

# CITIZENS' FINANCIAL SUMMARY

POPULAR ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL REPORT  
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011



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**Mayor**  
William Applegarth

**City Council**  
Karma Bentson  
Randy Brinkerhoff  
Al Leavitt  
Tracy Thaxton  
Roy Tingey

**City Manager**  
Lance Blackwood

**Finance Director**  
Lisa Dudley



This is Riverton City’s first edition of the Popular Annual Financial Report (or better known as PAFR). The Information in this PAFR is taken directly from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (also known as CAFR), for FY 2011, and only from selected funds. It is a summary of information contained in the CAFR and is written in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP. Riverton City’s FY 2011 CAFR may be found on the City’s website [www.rivertoncity.com](http://www.rivertoncity.com).

# Letter From Our Mayor

Dear Citizens of Riverton:

I'm pleased to provide you with our first ever Citizen's Financial Summary. Riverton City routinely provides financial and other related information to a variety of entities, including the State of Utah, Salt Lake County, city auditors, financial rating agencies, and so on. Although this information has always been available to anyone who asked, as a matter of practice we have not been providing these reports directly to the most important group of all - our citizens - until now.

In Riverton City we have many accomplishments to be proud of, and many circumstances to be thankful for. The most important among these is that Riverton City is in solid financial condition - from our general fund to each of our enterprise funds. Many cities in our valley have greater revenue resources than Riverton, but as a result of our provident management practices, I can't think of another city whose financial condition I would trade for ours. The City Council has played a central role in this accomplishment and they deserve the gratitude of all citizens.



There is too little space available on this page for me to adequately list important items, but here are just a few. We are very fortunate to own our water and to control our own water system: both culinary and secondary. Few cities have this level of certainty and control. We are pleased to now be in a better position to comply with EPA's unfunded mandates regarding storm water. In addition to coming into compliance with these regulations, we will benefit from having cleaner water entering our storm water system or soaking into our land in Riverton. We have obtained substantial funding for the construction of major road projects. These projects will improve our quality of life and are being undertaken while construction costs are low. Our public recreation opportunities, community events, and park amenities are second to none, with significant improvements in the works. And, our economic development prospects are bright, owing to the predicted improvement in the general economy and Riverton's prime location in the most active growth area in the Salt Lake Valley.

Lastly, the greatness of any city is only a reflection of the quality of its people. I want to thank each of our citizens for your part in helping Riverton City to be the wonderful city that it is. Of course challenges will always remain, but with your help and with good communication between our residents and city officials, the sky is the limit!

Thank you.

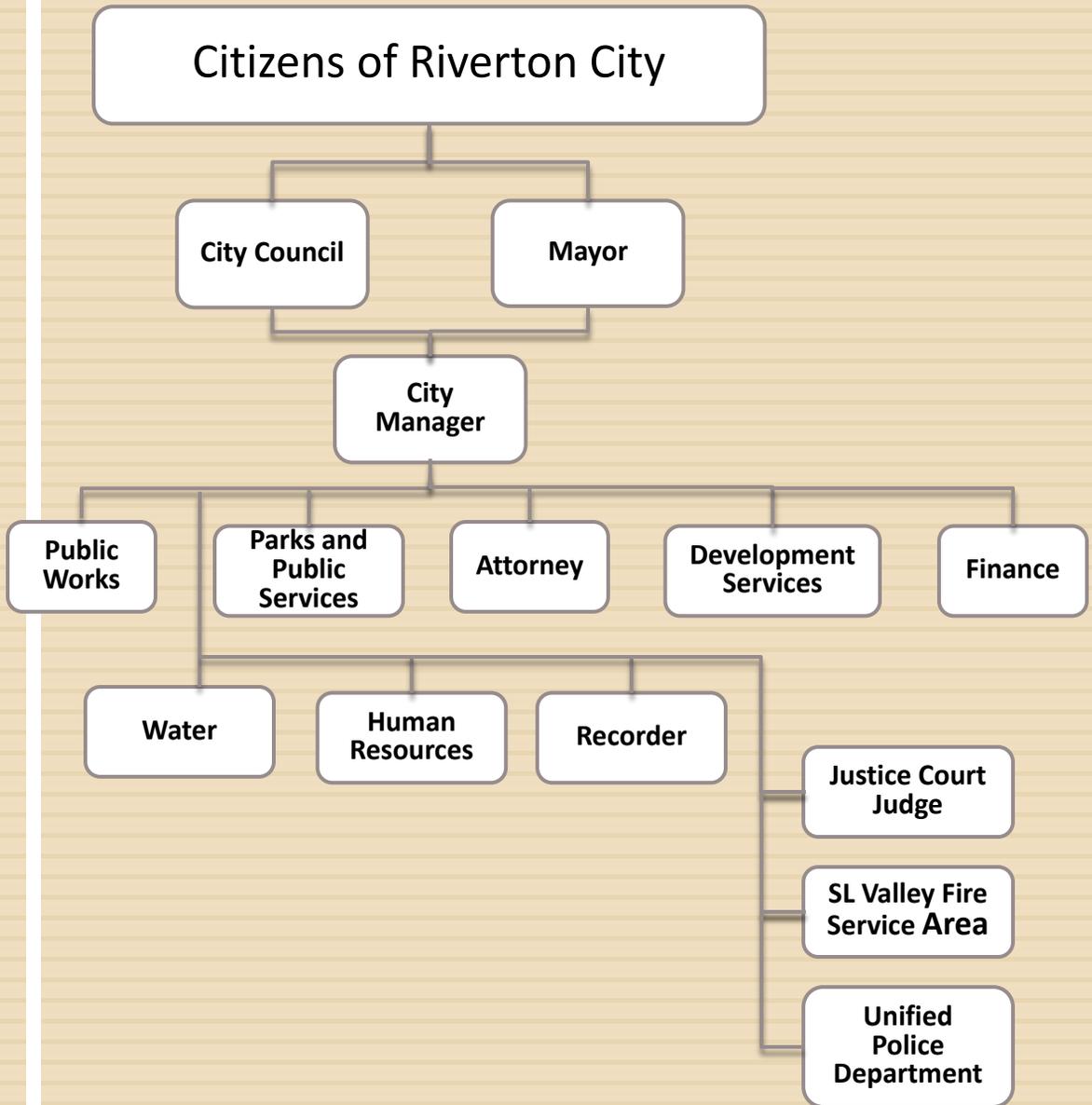
Bill Applegarth



## CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

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Back row: Roy Tingey, Karma Bentson, Randy Brinkerhoff  
Front row: Tracy Thaxton, Alan Leavitt



# Organizational Chart

### Quick Facts

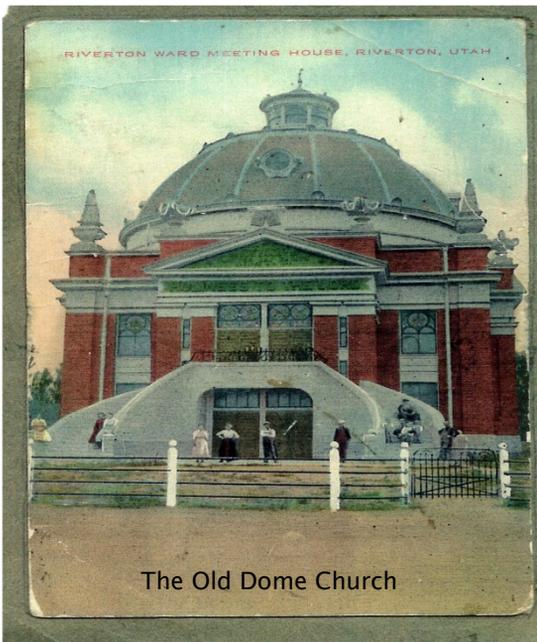
Number of Employees	85.75 FTE
Job Growth within Riverton	5% increase from 2010 to 2011
Sales Tax/Franchise Rev Bond Rating	Fitch AA
Water Revenue Bond Rating	S&P AA

# History of Riverton

The first people that lived in the area that is now Riverton settled in the 1850s. They lived in crude, widely scattered, dugout homes along the river bottoms. Archibald Gardner was the largest landowner, and he might have been the first to live on Riverton land, though early accounts disagree. Because of this, the land along the Jordan River and surrounding area was called Gardnerville. Due to the lack of irrigation water, initial growth was slow. However, the town began to grow as settlers developed a cooperative to build a ditch which later resulted in a canal that opened cultivation which attracted new residents. Riverton later became incorporated into a town in 1948 and a city of the third class July 3, 1967.

By 1914, Riverton began to prosper as an agricultural community, due to additional water and people. Riverton's business district also thrived. In 1879, a judicial precinct was established and the settlement's name was officially changed from Gardnerville to Riverton by Judge Charles Smith. The first meetinghouse was constructed in 1879 which served as a church, a schoolhouse, and a community meeting place. A new meetinghouse was planned and the architect selected was Richard Kletting who also designed the Utah State Capitol. The entire community worked to haul material, by wagons, including granite from Little Cottonwood Canyon. The Old Dome Church, which it became to be known, continued to be used by the residents until it was torn down in 1940.

Before the turn-of-the-century, Riverton farmers gradually changed from self-sufficient to commercial farming. They specialized in alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, tomatoes, poultry, sheep, and dairy cows. At this time, the LDS Church began to store tithed produce and livestock on land located at 1150 West 12400 South. This area is now known as Tithing Hill. In 1912, electricity first came to Riverton and in 1913 the Salt Lake and Utah Railroad (Orem Line) was started and went through Riverton west of Redwood Road. It stretched from Salt Lake to Payson and was used as a commuter and freight line. Riverton had its own train depot and trains used this line from 1914 to 1945 after which the rails and ties, along with the depot, were torn down.



The Old Dome Church



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# General Fund

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

The principal sources of revenue for this fund are:

- ❖ Property and sales tax
- ❖ Licenses and permits
- ❖ Charges for services
- ❖ Fines and forfeitures
- ❖ Intergovernmental revenues

The primary expenses in this fund are:

- ❖ General Government
- ❖ Public Safety
- ❖ Highways and Class C Road Maintenance
- ❖ Public Improvements
- ❖ Parks and Recreation
- ❖ Community Development



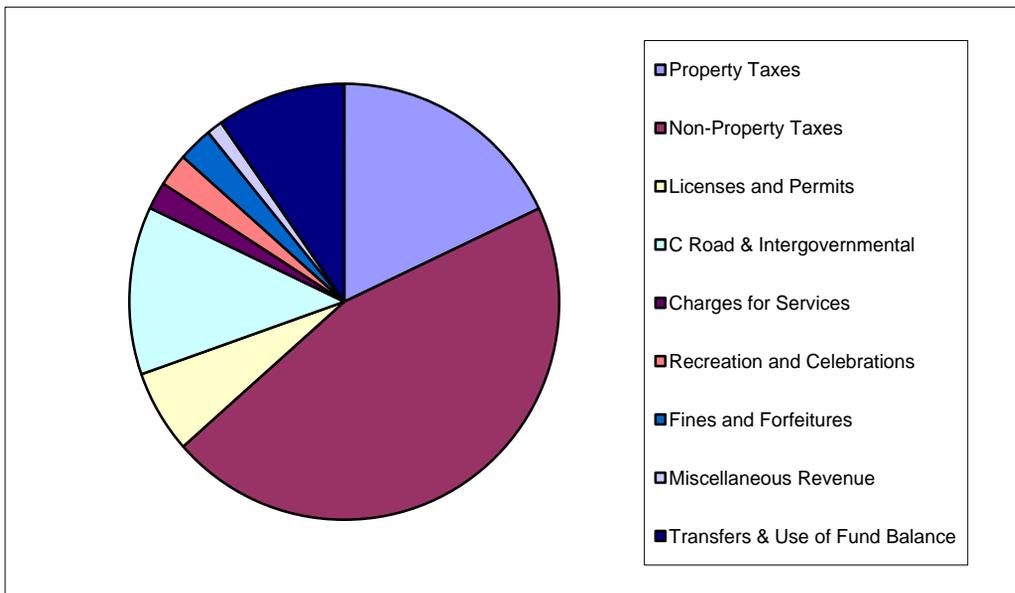
## Quick Facts

Elevation	4,439 feet
Population	38,753
Area	12.6 square miles
Total Households	10,810
Median Household Income	\$78,591

# General Fund Revenue

## RIVERTON CITY 2010-2011 General Fund Revenue

Category Name	Amount	Percent
Property Taxes	1,872,452	18%
Non-Property Taxes (includes Sales Tax)	4,738,767	45%
Licenses and Permits	640,499	6%
C Road & Intergovernmental	1,296,943	12%
Charges for Services	212,026	2%
Recreation and Celebrations	253,050	2%
Fines and Forfeitures	269,336	3%
Miscellaneous Revenue	124,396	1%
Transfers & Use of Fund Balance	1,010,000	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 10,417,469</b>	<b>100%</b>

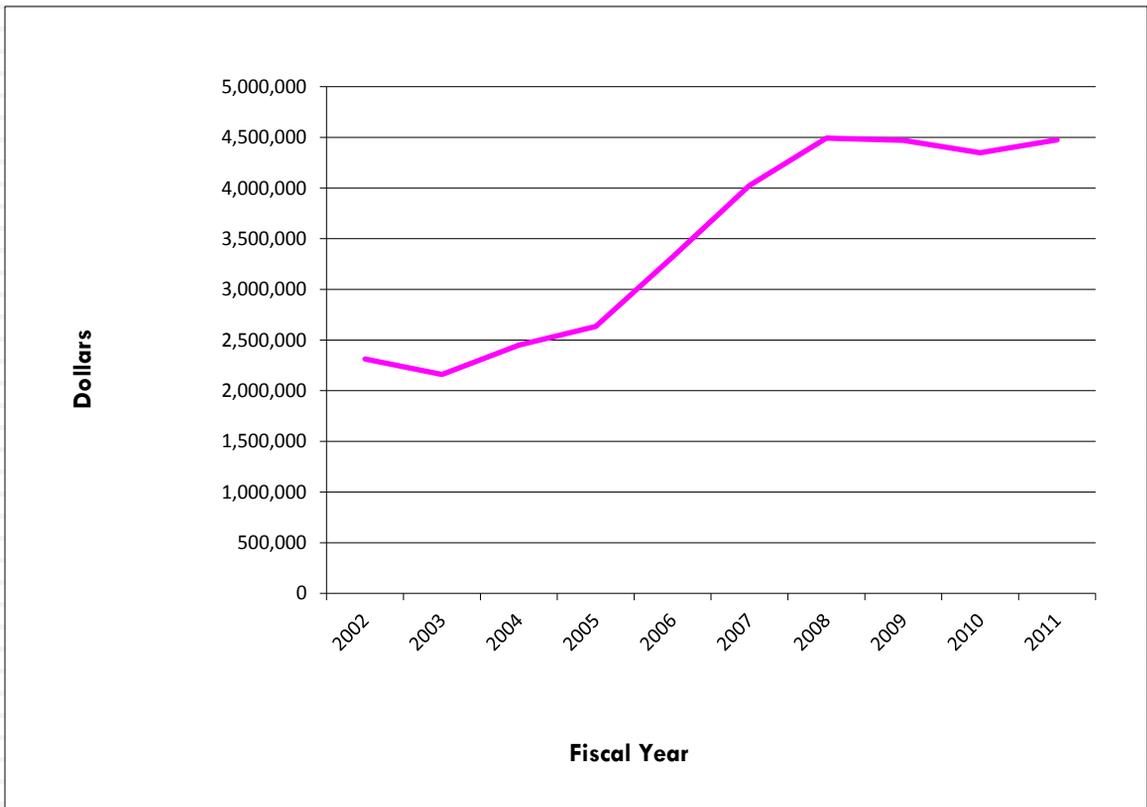




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# Sales Tax Revenue

The graph below depicts total sales tax revenue in Riverton

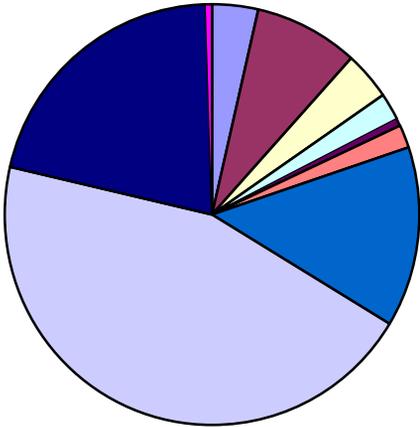


# General Fund Expenditure

## RIVERTON CITY

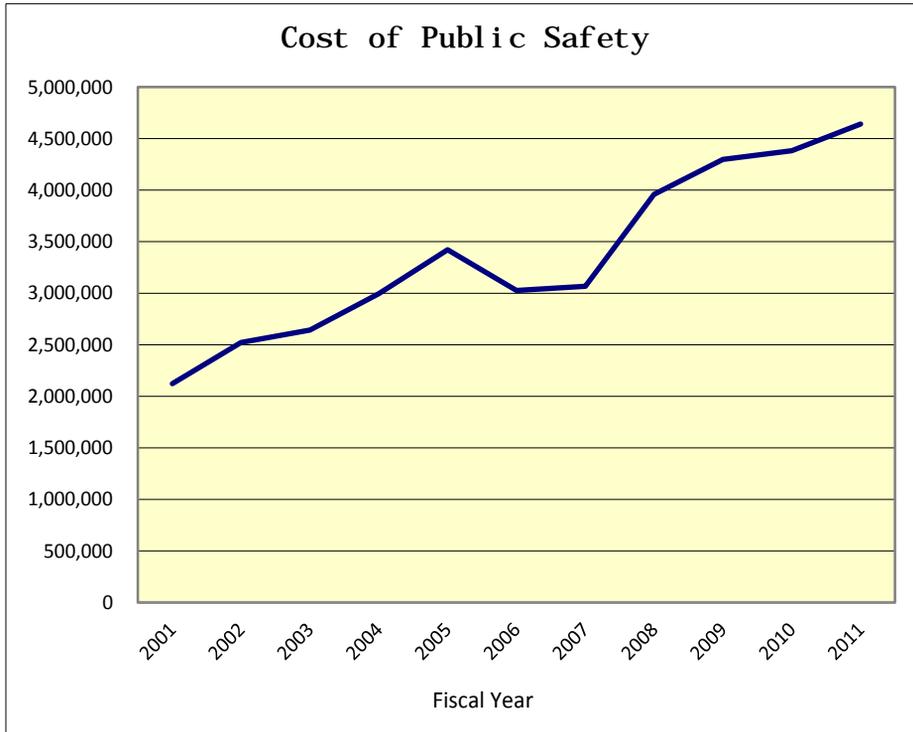
### 2010-2011 General Fund Expenditure

Category Name	Amount	Percent
Administration	380,022	4%
Administrative Services	857,565	8%
Building Maintenance	392,294	4%
Community Development	223,169	2%
Executive & Legislative	59,340	1%
Judicial	186,230	2%
Parks and Recreation	1,467,348	14%
Public Safety	4,761,403	45%
Public Works	2,210,851	21%
Transfers and Contributions	51,000	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 10,589,222</b>	<b>100%</b>



- Administration
- Administrative Services
- Building Maintenance
- Community Development
- Executive & Legislative
- Judicial
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Safety
- Public Works
- Transfers and Contributions

# Cost of Public Safety



The cost of public safety, which includes police protection, animal control, crossing guards, and building inspection, has risen dramatically over the past ten years. Due to the City's annexation to the Salt Lake Valley Fire Service Area (SLVSFA), on January 1, 2006, the SLVSFA assumed the rights to collect property tax for fire protection and also assumed the obligation to cover the related costs.

# Water Funds

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## Culinary Water



The City currently owns and operates Culinary Water Facilities which provide culinary water services to the residents of the City. The Culinary Water Facilities are comprised of approximately 167 miles of water transmission and distribution lines which have an estimated remaining useful life of at least 35 years. These facilities service all of the 12.6 square mile area within the boundaries of the City, except for homes on the western boundary of the City which are currently serviced directly by the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, an outside water supplier. Roughly 85% of the City's culinary water is generated from five City-owned deep wells. The remaining 15% is supplied by the Conservancy District. City wells are typically drilled to a depth of approximately 500 feet with water being generated from water bearing strata between 200 to 500 feet deep. Water generated from these wells meets or exceeds all local, state, and federal quality standards. The City owns three above ground storage reservoirs with a storage capacity of approximately 6.5 million gallons and is currently operating a radio based system control and data acquisition system to control and gather operational data for its Culinary Water Facilities.





## Secondary Water

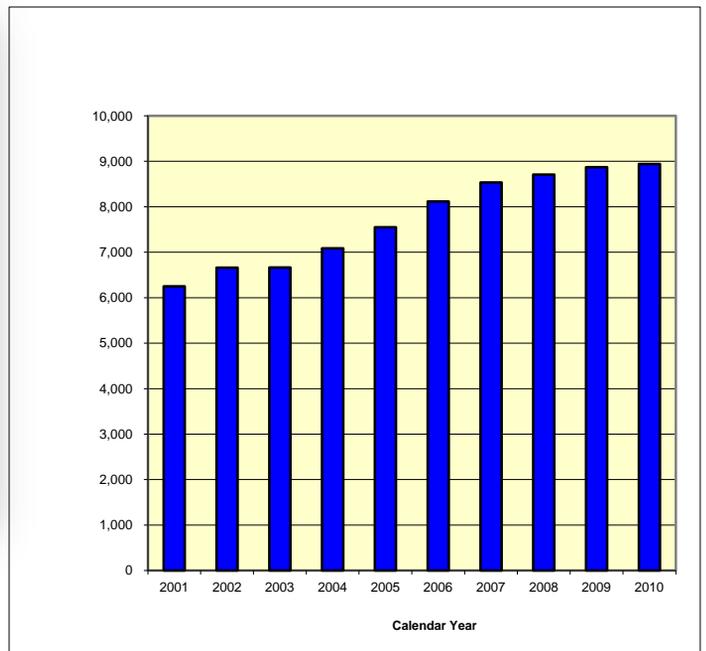
The Secondary Water Facilities capture ground water return flows from the shallow groundwater aquifer. The City has purchased water shares from the Jordan River and uses these water shares to pump groundwater using shallow wells. The pipes, reservoirs, pump stations, valves, controls and other improvements making up the Secondary Water Facilities are constructed upon land owned by the City or in public rights-of-way. The facilities included in the Secondary Water Facilities are anticipated to provide adequate water resources of additional growth through build out. The acquisition and construction of the Secondary Water Facilities were completed in 2009 and include:

1. Two deep wells, three shallow wells and approximately 171 miles of pipeline.
2. The acquisition of non-potable water sources.
3. The acquisition of land necessary to complete the Secondary Water Facilities.
4. The acquisition, creation and design of wetland areas.

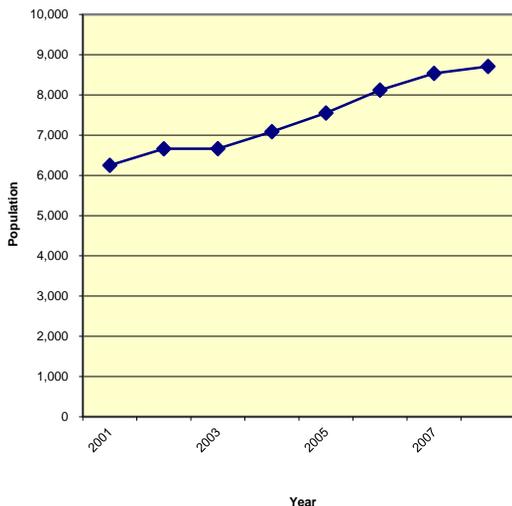
The Secondary Water Facilities presently service all residents of the City. The Secondary Water Facilities use lower-grade, non-potable water sources to meet outdoor water needs, thereby decreasing demand upon the City's Culinary Water Facilities, resulting in an anticipated increase to the Culinary Water System's useful life to meet the growing culinary water needs of the City.

# Water Systems

Presently, the water system has 9,039 culinary water connections and 9,028 secondary water connections. Approximately 97% of all connections are residential connections and the remainder are commercial, schools, churches, city and county government facilities.



Water Connections



# Storm Water

The Riverton City Storm Water Utility was created to finance the requirements set by The Utah Water Quality Act. The law requires cities to protect streams, rivers, and lakes, in their jurisdictions from polluted storm water. Cities are required to implement programs that satisfy the following six requirements:

1. Public Education Outreach
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Satisfying these requirements necessitates dedicated personnel and equipment. The Federal Government and our State Government does not provide funding, therefore, storm water requirements are unfunded mandates.

Many cities in Utah and across the nation have implemented a storm water utility fee to finance the costs necessary to run these storm water programs. Riverton City has also found it necessary to implement a utility fee in order to meet the demands of the Utah Clean Water Act as required by the Federal Clean Water Act.



Quick Facts	
Elementary schools	6
Middle schools	2
High schools	1
Private schools	2
Special Needs Schools	1



Parks, open space, and recreational areas continue to be a top priority for the citizens and elected officials of Riverton City. As the City's population increases, City staff and elected officials work hard to plan and budget for improvements, upgrades, and construction of new parks and open space. The FY 2012 budget includes funding for the initial phase of expanding the City's cemetery, which is located at approximately 1500 W 13200 S.

During the past few years, residents have enjoyed a number of new parks including the C.R. Hamilton Sports Park. This 30-acre park is a state-of-the-art facility and is utilized by youth baseball, football, and flag football teams. The C.R. Hamilton Sports Park also includes a running path and an indoor pavilion which is a popular venue for wedding receptions, family parties, and reunions.

Riverton City also hosts numerous recreation and special events throughout the year. Residents can participate in a wide variety of programs, events, and classes for citizens of all ages. Events such as the Fishing Derby, Riverton Arts Festival, Movies in the Park, and the annual Town Days Celebrations just to name a few. Riverton City also hosts several running races and walks.





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## City Parks

Parks	31
Acreage	216
Trees	3,328
Pavilions	20
Restrooms	13
Playgrounds	28
Baseball/softball diamonds	20
Soccer/football fields	23