as well as identify the actions to be taken at the given phase.
 3. **Actions** - Preplanned steps to be taken in order to prudently address and counteract the anticipated shortfall.
- B. The recession plan and classification of the severity of the economic downturn will be used in conjunction with the City's policy regarding the importance of maintaining reserves to address economic uncertainties. As any recessionary impact reduces the City's reserves, corrective action will increase proportionately. Following is a summary of the phase classifications and the corresponding actions that may be taken.
 1. **ALERT: A reduction in total budgeted revenues of 2%.** The actions associated with this phase would best be described as delaying expenditures where reasonably possible, while

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maintaining the “Same Level” of service. Each department will be responsible for monitoring its individual budgets to ensure only essential expenditures are made.

2. **MINOR: A reduction in total budgeted revenues of 3%.** The objective at this level is still to maintain “Same Level” of service where possible. Actions associated with this level would be as follows:
 - i) Implementing the previously determined “Same Level” Budget.
 - ii) Intensifying the review process for large items such as contract services, consulting services, and capital expenditures, including capital improvements.
 - iii) Closely scrutinizing hiring for vacant positions, delaying the recruitment process, and using temporary help to fill in where possible.
 3. **MODERATE: A reduction in total budgeted revenues of 4 to 5%.** Initiating cuts of service levels by doing the following:
 - i) Requiring greater justification for large expenditures.
 - ii) Deferring capital expenditures.
 - iii) Reducing CIP appropriations from the affected fund.
 - iv) Hiring to fill vacant positions only with special justification and authorization.
 - v) Closely monitoring and reducing operating and capital expenditures.
 4. **MAJOR: A reduction in total budgeted revenues of 6% or more.** Implementation of major service cuts:
 - i) Instituting a hiring freeze.
 - ii) Reducing the temporary work force.
 - iii) Deferring wage increases.
 - iv) Further reducing operating and capital expenditures.
 - v) Preparing a strategy for reduction in force.
 5. **CRISIS: Reserves must be used to cover operating expenses**
 - i) Implementing reduction in force or other personnel cost-reduction strategies.
 - ii) Eliminate programs/services.
 - iii) Eliminate/defer capital improvements.
- C. If an economic uncertainty is expected to last for consecutive years, the cumulative effect of the projected reduction in reserves will be used for determining the appropriate phase and corresponding actions.
- D. Fiscal First Aid - The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) in 2010 released fiscal first aid techniques that governments can implement when responding to financial distress. GFOA states that fiscal first aid techniques can be used as an immediate short-term aid to stop perpetuating financial distresses. While the development of permanent treatments may be necessary, in less severe cases of financial distress, fiscal first aid alone may be sufficient. The four categories of fiscal first aid are as follows:
1. **Primary Treatments** – are those that are recommended as the first line of defense and should be considered as a first option. In many cases, the go-to treatments not only provide immediate help but also improve the long-term prognosis.
 2. **Treatments to Use with Caution** - may be called for if the go-to techniques are not sufficient. However, the side effects of these treatments could potentially worsen the financial condition if used improperly.
 3. **Treatments to Use with Extreme Caution** - might help the near term financial situation, but could ultimately work against financial sustainability. For example, a treatment might damage the government’s reputation, thereby reducing public support through local taxes

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4. **Treatments Not Advised** - are ones that can cause long term negative effects.

The first step in implementing fiscal first aid is to diagnose the main causes of the problem.

Accurate diagnosis is essential for selecting the right treatment and getting support for the treatment regimen. GFOA states that when diagnosing the problem, it is advisable to emphasize factors internal to the organization such as structure, culture, and communications. While external causes, such as a poor economy or state/federal mandates, may be at least partially to blame for fiscal distress, fixating on these largely uncontrollable items saps confidence that a good solution can be found.

The City has evaluated its own management practices against the four fiscal first aid treatments identified above. The subsequent table compares the actions the City has employed in its current management practices against each treatment. As demonstrated in the following table, the City has implemented strong fiscal management practices that offer proactive techniques utilized as a short and long-term aid to achieve the highest level of fiscal management. The City has implemented its “Recession/Net Revenue Shortfall Plan” (refer to the “Policies and Objectives” section) and is closely monitoring the potential budgetary impacts and strategies.

GFOA Best Practices – Fiscal First Aid Techniques	
Primary Treatments	
<i>Revenue</i>	
Explore fees for services	
Propose taxes with a strong nexus	
Conduct a tax lien sale	
Manage perceptions	
Be willing to spend money to save money	
Network with peer agencies and individuals	
<i>Human Resources and Benefits</i>	
Evaluate overtime use	
Address healthcare costs & workers compensation claims/patterns	
Assess organization structure	
Integrate human resources and financial systems	
Investigate risk management	
<i>Management Practices</i>	
Make managers manage	
Enhance purchasing practices	
Revisit control system	
Centralize financial management and human resources activities	
Establish a culture of frugality	
<i>Capital and Debt</i>	
Start comprehensive capital project planning	
Restructure debt	
<i>Financial planning and Analysis</i>	
Inventory programs and ascertain their costs	
Seek state, federal, and/or regional assistance	

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Treatments to Use with Caution
<i>Capital and Debt</i>
Use short-term debt to pay for vehicles
Defer and/or cancel capital projects
<i>Financial Planning and Analysis</i>
Use fund balance to soften the landing
<i>Human Resources and Benefits</i>
Increase part-time labor
Institute hiring/wage freezes
Reduce hours worked and pay
<i>Management Practices</i>
Close facilities or reduce hours of operation
Treatments to Use with Extreme Caution
<i>Revenue</i>
Levy a broad tax increase
<i>Human Resources and Benefits</i>
Make across-the-board wage cuts

Table 148 - Fiscal First Aid Techniques, Comparing City Practices to Techniques

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT MANAGEMENT

A. The public Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) will include the following:

1. Public improvement projects that cost more than \$10,000.
2. Capital purchases of new vehicles or equipment (other than the replacement of existing vehicles or equipment) that cost more than \$10,000.
3. Capital replacement of vehicles or equipment that individually cost more than \$50,000.
4. Any project that is to be funded from building-related impact fees.
5. Alteration, ordinary repair, or maintenance necessary to preserve a public improvement (other than vehicles or equipment) that cost more than \$25,000.

The purpose of the CIP is to systematically plan, schedule, and finance capital projects to ensure cost-effectiveness, as well as conformance with established policies. The CIP is a five year plan, reflecting a balance between capital replacement projects that repair, replace, or enhance existing facilities, equipment or infrastructure and capital facility projects that significantly expand or add to the City's existing fixed assets or infra-structure.

The Impact Fees Act requires that a city or district serving a population of 5,000 or greater have a Capital Facilities Plan prepared in coordination and compliance with its General Plan that identifies the demands that will be placed upon the existing and future facilities by new development and the means that the City will use to accommodate the additional demand. A Capital Facilities Plan, completed in compliance with Utah State legislation, has been prepared and will be adopted in conjunction with the Impact Fee Ordinance and Impact Fee Analysis.

The written impact fee analysis is required under the Impact Fees Act and must identify the impacts placed on the facilities by development activity and how these impacts are reasonably related to the new development. The written impact fee analysis must include a proportionate share analysis, as described below, and clearly detail all cost components and the methodology used to calculate each impact fee.

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The Impact Fees Act requires that the written analysis include a Proportionate Share Analysis that is intended to equitably divide the capacity and costs of each facility identified in the Capital Facilities Plan between future and existing users relative to the benefit each group will receive from the improvement.

Fees are collected to pay for capital facilities owned and operated by the City (including land and water rights) and to address impacts of new development on the following service areas: water, streets, public safety, recreation, and open space/parks. The fees are not used for general operation or maintenance. The fees are established following a systematic assessment of the capital facilities required to serve new development. The city will account for these fees to ensure that they are spent within six years, and only for eligible capital facilities. In general, the fees first collected will be the first spent. During the budget review process, adjustments to impact fee related projects may need to be made. Any changes made to these projects should be updated in the impact fee analysis and included in future impact fee studies.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- A. The City will manage the growth of the regular employee work force without reducing levels of service or augmenting ongoing regular programs with temporary employees, except as provided in sections OO and PP below.
- B. The budget will fully appropriate the resources needed for authorized regular staffing and limit programs to the regular staffing authorized.
- C. Staffing and contract service cost ceilings will limit total expenditures for regular employees, temporary employees, and independent private contractors hired to provide operating and maintenance services.
- D. Regular employees will be the core work force and the preferred means of staffing ongoing, year-round program activities that should be performed by City employees, rather than independent contractors. The City will strive to provide competitive compensation and benefit schedules for its authorized regular work force. Each regular employee will do the following:
 - 1. Fill an authorized regular position.
 - 2. Receive salary and benefits consistent with the compensation plan, state compensation laws and federal laws.
- E. To manage the growth of the regular work force and overall staffing costs, the City will follow these procedures:
 - 1. The City Council will authorize all regular positions.
 - 2. The Human Resources Department will coordinate the hiring of all regular and temporary employees. The City Manager will approve the hiring of the final candidate.
 - 3. All requests for additional regular positions will include evaluations of the following:
 - i) The necessity, term, and expected results of the proposed activity.
 - ii) Staffing and materials costs including salary, benefits, equipment, uniforms, clerical support, and facilities.
 - iii) The ability of private industry to provide the proposed service.
 - iv) Additional revenues or cost savings that may be realized.
 - v) Periodically, and prior to any request for additional regular positions, programs will be evaluated to determine if they can be accomplished with fewer regular employees.
- F. Temporary employees will include all employees other than regular employees, elected officials, appointed officials and volunteers. Temporary employees will augment regular City staffing only as extra-help employees, seasonal employees, and work-study assistants. The City will encourage the

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use of temporary employees to meet peak workload requirements, fill interim vacancies, and accomplish tasks where less than regular, year-round staffing is required.

- G. Contract employees will have written contracts and do not receive regular City employee benefits. Contract employees will occasionally be used to staff programs with unusual operational characteristics or certification requirements, such as recreation programs. The services of contract employees will be discontinued upon completion of the assigned project, program, or activity.
- H. The hiring of temporary employees will not be used as an incremental method for expanding the City's regular work force.
- I. Independent contractors will not be considered City employees. Independent contractors may be used in the following two situations:
 - 1. Short-term, peak workload assignments to be accomplished through the use of personnel contracted through an outside temporary employment agency (OEA). In this situation, it is anticipated that City staff will closely monitor the work of OEA employees and minimal training will be required; however, they will always be considered the employees of the OEA, and not the City. All placements through an OEA will be coordinated through the Human Resources Department and subject to the approval of the City Manager.
 - 2. Construction of public works projects and the provision of operating, maintenance, or specialized professional services not routinely performed by City employees. Such services will be provided without close supervision by City staff, and the required methods, skills, and equipment will generally be determined and provided by the contractor.
- J. Department Heads will be responsible to:
 - 1. Ensure that work is not performed by an independent contractor until:
 - i) A written contract between the City and the contractor has been entered into and signed by both parties.
 - ii) The City Recorder has received the contract.
 - iii) The signed written contract has been co-signed by the City Manager.
 - iv) Funds have been budgeted for the project.
 - 2. Each contract with an independent contractor should contain indemnity/hold harmless clauses, which provide that:
 - i) All contracts must contain indemnity and defense provisions in which the contractor assumes all liability arising out of work performed by the contractor or their officers, employees, agents, and volunteers.
 - ii) All independent contractors must provide evidence that they have acquired and maintain comprehensive general liability coverage, including liability insurance covering the contract concerned, prior to the execution of the contract.
 - iii) The City and its officials, employees, agents and volunteers must be named as "additional insured" on the liability insurance policy.
 - 3. Each contract with an independent contractor should contain provisions that ensure the contractor is carrying workers' compensation insurance coverage. The City shall require evidence of Workers Compensation insurance (or evidence of qualified self- insurance) from all contractors.

CONTRACTING AND PURCHASING POLICY

Purpose. These rules are intended to provide a systematic and uniform method of purchasing goods and services for the City. The purpose of these rules is to ensure that purchases made and services

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contracted are in the best interest of the public and acquired in a cost-effective manner. Nothing herein shall exempt the City from following the Municipal Fiscal Procedures Act including obtaining approval from the City Council of expenditures through budget approvals.

General Policies

A. **Authority of City Manager or Designee.** The City Manager or designee shall be responsible for the following:

1. Ensure all purchases for services comply with these rules.
2. Review and approve all authorized purchases and contracts of the City.
3. Establish and amend procedures for the efficient and economical management of the contracting and purchasing functions authorized by these rules. Such procedures shall be in writing and on file in the office of the City Manager as a public record.
4. Maintain accurate and sufficient records concerning all City purchases and contracts for services.
5. Maintain a list of contractors for public improvements and personal services who have made themselves known to the City and are interested in soliciting City business.
6. Make recommendations to the City Council concerning amendments to these rules.

B. **Goods and Services-** All City purchases for goods and services and contracts for goods and services shall be subject to the following:

1. No contract or purchase shall be so arranged, fragmented, or divided with the purpose or intent to circumvent these rules.
2. No purchase shall be contracted for, or made, unless sufficient funds have been budgeted in the year for which funds have been appropriated.
3. Purchases costing more than \$5,000 to \$40,000 in total, shall require a minimum of two (2) telephone bids.
4. All purchases of capital assets and services in excess of \$40,000 must be awarded through a formal sealed bidding process.
5. When it is advantageous to the City, annual contracts for services and supplies regularly purchased should be obtained.
6. All purchases and contracts in excess of \$5,000 must be approved by the City Manager or designee. Amounts to be paid by the City of \$5,000 or less may be approved and authorized by

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the respective department heads consistent with other city procurement policies and procedures.

7. The City Attorney prior to entering into any such contract shall review all contracts for services.
8. The following items require City Council approval unless otherwise exempted in these following rules:
 - i) All contracts (as defined) in excess of \$40,000, unless the expenditure for the specific contract or purchase was approved by the City Council as part of the budget approval or amendment process.
 - ii) All contracts and purchases awarded through the formal bidding process, unless the expenditure for the specific contract or purchase was approved by the City Council as part of the budget approval or amendment process.
 - iii) Change orders or accumulated change orders which would overall increase a previously approved contract by the bid amount in B.9. below, unless the expenditure for the change order(s) was approved by the City Council as part of the budget approval or amendment process.
9. Acquisition for undertaking building improvement or public works projects may require public requests for bids per Utah Code § 11-39-103. Following is a summary of the Utah Code requirements, which may change from time-to-time:
 - i) All contracts for *building improvements* over the amount specified by the Utah Code (“bid limit”), specifically:
 - (1) For each year after 2003 (\$40,000 for the year 2003), the amount of the bid limit for the previous year, plus an amount calculated by multiplying the amount of the bid limit for the previous year by the lesser of 3 % or the actual % change in the CPI during the previous calendar year. The current year—FY2017—would increase the bid limit to \$53,000 using the aforementioned calculation.
 - (a) **Exception**-see C.
 - ii) All contracts for *public works projects* over the amount specified by state code, specifically:
 - (1) For each year after 2003 (\$125,000 for the year 2003), the amount of the bid limit for the previous year, plus an amount calculated by multiplying the amount of the bid limit for the previous year by the lesser of 3 % or the actual % change in the CPI during the previous calendar year. The current year—FY2017—would increase the bid limit to \$166,000 using the aforementioned calculation.

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(a) **Exception**-see C.

10. **Conflicts of Interest**- All contracts or transactions for goods or services, in which the contracting or transaction party is an employee or related to an employee of the City, must be competitively bid.

C. **Exceptions**- Certain contracts for goods and services shall be exempt from bidding provisions. The City Manager shall determine whether or not a particular contract or purchase is exempt as set forth herein.

1. Emergency contracts which require prompt execution of the contract because of an imminent threat to the safety or welfare of the public, of public property, or of private property; circumstances which place the City or its officers and agents in a position of serious legal liability; or circumstances which are likely to cause the City to suffer financial harm or loss, the gravity of which clearly outweighs the benefits of competitive bidding in the usual manner. The City Council shall be notified of any emergency contract that would have normally required their approval as soon as reasonably possible. The City Council shall ratify any emergency contract at the earliest possible time.
2. Purchases made from grant funds must comply with all provisions of the grant.
3. Purchases falling under any of the exceptions found in Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Part 8, which are adopted by this reference as authorized by Utah Code §§ 10-6-122 and 11-39-107.

Specific Types of Contracts

A. **Purchases of Materials, Supplies and Services**- Those items regularly purchased and consumed by the City. These items include, but are not limited to, office supplies, janitorial supplies, and maintenance contracts for repairs to equipment, asphalt, printing services, postage, fertilizers, pipes, fittings, and uniforms. These items are normally budgeted within the operating budgets. Purchases of this type do not require “formal” competitive quotations or bids.

B. **Purchases of Capital Assets**- “Equipment type” items which would be included in a fixed asset accounting system. These items are normally budgeted within the normal operating budgets. Purchases of this type equal to or less than \$40,000 do not require “formal” bids. Purchases of this type in excess of \$40,000 require a formal bidding process unless the purchase is made from a State Contract Vendor. To be a capital asset, the item must meet all of the following characteristics:

1. The item’s value is \$5,000 or greater, and
2. It doesn’t change shape, appearance, and character with use, and
3. It doesn’t lose its identity through incorporation into a different item, and
4. If damaged or some parts are lost or worn out, it is more feasible to repair it than replace it, and

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5. Under normal use with reasonable care and maintenance, it is expected to last at least 2 years.

- C. **Contracts for Professional Services-** Usually contracts for services performed by an independent contractor in a professional capacity that produces a service predominately of an intangible nature. These include, but are not limited to, the services of an attorney, physician, engineer, accountant, architectural consultant, technical analyst, dentist, artist, appraiser or photographer.

Professional service contracts are exempt from competitive bidding. The selection of professional service contracts shall be based on an evaluation of the services needed the abilities of the contractors, the uniqueness of the service and the general performance of the contractor.

The lowest quote need not necessarily be the successful contractor. Usually, emphasis will be placed on quality, with cost being the deciding factor when everything else is equal. The City Manager shall determine which contracts are professional service contracts and may bid professional services as approved. Major professional service contracts (in excess of \$40,000) must be approved by the City Council, unless the expenditure for the specific contract or purchase was approved by the City Council as part of the budget approval or amendment process.

- D. **Contracts for Public Improvements-** Usually those contracts for the construction or major repair of roads, highways, parks, water lines and systems (i.e. Public Works Projects); and buildings and building additions (i.e. Building Improvements). Where a question arises as to whether or not a contract is for public improvement, the City Manager shall make the determination.
- E. **Minor Public Improvements (less than the amount specified by state code)-** The department shall make an attempt to obtain at least three written competitive quotations. A written record of the source and the amount of the quotations must be kept. The City Manager may require formal bidding if it is deemed to be in the best interest of the City.
- F. **Major Public Improvements (greater than or equal to the amount specified by state code)-** Unless otherwise exempted, all contracts of this type require competitive bidding.

Bidding Provisions

- A. **Bid Specifications-** Specifications for public contracts shall not expressly or implicitly require any product by any brand name or make, nor the product of any particular manufacturer or seller, unless the product is exempt by these regulations or the City Council.
- B. **Advertising Requirements-** An advertisement requesting bids shall be published at least once, or twice for bids for building improvements or public works projects under Utah Code § 11-39-102, in a newspaper of general circulation and in as many additional issues, publications, and locations as the City Manager may determine, at least five days prior to the opening of bids. Advertising for bids relating to Class B and C road improvement projects shall be published in a newspaper of general

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circulation in the county at least once a week for three consecutive weeks. All advertisements for bids shall state the following:

1. The date and time after which bids will not be accepted.
2. The date that pre-qualification applications must be filed, and the class or classes of work for which bidders must be pre-qualified if pre-qualification is a requirement.
3. The character of the work to be done or the materials or things to be purchased.
4. The office where the specifications for the work, material or things may be seen.
5. The name and title of the person designated for receipt of bids.
6. The type and amount of bid security if required.
7. The date, time, and place that the bids will be publicly opened.
8. The City retains the right to accept/reject/modify all or a portion of all bids.
9. The City will not reimburse bidders for bid related expenses.
10. The City reserves the right to accept or reject all or a portion of any bid as the City determines to be in its best interest.

C. Requirements for Bids- All bids made to the city shall comply with the following requirements:

1. In writing.
2. Filed with the City Manager or his designee.
3. Opened publicly by the City Manager or designee at the time designated in the advertisement and filed for public inspection.
4. Have the appropriate bid security attached, if required.
5. “Sealed” bids does not preclude acceptance of electronically sealed and submitted bids or proposals in addition to bids or proposals manually sealed and submitted.

D. Award of Contract- After bids are opened, and a determination made that a contract be awarded, the award shall be made to the lowest responsible bidder or the bid as stipulated in the published RFP.

E. The Successful Bidder- Shall promptly execute a formal contract and, if required, deliver a bond, cashier's check, or certified check to the Treasurer in a sum equal to the contract price, together with proof of appropriate insurance. Upon execution of the contract, bond, and insurance, the bid security shall be returned. Contractors have no more than seven (7) business days to execute a

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formal contract with the City. Failure to execute the contract, bond, or insurance shall result in forfeit of the bid security.

- F. **Rejection of Bids-** The City Manager or the City Council may reject any bid not in compliance with all prescribed requirements. The City also reserves the right to reject all or a portion of any and all bids if it is determined to be in the best interest of the City.

For building improvement or public works projects under Utah Code §11-39-102, if all bids are rejected and the City still intends to undertake the building improvement or public works project, the City shall again request bids by following the procedure stated in this policy. If after twice requesting bids by following the described procedure in this policy and the City determines that no satisfactory bid has been submitted, the City may undertake the building improvement or public works project as the City Manager considers appropriate.

- G. **Disqualification of Bidders-** The City Manager, upon investigation, may disqualify a bidder if he or she does not comply with any of the following:

1. The bidder does not have sufficient financial ability to perform the contract.
2. The bidder does not have equipment available to perform the contract.
3. The bidder does not have key personnel available, of sufficient experience, to perform the contract.
4. The person has repeatedly breached contractual obligations with public and private agencies.
5. The bidder fails to comply with the requests of an investigation by the City Manager.
6. The bidder has performed unsatisfactory work previously within the City.

- H. **Pre-qualification of Bidders-** The City may require pre-qualification of bidders. Upon establishment of the applicant's qualifications, the City Manager shall issue a qualification statement. The statement shall inform the applicant of the project for which the qualification is valid, as well as any other conditions that may be imposed on the qualification. It shall advise the applicant to notify the City Manager promptly if there has been any substantial change of conditions or circumstances, which would make any statement contained in the pre-qualification application no longer applicable or untrue.

If the City Manager does not qualify an applicant, written notice to the applicant is required, stating the reasons the pre-qualification was denied, and informing the applicant of his right to appeal the decision within five business days after receipt of the notice. Appeals shall be made to the City Council. The City Manager may, upon discovering that a pre-qualified person is no longer qualified, revoke pre-qualification by sending notification to the person. The notice shall state the reason for revocation and inform the person that revocation will be effective immediately.

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I. **Pre-Qualification Process**- When the City determines it is in its best interest to prequalify bidders for a project the City shall:

1. Identify the information required for prequalification as part of the bid announcement including submission time, date, and information that must be submitted for pre-qualification.
2. Identify in the bid documents a reasonable time whereby a prospective bidder shall be informed of their pre-qualification status. The Manager shall investigate information provided by prospective bidders in a timely manner. In most cases 2 weeks prior to bid opening.
3. Information requested from bidders shall be used to determine the qualifications and abilities of the prospective bidder. Information requested might include but not be limited to any information that may be necessary to determine the ability of a prospective bidder to complete the project. Examples of information that may be requested are demonstrated below.
 - i) Demonstrated financial ability to complete contract.
 - ii) Information on prior and pending litigation.
 - (1) List of all lawsuits and arbitration to which the bidder has been a party in the 5 years preceding the bid opening date.
 - (2) Name or Title of the litigation.
 - (3) Civil Number.
 - (4) Status and or result of the case.
 - (5) County in which the litigation was filed.
 - (6) Amount in question.
 - iii) Equipment and materials available to complete project.
 - iv) Qualifications, work history, and references for critical personnel assigned to project.
 - v) Referrals from past clients (5 years).
 - vi) Work History for projects with comparable scope and financial implications.
 - vii) History of change order requests from prospective bidder.
 - viii) Demonstrated history of successfully completing governmental projects.
 - ix) These examples are not intended to be an exhaustive list. The City reserves the right to identify any pre-qualification items that it may find useful in its bid processes.

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4. Failure to provide or producing inaccurate information may lead to the rejection of a bidder and termination of contact with associated penalties on the part of the neglect bidder. Prospective bidders have the ability to appeal their rejected pre-qualification to the Council as outlined in the appeals section of this policy.
5. **Appeals Procedure-** Any supplier, vendor, or contractor who determines that the City, in violation of these regulations, has made a decision adversely to them, may appeal that decision to the City Council.

The complainant contractor shall promptly file a written appeal letter with the City Manager, within five working days from the time the alleged incident occurred. The letter of appeal shall state all relevant facts of the matter and the remedy sought. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal, the City Manager shall forward the appeal notice, his investigation of the matter, and any other relevant information to the City Council. The City Council may conduct a hearing on the matter. A written decision shall be sent to the complainant at the conclusion of the hearing.

INVESTMENTS

- A. **Scope.** This policy establishes an effective delineation of responsibilities and internal controls for the safekeeping and investment of the City of Saratoga Springs monies.
 1. **Prudence:** In accordance with the Prudent Person Rule which states: Investments shall be made with the exercise of that judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived.
 2. **Conflicts of Interest and Ethics:** All officers of the City that engage in financial transactions shall act in accordance with the highest ideals of honor, integrity, and ethics. Employees shall act in strict accordance with State laws and City ordinances governing ethics and conflicts of interest with the City's investment program and requires the disclosure of any financial interests' employees and officials may have in the financial institutions the City is working with or instruments the City is investing in.
- B. **Objectives.** All funds will be invested in accordance with most recent revision of the Utah Money Management Act. The primary objectives of investment activities in order of priority shall be safety, liquidity, and yield:
 1. **Safety:** Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.
 2. **Liquidity:** The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature concurrent with cash needs to meet anticipated demands.
 3. **Yield:** Return on investment is of secondary importance compared to safety and liquidity objectives described above.
- C. **Standards of Care.** The standard to be used by investment personnel will be the 'prudent person' rule, 51-7-14(1) of the Utah Money Management Act. This concept will be applied in the context of managing the overall portfolio where the 'prudent person' is reasonable, well informed and not a professional investor "prudent expert." The "prudent person" concept implies that the primary concern is to preserve capital and provide required liquidity.

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D. **Ethics.** Officers and employees involved in the investment process shall refrain from engaging in personal business activities affected by their duties and responsibilities as investors of public funds, that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business. They shall further disclose any personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the entity.

E. **Controls.**

1. **Allowable Investments.** The following list constitutes current legal investments under the Utah Money Management Act. Credit Ratings for the purchase of any security must have a minimum of single A- or its equivalent or better by two or more public rating agencies at the time of purchase. Short term credit ratings for commercial paper must be top tier A1/P1/F1 by two of the three credit rating agencies at the time of purchase.
2. **Diversification.** The City will diversify its investments in order to avoid risks in specific instruments, individual financial institutions or maturities. The current diversification is as follows:

Investment Instrument	Maximum in Any Single Issuer**
T-bills	100%
T-Notes	100%
Corporate Bonds	5%
U.S. Government Agency Securities	100%
Federal Farm Credit bank (FFCB)	50%
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	50%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	50%
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	50%
Other Obligations (revenue bonds of any county, city, or any taxing district of the State of Utah)	5%
Certificates of Deposit in Utah State Depositories	FDIC limit
Commercial Paper	5%

** No single issuer or guarantor (other than the United States Treasury and Federal Agencies) may represent more than the percentage listed in this table at the time of purchase of the total value of holdings of each cash manager's portfolio.

3. **Guidelines for Deposits with Financial Institutions.** The maximum unsecured deposits invested with any one Utah Bank shall be limited to 5% of that bank's capital and deposit base.
4. **Maturity Schedule.** Investment maturities for operating funds (short term funds) will be scheduled to coincide with cash flow needs, taking into account routine expenditures as well as anticipated revenue. Maximum Maturity for any single issuer will follow the Utah Money Management Act guidelines. For U.S. Government Treasuries and Agencies, the maximum allowed maturity is 5 years.
5. **Performance Evaluation.** The investment portfolio will be managed in accordance with the parameters specified within this policy. The Utah Public Treasurers Investment Fund (PTIF)

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Rate shall be the benchmark against which the investment portfolio performance shall be compared on a regular basis.

6. **Reporting.** The Treasurer shall prepare an investment report annually that will include the following:

- i) Listing of individual securities held at the end of the reporting period.
- ii) Weighted average yield to maturity for the investment portfolio
- iii) Listing of investments by maturity date.
- iv) Percentage of total portfolio that each type of investment represents.

Investment Advisors will prepare and submit monthly reports to the City Treasurer or other finance staff that will include monthly performance, current credit mix, maturity distribution and compliance to the Utah Money Management Act and the Investment Policy.

Additionally, the Investment Advisor should be prepared to meet quarterly with the City Treasurer to discuss investments reports, recent interest rate conditions, economic developments, and anticipated cash needs of the City.

- F. **Selection of Investment Advisor and/or Broker** The credibility of investment advisors, brokers, dealers and banks will be checked and analyzed. Criteria for selection will include classification on the Utah Money Management Council's Certified Dealer List or Certified Investment Advisor List. The Treasurer will invest with those financial institutions that meet the above criteria.
- G. **Safekeeping.** All investments must be held in custody/safe keep by a bank or trust company with minimum credit ratings mentioned above for corporate bonds.
- H. **Evaluation.** The City Treasurer reserves the right to amend any of the previous internal guidelines.
- I. **Effective Date of Policy.** This policy is effective on March 1, 2015

NSF CHECKS

Purpose. To define procedures for processing nonsufficient funds checks.

- A. **Procedures.** When a check is returned for nonsufficient funds (NSF), an NSF check fee will be assessed. The amount of the fee will be based on the City's current fee schedule. Utility billing payments will be reversed off the customer's utility billing account, and court payments will be charged back on the defendant's case. No checks will be accepted from a customer after 2 returned checks within a one-year period. This restriction will last for one year beginning with the date of the second nonsufficient check. After sufficient collection efforts, checks that are not paid within 120 days are written off to the general ledger department/fund that originally received the check. The City Treasurer will approve checks to be written off. At the Treasurer's discretion, NSF checks may be sent to the City's collection agency. If a recovery is made (either through the City or the collection agency), the revenue will be credited to the department/fund the write-off was charged to.

JOURNAL ENTRIES

Purpose. To define procedures for implementing accounting changes to the City's general ledger through the journal entry process.

- A. **Responsibilities.** Employees are authorized to perform journal entries through the City Manager or Assistant City Manager. Proper journal entry backup is required for all journal entries. Journal entries must also comply with any applicable City policies and procedures.
- B. **Approval.** The finance department will prepare a journal entry report for the City Manager or Assistant City Manager monthly. This report will show the effective date of the journal entry, journal entry number, general ledger account numbers, description, and debit/credit amount. The

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journal entry report must be in sequential journal entry number. Any sequence gaps should be noted and explained in the report. Any journal entry with debits in excess of \$50,000 (excluding account reclassifications) must first be approved by the City Manager or Assistant City Manager before entry.

FIXED ASSET AND INVENTORY POLICY

- A. **Criteria for Fixed Asset Capitalization and Control.** The City will maintain fixed asset lists for financial reporting and physical control purposes. Individual fixed assets with useful lives in excess of one year and valued or costing at or above \$5,000 will be maintained on the fixed asset list for financial reporting purposes. Individual fixed assets with useful lives in excess of one year and valued or costing at below \$5,000 will be maintained on fixed asset lists for physical control purposes. These lists will be the responsibility of each department to maintain.
- B. **Inventory.** Inventory consists of many items with nominal costs that are used as needed by departments. Inventory counts are not a control feature for the safeguard of the items but merely a summarization for the financial statements. Due to the relatively small amounts invested in the inventory and the modest changes in value from year-to-year, the City will eliminate reporting inventory on the financial statements but will continue to track and monitor inventory for internal purposes only. The total dollar amount of inventory will be reviewed annually to ensure that it should not be reported on the financial statements.
- C. **Criteria for Fixed Asset Depreciation.** Assets appearing on the financial reporting fixed asset list are subject to depreciation. The City employs the straight-line depreciation method on all depreciable fixed assets unless the finance department and the appropriate department head deem another depreciation method more appropriate and accurate for a particular asset class. If an alternate method is chosen, this will be disclosed in the City's financial statement notes. The City utilizes reasonable estimated useful lives established by the finance department and the appropriate department head with consultation from other professionals and outside publications.

SALVAGE POLICY

This policy establishes specific procedures and instructions for the disposition of surplus property, not to include the sale/disposal of real property. The sale of real property will strictly follow the specific procedures and instructions as governed by Utah Code Ann. Sec. 10-8-2.

Personal Property of the City is a fixed asset. It is important that accounting of fixed assets is accurate and timely. Personal property, as defined by this policy will include, but not limited to rolling stock, machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, tools, and electronics. This property has been purchased with public money. It is important that the funds derived from the sale be accounted for and disposed properly.

- A. **Responsibility for Property Inventory Control.** It is the responsibility of each department to maintain an inventory of *all* department property. The departments shall be responsible for submitting to the finance department an updated inventory log of all changes to assets costing greater than \$5,000 at least annually. The finance department will assist in the disposition of all personal property.
- B. **Disposition of an Asset.** Department heads shall identify surplus property within the possession of their departments and report such property to the finance department for disposition consideration. The department head shall clearly identify age, value, comprehensive description, condition, and location. Other departments in the City will be given first consideration for the items. For property valued at \$5,000 or greater, the finance department shall present to the City

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Council a listing of property to be disposed of. The city shall comply with current state law relative to the disposition of surplus property. The City shall conduct a public hearing relative to the disposition of this property.

- C. The finance department shall, after approval by the City Council, dispose of the assets. The City Manager has final authority on the method of disposition, with or without advertisement or bids. The finance department shall, after the disposal of surplus property, notify the City's insurance liability carrier to ensure that all items disposed of are removed from the City's liability coverage (if applicable).
- D. **Conveyance for Value.** Conveyance of property shall be based upon the highest and best economic return to the City. City-owned surplus property may be offered preferentially to units of government and non-profit. The highest and best economic return to the city shall be estimated by one or more of the following methods:
1. Public auction
 2. Sealed competitive bids
 3. Evaluation by qualified and disinterested consultant
 4. Professional publications and valuation services
 5. Informal market survey by the Finance Manager in case of items of personal property possessing readily, discernable market value.

Sales of City personal property shall be based, whenever possible, upon competitive sealed bids. The City Manager has final authority on the method used. In all cases, the City retains the right to accept, reject, or modify all or a portion of all bids.

- E. **Revenues.** All monies derived from the sale of personal property shall be credited to the general fund of the City, unless the property was purchased with money derived from an enterprise fund, special revenue fund, or internal service fund. In this case, the money shall be deposited in the fund of the enterprise, special revenue, or internal service fund that made the original purchase. Any fees associated with selling the property (such as auction fees) will be netted against the proceeds received.
- F. **Advertised Sealed Bids.** A notice of such public auction or invitation for sealed bids shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation or the City newsletter at least 14 days before the opportunity for public comment. The notice shall be posted at the public information bulletin board at City Hall. The notice shall describe the property to be sold, the terms of the sale, and the place and time of the auction or bid opening.

Employee Participation: City employees and their direct family members are not eligible to participate in the disposal of surplus property unless:

1. Property is offered at public auction or public sealed bids;
 2. If sealed bids are required and no bids are received from general public, a re-bidding may occur with employee participation.
- G. **Compliance.** Failure to comply with any part of this policy may result in disciplinary action.

BENCHMARKING

- A. **Philosophy.** The city has been participating in the Utah Benchmarking Project. The philosophy behind benchmarking, as defined by the group, is to enable comparisons between and among organization processes in an attempt to discover best practices that, once imported, will improve all operations for the city. Benchmarking with Utah's participating communities will help in the efforts

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

to provide the most appropriate level of service to the citizens of Saratoga Springs at the lowest possible cost while achieving the best possible efficiencies of effort.

- B. **Purpose.** The purpose of benchmarking for the city emulates the projects goal, which is to provide the city with a service delivery management tool that supports the cities decision-making processes in strategic planning and accountability. Through benchmarking, the city can better determine where success is coming from in other cities, and find ways to make city services better and more cost effective. Through this process, the city can focus on its goals for city improvement, partnering to share information, and adapting to the needs of the citizens.
- C. **Selection.** For comparison purposes, the city will continue to use the same “benchmark” group that was previously predetermined by the City Council for the wage analysis study. These cities were chosen based on a variety of factors such as geography, demographics, population size, and finances.

For the purposes of benchmarking, the following cities were chosen:

1. Centerville
2. Clinton
3. Draper
4. Farmington
5. Lehi
6. North Ogden
7. Pleasant Grove
8. Riverton
9. South Jordan
10. South Ogden
11. South Salt Lake City
12. Washington

SPECIAL EVENT SERVICES

- A. For special events and other services that have been or will be developed for the City, the City may be required to provide:
 1. Park Services (Field maintenance, ground maintenance, trash pick-up)
 2. Parking Services (Parking enforcement)
 3. Special Events and Facilities Services

In many cases, these services can be provided without incremental cost or loss of revenues. In the event special event services do have an impact on departmental budgets, the procedures for amending departmental budgets is in line with the City-wide procedures for amending departmental budgets.

- B. **Events Managed Under Multi-Year Contracts.** The procedure for this type of special contract is as follows: the department will request budget adjustments during the first budget opening following the agreement signing. These budget adjustments will be based upon the level of services outlined in the special event contract and will remain in the budget for the term of the contract.
- C. **Year-to-Year or One Time Events.** For those events for which long term agreements do not exist the costs for providing services shall be estimated and included within Council’s or the City Manager’s review of the proposal.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- D. **Special Event Funding.** Special events may be funded in the following manners: vendor fees, corporate donations, directly through the general fund or a transfer, and special event participant fees.
- E. **Vendor Fees.** Any vendor wishing to sell products or provide services at any special event must pay a vendor fee. Vendor fees will be set based upon type of event, number of expected vendors and any cost incurred by the City associated with hosting vendors.
- F. **Corporate Donations.** The City will solicit corporate donations from businesses when appropriate. Any corporate donation will directly pay for any cost incurred by the City for the special event.
- G. **General Fund Transfer.** If necessary and appropriate, a general fund transfer may occur provided that during the budget process for the current fiscal year the City Council approves such a transfer. The transfer may vary from year to year-based on Council's decisions regarding the budget.
- H. **Special Event Participant Fees.** Any special event may have programs that require a participant fee. The participant fees will directly pay for any incurred costs associated with the special event program. The fee will vary from program to program depending on total cost of the program.

LIBRARY

- A. **Fiscal Policy.** It is the policy of the City for the library to be primarily funded through donations and miscellaneous revenues (such as the sale of library cards). The City, at its discretion, may appropriate additional funds for one-time and ongoing costs. The library's expenditures will not be allowed to exceed current revenue (donations, miscellaneous revenue, and City contributions) plus beginning fund balance (if any). Monthly revenue and expense reports will be provided to the Library Board for their review.
- B. **Purchasing Policy.** The library is to follow the City's purchasing policies. All approved expenditures will be paid through the City's accounts payable department.
- C. **Revenue Policy.** The library must follow any applicable state and local revenue collection policies and procedures.

REPLACEMENT POLICY FOR VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

- A. With significant growth, the City's fleet has expanded to include over 100 vehicles and pieces of rolling stock. In anticipation of future growth and in order to increase accountability, streamline approval processes and save taxpayer dollars a fleet replacement schedule has been created. This schedule will give stakeholders the ability to prioritize vehicle replacement and approach fleet management from a strategic perspective. Data used in the analysis includes an inventory of all equipment, the estimated useful life and projected replacement date, corrective and preventative maintenance schedule and costs, depreciating value and replacement cost. The vehicle and equipment replacement schedule captures both objective and subjective factors related to a vehicles condition and value. Objectively, the replacement schedule tracks: total mileage/hours; previous year mileage, parts expense; labor expense; preventative maintenance; corrective maintenance; estimated live expectance; and depreciating value. Subjectively, the

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replacement schedule captures feedback from the Department Head or their designees related to the condition and quality of the vehicle or piece of equipment. While objective criteria will be applied to every vehicle and piece of rolling equipment, subjective analysis will be weight more heavily for specialized equipment such as fire engines, modified police vehicles and specialty trucks. Once a vehicle or piece of equipment satisfies this objective and subjective criteria, it is flagged for consideration to be replaced and submitted to the City Manager. The City Manager has signatory authority to approve replacement vehicles and equipment. After a vehicle meets objective and subjective requirements for replacement, the City Manager or designee can determine whether or not a new replacement vehicle should be purchased. This decision requires the City Manager to balance the benefits of replacing a vehicle against budgetary priorities and constraints. This encourages lean management of the City's operations, streamlines the previous approval process and allows Council to retain ultimate approval authority for vehicle replacements during the budget process.

This new approval process does not apply to vehicles and equipment that are being added to the existing fleet. When a vehicle or piece of equipment is being added to, rather than replacing, it will require get specific approval by the City Council.

REPLACEMENT POLICY FOR COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

This policy pertains to the replacement of computer equipment based on a specific set of criteria.

A. The following is the criteria used:

1. User Needs – a replacement computer should not be based on technological cycles but on the needs of each user.
2. Warranty Expiration – considers the time spent by staff in maintenance, troubleshooting, and repair downtime.
3. Necessary Upgrades – considers cost of a new system as opposed to on-going support of older software/hardware.
4. Minimum Computer Configuration Standards – staff may determine what this standard is. For example, considering whether the computer performs adequately when running a standard operating system, web browser, word processor, spreadsheet, desktop database, and Oracle simultaneously.
5. Refresh Rate – cost of replacement and upgrading parts and the cost of replacement compared with maintenance.

Laptops that are more than three years old and desktops that are more than five years old will be eligible to be considered under the factors above.

The Computer replacement schedule tracks: Staff downtime; maintenance time; troubleshooting time; repair downtime; and the cost of on-going support of older software/hardware. This schedule also captures descriptive feedback from the Department Head or their designees explaining the end users' needs and whether the current computer system is affecting productivity. Subjective criteria is especially valuable in this analysis because the end user's needs are varied, this variance will be captured in the replacement schedule.

Once a computer satisfies the objective and subjective criteria, it is flagged for review by the City Manager. At this point, the City Manager or designee can determine whether or not a new replacement computer should be purchased. This decision requires the City Manager to balance the benefits of replacing a vehicle against budgetary priorities and constraints. When a computer is replaced, the older unit is cascaded to an employee that does not require a newer machine in order to maintain

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

productivity. Alternatively, a cascaded computer can be assigned as a back-up unit in a specific area or department.

This new approval process does not apply to computers that are being added to the current allotment of computers.

Non-Cash Income Policy

SCOPE

This policy covers the purchase, appropriate use, dispersal, and reporting of any non-cash income for City employees including admissions tickets, gift cards, or goods.

DEFINITIONS

“Admissions tickets” means any ticket or wristband or other certification that allows the holder to enter events and activities such as carnivals, fairs, and fun houses, and will be referred to as “tickets”.

“Gift card” means any prepaid stored-value money card usually issued by a retailer or bank to be used as an alternative to cash for purchases. These can be business specific, generic debit cards, etc.

“Giver” means City management, department heads, supervisors, or the HR Office.

“Goods” means any item or good (e.g., clothing, footwear, gift, etc.) that qualifies as non-cash income under IRS code, and will be referred to as “goods”.

“Items” means all of the above-mentioned types of non-cash income.

PURCHASE

All purchases of Items must follow the City purchasing policy. Items may be acquired using the following methods:

1. City-approved funds
2. Points/rewards from vendors

APPROVED USE

Items may be used for the following:

1. Employee reward or benefit
2. Purchase of goods or services

The use must comply with all other City policies, including purchasing and credit card use policies.

Items must be given randomly and unannounced and not as a pre-determined bonus or entitlement for work to be performed.

RECORD OF PURCHASE/RECEIPT

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

The giver will keep a record of the purchase and has discretion as to the minimum or maximum number that may be given to an employee. The following information will be kept for each purchase/receipt:

1. Purpose/Event, type of gift card, or goods description
2. Quantity
3. Individual monetary value/cost
4. Total monetary value/cost

The giver will track purchases/receipts using spreadsheet software to help with end-of-year reconciliation.

RECORD OF DISPERSAL

The giver will disperse the items to City employees randomly and unannounced and not as a pre-determined bonus or entitlement for work to be performed. Each dispersal requires the completion of the Non-Cash Dispersal form. In addition, the giver will track dispersals using spreadsheet software to help with end-of-year reconciliation.

END-OF-CALENDAR-YEAR REPORTING

The giver must reconcile the item purchases/receipts with the dispersals to verify correct information. At year-end, all city management, department heads, and supervisors must give all records, including spreadsheet(s), of dispersals to the HR Office. The HR Office will follow IRS Code for reporting Non-Cash Income.

Credit Card Policy

SCOPE

The provisions of this document apply to all City of Saratoga Springs employees.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish the procedure for credit card purchases.

DEFINITIONS

“Approving official” means the person authorized by the city manager or designee and department head to approve credit card use in accordance with the City’s contracting and purchasing policies. In some cases, the approving official and the supervisor may be the same person.

APPROVED USE

Credit cards shall only be used to purchase goods and services at locations or vendors with whom the City does not have a merchant account.

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In order to use a credit card, the potential purchaser must obtain approval from the approving official of the precise nature of the transaction, including date, amount, item, and vendor. The purchaser must tell the approving official the intended purchase description and vendor. Then, the credit card must be checked out from the approving official. At checkout, the approving official shall document date, employee name, and which credit card was assigned. Upon return of the card, the approving official shall affirm that the card has been returned. If the purchaser has not returned the credit card in 48 hours, the city manager or designee has the right to suspend future credit use for that purchase.

PROOF OF PURCHASE

The purchaser must provide proof of purchase on return of credit card, which is then given to accounts payable. In addition, the appropriate general ledger account code for the expense and initials of the supervisor must be indicated on the proof of purchase.

If the purchaser fails to provide proof of purchase, the purchaser is required to obtain a receipt for the purchase by any means possible. A receipt must meet the same requirements as the proof of purchase. If it is not possible to obtain a receipt, the purchaser shall fill out a requisition form with the appropriate information describing the purchase, affirmed with his or her signature. This shall be given to Accounts Payable in lieu of receipt. The requisition form is then attached to the credit card statement.

In addition, if an employee is unable to obtain a proof of purchase, the employee shall no longer have the ability to check out a credit card for purchases until the City Manager or designee determines that the employee can comply with the approved use.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

AGENCIES: Federal agency securities and/or Government-sponsored enterprises.

ASKED: The price at which securities are offered.

BANKERS' ACCEPTANCE (BA): A draft or bill of exchange accepted by a bank or trust company. The accepting institution guarantees payment of the bill, as well as the issuer.

BENCHMARK: A comparative base for measuring the performance or risk tolerance of the investment portfolio. A benchmark should represent a close correlation to the level of risk and the average duration of the portfolio's investments.

BID: The price offered by a buyer of securities. (When you are selling securities, you ask for a bid.) See Offer.

BROKER: A broker brings buyers and sellers together for a commission.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT (CD): A time deposit with a specific maturity evidenced by a certificate. Large-denomination CD's are typically negotiable.

COLLATERAL: Securities, evidence of deposit or other property which a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan. Also refers to securities pledged by a bank to secure deposits of public monies.

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR): The official annual report for the government entity. It includes five combined statements for each individual fund and account group prepared in conformity with GAAP. It also includes supporting schedules necessary to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions, extensive introductory material, and a detailed Statistical Section.

COUPON: (a) The annual rate of interest that a bond's issuer promises to pay the bondholder on the bond's face value. (b) A certificate attached to a bond evidencing interest due on a payment date.

CUSTODY: A banking service that provides safekeeping for the individual securities in a customer's investment portfolio under a written agreement which also calls for the bank to collect and pay out income, to buy, sell, receive and deliver securities when ordered to do so by the principal.

DEALER: A dealer, as opposed to a broker, acts as a principal in all transactions, buying and selling for his own account.

DEBENTURE: A bond secured only by the general credit of the issuer.

DELIVERY VERSUS PAYMENT: There are two methods of delivery of securities: delivery versus payment and delivery versus receipt. Delivery versus payment is delivery of securities with an exchange of money for the securities. Delivery versus receipt is delivery of securities with an exchange of a signed receipt for the securities.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

DERIVATIVES: (1) Financial instruments whose return profile is linked to, or derived from, the movement of one or more underlying index or security, and may include a leveraging factor, or (2) financial contracts based upon notional amounts whose value is derived from an underlying index or security (interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equities, or commodities).

DISCOUNT: The difference between the cost price of a security and its maturity when quoted at lower than face value. A security selling below original offering price shortly after sale also is considered to be at a discount.

DISCOUNT SECURITIES: Non-interest bearing money market instruments that are issued at a discount and redeemed at maturity for full face value, e.g., U.S. Treasury Bills.

DIVERSIFICATION: Dividing investment funds among a variety of securities offering independent returns.

DUE DILIGENCE: Such a measure of prudence, activity, assiduity, as is properly to be expected from, and ordinarily exercised by, a reasonable and prudent person under the particular circumstances; not measured by any absolute standard, but depending on the relative facts of the special case.

FEDERAL CREDIT AGENCIES: Agencies of the Federal government set up to supply credit to various classes of institutions and individuals, e.g., S&L's, small business firms, students, farmers, farm cooperatives, and exporters.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (FDIC): A federal agency that insures bank deposits, currently up to \$100,000 per deposit.

FEDERAL FUNDS RATE: The rate of interest at which Fed funds are traded. This rate is currently pegged by the Federal Reserve through open-market operations.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS (FHLB): Government sponsored wholesale banks (currently 12 regional banks) which lend funds and provide correspondent banking services to member commercial banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and insurance companies. The mission of the FHLBs is to liquefy the housing related assets of its members who must purchase stock in their district Bank.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (FNMA): FNMA, like GNMA was chartered under the Federal National Mortgage Association Act in 1938. FNMA is a federal corporation working under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It is the largest single provider of residential mortgage funds in the United States. Fannie Mae, as the corporation is called, is a private stockholder-owned corporation. The corporation's purchases include a variety of adjustable mortgages and second loans, in addition to fixed-rate mortgages. FNMA's securities are also highly liquid and are widely accepted. FNMA assumes and guarantees that all security holders will receive timely payment of principal and interest.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (FOMC): Consists of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank Presidents. The President of the New York

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Federal Reserve Bank is a permanent member, while the other Presidents serve on a rotating basis. The Committee periodically meets to set Federal Reserve guidelines regarding purchases and sales of Government Securities in the open market as a means of influencing the volume of bank credit and money.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM: The central bank of the United States created by Congress and consisting of a seven member Board of Governors in Washington, D.C., 12 regional banks and about 5,700 commercial banks that are members of the system.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (GNMA or Ginnie Mae): Securities influencing the volume of bank credit guaranteed by GNMA and issued by mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions. Security holder is protected by full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the FHA, VA or FmHA mortgages. The term “pass-through” is often used to describe Ginnie Maes.

LIQUIDITY: A liquid asset is one that can be converted easily and rapidly into cash without a substantial loss of value. In the money market, a security is said to be liquid if the spread between bid and asked prices is narrow and reasonable size can be done at those quotes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT POOL (LGIP): The aggregate of all funds from political subdivisions that are placed in the custody of the State Treasurer for investment and reinvestment.

MARKET VALUE: The price upon which a security is trading and could presumably be purchased or sold.

MASTER REPURCHASE AGREEMENT: A written contract covering all future transactions between the parties to repurchase—reverse repurchase agreements that establishes each party’s rights in the transactions. A master agreement will often specify, among other things, the right of the buyer-lender to liquidate the underlying securities in the event of default by the seller-borrower.

MATURITY: The date upon which the principal or stated value of an investment becomes due and payable.

MONEY MARKET: The market in which short-term debt instruments (bills, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, etc.) are issued and traded.

OFFER: The price asked by a seller of securities. (When you are buying securities, you ask for an offer.) See Asked and Bid.

OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS: Purchases and sales of government and certain other securities in the open market by the New York Federal Reserve Bank as directed by the FOMC in order to influence the volume of money and credit in the economy. Purchases inject reserves into the bank system and stimulate growth of money and credit; sales have the opposite effect. Open market operations are the Federal Reserve’s most important and most flexible monetary policy tool.

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PORTFOLIO: Collection of securities held by an investor.

PRIMARY DEALER: A group of government securities dealers who submit daily reports of market activity and positions and monthly financial statements to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and are subject to its informal oversight. Primary dealers include Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)-registered securities broker-dealers, banks, and a few unregulated firms.

PRUDENT PERSON RULE: An investment standard. In some states the law requires that a fiduciary, such as a trustee, may invest money only in a list of securities selected by the custody state—the so-called legal list. In other states, the trustee may invest in a security if it is one that would be bought by a prudent person of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and preservation of capital.

QUALIFIED PUBLIC DEPOSITORIES: A financial institution which does not claim exemption from the payment of any sales or compensating use or ad valorem taxes under the laws of this state, which has segregated for the benefit of the commission eligible collateral having a value of not less than its maximum liability and which has been approved by the Public Deposit Protection Commission to hold public deposits.

RATE OF RETURN: The yield obtainable on a security based on its purchase price or its current market price. This may be the amortized yield to maturity on a bond the current income return.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT (RP OR REPO): A holder of securities sells these securities to an investor with an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price on a fixed date. The security “buyer” in effect lends the “seller” money for the period of the agreement, and the terms of the agreement are structured to compensate him for this. Dealers use RP extensively to finance their positions. Exception: When the Fed is said to be doing RP, it is lending money, that is, increasing bank reserves.

SAFEKEEPING: A service to customers rendered by banks for a fee whereby securities and valuables of all types and descriptions are held in the bank’s vaults for protection.

SECONDARY MARKET: A market made for the purchase and sale of outstanding issues following the initial distribution.

SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION: Agency created by Congress to protect investors in securities transactions by administering securities legislation.

SEC RULE 15C3-1: See Uniform Net Capital Rule.

STRUCTURED NOTES: Notes issued by Government Sponsored Enterprises (FHLB, FNMA, SLMA, etc.) and Corporations which have imbedded options (e.g., call features, step-up coupons, floating rate coupons, derivative-based returns) into their debt structure. Their market performance is impacted by the fluctuation of interest rates, the volatility of the imbedded options and shifts in the shape of the yield curve.

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TELEPHONE BID:

TREASURY BILLS: A non-interest bearing discount security issued by the U.S. Treasury to finance the national debt. Most bills are issued to mature in three months, six months, or one year.

TREASURY BONDS: Long-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities of more than 10 years.

TREASURY NOTES: Medium-term coupon-bearing U.S. Treasury securities issued as direct obligations of the U.S. Government and having initial maturities from 2 to 10 years.

UNIFORM NET CAPITAL RULE: Securities and Exchange Commission requirement that member firms as well as nonmember broker-dealers in securities maintain a maximum ratio of indebtedness to liquid capital of 15 to 1; also called net capital rule and net capital ratio. Indebtedness covers all money owed to a firm, including margin loans and commitments to purchase securities, one reason new public issues are spread among members of underwriting syndicates. Liquid capital includes cash and assets easily converted into cash.

YIELD: The rate of annual income return on an investment, expressed as a percentage. (a) **INCOME YIELD** is obtained by dividing the current dollar income by the current market price for the security. (b) **NET YIELD** or **YIELD TO MATURITY** is the current income yield minus any premium above par or plus any discount from par in purchase price, with the adjustment spread over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity of the bond.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

Y/N	Request	FY 2019 Adjusted Budget	FY 2020 Dept Request	FY 2021 Dept Request
Administration				
Y	Pay Plan and benefits Increases		\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
EB	Purchase System for 1095 Forms		\$ 5,500	\$ 1,500
Y	Payroll Clerk		\$ 34,225	\$ 34,225
Attorney Department				
Y	Public Defender GL		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Building Inspection				
Y	New 2018 Code Books		\$ 5,500	
Civic Events				
Y	780 Additional Hours Assistant Civic Events Coordinator/2022 FTE		\$ 14,955	\$ 15,627
Communications				
Engineering				
EB	Software (Budget Amend)	\$ 1,500		
EB	Consultant Billings (Budget Amend)	\$ 1,585		
Fire				
Y	Ladder Truck (ongoing lease payments and vehicle replacement)		\$ 940,000	
Y	Sale of Engine			
Y	Deputy Fire Chief	\$ 50,741	\$ 101,481	\$ 101,481
General Government Buildings and Grounds				
Y	City Hall Renovations		\$ 75,000	
IT Services				
EB	Servers & Software	\$ 10,000		
Justice Court				
Library Services				
Y	Library Programs Increase		\$ 500	\$ 500
Y	Library Assistant FTE	\$ 34,339	\$ 68,677	\$ 67,327
Y	Library Clerk Summer Hours		\$ 9,915	\$ 9,915
Y	Library Clerk Hours		\$ 21,522	\$ 21,522
Y	Increase in Book Purchases		\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
N	Departmental Vehicle		\$ 26,000	
N	Digital Collection		\$ 10,000	\$ 11,000
Non-Departmental				
Parks & Open Space				
Y	Job Reclassification Maintenance 1 to 2		\$ 8,080	\$ 8,080
Y	Job Reclassification Maintenance 2 to 3		\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
N	Inlet Park Playground		\$ 50,000	
N	Sunrise Playground replacement		\$ 80,000	
N	16' Dump Trailer		\$ 14,075	

APPENDIX A: BUDGET REQUESTS

FY2019 Budget Requests				
Y/N City Manager Recommended	Request	FY 2018 Adjusted Budget	FY 2019 Dept Request	FY 2020 Dept Request
GENERAL FUND				
Administration				
Y	HR Director	\$ 72,028	\$ 125,271	\$ 125,271
Y	Eliminate Payroll position	\$ (11,408)	\$ (22,813)	\$ (22,813)
Y	Reclass Budget Admin		\$ 19,885	\$ 19,885
Y	PT AP Clerk	\$ 10,189	\$ 17,779	\$ 17,779
Y	Increase to Books & Membership		\$ 1,100	\$ 1,117
Y	Increase to Education/Training		\$ 3,900	\$ 3,959
Y	Allocation of Budget Admin		\$ (9,943)	\$ (9,943)
Y	Allocation of PT AP Clerk	\$ (5,095)	\$ (8,890)	\$ (8,890)
Y	Allocation of HR Director		\$ (62,636)	\$ (62,636)
Building Inspection				
Y	PT Permit Tech		\$ 14,426	\$ 14,426
Y	Building Inspector III		\$ 90,410	\$ 90,410
EB	Two New Seats for BlueBeam Revu Software		\$ 700	\$ 198
EB	Two New Computer Monitors		\$ 300	
Civic Events				
EB	Additional Assistant Coordinator Hours		\$ 3,708	\$ 3,708
Y	Patriot Park Grand Opening		\$ 5,000	
EB	Arts Council Trailer		\$ 4,000	
Y	Reduce City Celebrations due to one-time monies		\$ (8,057)	\$ (8,057)
Communications				
EB	Multi-Media Intern		\$ 6,240	\$ 6,240
EB	Semi-annual Program Mailer		\$ 10,780	\$ 10,780
Engineering				
	None			
Fire				
Y	Advance 3 FF/P to Fire Captain - Lt. Mid-year start		\$ 58,998	\$ 58,998
Y	2 Additional PT-FF/P		\$ 328,437	\$ 328,437
N	PT to FT Admin Assistant		\$ 32,969	\$ 32,969
General Govt. Building and Grounds				
Y	Rental of Office Space	\$ 15,300	\$ 30,600	\$ 30,600
IT Services				
	None			
Justice Court				
	None			
Attorney Department				
Y	eProsecutor Case Management System		\$ 6,400	
N	Increase to Office Supplies (10-4145-240)		\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300
Library Services				
Y	Software Maintenance/Data Roll Over		\$ 20,000	
Y	Reduce ongoing maintenance budget - 10-4610-210		\$ (7,000)	
Y	PT Staffing - 1040 PT Hours		\$ 16,267	\$ 16,267
Y	Convert Profession/Contract budget to Education/Training		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Y	Defund Professional/Contract 10-4160-350		\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)
Non-Departmental				
Y	Ask Emma BOSS Upgrade		\$ 720	\$ 720
Y	CivicPlus HR Ongoing Costs		\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
Y	Allocation to Enterprise		\$ (2,610)	\$ (2,610)

APPENDIX A: BUDGET REQUESTS

Y/N	Request	FY 2019 Adjusted Budget	FY 2020 Dept Request	FY 2021 Dept Request
Y	Hydroseed Trailer		\$ 2,800	
N	Material Bins		\$ 25,000	
N	Tri Deck Mower Replacement		\$ 48,000	
Y	Scag 1 Mower		\$ 24,000	
Y	Kubota RTV		\$ 22,500	
N	Summerhil Fence Line Phase 2		\$ 60,000	
N	Increase for sprinkler maintenance		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Y	Vehicle Maintenance Increase		\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
EB	Air Compressor		\$ 3,500	
N	Increase for Maintenance & Supply GL		\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
N	Clothing/PPE GL		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
EB	Walk Behind Brush Mower		\$ 4,000	
N	Trailer 151 replacement		\$ 7,500	
Planning and Zoning				
Y	PT Senior Planner to FT Senior Planner		\$ 53,136	\$ 53,136
Police				
Y	Log Tech		\$ 6,477	\$ 6,477
N	Police Officer		\$ 146,469	\$ 102,542
Y	PT School Resource Officer		\$ 40,025	\$ 29,025
Y	Alpine School District Offset		\$ (15,000)	\$ (15,000)
Y	Assistant/Dep Chief		\$ 198,955	\$ 147,955
Y	Increase to Overtime Pay		\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Y	offset by overtime revenue		\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)
Y	Support to Utah County Major Crimes Task Force		\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Y	Crime Control and Investigations		\$ 9,400	\$ 9,400
N	Vehicle Maintenance GL Increase		\$ 41,000	\$ 41,000
Police - Bluffdale				
Public Improvements				
Y	New FT Inspector	\$ 77,143	\$ 94,285	\$ 94,285
Public Works				
Y	PT to FT for Admin Assistant	\$ 37,672	\$ 75,343	\$ 75,343
Y	Enterprise Offset	\$ (18,836)		
Y	Parking Lot Expansion		\$ 150,000	\$ -
Y	Enterprise Offset			
Y	Public Works Fencing		\$ 120,000	
Y	Enterprise Offset			
Recorder				
Recreation				
Y	Increase Soccer Expense Budget		\$ 18,176	\$ 18,176
Y	Increase Volleyball Expense Budget		\$ 3,100	\$ 3,100
Y	Increase Track & Field Expense Budget		\$ 800	\$ 800
Y	Increase Pickleball Expense Budget		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500
Y	Increase Salary Expense Budget (Site Supervisor)		\$ 9,419	\$ 9,419
Y	Increase Salary Expense Budget (Official Hours)		\$ 9,689	\$ 9,689
Y	Recreation Coordinator		\$ 11,787	\$ 11,787
Y	Offset by revenue		\$ (54,471)	\$ (54,471)

APPENDIX A: BUDGET REQUESTS

Y/N	Request	FY 2019 Adjusted Budget	FY 2020 Dept Request	FY 2021 Dept Request
	Streets			
N	Sweeper Replacement		\$ 300,000	
N	Increase in road projects line item		\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
EB	New Air Compressor		\$ 19,500	
Y	Salter Rack Expansion		\$ 42,970	
Y	Reclass 2-3		\$ 5,185	\$ 5,185
Y	Reclass 1-2		\$ 4,030	\$ 4,030
	Totals		\$3,476,005	\$1,346,055

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Introduction

As part of an ongoing effort to enhance transparency and to provide timely analytical tools for decision-making, the City has added this Financial Health Indicators Section to the budget document. This section includes a series of health indicators and trend analyses that the City should continue to monitor as the community grows. The charts, graphs, and accompanying analysis can be used in the decision making process to help insure the fiscal sustainability of the City. Some of the indicators are drawn from expert financial wisdom and others are pulled from the ICMA (The International City and County Management Association). These measures are longitudinal in nature. Due to the increased availability of data and technology, the City is incorporating these measures and an additional tool for communicating fiscal health and monitoring trends. Each indicator has a description, a reason the indicator is important, an example of a negative and a critical trend, and the current trend in the City.

Unrestricted Net Assets/Position of Governmental Type Activities

Description

This indicator identifies when an entity has negative unrestricted net assets/position.

Why is it important?

This indicator identifies if net assets/position is available for unrestricted purposes. Although unrestricted net assets/position may not be in liquid form, it is important to have net assets/position available and unrestricted as to use. If an entity's unrestricted net assets/position is declining or is negative, it leaves little or no room for unexpected expenses; and therefore, is a sign of fiscal stress.

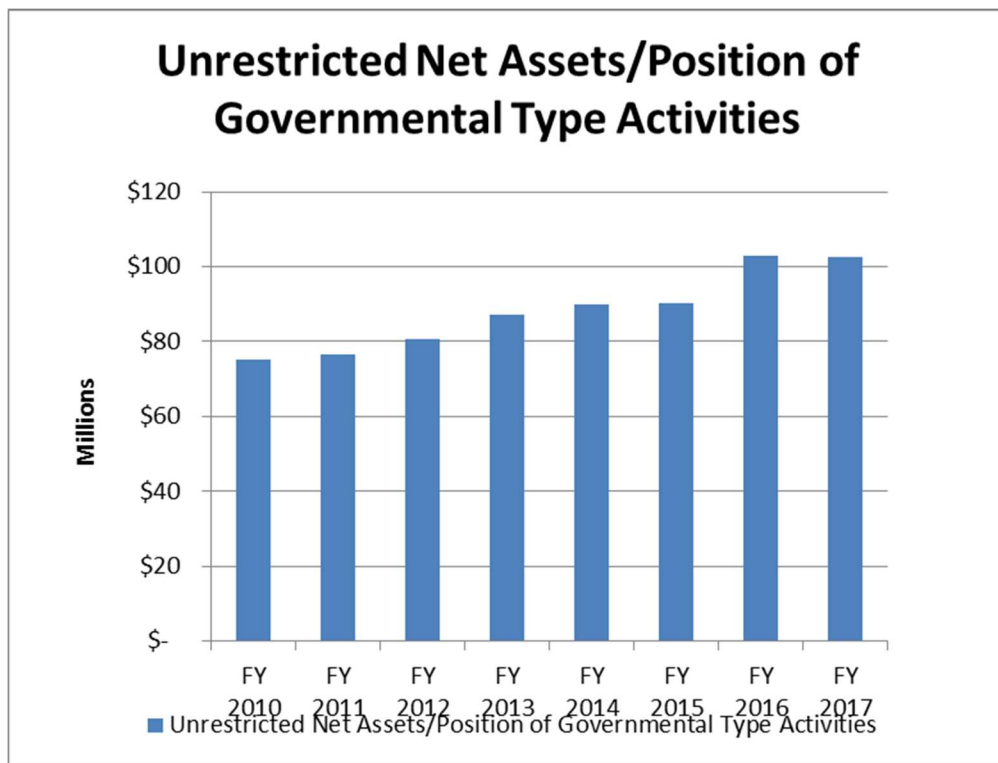
Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Declining trend over a multi-year period

Negative Indicator – Negative amounts

Current City Trend

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS



The graph indicates an increasing net assets/position of the governmental type activities. There are no critical or negative indicators present at this time. The City will continue to monitor the graph for any change in the indicators.

Unassigned Fund Balance of the General Fund

Description

This indicator identifies when an entity has negative unassigned fund balance.

Why is it important?

This indicator identifies if fund balance is available for unrestricted purposes. Although unassigned fund balance may not be in liquid form, it is important to have fund balance available without restrictions. If an entity's unassigned fund balance is declining or is negative, it leaves little or no room for unexpected expenses; and therefore, is a sign of fiscal stress.

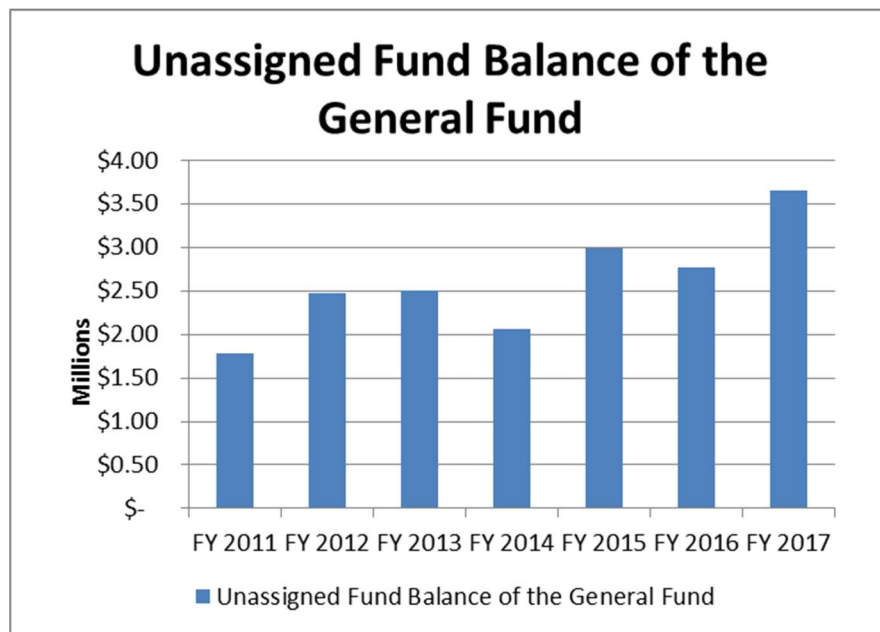
Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Negative amounts

Negative Indicator – Declining trend over a multi-year period

Current City Trend

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS



The graph indicates an overall increase in unassigned fund balance in the General Fund (10). There are no critical or negative indicators present at this time. The City will continue to monitor the graph for any change in the indicators.

Decline in General Fund Tax Revenue

Description

This indicator reflects the percentage change from year to year for Property tax revenue for all entity types, and Sales tax revenue for counties and income tax revenue for cities.

Why is it important?

This indicator reflects declines in these revenue types and is an indication that an entity may be facing financial hardship due to declines in significant revenue sources. It will also reflect the need for additional sources of revenue to maintain stability.

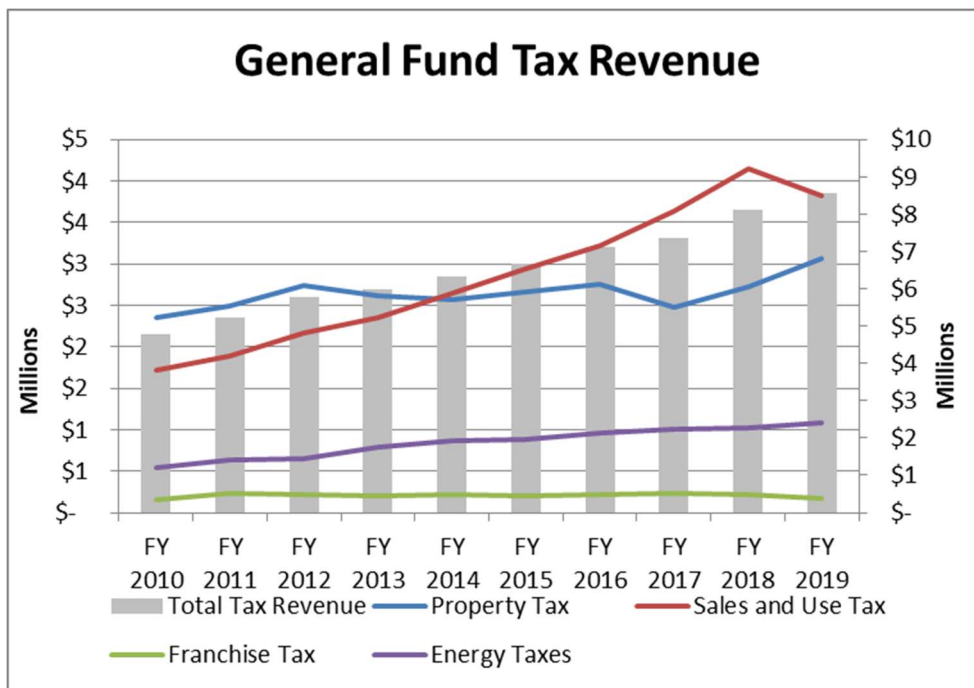
Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Trend of declining tax revenue over a three-year period

Negative Indicator – Decrease in tax revenue

Current City Trend

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS



The graph indicates that an overall increase in the revenues from each tax type. There is one negative indicator in FY 2014 where property tax drops slightly. This is due to an increase (not shown) of delinquent property taxes owed. Because of Utah's certified property tax rate, each municipality can expect similar revenues in property tax each year, not including new growth. As such, this drop was due to an unexpected increase in delinquencies, not an actual reduction in property tax revenues.

Revenue per Capita

Description

This indicator takes total revenues received in the General fund and divides them by the current population to determine revenues per one resident in the City.

Why is it important?

This indicator provides insight into the estimated tax burden placed on the residents of the community. An increase in revenue per capita could indicate an increase in home valuation and/or an increase in prices for goods purchased. This can indicate economic growth and prosperity for the City. A decrease could mean the opposite or that the City is reaching an appropriate equilibrium for providing adequate services at a reasonable price.

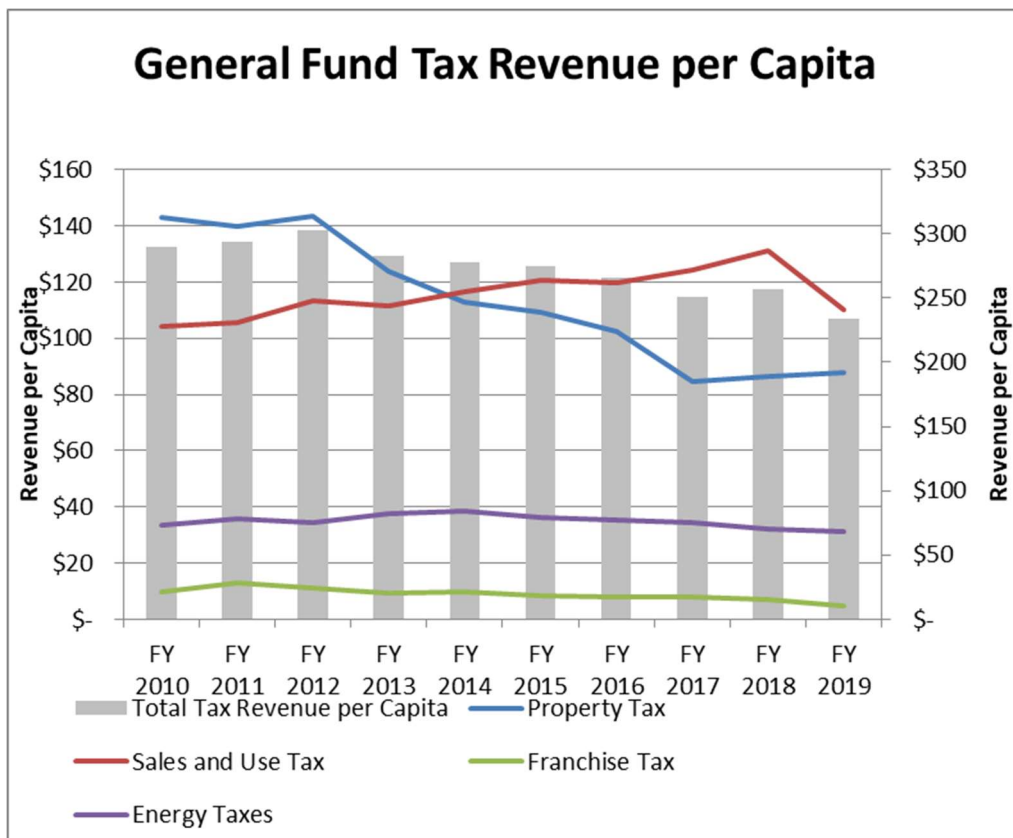
Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Trend of declining revenue per capita over a multi-year period

Negative Indicator – A decrease in revenue per capita (if not reaching equilibrium)

Current City Trend

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS



The graph indicates increases in sales and use tax and energy tax. However, it also indicates a decrease in franchise and property tax per capita. This is a critical indicator. If the trend continues, it will indicate that property tax revenue growth does not keep up with population growth, which is most likely due to receiving property a year after a new resident moves to a new home. The decrease in franchise tax is most likely due to either a reduction in the price of electricity for the residents or a decrease of electricity used on average by residents. The decrease could be a result of increased solar panel proliferation on rooftops and/or smaller homes requiring less power. The City will continue to monitor the graph to see if the downward trend continues.

Percent of Total Expenditures Not Covered by Taxes

Description

This indicator takes the total tax revenues, subtracts them from total General Fund expenditures, and divides that number by the General fund expenditures. This results in the percentage of General Fund expenditures not covered by tax revenue.

Why is it important?

Taxes are ongoing revenues, unlike building permits or impact fees that are considered one-time revenues. As such, a fiscally sound municipality will cover most of its expenses with ongoing revenues and remove dependence on any one-time, unguaranteed revenues. Most one-time revenues are related to new growth. If growth slows or stops completely, the City will lose the majority of its one-time revenues and must rely on ongoing revenues. Consequently, a City may be forced to drastically reduce its expenditures or increase its taxes quickly in order to stave off bankruptcy.

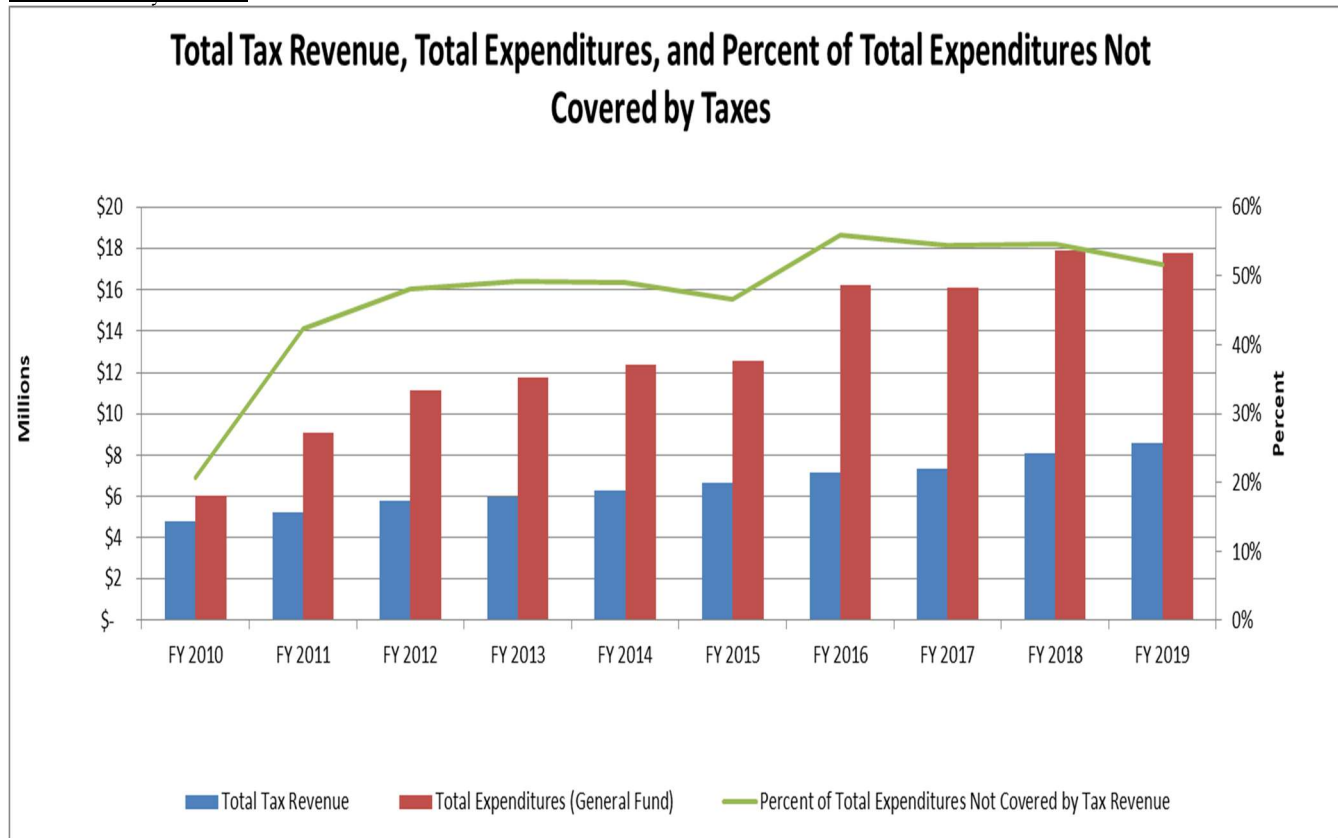
APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Increasing percentage of expenditures not covered by taxes over a multi-year period

Negative Indicator – Significant increase in percentage of expenditures not covered by taxes

Current City Trend



Note: The City has sufficient overall revenue to cover all expenses

This graph indicates a quick rise in the percentage of General Fund expenditures not covered by taxes, though in recent years that percentage has declined slightly. The City may need to evaluate current revenues for sustainability and future growth. The City will continue to monitor this graph for any changes.

Property Tax Collection Rates and Delinquent Property Tax

Description

This indicator shows the percentage and real dollar amount of property tax collected for the City that was owed.

Why is it important?

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

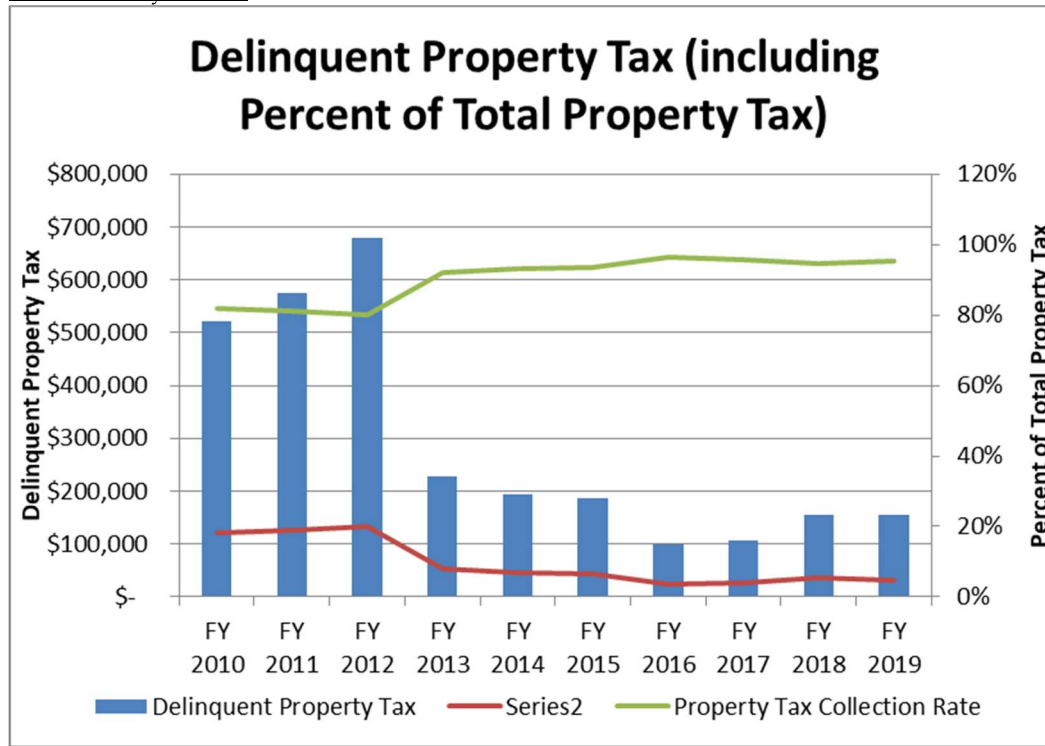
Property tax is one of the only revenue streams for local government. When residents default on paying property taxes, the City's revenue stream decreases and the services provided to the residents have fewer resources to maintain the same level of service.

Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Trend of decreasing property tax collection rates over a multi-year period

Negative Indicator – A decrease in property tax collection rate

Current City Trend



The graph indicates an overall decrease in the delinquent property tax and as a percent of the total property tax collected. The property tax collection rate is increasing. As such, there are no critical or negative indicators. The City will continue to monitor the data for any changes.

Intergovernmental Revenues as Percent of General Revenues

Description

This indicator is total revenues received from other government entities (local, state, or federal) divided by total revenues received by the City.

Why is it important?

Intergovernmental funds provide added resources for municipalities to provide additional or improved services. However, if intergovernmental revenues are too high, the City would be in an increasingly unstable situation. Intergovernmental revenues cannot be guaranteed in perpetuity and sometimes have strict requirements with which the City may not be able to comply, jeopardizing the availability of those

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

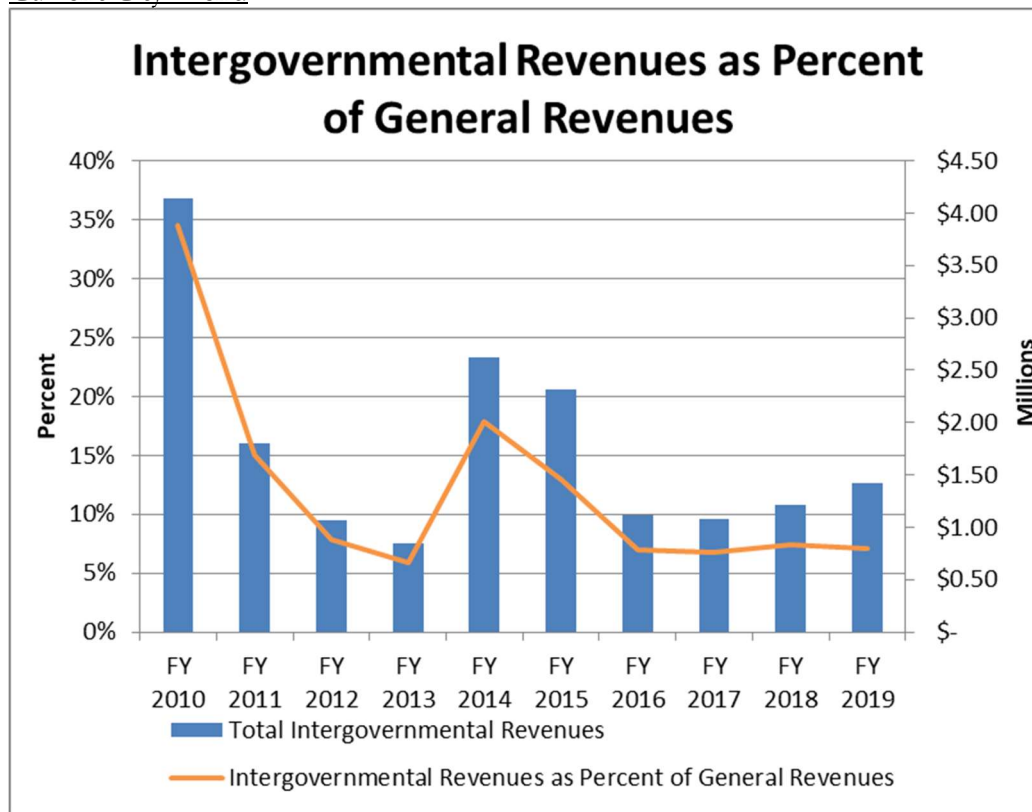
funds. When the City relies on these revenues for general operations, those basic services may be unavailable for the residents if intergovernmental revenues are reduced or even stopped.

Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Trend of increasing intergovernmental revenues as percent of general revenues

Negative Indicator – An increase in intergovernmental revenues as percent of general revenues

Current City Trend



The graph indicates a decrease in the percent of general revenues that are intergovernmental. This is a positive indicator. The City will continue to monitor the graph for any change in the indicators.

Expenditures per Capita (By Department) and as Percent of Total Expenditures (General Fund)

Description

This indicator is total expenditures per department divided by the total resident population and total expenditures per department divided by the total expenditures in the General Fund (10).

Why is it important?

Government services should grow in proportion to the needs of those services. One of the indicators of increased needs is an increase in population. If the services provided are tightly linked to population growth, this shows that expenditures are growing at an appropriate rate. If the services provided are increasing faster than the needs of the population, the City should evaluate the increase in expenditures and if the trend is due to another indicator of increased need (e.g., crime rate, government mandate).

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – A trend of increasing expenditures per capita in one department over a multi-year period

Negative Indicator – An increase in expenditures per capita in one department

Current City Trend

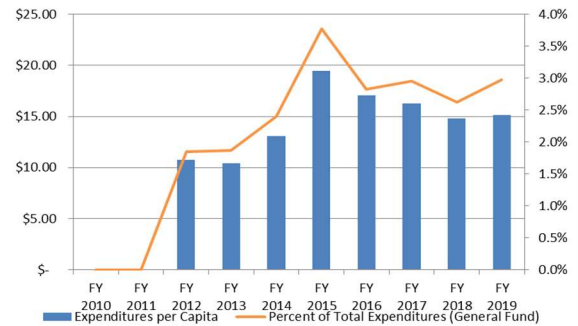


APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

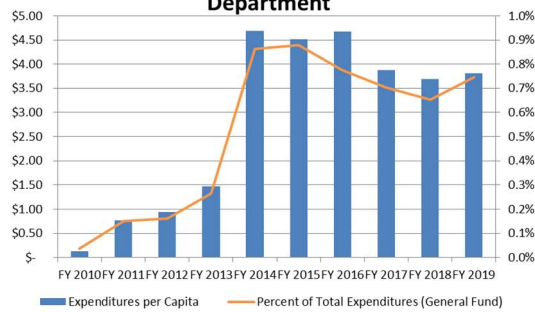
Justice Court Department



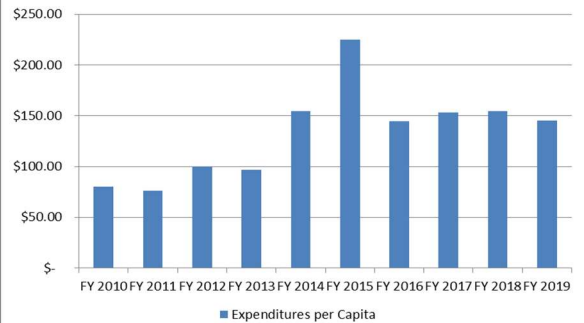
Public Works Department



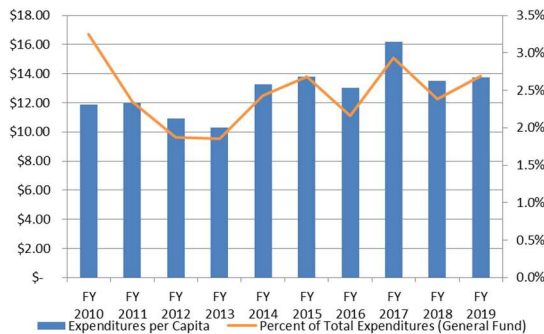
Communication/Economic Development Department



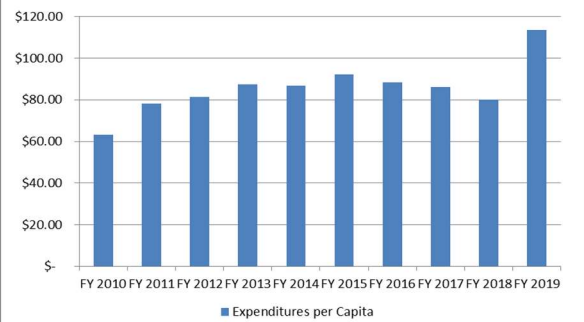
Water Department



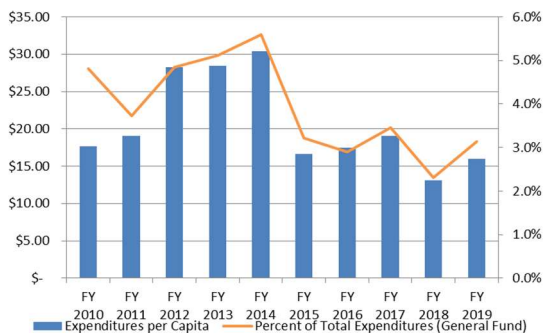
Planning & Zoning Department



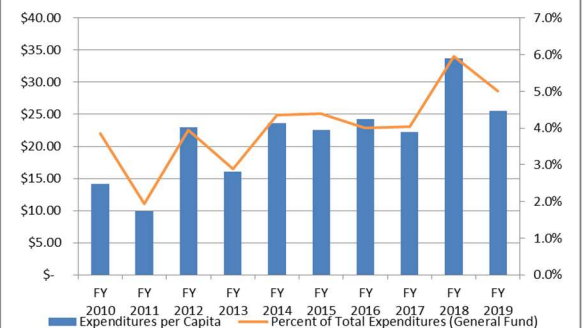
Sewer Department



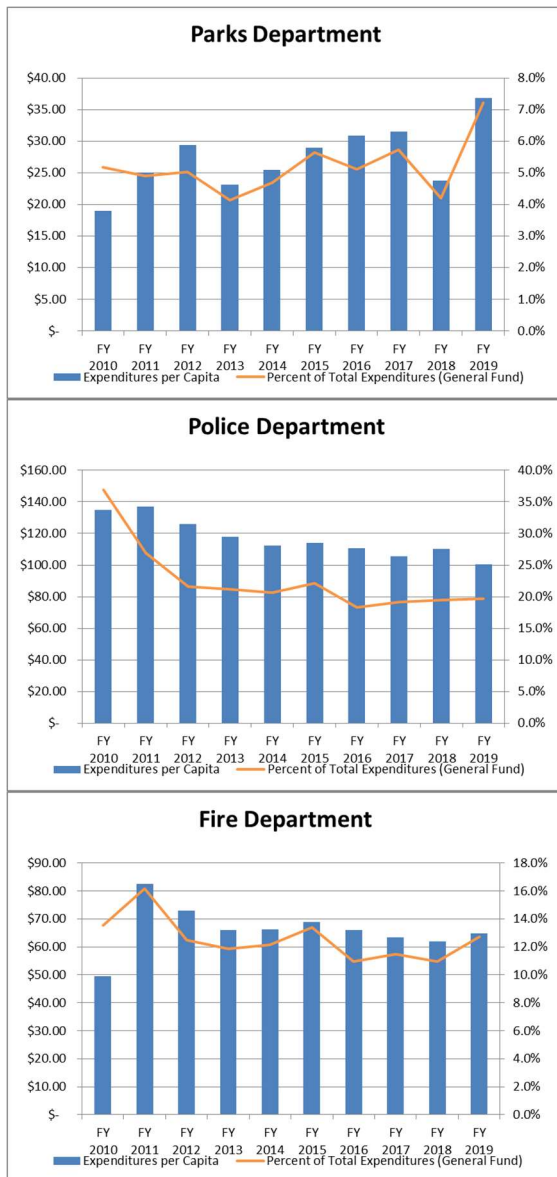
Engineering Department



Streets Department



APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS



The graphs indicate that some departments are increasing in expenditures per capita and the percent of total expenditures while others are decreasing. Some other departments appear to be leveling off. Several departments, Library and Recreation, have a negative indicator of increasing expenditures per capita and percent of total expenditures. However, some of these departments are new or were transitioned from a part-time staff to full-time staff. The City will continue to monitor these graphs to see if these departments showing a negative indicator will reach equilibrium. The City will continue to monitor the charts for any changes.

Debt Service Expenditures to Total Revenues

APPENDIX B: FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Description

This indicator is total debt service expenditures divided by total revenues (for all governmental funds). This indicator identifies the percentage of the budget used/needed for repayment of debt.

Why is it important?

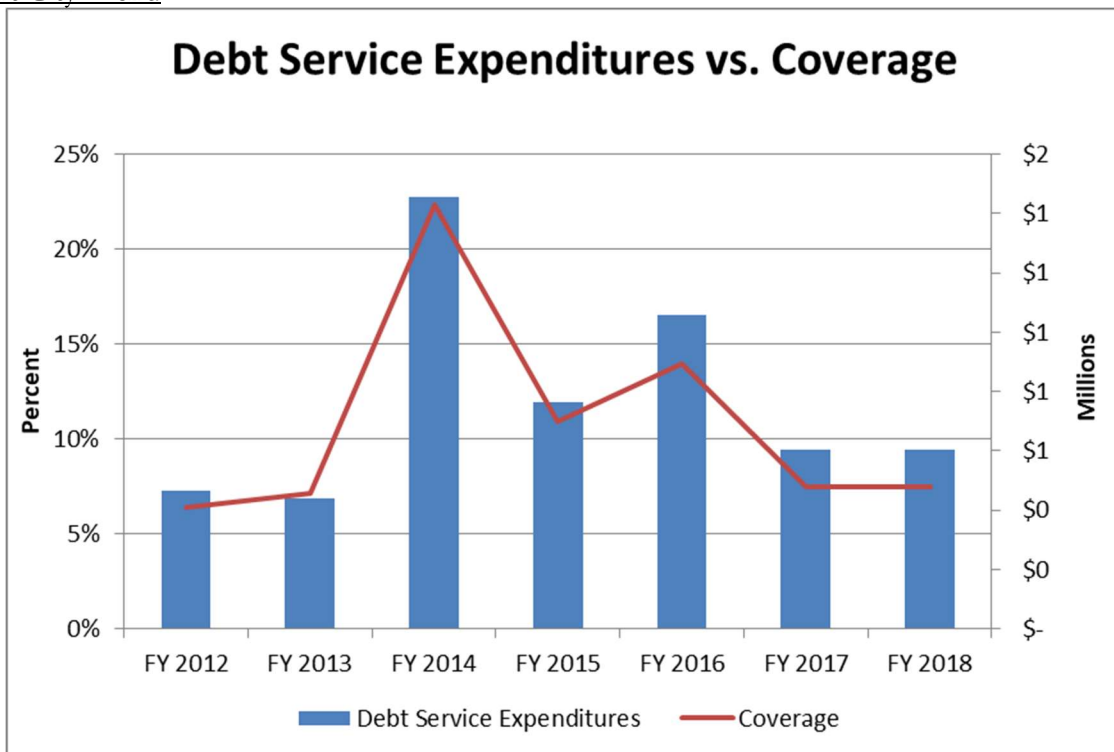
Higher debt service expenditures to total revenues is unfavorable since the entity spends more of its current budget on debt repayment. An increasing trend of debt service expenditures to total revenues may mean the percentage of budget dedicated to debt payments is increasing; and therefore, less revenue will be available for asset repair/replacement or meeting current service demands.

Negative and Critical Trend Example

Critical Indicator – Percentage above 10%

Negative Indicator – Percentage near 10%

Current City Trend



As indicated by the graphs, coverage of debt service expenditures is decreasing. The coverage has also decreased to below 10%. These are positive indicators. The City will continue to monitor these graphs for any changes.

Approved Hourly Pay Ranges				
Department	Position Title	Minimum	Midpoint	Maximum
ADMINISTRATION	Custodian	\$11.48	\$14.06	\$16.64
ADMINISTRATION	Assistant City Manager	\$42.15	\$51.64	\$61.12
ADMINISTRATION	City Manager	\$48.30	\$59.17	\$70.04
ADMINISTRATION	Finance Director	\$38.76	\$47.48	\$56.20
ADMINISTRATION	Human Resource Specialist	\$23.96	\$29.35	\$34.74
ADMINISTRATION	Lead Custodian	\$13.95	\$17.09	\$20.23
ADMINISTRATION	Budget Finance Administrator	\$27.49	\$33.68	\$39.86
ADMINISTRATION	Office & Facilities Administrator	\$24.92	\$30.52	\$36.13
ADMINISTRATION	Payroll/Human Resources Clerk	\$16.63	\$20.38	\$24.12
ATTORNEY	Assistant City Attorney/City Prosecutor	\$26.51	\$32.48	\$38.44
ATTORNEY	City Attorney	\$45.37	\$55.58	\$65.79
ATTORNEY	Legal Secretary	\$14.79	\$18.12	\$21.44
BUILDING	Building Inspector I	\$18.08	\$22.15	\$26.21
BUILDING	Building Inspector II	\$20.37	\$24.95	\$29.53
BUILDING	Building Inspector III	\$21.73	\$26.63	\$31.52
BUILDING	Building Official	\$28.58	\$35.02	\$41.45
BUILDING	Building Permit Technician	\$14.02	\$17.18	\$20.33
BUILDING	Plans Examiner	\$22.03	\$26.98	\$31.94
COMMUNICATIONS	Assistant Civic Events Coordinator	\$13.86	\$16.98	\$20.10
COMMUNICATIONS	Civic Events Coordinator	\$18.99	\$23.26	\$27.53

COMMUNICATIONS	Communities that Care Coordinator	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$18.00
COMMUNICATIONS	Economic Development/ Public Relations Director	\$32.13	\$39.36	\$46.59
COURT	Court Clerk	\$12.87	\$15.77	\$18.67
COURT	Lead Court Clerk	\$16.49	\$20.20	\$23.91
ENGINEERING	City Engineer	\$36.83	\$45.11	\$53.40
ENGINEERING	Engineer I (EIT)	\$19.81	\$24.26	\$28.72
ENGINEERING	Engineer II	\$22.48	\$27.53	\$32.59
FIRE	Administrative Assistant (Fire)	\$12.85	\$15.74	\$18.63
FIRE	Fire Captain/ Paramedic	\$19.52	\$23.91	\$28.30
FIRE	Fire Chief	\$40.97	\$50.19	\$59.40
FIRE	Firefighter/ AEMT	\$12.74	\$15.61	\$18.48
FIRE	Firefighter/ Paramedic (Full Time)	\$15.11	\$18.50	\$21.90
FIRE	Firefighter/ Paramedic (Part Time)	\$13.99	\$17.14	\$20.29
IT SERVICES	GIS Administrator	\$24.63	\$30.18	\$35.72
IT SERVICES	GIS Specialist	\$19.26	\$23.60	\$27.93
IT SERVICES	Information Technology (IT) Specialist	\$23.98	\$29.38	\$34.78
LIBRARY	Library Assistant	\$14.11	\$17.29	\$20.47
LIBRARY	Library Clerk	\$11.87	\$14.53	\$17.20
LIBRARY	Library Director	\$28.95	\$35.46	\$41.98
PLANNING	Administrative Assistant (Planning)	\$13.53	\$16.58	\$19.62
PLANNING	Planner I	\$19.59	\$23.99	\$28.40
PLANNING	Planner II	\$20.43	\$25.03	\$29.62

PLANNING	Planning Director	\$35.71	\$43.75	\$51.79
PLANNING	Senior Planner	\$22.88	\$28.03	\$33.18
POLICE	Assistant Victims' Advocate	\$12.36	\$15.14	\$17.92
POLICE	Code Enforcement/ Animal Control Officer	\$16.10	\$19.73	\$23.35
POLICE	Corporal	\$21.09	\$25.84	\$30.58
POLICE	Crossing Guard	\$11.71	\$14.35	\$16.98
POLICE	Crossing Guard Supervisor	\$14.02	\$17.17	\$20.33
POLICE	Neighborhood Watch/ Volunteer Coordinator	\$12.87	\$15.77	\$18.67
POLICE	Police Chief	\$42.59	\$52.17	\$61.75
POLICE	Police Officer I	\$17.72	\$21.70	\$25.69
POLICE	Police Officer II	\$18.98	\$23.25	\$27.52
POLICE	Police Officer III	\$20.66	\$25.30	\$29.95
POLICE	Records Clerk	\$13.07	\$16.01	\$18.95
POLICE	Records Clerk Supervisor/ Office Administrator	\$18.10	\$22.18	\$26.25
POLICE	Reserve Officer/Bailiff	\$16.26	\$19.92	\$23.58
POLICE	Sergeant	\$24.66	\$30.21	\$35.76
POLICE	Victims' Advocate	\$14.73	\$18.04	\$21.36
PUBLIC WORKS	Administrative Assistant (Public Works)	\$15.08	\$18.48	\$21.87
PUBLIC WORKS	Assistant Public Works Director	\$26.86	\$32.90	\$38.94
PUBLIC WORKS	Facilities Electrician	\$22.21	\$27.21	\$32.21
PUBLIC WORKS	Maintenance I	\$14.08	\$17.24	\$20.41

PUBLIC WORKS	Maintenance II	\$15.33	\$18.78	\$22.23
PUBLIC WORKS	Maintenance III	\$16.95	\$20.76	\$24.58
PUBLIC WORKS	Maintenance IV	\$18.73	\$22.94	\$27.15
PUBLIC WORKS	Maintenance Supervisor	\$19.01	\$23.29	\$27.56
PUBLIC WORKS	Parks Superintendent	\$25.02	\$30.65	\$36.28
PUBLIC WORKS	Public Improvements Inspector	\$19.83	\$24.29	\$28.75
PUBLIC WORKS	Public Improvements Lead Inspector	\$23.78	\$29.13	\$34.49
PUBLIC WORKS	Public Works Director	\$41.12	\$50.38	\$59.63
PUBLIC WORKS	Seasonal Laborer	\$10.18	\$12.47	\$14.76
PUBLIC WORKS	Storm Water Coordinator	\$18.60	\$22.78	\$26.97
RECORDER	City Recorder	\$26.67	\$32.67	\$38.67
RECORDER	Deputy City Recorder	\$16.68	\$20.43	\$24.18
RECREATION	Recreation Coordinator	\$16.72	\$20.48	\$24.24
RECREATION	Recreation Director	\$26.79	\$32.82	\$38.85
RECREATION	Site Supervisor	\$12.01	\$14.72	\$17.42
RECREATION	Sports Official	\$10.18	\$12.47	\$14.76
TREASURER	City Treasurer	\$22.72	\$27.83	\$32.94
UTILITY BILLING	Receptionist/Utility Billing Clerk	\$13.12	\$16.07	\$19.02
UTILITY BILLING	Utility Billing Supervisor	\$19.16	\$23.47	\$27.78

Elected or Appointed Positions

Official	Pay
Mayor	\$1,719.67/month
City Council	\$1,052.50/month
Judge	\$2,113.67/month
Planning Commissioner	\$50.00/meeting