

*“The Place
We Call Home”*

West Point City
Fiscal Year
2011-2012
Budget



West Point City



The 2012 Budget Year

We present to you the 2012 Annual Budget for the City of West Point. This is the primary policy statement of the City relative to what and how citizen projects and services will be funded.

In an effort to make the budget less cumbersome and more understandable, this narrative was added to provide an overview of fund revenues and expenditures, highlighting major projects programmed into the 2012 budget year. To begin, we bring to your attention our fiscal guidelines and philosophy, together with our organizational mission and values.

Celebrating 75 years in West Point



Last year, West Point celebrated 75 years as a city. This anniversary was a great milestone for our community and provided an opportunity for our children, parents and

grandparents to celebrate the heritage that is so important to this town. This is “the place we call home” for good reason. There is a continued pioneer spirit in this community with family roots that run deep in tradition.

Cultivating these roots for all of our residents is one of the reasons we support community events. As stated by Jerry Newfarmer of Management Partners, a local government think tank: “Community building is something that local government must provide.” We provide community events because we want to be more than just asphalt and concrete, we need to be a community with a heart.



Guiding Budgetary Principles

West Point City exists to serve the needs of its citizens. Since these needs are continuing and changing, the City should consistently receive citizen feedback based on both long term and current needs.

West Point City should strive for economy, efficiency and effectiveness in providing basic services. Thus, these services should not cost more than similar services provided by private industry.

West Point City should strive for generational fairness. Thus, each generation of taxpayers should pay its own fair share of the long range costs of these city services.

West Point City should finance services rendered to the general public; such as police, public works and parks from revenues imposed on the general public (i.e. property and sales tax). Special services rendered to specific groups of citizens should be financed by user fees, impact fees, license and permit fees or special assessments.

West Point City should balance all budgets annually, in accordance with the requirements of Utah Law. A balanced budget is defined as a delineation of annual budgeted priorities where authorized expenditures do not exceed projected revenue.

West Point City should allow for a reasonable operating surplus (fund balance) to accumulate for the following purposes:

1. To provide funding for capital projects.
2. To provide a cushion to absorb emergencies such as floods, earthquakes, etc.
3. To provide for unavoidable shortfalls in revenues.

Revenues and Taxation Policy

West Point City's policy with regard to revenues and taxation is as follows:

- West Point City should estimate revenues conservatively to avoid unexpected deficits and to provide a funding source for capital needs.
- West Point City should not use one-time revenues to fund on-going services.
- West Point City should aggressively collect all revenues or taxes due.
- West Point City should annually review user fees, impact fees, license and permit fees, and special assessments to:
 1. Determine that the full long-term service costs are not being subsidized by general revenues or passed on to future generations of taxpayers.
 2. Determine the subsidy level of some fees.
 3. Consider new fees.
- West Point City should seek to maintain a stable tax rate, including

maintaining the property tax rate when assessed values increase. Otherwise, increased taxes and fees should only be considered when:

1. Inflation has clearly forced operating costs upward faster than tax growth.
2. Tax revenues are forced down because of an economic downturn.
3. New services are instituted to meet citizen needs.
4. Additional personnel are needed to meet citizen expectations/needs.
5. West Point City should aggressively yet responsibly pursue commercial growth in some areas of the city to assist in supporting the tax burden.

Debt Policy and Current Position

West Point City's policy with regard to debt is as follows:

- West Point City should combine a pay-as-you-go strategy with long-term financing to keep the debt burden low.
- West Point City should finance debt in such a way as to promote an equity of burden among current and future residents.
- West Point City should therefore seek the most practical and cost efficient financing available.

West Point expends approximately 6% of its general operating budget (2% of its total budget) for debt service. A Debt Service Fund has been established to receive debt payments from the General Fund and expend for debt service. The City's debt and future obligations are associated with two projects.

The first, West Point City Municipal Center (City Hall), was originally financed utilizing a \$1.57 million excise tax revenue bond. In April 2011 the City restructured the debt to take advantage of current low interest rates. The rate was lowered from 5.4% to 4.3%, saving the City approx. \$20,000/year over the remaining life of the bonds, which will be retired in FY 2022. As of May 1, 2011 the City has an outstanding obligation of \$950,000 in principal and \$226,899 in interest.

The second project was the purchase of approximately 21 acres of farmland from the Blair Dahl Family in 2007 for future park space. Blair Dahl Park was purchased for \$1.28 million through a trust deed note using operating surplus as the funding source. As of May 1, 2011, there remains an obligation of \$539,658 (principal and interest). The note will be paid off in FY 2015.



Budget Roles and Responsibilities

West Point City Citizens should provide feedback to the elected officials about what and how city services are provided.

The City Council should provide policy direction to the City Manager. They should also facilitate citizen input by holding public hearings on the tentatively adopted budget; as well as approve a final budget, fiscal policies and certified tax rates.

The City Manager should prepare and present a tentative budget to the Mayor and City Council for their review, consideration and adoption.

The City Manager should oversee the budget process as the City's Budget Officer, making sure the budget is balanced and that expenditures are within projected revenues. Secondly, the City Manager should hold departments accountable for expenditures, ensuring they are within departmental budget appropriations.

Department Heads should prepare budgets based on the allocated revenues and policy directions. Secondly, the Department Heads should be responsible for ensuring departmental expenditures are within budget appropriations.

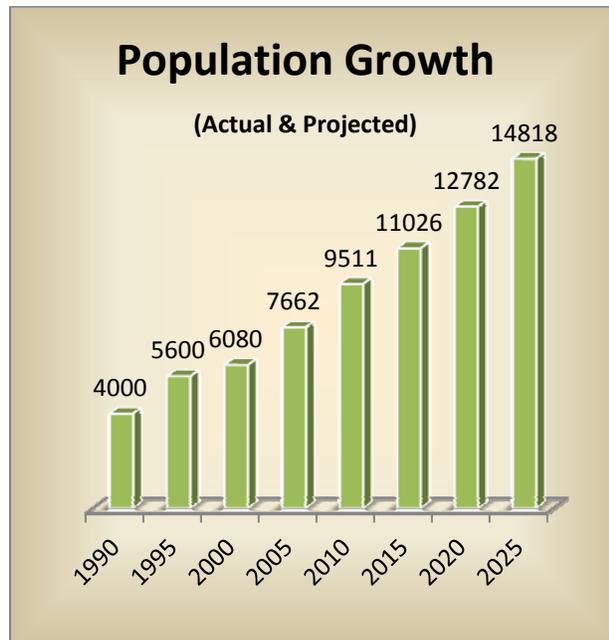
West Point City Mission and Values

The mission of West Point City is to enhance quality of life in our community by providing the structure, environment, and services that promote the general health, safety and welfare of each citizen.

- We value, encourage and seek citizen feedback as an important element of the basis of decision making.
- We value and seek to develop methods for providing services which are fiscally and organizationally efficient.
- We value our employees and seek to recruit and retain the finest professional available in their respective fields.
- We value our community's rural and agricultural roots and seek to preserve this heritage through responsible planning and the preservation of open space.
- We value responsible and top-quality economic and residential development and expect such development to support its share of the burden associated with providing services to the community.
- We value the constant search for better methodologies and policies. As such, we encourage the on-going education of our staff and officials.
- We value decision making which favors the interests of the general community.

Community Profile and Statistics

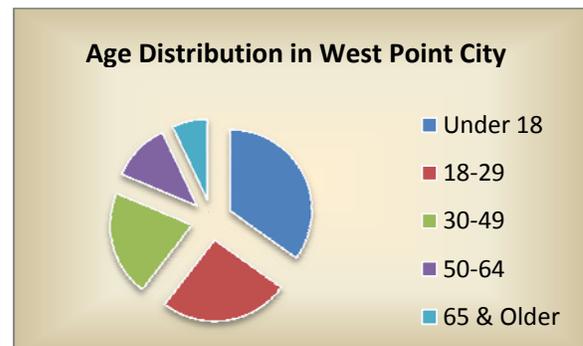
According to 2010 Census data, West Point City is a community of more than 9,500 citizens. West Point City is situated on the Northeastern shore of The Great Salt Lake in Davis County, Utah. The City lies approximately 15 miles south of Ogden and 25 miles north of Salt Lake City. Annual growth rate has recently been faster than most Utah communities. The current economic housing slump has effectively slowed this growth rate dramatically, but a recent study by the Wasatch Front Regional Council still projects West Point to be the fastest growing community in Davis County with an estimated population of 24,000 by 2040.



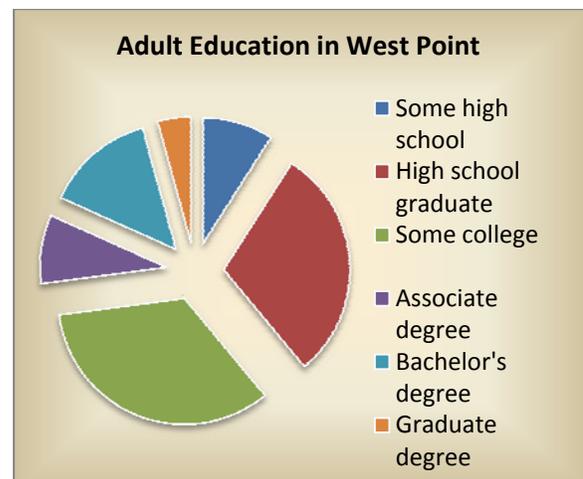
The original build-out population of West Point City was approximately 26,500 residents. A factor which will likely increase this number is the possibility of the City

annexing another three square miles of a portion of unincorporated Davis County situated Northwest of and contiguous to West Point City. Such an acquisition would enable the City to add another 15,000 residents.

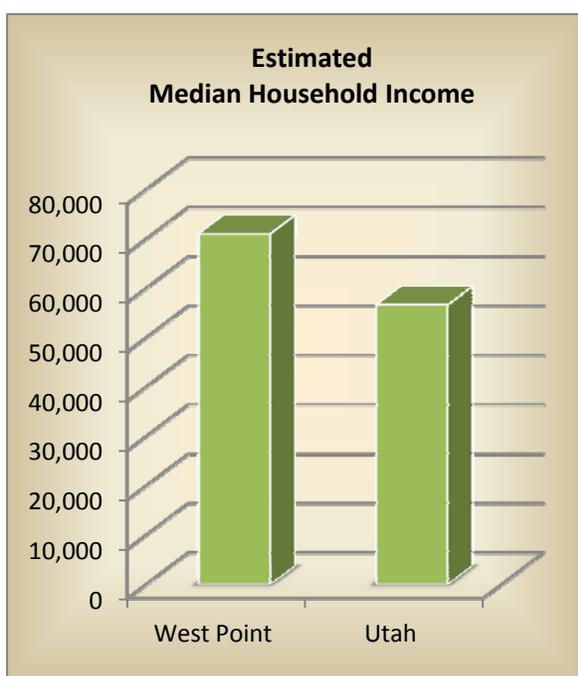
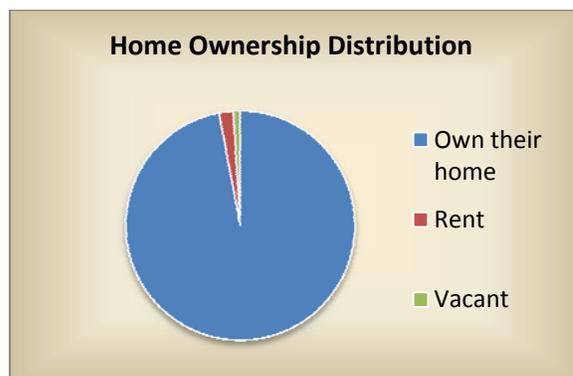
Like many communities in Utah, West Point City's largest age group is the under 18. The average age group for West Point City is 26 years of age. Over half of the City's residents are under that age of 30.



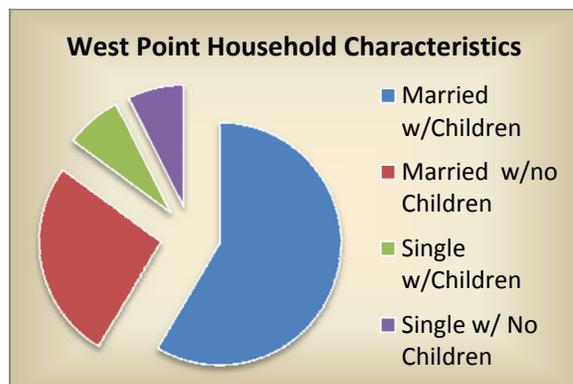
Residents of West Point City are remarkably well educated; in fact, 58% of West Point City residents have attended or completed college, compared with the national average of 20%.



West Point City’s median annual household income of nearly \$57,000 continues to be nearly twice the national average. This places West Point City in the 78th income percentile in Utah and in the 81st percentile nationally. This placement is the result of 56% of West Point adults being employed in professional or managerial occupations.



In addition, it is a top priority that West Point City officials and staff continuously strive to provide an environment where parents can raise their children safely and peacefully.



When asked what determines a high quality of life, most residents and business owners will usually point to neighborhood stability and safety as key factors. Contributing to this stability is that greater than 90% of West Point homes are owner-occupied.

To encourage stability and safety, our City Council has instituted codes and policies that emphasize the value of owner-occupied, single family residences. This approach is based on the premise that the more connected citizens become to their neighborhood, the less of a problem crime and other dangerous factors will become. These results so far have allowed us to boast a crime rate that is significantly lower than the Davis Count average.

Performance Measures and Benchmarking



Toward the latter part of 2006 and into 2007, West Point City began participating with 28 other Utah cities in a statewide benchmarking study. Data relative to a number of performance related variables was provided to students and faculty from three universities; Utah State University, Brigham Young University and University of Utah.

The following information will be evaluated:

- Median Household Income
- General Sales Tax Per Capita
- Property Tax Per Capita
- Total Taxes Per Capita
- Property Tax Rate
- Total Debt Per Capita

- Personal Expenses as % of Total General Operations
- General Operating Expenditures Per Capita
- Police Exp. Per Capita
- Road Expenditures/Lane Mile
- Dev. Park Acres/1000
- Park Expenditures/Developed Acre

West Point History and Important Facts



OUR HISTORY:

West Point City enjoys a strong agricultural and pioneer heritage. Founded on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, this jewel of Northern Utah has found a way to embrace the 21st Century while not losing sight of those values and qualities woven into the fabric of the past.

The first permanent settler in West Point City was James Hale. In 1863, Mr. Hale formed a network of dugouts on the shore of the Great Salt Lake and actually made a living by gathering salt. The first family to strike the ground with a plow in West Point City was Levi Hammon in 1866. The new agricultural hamlet attracted other settlers to what was then known as "South Hooper."

In 1877 Hooper was divided. The city continued to bridge Weber and Davis Counties while South Hooper was placed

entirely in Davis County. The area continued to attract ranchers and farmers as portions of nearby Kaysville and South Weber were annexed into South Hooper in the late 19th Century.

Several names have been chosen for this area including Muskrat Springs (because of the large muskrat population which continues in the area), Sandridge (because of the ridge of sandy backwash the ancient Lake Bonneville had thrown onto the shore) and Fruitia (because of the many beautiful fruit orchards in the area).

On May 29, 1910, Erastus Fisher suggested changing the name of South Hooper to West Point because it was located at the westernmost point of Davis County. Although the name was adopted, it wasn't until September 3, 1935 that West Point City was incorporated. At that time, a mere 87 families lived within the city's boundary.

75 years have come and gone since the incorporation of West Point City. We will be commemorating the incorporation of West Point City on September 4, 2010 at Loy Blake Park. The celebration will bring to light the rich history of the City and help us continue to develop our sense of community.

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS

U.S. Interstate 15
State Route 107
State Route 108
State Route 110
State Route 193

Council Goals & Objectives for 2012

Each January, the Mayor, City Council and staff meet over the course of one or two days to accomplish some of the following:

- Reaffirm the vision and mission of West Point City.
- Review progress made during the preceding calendar year.
- Determine base line priorities for the upcoming fiscal year.

Highlights of this year's retreat include:

Policy Priority Review: The Council first reviewed the Policy Priorities set at the retreat in 2009. Council and Staff refer often to the Policy Priorities and use them to guide decision making and the prioritization of resources. They are thus a key component of the budget process. This year the Mayor and Council added Active Emergency Preparedness as a Tier II priority. The Policy Priority document has become the baseline to determine if an activity or project will be encouraged or promoted or denied.



Recycling: The Council and staff next discussed the feasibility of implementing a recycling program this spring. Both general curbside and green waste recycling (lawn and yard materials such as grass clippings and garden waste) were considered. After a

lengthy discussion of the benefits, similarities, differences, and costs of both programs, the Council directed staff to implement a green waste recycling program.

Specific direction on the program included the following:

- Ability for existing residents to opt-out
- 20% minimum participation required
- 8 months for green waste, 4 months for general trash
- Recovery of city costs
- A service term with the hauler that would coincide with the current contract
- Measures to discourage repeated service cancellations and restarts
- Public information efforts including public meetings

Junior High Gym Facility: The final segment of the retreat was a discussion of the junior high school to be built in West Point and the possibility of partnering with the Davis County School District to construct a shared gym facility. This has been done in other communities in the District and provides a benefit to both city and school.

The cost of a gym facility would be roughly \$2 million and could provide the City with an economical way to expand its available recreation space. The Council directed staff to continue to research the idea and to return for more discussion in the summer.

West Point City Council



Gary Peterson
Mayor Pro-Tem



Roger Woodward



Jerry Chatterton



Andy Dawson



Kent Henderson

Mayor Erik Craythorne was re-elected as Mayor in 2009 after serving as mayor for one year and as a member of City Council since 2001.

Mayor Craythorne serves on the Wasatch Front Regional Council, on the board of the Wasatch



Integrated Waste District, and on the board of the North Davis Fire District. Mayor Craythorne is co-owner of Craythorne Construction Company Inc. in Syracuse.

West Point City Policy Priorities

Tier I

- Fiscal Balance and Accountability
- Develop, Plan, and Maintain Infrastructure
- Community-Compatible Economic Development
- Sustainable Growth through Vision and Planning
- Quality Recreation Programs and Regionally-Coordinated Infrastructure and Facilities

Tier 2

- Community Celebrations and Events
- Parks, Trails, and Open Spaces
- Open and Responsive Government
- Regional Cooperation, Coordination, and Involvement by Council and Staff
- Active Emergency Preparedness

The Financial State of the City

Overall, West Point City remains fiscally sound and liquid. Unrestricted fund balance as of June 30, 2010 for the General Fund was \$273,270. These funds are available to spend at the government's discretion but are intended to be safeguarded as operating reserves in case of extreme financial distress.

Funding for general operations, however, is very tight. The City's General Fund was reduced by roughly 13% (\$250,000) two years ago and by another \$140,000 last year. Although we expect a slight increase in revenues this year, needs still exceed resources. This year's general fund budget contemplates limited increases to service levels.

Each year the City transfers any surplus from General Fund revenue (above 18% revenues) to the Capital Projects Fund. This is a key source of revenue for most of the true "improvement" projects the City enjoys including parks, sidewalks, and trails. The Capital Projects Fund received a total of \$205,641 in General Fund contributions for 2010. It is expected that the 2010 General Fund will yield no surplus due to the decline in the economy. Unfortunately there will be projects left undone.

Similar to the General Fund, most other funds are in a challenging position. Recent fee increases for water and trash services have improved operating needs, but capital

replacement and improvements continue to be of special concern. The Special Revenue Fund (impact fees and other restricted funds) shows revenues at the close of 2010 of \$548,941. This is a slight increase from the previous year. West Point City continues to address infrastructure needs as stated in the City's Capital Improvement Plan. Capital projects for which funding has not yet been realized (or in some cases even identified) exceed \$4.2 million. The current budget continues to propose a decline in capital spending necessitated by the continued downturn in the housing industry and the economy as a whole.

Other financial highlights include:

- The assets of the City exceed its liabilities at the end of 2010 by \$24,170,610. Total net assets increased by 9.6%.
- At the close of the last year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balanced of \$2,663,238, an increase of \$358,030.
- The City's total debt decreased by \$165,763 during the last year.
- Business-type activities total assets increased by \$445,078 during the last year.

National Economic Forecast and building growth in West Point City

Most economic indicators point to a slow recovery from the current recession. New construction permits met expectations in 2006 but failed to do so in 2007 and 2008

(25% below projections). Conservative budgeting, however has served to minimize the impacts associated with this downturn.

Last year the City anticipated 10 building permits, but it appears that we will realize closer to 25. This is a decrease from last year, however. In order to not over anticipate building permits, the proposed 2012 budget also projects 10 building permits. This conservative estimate will allow for the sluggish economy to support the numbers. The national and local forecasts are looking forward to continued slow improvement over the next few years.

Indications from national and local economists are that we will see the

continuing of a soft housing revival. There is a consensus that the housing market will not significantly improve until there is an improvement in the employment picture. At this point in time there is not significant improvement in the employment segment of the economy.

The reality is that interest rates are near historic lows, demand has been bolstered by 55,000 new state residents annually. The fundamental problem with the current housing market involves affordability and job security. As housing prices continue to stabilize and the job market improves, resurgence in the housing market will continue at a moderate rate.



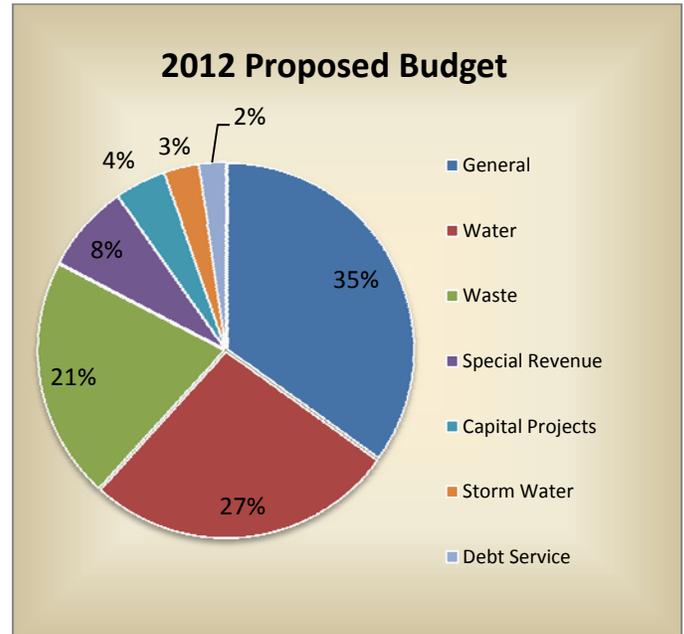
The Anatomy of the Budget

The annual budget is the City’s primary policy statement for a 12 month period beginning July 1st and ending June 30th. This period is called the “fiscal year.” It is the blueprint for implementing the City Council’s policy for the year.

The West Point City Budget is composed of seven different funds. Specific revenue sources and expenditures apply to each fund. These funds are as follows:

- General Fund
- Special Revenue Fund
- Capital Projects Fund
- Waste Fund
- Water Fund
- Storm Water Fund
- Debt Service Fund

The chart below illustrates the distribution of fiscal resources among these funds:

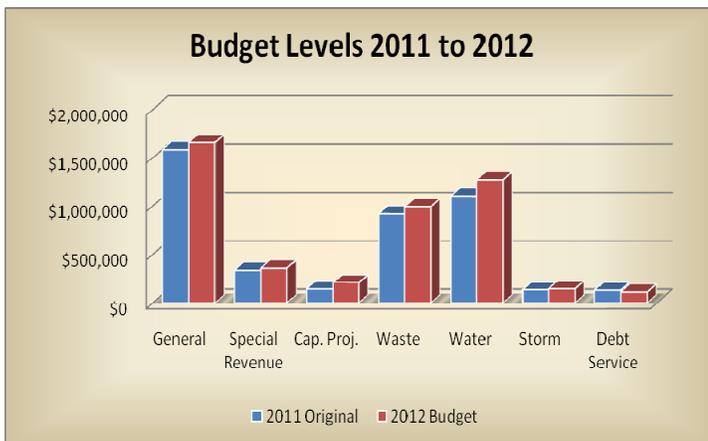


2012 Proposed Budget

	Revenue	Transfers In	Expenditures	Transfers Out	% of Total
General Fund	\$1,970,580	\$50,000	\$1,656,610	\$359,130	35%
Special Revenue Fund	\$110,320	\$250,000	\$360,320	\$0	8%
Capital Projects Fund	\$210,000	\$0	\$210,000	\$0	4%
Waste Fund	\$1,013,500	\$0	\$993,205	\$20,000	21%
Water Fund	\$1,345,000	\$0	\$1,272,841	\$55,000	27%
Storm Water Fund	\$145,000	\$0	\$143,456	\$0	3%
Debt Service Fund	\$0	\$109,130	\$109,130	\$0	2%
Total	\$4,794,400	\$409,130	\$4,745,562	\$434,130	100%

For the next fiscal year, it is proposed that the City allocate \$4,745,562 with the greatest share of these funds appropriated for the General Fund (35%). The Water fund will receive 27%, the Waste Fund 21%, the Special Revenue Fund 8%, the Capital Projects Fund 4%, the Storm Fund 3%, and the Debt Service Fund 2% of total expenditures.

All funds combined, the budget is proposed to increase by \$398,492. This is mostly due to increases in capital project spending in the Water Fund and other enterprise funds but also includes a proposed 5% increase in General Fund spending. The chart below illustrates 2011 levels with those proposed for 2012.



Accounting for Revenues and Expenditures

The Government Accounting Standards Board and Utah State Auditor require that all cities and towns utilize a “modified accrual” approach to accounting for revenues and expenditures. This is based on

the practice of revenues being recognized in the period they become available and measurable. “Available” means collectible within the current period. Expenditures, meanwhile, are recognized in the accounting period in which the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the receipt or payment of cash takes place. West Point City’s budgeting process therefore also reflects this approach.

At the conclusion of the auditing process, the auditor presents the City Manager and the City Council with the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report or CAFR. This report provides an independent analysis of the City’s financial activities during the previous fiscal year and its compliance with fiscal rules, regulations and standards.

Amending the Budget

Utah State Law allows cities to amend their budgets if the need arises during the year. Amendments may be necessitated by unforeseen needs. The process of amending the budget begins with the City Manager’s evaluation of need, specifically related to the budget amendment. He then presents proposed amendments to the Council and provides explanation of the proposed amendments. The Council is then required to set a public hearing to consider amendment of the budget, which is approved by resolution or ordinance.

An Analysis of Expenditures in West Point

West Point's budgeted expenditures can generally be categorized into four broad categories:



- General Operations
- Capital Expenditures
- Enterprises
- Debt Service

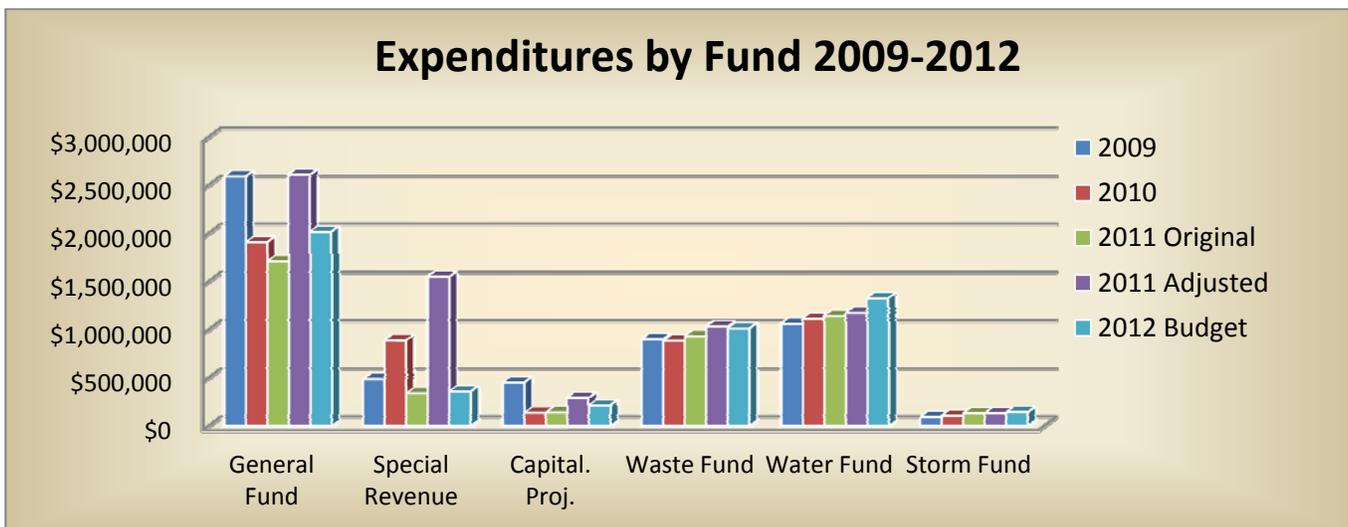
General operations pertain to those expenditures which sustain the operability of the City. This category includes employee compensation, office equipment and supplies, fleet operations and maintenance and general city services such as police, administration, planning, code

enforcement, engineering, public works, recreational programs, legal services, etc.

Enterprises are quasi-business that governments operate to deliver utility services to residents. West Point City provides garbage collection and disposal, sanitary sewer, storm water mitigation and culinary water services. The city may contract with an outside provider or deliver these services directly, for which residents are then billed on a monthly basis. These activities should be self-sustaining.

Finally, Debt Service applies to those expenditures annually budgeted to meet the City's debt obligations. Debt expenses are funded by an annual contribution from the General Fund to the Debt Service Fund. This funding provides budgeted amounts for both interest and principal payments.

The chart below provides a graphic breakdown and comparison of expenditures since 2009 and the proposed budget.



General Fund Revenue Analysis and Projections for 2012

Revenue projections are based partly on trend analysis/observation and partly on expert analysis/advice. The major General Fund revenues can be categorized into three areas:

- Taxes
- Licenses and Permits
- Charges for Services.

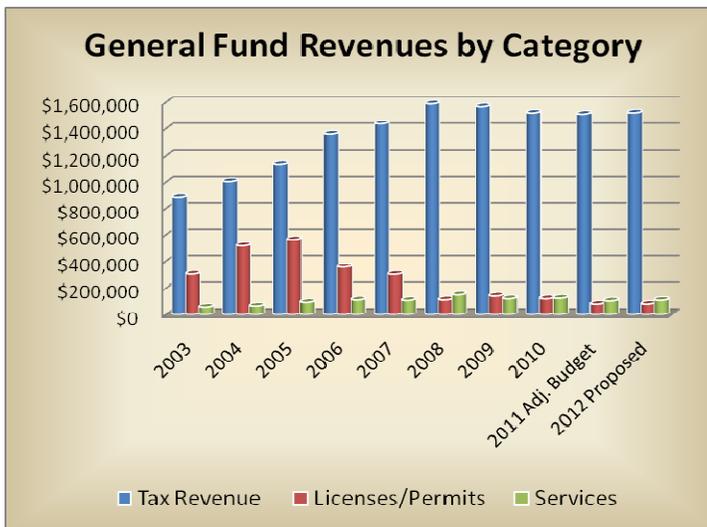
- Franchise and telecommunications taxes (i.e. – cable TV, energy (electric and natural gas)

Licenses and Permits

- Business licenses
- Building permits

Charges for Services

- Zoning and subdivision fees
- Engineering Permits
- Recreation Fees
- Interments
- Reservations, concessions, donations, etc.



Note that until 2006, licenses and permits grew at roughly the same rate as taxes. The effects of the poor housing market has been apparent ever since. It is also interesting (but unfortunate) to see that the City saw its first decrease in overall tax revenue last year.

The revenues categorized within each area:

Taxes

- Sales tax
- Property tax
- Vehicle tax

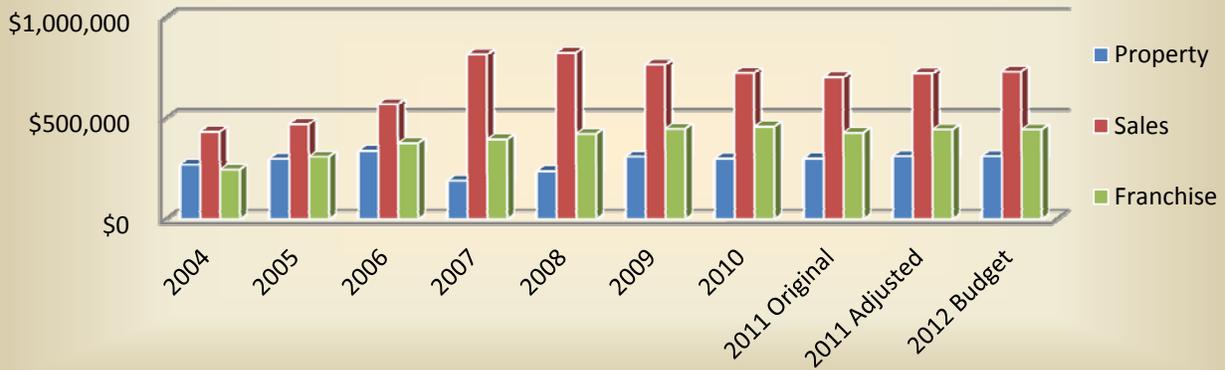
In addition to the major groupings, the General Fund also receives revenues in the form of Intergovernmental Revenue and Contributions & Transfers.

GENERAL FUND TAXES

As typified by the revenue chart in the previous column, most cities rely heavily on taxes to fund services. In Utah, the three major tax revenue sources are (1) Sales Tax, (2) Property Tax, and (3) Franchise and Telecommunications Tax. These are often referred to as a “three legged stool” upon which a city relies to fund most services. The metaphor has more meaning if it is understood that in an ideal situation the three legs will be somewhat equal in length (revenue), providing balance for the community. If any leg is relied upon too much, the stool could become unstable, leaving the city vulnerable to sudden changes in the economy.

The graph on the next page illustrates West Point City’s relative stability:

Comparison of General Fund Taxes

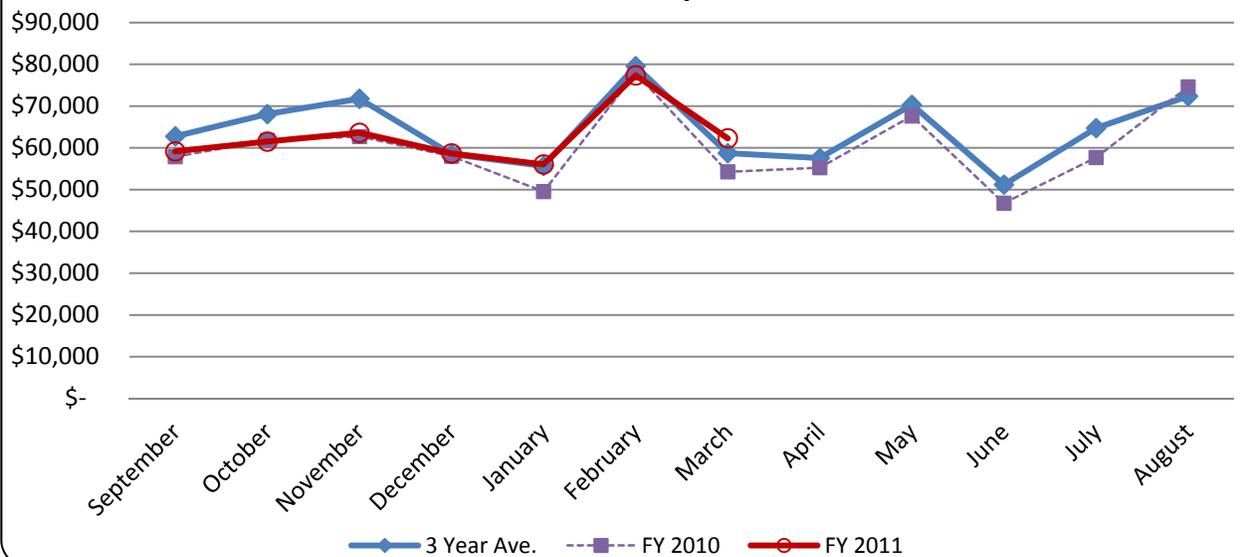


Note that as recently as 2004 West Point's three tax sources were somewhat more balanced than in 2012. But as sales tax grew, the City relied less and less on property tax in particular. This is not without its reasons. It is difficult to justify an increase in property tax when other taxes are growing naturally. Nevertheless, by 2008 there was a significant gap in revenue sources. The City may want to consider a property tax increase at some time to help restore the balance and plug the hole created by the loss of sales tax revenue (discussed in the next section).

SALES TAX

Sales tax collections continue to lag behind prior years, but there are signs of improvement. FY 2010 ended roughly 8% below the prior year. As of April 30 of the current fiscal year, however, the City has collected 4% more than last year. Although the economy seems to be on the rebound, government revenues typically lag 18 to 24 months behind the private sector. The FY 2012 Budget shows a 25% increase from the FY 2011 original budget, which was purposefully very conservative.

Sales Tax Comparison



PROPERTY TAX

The Property Tax, while perhaps the most progressive and stable of the three City taxes, is also the least understood and most disliked of all the revenues available to local government. There are several possible reasons for this. First, unlike sales tax which is paid in small increments every time a purchase is made, the property tax is paid in a lump sum at the same time each year.

Second, according to the Constitution of the State of Utah, the tax is to be assessed upon a property's "market value," which requires regular re-estimation of a property's worth. This in turn leads to tax bills that can increase dramatically without having improved the property or listing it on the market.

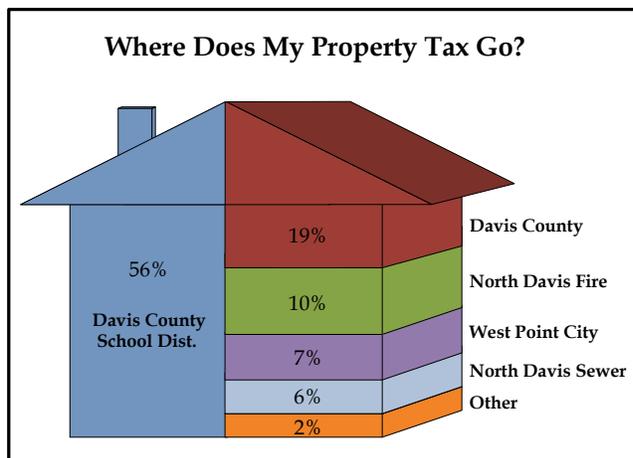
Third, Truth in Taxation, Utah's property tax law, does not allow a city to collect any additional property tax revenue (other than through new growth) unless it takes formal action through a public notice and hearing. Thus the revenue source does not grow with inflation. The Truth in Taxation process can make a city reluctant to increase property tax, so many cities wait until it is absolutely necessary to do so, which usually means waiting until a very large increase is necessary.

West Point City has a particularly low property tax rate at the present time. The City's rate of 0.000936 is the third-lowest individual tax rate in Davis County, as illustrated in the following chart:

City	2009 Individual Rate	2010 Individual Rate
Sunset	0.001483	0.002138
Farmington	0.002051	0.002109
Fruit Heights	0.001845	0.002006
Layton	0.001876	0.001933
Clinton	0.001729	0.001752
Syracuse	0.001613	0.001631
Clearfield	0.001548	0.001548
North Salt Lake	0.001396	0.00152
West Bountiful	0.001384	0.001366
Centerville	0.000997	0.001102
Bountiful	0.000948	0.001037
Kaysville	0.000907	0.000987
West Point	0.000876	0.000936
Woods Cross	0.000690	0.00084
South Weber	0.000840	0.000827

Yet due to West Point's inclusion in a number of service districts including the North Davis Fire District, the City's combined rate of 0.013458 ranks in the top three in the County.

West Point collects only 7% of the property tax paid by a resident of the City.



The remaining 93% is paid to other agencies including the Davis School District (56%), Davis County (19%), North Davis Fire (10%), and North Davis Sewer and others (8%).

The 2012 General Fund

The General Fund provides the City with most of the means necessary to address fundamental municipal services. The bulk of the City's personnel costs and the entirety of its debt obligation are supported by the General Fund. As is the case with all funds, discussion is most relevant if we address the fund in terms of revenue and expenditures.

REVENUE OVERVIEW

West Point City continues to feel the effects of the slow economy and revenue growth is minimal. Last year the General Fund budget was cut by \$140,000. This year sales tax has been conservatively projected to increase from \$701,500 to \$725,000. This will be the first year of positive growth in sales tax in two years. As the economy continues to struggle, it is anticipated that sales tax revenue will continue to grow only very slowly.

Licenses and permits are not forecasted to increase and will remain at \$82,000 in 2012. This is in part due to a continued reduction in the number of business license renewals and as a result of the conservative estimation in building and construction activity.

Recreation revenues are expected to remain constant as this budget proposes the implementation of an online registration program. All other fees are

projected conservatively and are in alignment with previous years' experience.

Consistent with Council budgetary policy adopted last year, the City will consider maintaining the property tax rate if assessed values increase (which is unlikely), but the budget does not otherwise include a property tax increase other than through new growth.

Other revenues that are forecasted to increase include general donations and contributions, charges for services, and interfund transfers from the Waste and Water Funds which were reduced two years ago pending utility rate increases.

(It is worth noting here that due to a request by the City auditor Class C revenues will once again be received into the General Fund. These will subsequently be transferred to the Special revenue fund where they will be largely reserved for road maintenance and construction.)

EXPENDITURES

Each year the City faces increased costs due to inflation, prior agreements, or mandates from the State. This year, mandatory General Fund increases include:

- Increase in Utah State Retirement Contribution and Health Benefits for Employees: **\$17,573**
- Election Funding: **\$3,500**
- Adding Part Time employees to URS: **\$6,500**

- Contract cost increases for Davis County Sheriff: **\$3,535**
- Utah League of Cities and Towns Dues Increase: **\$560**

In addition to these necessary increases, the tentative budget also includes the following recommended increases to expenditures:

- Pay Plan adjustment to several positions currently budgeted below market: **\$39,806.**
 - This increase is discussed in more detail in the Personnel section on page 35.
- Fireworks for the 4th of July Celebration in 2013: **\$13,000**
- Addition of a crossing guard at West Point Elementary in the afternoon: **\$1,770.**
- Re-inclusion of Public Service Contracts: **\$1,000**

FY 2011 AMENDED BUDGET

There are very few recommended changes to the 2011 Amended Budget. Other than accounting for Class C in General Fund, additions are limited to adding \$13,000 for fireworks (for which there is offsetting revenue), \$12,000 for radio equipment related to emergency management (half of which was offset with a grant), and \$2,000 for softball equipment.



With a modest increase in revenues projected for Fiscal Year 2012 the City Manager's Recommended Budget includes funding for the annual 4th of July fireworks display

UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS

Perhaps most telling of all is the list of items that will not be funded until revenues increase:

- After 2012's payment, the City will still owe \$405,000 on Blair Dahl Park (\$135,000 x 3 years). At the end of FY 2012, provided there are no transfers of surplus from the General Fund, there will only remain \$192,082 in fund balance. **This will leave a buffer of only 1 year's payment.**
- No funding has been put in place for necessary capital replacement of City vehicles
 - Estimated annual need: \$125,000/year
 - Average Fleet Age – 1999 (12 Years Old)
 - 3 of 4 utility trucks are 9 years old (2001)

- 2 of 3 snow plows are 16 years old (1995)
- 3 of 4 Parks trucks are 18 years old or older (1992)
- This also does not include equipment such as back hoes, mowers, skid steers, etc.
- No funding has been put aside for Building and Facility Improvements
 - City Hall
 - Public Works
- 2012 will be the second straight year with no cost of living increase for employees. The recent reorganization and (if approved) the market adjustments recommended this year will, however, have a huge positive impact in keeping salaries competitive.
- There is limited funding available for replacement of computers and related equipment.
- No funding for needed Capital Improvement Projects:
 - Power for boweries at East Park and Bingham Park
 - Restrooms at East Park and Loy Blake Park
 - Parking Lot at Loy Blake Park
 - Wider entrance to Loy Blake Park
- No funding for desired Capital Improvements
 - Walking trail at East Park

- Legacy trail extensions
- Shared Gym Facility with School District
- Tennis Court and Basketball Court renovation
- Sidewalk improvements

Delaying capital needs is a viable short-term strategy that should be employed.

However, the day will come when many of these items will need to be funded. The budget as recommended for FY 2011 strikes a balance between trimming down to necessities and staying healthy enough to meet future needs.

The 2011 Special Revenue Fund

The Special Revenue Fund is the primary budgetary vehicle to capture and expend restricted funds. Revenue is generally related to impact fees, grants and other similar revenues. Expenditures are budgeted in accordance with new infrastructure needs in the following categories:

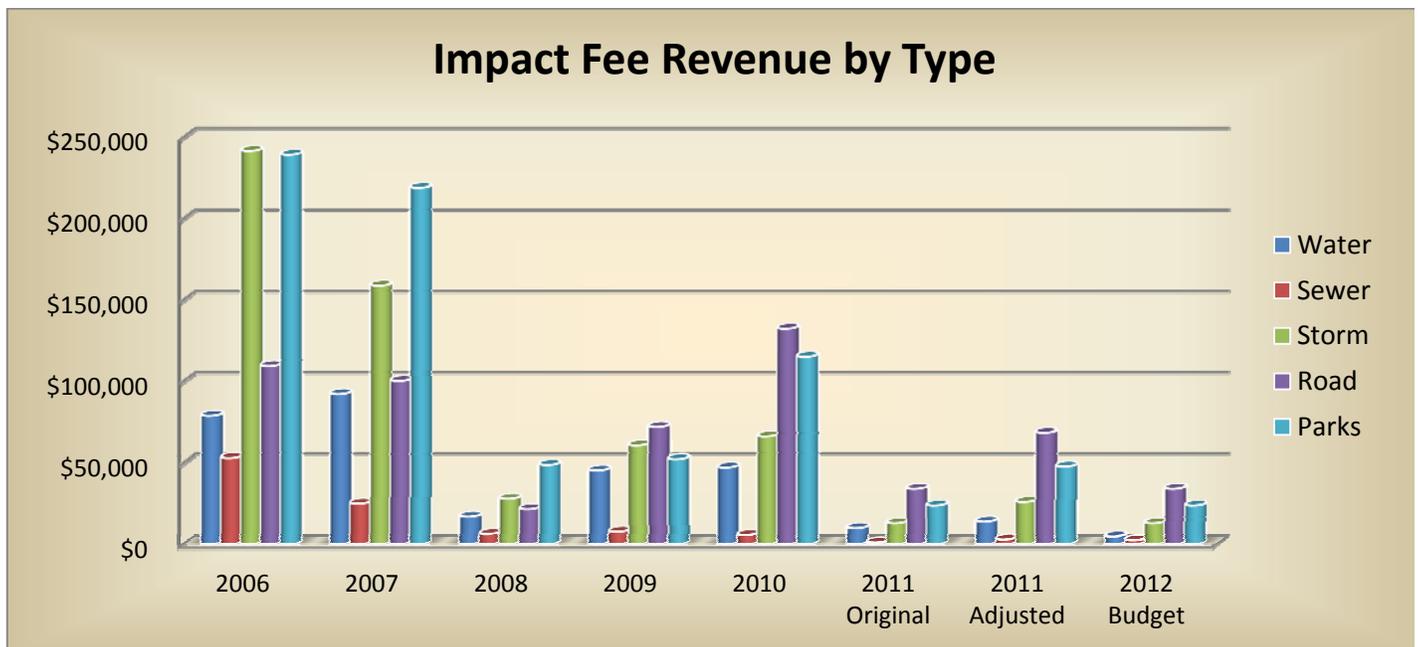
- Storm System
- Parks and Trails
- Water System
- Sewer System
- Roads

To best understand how and to what degree funds are received into and expended from the Special Revenue Fund, it is important to discuss both revenues and expenditures in the fund.

REVENUE OVERVIEW

Special Revenue Fund monies are primarily composed of impact fees associated with new developments. West Point city has completed capital project studies associated with all major types of infrastructure as required by law to establish legal limits to which impact fees may be brought. The Utah State Legislature authorizes impact fees to facilitate developer participation in the construction of new infrastructure which serves the residents who will be moving into the City as a result of development activities. In the case of both the North Davis Sewer District and the North Davis Fire District, West Point City serves only as the collecting jurisdiction for these agencies.

The chart below shows a history of Special Revenue Fund sources by category:



Due to the home building slump, impact fee revenues have sharply declined. The net result has forced the City to postpone some projects originally called for by the Capital Improvement Plan. Projections for 2012 do not indicate a speedy recovery in the home building industry.

STORM SYSTEM

The impact fee study is ensuring that new development continues to pay its fair share of the cost of required infrastructure.

The storm drain master plan concept is the result of discussion about the City's high water table and proximity to the Great Salt Lake between Staff and City Council. As development continues on the West side of town, it is critical to ensure that neighborhoods have proper drainage so that property is protected from potential flooding.



4000 West Storm Drain Project

PARKS AND TRAILS

There has been a marked downturn in the Parks projects that were able to be funded in 2010 due to the lack of impact fee money from building permits. However, we were able to stretch our resources and make the final draw on the Parks grant to help finish up the basic form of the East Park addition. This spring the final touches will be added including benches, bleachers, power, and sod.

Last year City staff was able to install the fencing, infield and drain system, install sprinklers and we was able to do the final grading and seeding of the new park area.

Because of declining revenues, staff believes that capital project priorities should be to (1) maintain existing infrastructure and (2) complete existing projects before funds are spent on new concepts. The 2012 budget includes only two park projects. The first is to take park impact fees collected to date and make a payment on Blair Dahl Park. The second is to replace the trail at Bingham Park that was damaged by trees. Future needs in the parks system would include:

- Matching funds for trail grants
- Construction funds for East Park restroom
- Construction funds for Loy Blake restroom
- Funds to construct the walking path at East Park.
- Power supply for the pavilions and ball diamond #1 at East Park.

CULINARY WATER SYSTEM



In an effort to fund future growth, capital replacement of the water system, and existing operations and maintenance we have updated our water impact fee study. This study includes an evaluation of the City's existing needs, future replacement, and a realistic understanding of what the system really costs to operate.

Recent legislation clarified how impact fees should be calculated including a provision that the fee could only incorporate project costs that would be spent or encumbered within six years. This "new" provision will create a "lumpy" effect in the impact fee schedule, with large fluctuations depending upon which projects fall into the six year window.

The net effect of this on our water impact fees is that the fee will be cut in half until the next update.

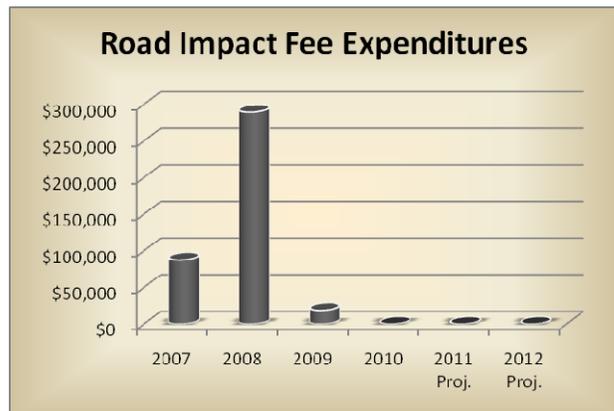
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

Staff is in the process of updating the sewer impact fee for the first time in several years. This updated fee should help ensure that new development continues to pay its own way. There are no impact fee-funded projects scheduled for completion this year.

ROAD SYSTEM

Road repairs are funded with two different sources in the Special Revenue Fund: impact fees and Class C funding provided by the state from gas tax receipts.

Impact Fees – There are no anticipated street impact fee projects this year. Current street impact fee balance is approx. \$188,000, which is not sufficient to begin any of the impact fee-eligible projects. The funds may be used as a potential match for grant funds to widen 3000 West between 300 North and 1300 North or to the City's match portion of the 800 North widening project with Clinton.

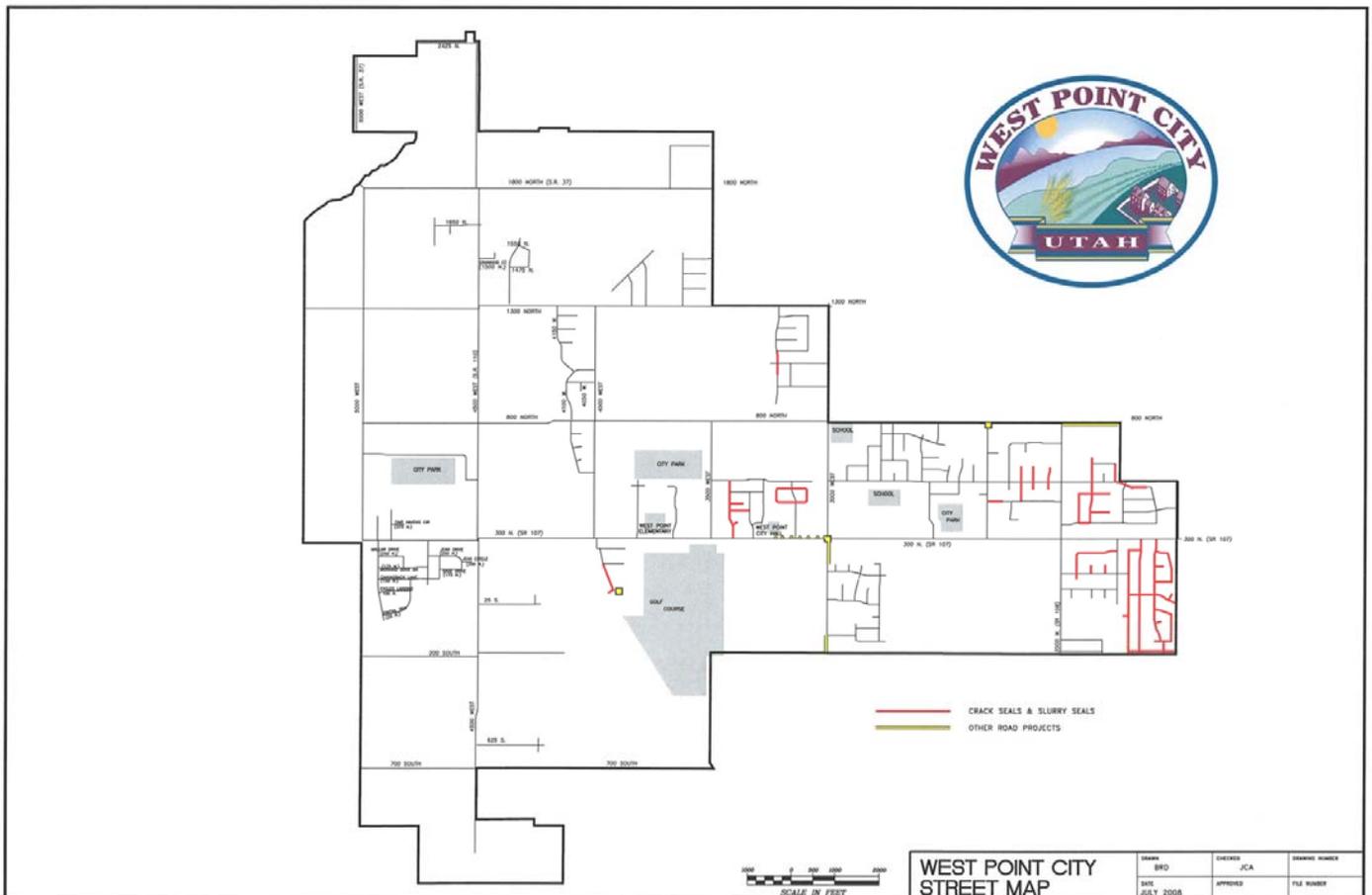
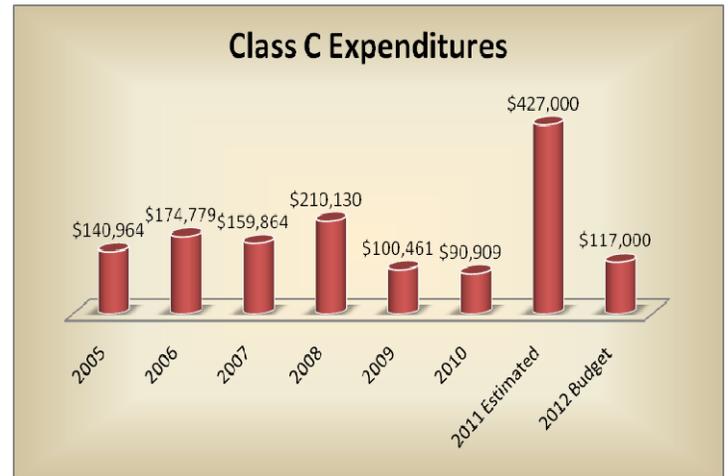


Class C Projects - This last year the City undertook significant steps in repairing roadways within the City. We have been banking several years of funds allocated for road repairs. Most of the repairs were in the form of crack seal and slurry. However, there were also some areas within the City that required a total removal and replacement of the roadway.

We plan to continue to primarily use Class C funding to maintain and replace roads over the course of the next few summers. There will be an audit of all City roads to determine what roads are in the greatest need of repair.

ROAD EXPENDITURE HISTORY

Three years ago we undertook a significant crack filling and slurry seal maintenance project. We found that the products we were using were not sufficient for our harsh weather conditions. This year we will be doing a chip seal project that should last much longer than the slurry coat that was used in the past.



The 2011 Capital Projects Fund

A DISCUSSION OF FUND BALANCE

When general revenues exceed general expenditures during any given year, the difference becomes part of the General Fund Balance. The State of Utah has placed lower and upper limits associated with acceptable fund balance. The lower limit is 4% of budgeted revenues and the upper limit is 18%.

As discussed earlier, it is the policy of the City to budget these funds for one-time expenditures, therefore, in an effort to bring the City's General Fund Balance into alignment with prescribed parameters, the City established a Capital Projects Fund and has annually moved one-time surplus into this Fund. This revenue is critical for capital replacement, park and trail development and innumerable other city requirements. As of May 1, 2011, the City has identified over \$2.3 million for projects to be funded with this "surplus" revenue.

The Capital Projects Fund received a total of \$205,641 in General Fund contributions for 2010. Because of the tight financial situation the City is not anticipating a transfer of funds to Capital Projects this year.

As a Capital Fund, any revenues not utilized during the fiscal year are "carried forward" for use in the following year. Thus, General Fund surplus is typically budgeted as an

adjustment to the current year, although the actual expenditure might not take place until next year.

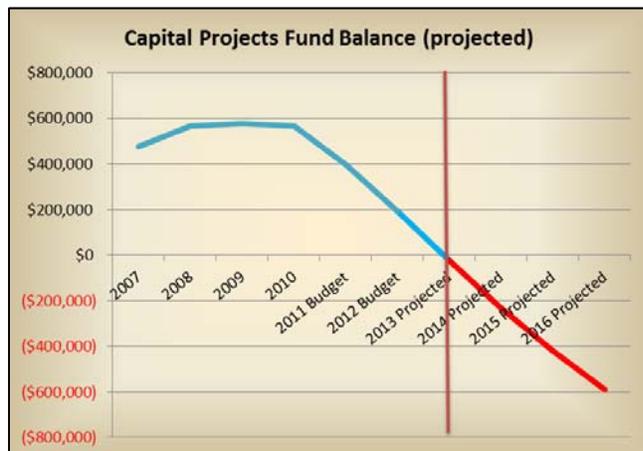
The FY 2011 Adjusted Budget includes carryforward for several projects. Other 2011 adjustments include:

- \$10,000 for Parcel Maint.
- \$50,000 for SR 193 landscaping
- \$50,000 match for 3000 W

As previously mentioned, this year's payment for Blair Dahl Park of \$135,000 will be paid with impact fees, freeing up general fund surplus to pay for those projects.

The FY 2012 Budget includes only the following new appropriations:

- Blair Dahl Park: \$135,000
- Trail Light @ 800 N: \$10,000
- 3000 W Match: \$50,000



The City should closely monitor fund balance. With several years of payments for Blair Dahl Park left on the books, this obligation must take first priority over any new projects.

The 2012 Waste Fund

The Waste Fund is the fiscal mechanism by which refuse collection and sewer disposal are provided to residents of West Point City.

Most revenue supporting this fund can be classified as either residential sewer fees or garbage collection fees. Garbage revenues have flattened over the past 5 years, but Council began to take corrective action this spring when it realigned costs (in conjunction with the new green waste recycling program- discussed below) and increased rates for both primary and secondary cans. Sewer revenue is the product of the increase in residents. Waste Fund expenditures, meanwhile, support the delivery of solid waste collection and removal.



North Davis Sewer District

The Waste Fund supports more in terms of total City support than waste collection and disposal. Some of the City's compensation (mostly for Public Works) is supported by this fund. In addition, as the City's inventory of critical infrastructure has expanded over the past few years,

depreciation expense has played a heavier role in costs.

GREEN WASTE RECYCLING

At the Council Retreat in January 2011 the City Council directed staff to implement a new curbside recycling program for green waste. The program is intended to provide residents with a means to dispose of yard trimmings and garden waste that will also benefit the landfill and energy recovery facility (burn plant).



The FY 2012 Waste Fund Budget includes projected revenues and expenses related to the program:

- Anticipated Revenue: \$60,000
- Anticipated Expenditures: \$57,500

Although careful consideration was applied to the new rates and budget amounts, the actual cost of the program will not be known for several months. Cans are scheduled to be delivered in June and billing to start in July.

The 2011 Water Fund



Watershed for culinary water

A report was generated in March 2006 illustrating the City's declining ability to meet its fiscal responsibilities with regard to water service. Exacerbating this situation was the City's aggressive and yet very necessary commitment to significant water projects in FY 2006, including a new 1 million gallon reservoir at 800 North / 1500 West. These projects had nearly exhausted water impact fee revenue and have had a significant impact on water fund reserves.

Similar to the Waste Fund, the Water Fund supports Public Works compensation and a variety of other services. As noted earlier, the City only collects fees for secondary service. Increased revenue pertaining to culinary water is the product of rate increases in recent years and some population growth.

The City Council responded, in the face of increasing water system costs, by increasing the monthly residential water fee to \$17 in 2006, yet there was still a concern that the

fund was not self-sufficient; particularly with regards to capital replacement.

Last fall the City completed a comprehensive study of water-related needs in town, including both operating and capital replacement. Significant projects included in the study include:

- 1300 North 10" water line upgrade: \$300,000
- 300 North 3" abandonment and laterals: \$100,000
- 2000 West 12" water line: \$1,000,000

The result was a new fee schedule that included an "increasing block rate structure" that would not only increase revenues but also provide an incentive for conservation by heavy users. This fee, which will adjust each year on July 1st until 2013 was adopted by City Council in the fall of 2010.

2011 WATER FUND SIGNIFICANT ONE-TIME AND ONGOING EXPENDITURES

The following are changes to the 2011 & 2012 Water Fund:

- Reorganization: \$4,998
- Increased Employee Benefits: \$4,138
- Pay Plan Adjustments: \$4,006
- Water Meter Replacement: \$10,000
- Interfund Transfer: \$15,000
- Various Capital Projects: \$163,000

The 2012 Storm Water Fund



In October 2003, the Council approved the implementation of a Storm System Maintenance and Construction Fee. The primary justification can be viewed as three fold: 1) provide funding for compliance with new EPA regulations pertaining to the City's lawful discharge of storm water into the Great Salt Lake; 2) bolster our ability to construct new systems and 3) maintain the City's growing network of storm systems. The Storm Water Fund also supports annual street sweeping service.

There are virtually no changes to the Storm Water Fund this next year. Changes to expenses in the Storm Water Fund include the following:

- Increased employee benefits: \$543
- Pay Plan adjustments: \$4,594

The Storm Maintenance and Construction Fee will generate approx. \$140,000 in Budget Year 2011.

The 2012 Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is entirely dedicated to the excise revenue bond for City Hall. Current debt service is born by the General Fund and is transferred to the Debt Service Fund, as per state statutory requirements.

As discussed previously, the city hall debt was refinanced in April 2011, effectively lowering the annual payment by roughly \$20,000 per year. The original debt was \$1,570,000 and is now \$950,000. In 2012 the City will pay \$109,130 as we now enter the tenth year of our obligation.



West Point City's Organization, Staffing, & Compensation Plan for 2012

INTRODUCTION

The City's investment in its employees represents its single greatest annual expenditure. Recruitment and retention of quality staff is paramount to West Point City's ability to provide quality services. Some of the key components of the City's staffing philosophy are listed below:

- Create a professional work atmosphere that encourages and facilitates the recruitment of the best professionals.
- Maximize the City's human capital investment by recruiting individuals who possess a multitude of relevant skills and abilities.
- Foster a work environment that encourages and rewards initiative, creativity, and superior performance
- Provide the tools and training to enable each person to excel in his or her area of responsibility.
- Structure the City's organization so as to provide the highest level of service within established budget parameters.
- Fairly compensate employees based on market rates and economic ability.

STRUCTURE

The current structure of the City consists primarily of five departments:

Administration, Finance, Public Works, Community Development, and Recreation.

Administration – The City Manager serves as the Administration Department Head. Major functions within this department include city administration, economic development, public relations, legal services, contract administration, Recorder's Office/elections, human resource management, public safety, special events, and overall departmental supervision.

Finance – New to the City this year is the Finance Department. The Assistant City Manager oversees this department which includes finance and accounting, City Treasurer, risk management, utility billing, purchasing,

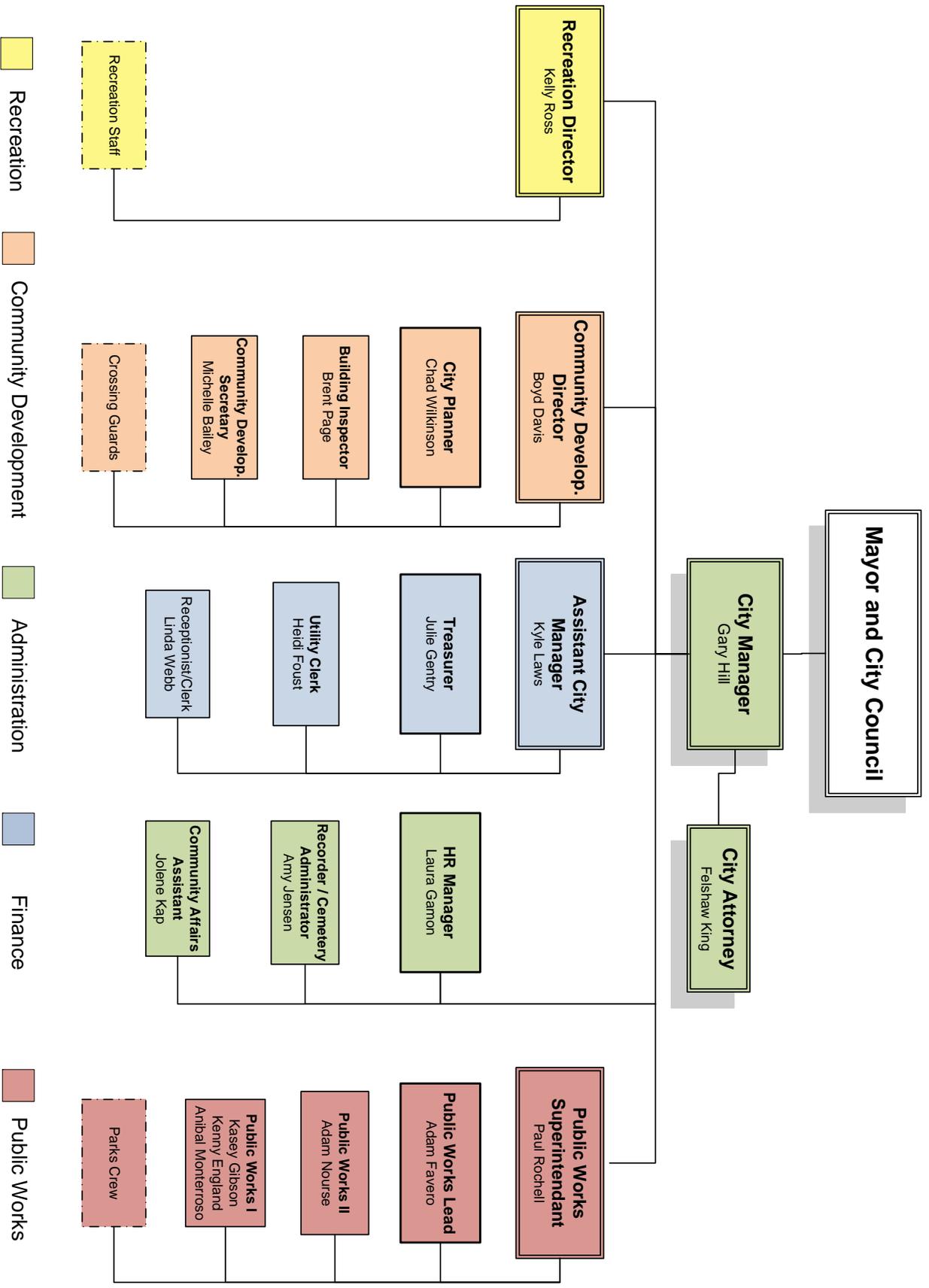
Public Works – The Public Works Superintendent administers this department under the direction of the City Manager who functions as Department Director. Major functions of this department include road development and maintenance, infrastructure improvements and repairs, enterprise services delivery, fleet management, and emergency preparedness.

Public Works also oversees the City's Parks Division which is responsible for the development, operations, and maintenance of parks, trails, cemetery, and other public properties.

Community Development – This department is administered by the Community Development Director. This director also serves as the City Engineer. The department's primary functions are to provide engineering support, building services, school safety, planning, zoning administration, business licensing and code enforcement.

Recreation – The Recreation Department is supervised by the Recreation Director, who reports directly to the City Manager. The purpose of this department is to administer all recreation programs offered by the City. While more than 30 individuals work in some capacity for West Point City, a total of 23.67 full-time equivalents occupy all positions. The total compensation associated with proposed and existing positions is \$1,314,172.

West Point City Organizational Chart (FY 2012)



STAFFING POLICY

The City Manager (with the consent and advice of the City Council for certain positions), hires personnel necessary to carry out the duties and goals of the City within budget limitations as established by the City Council.

CURRENT COMPENSATION PHILOSOPHY

West Point City is committed to maintaining employee wage ranges which are competitive with other Wasatch Front and Davis County communities of comparable size and/or complexity. The City Council has selected the following communities to use as West Point's "market":

- Syracuse
- Clinton
- Clearfield
- Roy
- North Ogden
- Washington Terrace
- South Weber
- West Bountiful
- Cedar Hills
- Kaysville
- Farmington
- North Salt Lake

The City's human Resource Manager will regularly conduct wage and benefits surveys of relevant communities. Because not all City positions have matches (benchmarks) in the established market, a classification analysis to help ensure internal equity will also be done on each position in conjunction with the market survey. This classification analysis will consider such factors as education and experience requirements, supervisory and financial responsibilities, level of risk and specific skills and analytical requirements of the position.

WAGES AND SALARIES

Appointed, full-time and part-time employees are paid within ranges specified for their position, as included in this budget and receive insurance, retirement and other benefits as summarized in this budget and established by the Mayor and City Council.

It is recognized that the City Manager and the City Attorney are appointed officers of the City that have been hired under contract. Such contracts and the compensation provided are ratified and confirmed by the City Council and are made a part of the City's compensation plan.

EVOLUTION

The City Pay Plan Committee has reviewed the Pay Plan under the direction of the Human Resource Manager last year, but due to economic conditions, no change in salaries was able to be afforded for the second straight year. Moving all positions to "market pay" will likely take a few years, but remains a priority for city staff and the City Council.

Increases in staffing at West Point City are expected to take many years. The City has developed an organizational plan which represents less of a schedule and more a road map. As mentioned previously, this determination will more likely than not be driven by several factors:

- Population (residential development)
- Commercial development
- Demand for services
- Desired level of service
- Demographic and/or cultural changes
- Political changes

STAFFING IMPACTS IN A RECESSION

Because the largest budget driver for local government is the cost of personnel, staffing levels should be closely scrutinized in times of financial hardship. Best practices suggest the following steps should be taken (in order) to streamline staffing if necessary:

1. Impose a hiring freeze
2. Freeze pay
3. Eliminate vacant positions from the budget
4. Furloughs (if the organization is large enough)
5. Layoffs of part-time, seasonal, or contract employees
6. Layoffs of full-time employees

The practice of reducing pay should be avoided. In addition to having an instant negative impact on morale, it often leads to a long-term feeling by employees that the organization “owes” them and will never be able to catch up.

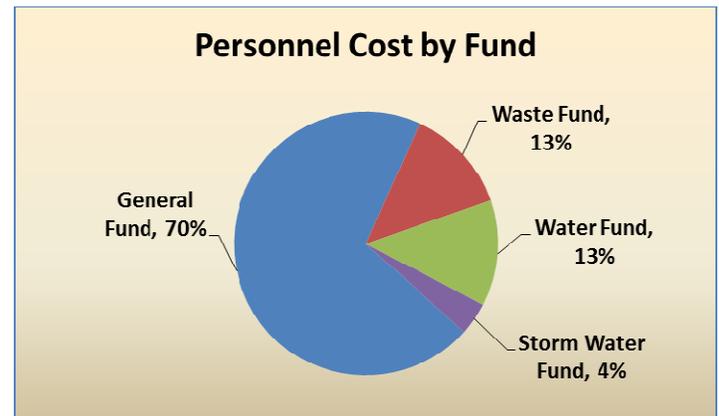
West Point City implemented Steps 1, 2, and 3 over the course of the last two years, and with the exception of 2 seasonal crossing guard and recreation positions is not adding any additional staff.

2012 COMPENSATION AND PERSONNEL MODIFICATIONS

The vast majority of staffing costs (70%) are funded through the General Fund. A portion of certain positions’ salaries and benefits, however, are assigned to other funds that require staffing. Please note how Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) are distributed between funds:

	Salary and Benefits by Fund FY 2012			%
	Salary	Benefits	Total	
General Fund	\$662,410	\$257,880	\$920,289	70%
Waste Fund	\$115,194	\$55,610	\$170,804	13%
Water Fund	\$115,194	\$55,610	\$170,804	13%
Storm Water Fund	\$42,449	\$9,825	\$52,275	4%
Total	\$935,247	\$378,925	\$1,314,172	100%

The following chart shows the distribution of staffing costs between the various City funds:



Three main factors influenced this year’s recommended personnel budget. The first, mentioned earlier, was the citywide reorganization. The second is an increase in the cost of health benefits. The third major factor in the change to personnel is an effort to keep pay ranges competitive with the City’s market (see page 33 for a definition). Each of these is discussed in more detail below:

Reorganization - In the last year the Assistant City Manager, City Planner, and Community Affairs Assistant all left the City for different job opportunities. The departures provided career development opportunities for existing staff and simultaneously helped the City save money. Changes included:

- Creation of a Finance Department with a new Assistant City Manager to oversee that function.
- Promotion of the Public Works Field Operations Manager to Public Works Superintendent.
- Promotion of the Public Works III to Public Works Lead
- Reduction of the City Planner from full-time to part time.

The net savings to the General Fund resulting from the reorganization was \$13,745 in ongoing costs.

Insurance and Retirement - Last year the City changed health insurance providers from PEHP to United Health Care and avoided an 18% increase. This year United has required a 12% increase. Considering that last year the city actually saw a *decrease* in health insurance costs, the City will experience an average two-year increase of 6%.

In addition to insurance, Utah State Retirement Systems has required another increase in the City’s contribution. These increases will continue for each of the next few years, and the City should take measures to prepare.

The net cost of increases to retirement and benefits is \$17,573 to the General Fund and \$26,392 for all funds.

Employee Pay Plan – As explained above, West Point has a market-based pay philosophy, which is that compensation for employee positions should be competitive with cities in our market. Last year the City completed its first-ever Pay Plan Study but was unable to implement any changes due to the economy.

The recent reorganization and removal of vacated positions from the (due to economic conditions) has resolved many of the pay plan challenges and reduced the cost of making an adjustment this year.

The General Fund cost to move the remaining positions to within market ranges of pay is \$39,806 (the cost to all funds is \$52,412). A copy of the Employee Pay Plan with positions recommended for

Position vs. Employee - There is an important distinction between compensation budgeted for a position and pay for an employee. The market study only determines a pay range for a position; an employee’s performance determines his or her actual pay within that pay range. A market adjustment for a position does not guarantee increased pay for an individual. A performance evaluation must precede any pay increase after a market adjustment of a pay range. Thus any increase due to market influences is really a merit-type increase also.

In 2012, salaries are proposed at \$935,247 and benefits at \$378,925 for a total cost of \$1,314,172. This amounts to approximately 35% of the total budget of \$4,745,562 and a 6.4% increase over 2011.

	FTEs by Fund		%
	FY 2011	FY 2012	
General Fund	17.87	18.28	77.2%
Waste Fund	2.35	2.21	9.3%
Water Fund	2.35	2.21	9.3%
Storm Water Fund	0.98	0.98	4.1%
Total	23.55	23.67	100.0%

Definitions of Budgetary Terms

BALANCED BUDGET – The delineation of annual budgeted priorities where authorized expenditures do not exceed projected revenues.

C.A.F.R. – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This is the year-end report generally issued by the independent auditor in September addressing the City’s financial result of the preceding fiscal year.

CALL PROVISION – Provision within the City’s contract with a lender that allows the City to fulfill its debt obligations sooner than the term of the original loan.

CAPITAL – Physical improvements which increase the value of a community such as infrastructure, buildings and other fixed assets.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT – That which facilitates or make possible improvements to the fixed assets of the City.

C.D.B.G. – Community Development Block Grant. A program sponsored and funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which provides funding to local jurisdictions and social service agencies for eligible projects/programs.

COMPENSATION – All financial contributions the City makes to or on behalf of an employee in exchange for services he or she renders to the City.

CULINARY WATER – That water used for human consumption and bathing.

DEBT SERVICE – Payments on outstanding debt.

DEBT SERVICE FUND – The budgetary vehicle through which the City meets debt obligations.

ENTERPRISES – Quasi-business activities Cities undertake to provide certain goods and services to citizens. These services generally include utilities such as culinary water, sewer, refuse collection and disposal, storm water management, etc.

FISCAL YEAR – The City’s annual period between July 1st and ending June 30th.

FUND BALANCE – The annual balance of funds in a budget resulting from revenues less expenditures, expressed as total revenue minus total expenditures.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT – a 40 hour per week increment used to measure an organization’s employee workforce.

G.D.P. – Gross Domestic Product. The value of all goods and services produced domestically during a given period. GDP is considered a primary indicator of economic health.

GENERAL FUND – The budgetary vehicle by which the City conducts general operations and supports the majority of citizen services.

GENERAL OPERATIONS – Those activities intended to sustain the organization and provide basic municipal services.

IMPACT FEES – Special assessments made on new development to pay for infrastructural additions and expansions.

INFRASTRUCTURE – Those features and mechanisms designed to facilitate and support the delivery of a municipal service. Examples are: roads, curbs, gutters, storm lines, sewer systems, storm water lines, etc.

MODIFIED ACCRUAL – A form of accounting based on the practice of revenues being recognized in the period they become available and measurable. Expenditures meanwhile are recognized in the accounting period in which the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the receipt or payment of cash takes place.

SECONDARY WATER – That water which is generally used for the outside irrigation of landscaping.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – The budgetary vehicle by which the City collects and expends restricted use funds for projects intended to accommodate growth and development.

STORM WATER FUND – The budgetary vehicle through which the City provides storm water collection, monitoring, Federal environmental compliance and system construction/repair.

WASTE FUND – The budgetary vehicle through which the City provides garbage and sewer collection and disposal.

WATER FUND – The budgetary vehicle through which the City provides culinary and secondary water services to citizens.

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West Point City Financial Health Indicators

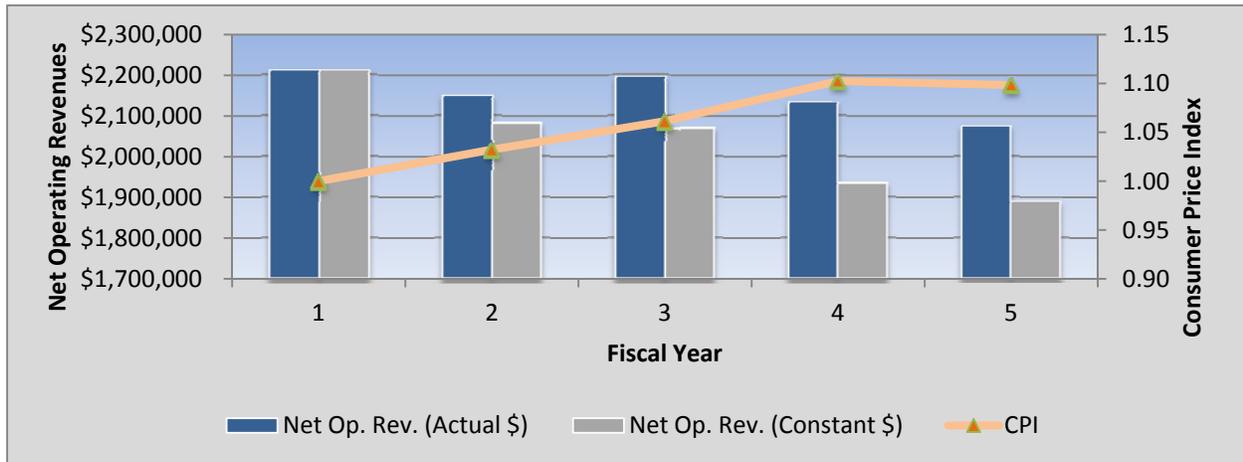
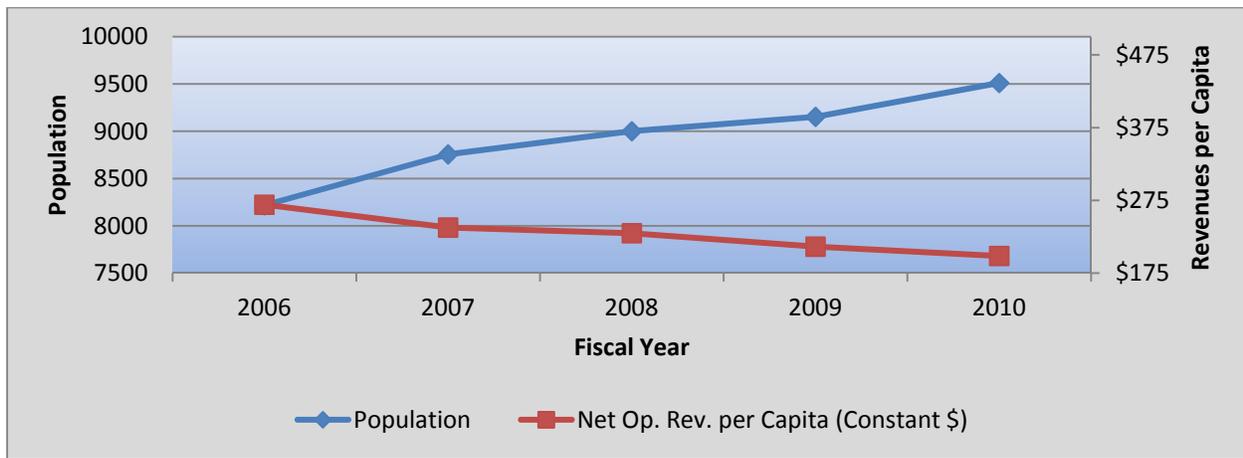
The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) produces a manual entitled “Evaluating Financial Condition: A Handbook for Local Government.” Within this manual, various indicators and methods for analysis are outlined and recommended. According to the ICMA, the financial condition of a municipality can be defined as “...a government’s ability in the long run to pay all the costs of doing business, including expenditures that normally appear in each annual budget, as well as those that will appear only in the years in which they must be paid.” By recording the necessary data and observing these indicators, certain warning trends can be seen and remedied before it becomes a problem for the City.

The following indicators were chosen to measure the financial health of West Point City:

- Revenues per Capita
- Restricted Revenues
- Revenue Shortfalls & Surpluses
- Expenditures per Capita
- Employees per Capita
- Liquidity
- Long-term Debt

Revenues per Capita

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net Op. Rev. (Actual \$)	\$2,211,283	\$2,148,319	\$2,196,073	\$2,133,625	\$2,074,389
CPI	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.10
Net Op. Rev. (Constant \$)	\$2,211,283	\$2,081,184	\$2,068,949	\$1,935,425	\$1,888,709
Population	8217	8756	9001	9153	9511
Net Op. Rev. per Capita (Constant \$)	\$269	\$238	\$230	\$211	\$199

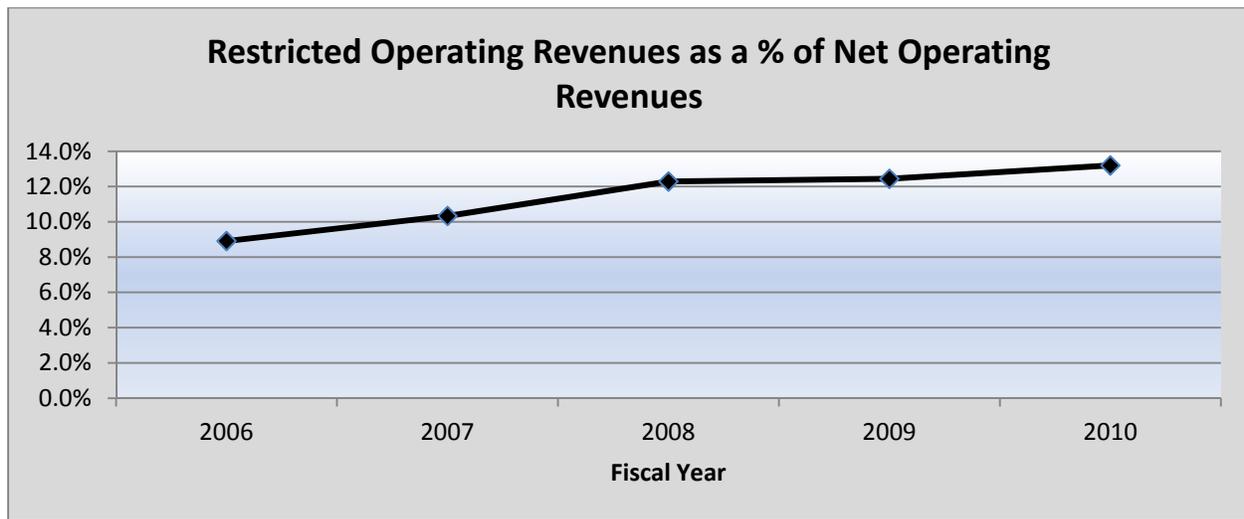


Analysis

Total operating revenues include the General Fund and Class C Road Funds. Examining per capita revenues shows changes in revenues relative to change in population size. The consumer price index (CPI) is used to convert current total operating revenues to constant total operating revenues to account for inflation and display a more accurate picture of accrued revenues. **WARNING TREND: Decreasing net operating revenues per capita as the population rises.**

Restricted Revenues

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Restricted operating revenues (Class C Road Fund)	\$ 197,087	\$ 221,926	\$ 269,825	\$ 265,421	\$ 273,764
Net operating revenues	\$ 2,211,283	\$ 2,148,319	\$ 2,196,073	\$ 2,133,625	\$ 2,074,389
Restricted operating revenues as a percentage of net operating revenues	8.9%	10.3%	12.3%	12.4%	13.2%

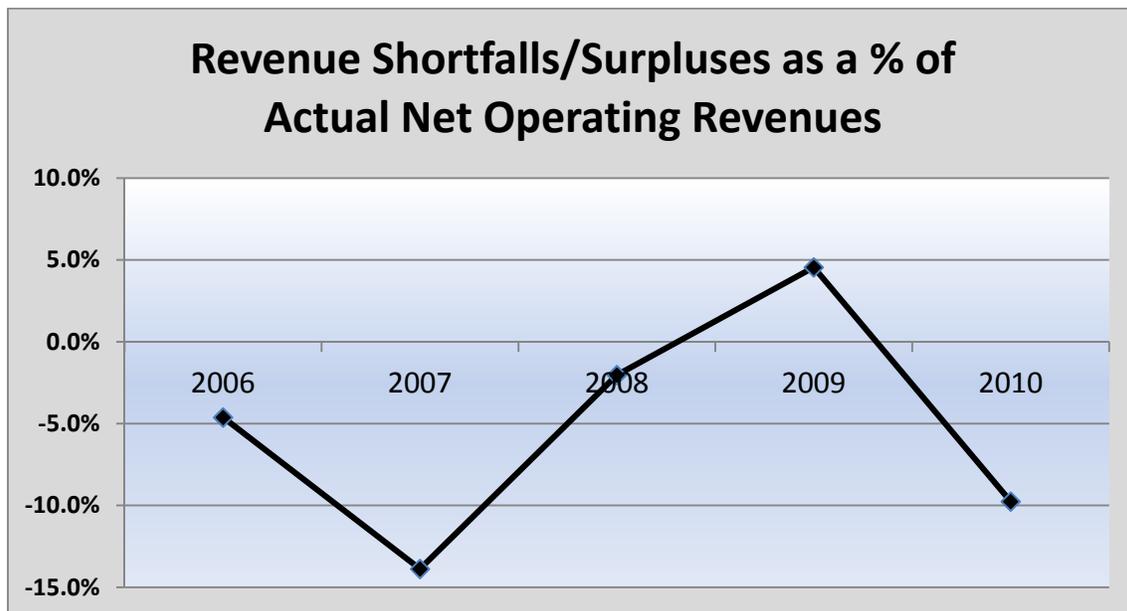


Analysis

Restricted revenues include Class C Road Funds. As the percentage of restricted revenues increases, a local government loses its ability to respond to changing conditions and to citizens' needs and demands. Increases in restricted revenues may also indicate overdependence on external revenues and signal future inability to maintain service levels. **WARNING TREND: Increasing amount of restricted operating revenues as a percentage of net operating revenues.**

Revenue Shortfalls or Surpluses

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Actual net operating revenues (General Fund and Class C Road Fund)	\$ 2,211,283	\$ 2,148,319	\$ 2,196,073	\$ 2,133,625	\$ 2,074,389
Budgeted net operating revenues	\$ 2,109,093	\$ 1,850,230	\$ 2,151,500	\$ 2,230,605	\$ 1,871,980
Revenue shortfalls or surpluses	\$ (102,190)	\$ (298,089)	\$ (44,573)	\$ 96,980	\$ (202,409)
Revenue shortfalls or surpluses as a percentage of actual net operating revenues	-4.6%	-13.9%	-2.0%	4.5%	-9.8%

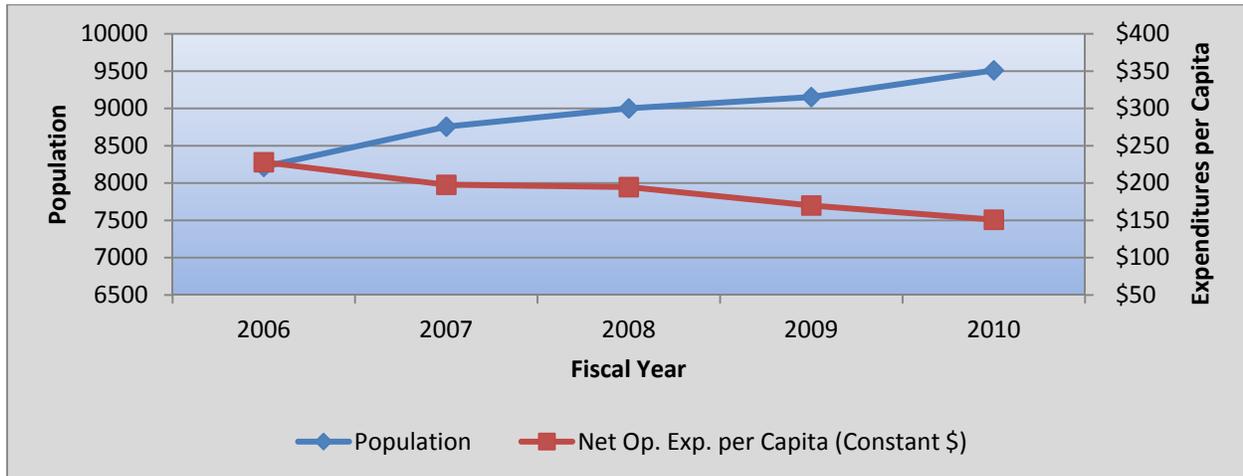


Analysis

Net operating revenues include the General Fund and Class C Road Fund. This indicator examines the differences between revenue estimates and revenues actually received during the fiscal year. A shortfall or surplus could be due to the local government not amending its revenue budget during the course of the year when new programs are implemented or other major operational changes take place. Major discrepancies that continue year after year can indicate a changing economy or inaccurate estimating techniques. Shortfalls may indicate inefficient collection procedures, or that high revenue estimates are being made to accommodate political pressures. If revenue shortfalls are increasing in frequency or size, a detailed analysis of each revenue should be made to pinpoint the source. **WARNING TREND: Increase in revenue shortfalls or surpluses as a percentage of actual net operating revenues.**

Expenditures per Capita

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Net operating expenditures. (General Fund and Class C Fund only)	\$ 1,873,470	\$ 1,787,172	\$ 1,859,153	\$ 1,714,574	\$ 1,576,509
CPI	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.10	1.10
Net operating expenditures in CPI base-year dollars	\$ 1,873,470	\$ 1,731,323	\$ 1,751,532	\$ 1,555,301	\$ 1,435,395
Population	8217	8756	9001	9153	9511
Net Op. Exp. per Capita (Constant \$)	\$ 228	\$ 198	\$ 195	\$ 170	\$ 151
Net Op. Exp. per Capita (Actual \$)	\$ 228	\$ 204	\$ 207	\$ 187	\$ 166

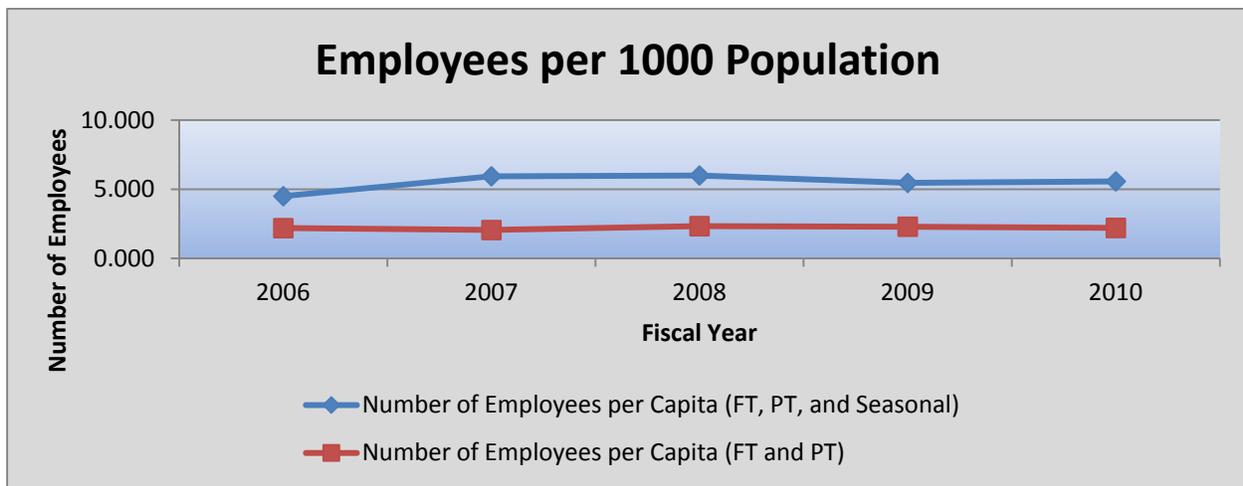


Analysis

Total operating expenditures include the General Fund and Class C Road Fund. Changes in per capita expenditures reflect changes in expenditures relative to changes in population. Increasing per capita expenditures can indicate that the cost of providing services is outstripping the community's ability to pay, especially if spending is increasing faster than the residents' collective personal income. If the increase in spending is greater than can be accounted for by inflation or the addition of new services, it may indicate declining productivity - that the government is spending more real dollars to support the same level of services. **WARNING TREND: Increasing net operating revenues per capita.**

Employees per Capita

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of municipal employees (full-time, part-time, and seasonal)	37	52	54	50	53
Number of municipal employees (full-time and part-time) (excludes seasonal)	18	18	21	21	21
Population	8217	8756	9001	9153	9511
Per 1000 Population	8.217	8.756	9.001	9.153	9.511
Number of Employees per Capita (FT, PT, and Seasonal)	4.503	5.939	5.999	5.463	5.572
Number of Employees per Capita (FT and PT)	2.191	2.056	2.333	2.294	2.208

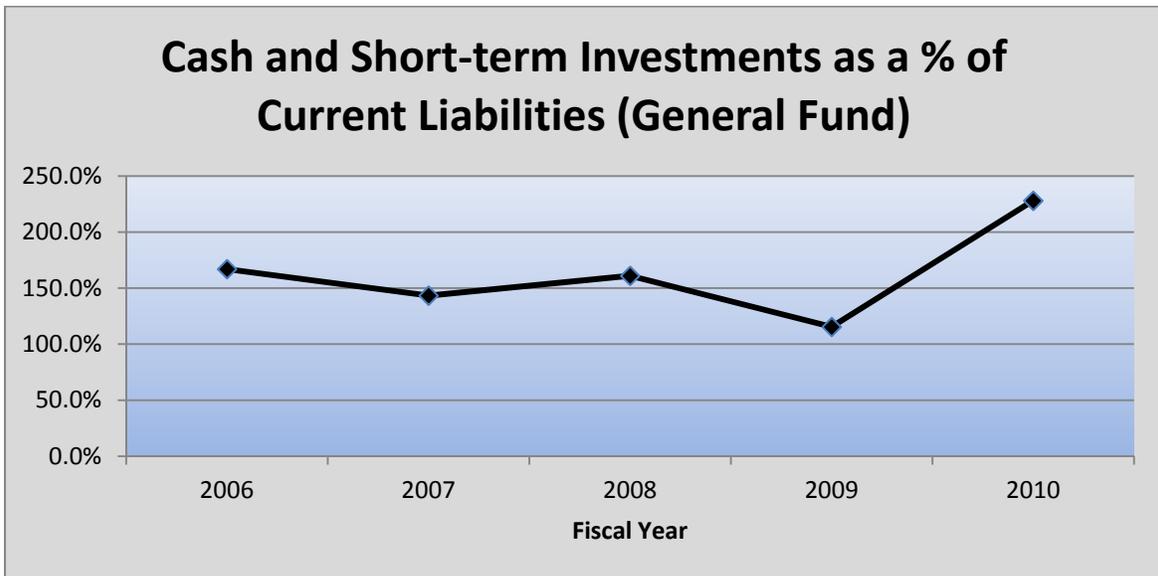


Analysis

Because personnel costs are a major portion of a local government's operating budget, plotting changes in the number of employees per capita is a good way to measure changes in expenditures. An increase in employees per capita might indicate that expenditures are rising faster than revenues, that the government is becoming more labor intensive, or that personnel productivity is declining. **WARNING TREND: Increasing number of municipal employees per capita.**

Liquidity

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cash and Short-term Investments	\$ 344,051	\$ 889,749	\$ 1,140,012	\$ 619,417	\$ 1,281,605
Current Liabilities	\$ 206,049	\$ 620,686	\$ 708,111	\$ 536,562	\$ 562,187
Cash and Short-term Investments as a % of Current Liabilities (General Fund)	167.0%	143.3%	161.0%	115.4%	228.0%

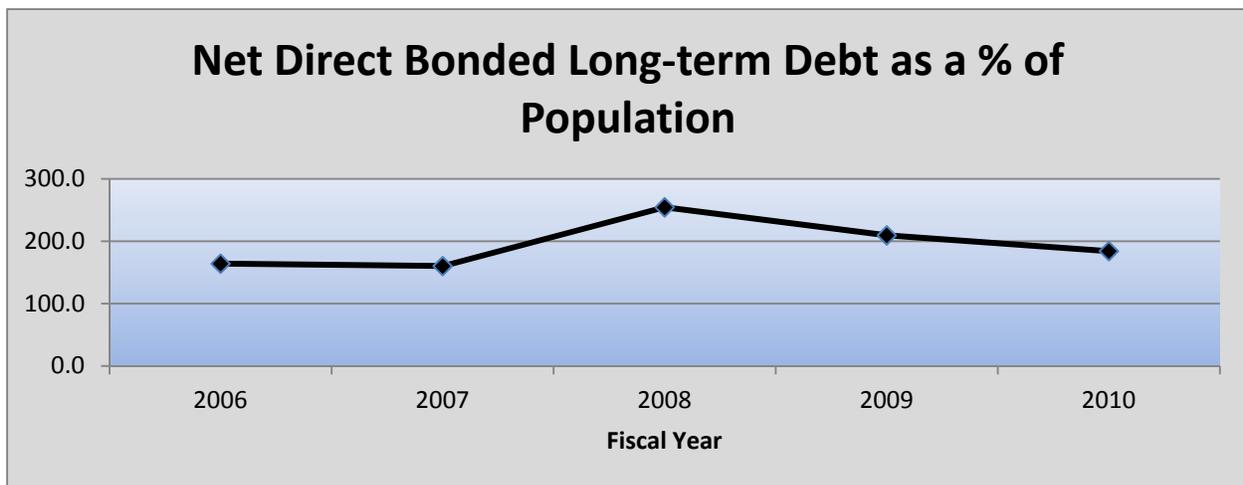


Analysis

A good measure of a local government's short-run financial condition is its cash position. Cash position, which includes cash on hand and in the bank, as well as other assets that can be easily converted to cash, determines a government's ability to pay its short-term obligations. If this ratio is less than one to one (or less than 100 percent), the entity is considered to be facing liquidity problems. **WARNING TREND: Decreasing amount of cash and short-term investments as a percentage of current liabilities.**

Long-term Debt

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	8217	8756	9001	9153	9511
Net Direct Bonded Long-term Debt	\$ 1,347,797	\$ 1,401,965	\$ 2,289,694	\$ 1,916,569	\$ 1,751,044
Net Direct Bonded Long-term Debt as a % of Population	164.0	160.1	254.4	209.4	184.1



Analysis

An increase in net direct bonded long-term debt as a percentage of population can mean that the government's ability to repay is diminishing assuming that the government depends on the property tax to pay its debts. Long-term debt should not exceed the local government's resources for paying the debt. If this does occur, the local government may have difficulty obtaining additional capital funds, may have to pay a higher rate of interest for them, and may have difficulty repaying existing debt. **WARNING TREND: Increasing net direct bonded long-term debt as a percentage of population.**

General Fund (FY 2011/2012)

Fund 10

SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
FINANCING SOURCES						
TAXES						
3110	Property Taxes	\$ 308,535	\$ 298,065	\$ 300,000	\$ 310,000	\$ 310,000
3125	Fee in Lieu of Property Taxes - Vehicle	49,624	41,641	40,000	40,000	40,000
3130	General Sales and Use Taxes	763,695	724,100	701,500	720,000	730,000
3140	Cable TV	16,620	17,653	17,000	17,000	17,000
3150	Energy Sales and Use	301,169	312,671	300,000	310,000	310,000
3160	Telecommunications	128,879	126,459	110,000	115,000	115,000
	TOTAL TAXES	1,568,522	1,520,589	1,468,500	1,512,000	1,522,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS						
3210	Business Licenses and Permits	\$ 11,840	\$ 10,427	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
3215	Building Permit Bond	50	-	-	-	-
3221	Building Permits	104,013	111,582	70,000	70,000	70,000
3224	Cemetery - Burial Permits	21,315	-	-	-	-
3225	Public Safety Fees	5,800	600	-	-	-
	TOTAL LICENSES AND PERMITS	143,018	122,609	82,000	82,000	82,000
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE						
3356	Class C Roads	\$ 260,963	\$ 267,146	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
3358	State Liquor Allotment	4,458	6,619	6,000	4,500	4,500
3360	Grant (Trust Protective Clothing Grant)	1,250	-	-	5,800	-
	TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	266,671	273,765	6,000	260,300	254,500
CHARGES FOR SERVICES						
3410	Zoning and Subdivision Fees	\$ 21,939	\$ 3,074	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
3415	Engineering Permits	1,290	-	-	-	-
3460	Recreation Fees	65,505	78,460	79,080	79,080	79,080
3478	Parks and City Hall Reservations	3,757	2,189	2,000	2,000	2,000
3479	City Celebrations and Sponsorships	17,075	11,670	10,000	15,000	10,000
3482	Internments and Perpetual Care	5,900	6,900	3,000	3,000	3,000
3490	Miscellaneous Income and Concessions	7,012	24,216	5,000	5,000	15,000
	TOTAL CHARGES FOR SERVICES	122,478	126,508	101,080	106,080	111,080
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE						
3610	Interest Earnings	\$ 2,937	\$ 918	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
3620	Donations				\$ 13,000	-
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	2,937	918	4,000	14,000	1,000
CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS						
3910	Surplus General Fund/Class C	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,000	\$ 621,546	\$ -
3940	Transfer from other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
3950	Fleet Contribution - Waste Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
3955	Fleet Contribution - Water Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
3960	Capital Projects Transfer	-	445,308	-	52,000	-
	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	30,000	475,308	51,000	703,546	50,000
	Total General Fund Financing Sources	2,133,626	2,519,698	1,712,580	2,677,926	2,020,580

	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
FINANCING USES						
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
4110	Council and Mayor Wages	\$ 39,600	\$ 39,600	\$ 39,600	\$ 39,600	\$ 39,600
4111	Executive	56,955	66,831	64,750	64,750	-
4113	Employee Benefits	13,831	32,627	33,706	33,706	6,990
4133	Training and Education	11,640	9,985	5,200	5,200	5,200
4135	Community Service Contracts	-	800	-	-	1,000
	TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	122,026	149,844	143,256	143,256	52,790
FINANCE						
4411	Salaries & Wages	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,243
4413	Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	39,908
4420	Mileage Reimbursement	-	-	-	-	100
4421	Books, Subscriptions & Memberships	-	-	-	-	1,000
4424	Postage	-	-	-	-	5,000
4425	Equipment & Supplies	-	-	-	-	1,000
4426	Equipment Lease & Maintenance	-	-	-	-	16,500
4433	Training & Education	-	-	-	-	3,000
4438	Auditor and Accounting Support	-	-	-	-	25,000
4440	Accounting Software Support	-	-	-	-	3,500
4462	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
4463	IT Support & Maintenance	-	-	-	-	1,000
4469	Office Supplies & Expense	-	-	-	-	3,500
4475	Risk Management	-	-	-	-	56,000
4495	Citizen Credit Card Use	-	-	-	-	470
	TOTAL FINANCE	-	-	-	-	251,221
PUBLIC WORKS						
4811	Salaries and Wages	\$ 175,659	\$ 185,241	\$ 178,498	\$ 178,498	\$ 143,430
4813	Employee Benefits and Retirement	88,974	95,261	102,118	102,118	83,388
4820	Overtime	11,478	8,122	13,000	13,000	13,000
4823	Training and Education	2,882	5,776	360	360	360
4825	Equipment Supplies and Maintenance	8,120	4,910	9,000	9,000	9,000
4826	Municipal Buildings Operations and Maintenance	22,838	16,024	19,560	19,560	19,560
4854	Protective Clothing and Equipment	2,167	1,631	2,000	2,000	2,000
4865	Fleet Operations and Maintenance	16,687	12,197	10,000	10,000	10,000
4867	Fleet Fuel	17,096	21,181	24,000	24,000	24,000
4868	Fleet Additions and Replacements	-	-	-	-	-
4870	Fleet Leases	-	-	-	-	-
4872	IT Support and Maintenance	1,797	1,197	2,000	2,000	1,500
4873	Office Supplies and Expense	631	121	800	800	800
4875	Crosswalk Power	820	678	900	900	900
4877	Public Facilities Heating	4,797	4,526	5,000	5,000	5,000
4880	Data and Telephone Systems	12,843	8,694	13,615	13,615	13,615
4882	Public Facilities Power	14,837	14,028	14,000	14,000	14,000
4884	Street Lighting Power and Maintenance	51,854	50,606	52,000	52,000	52,000
	TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS	433,481	430,194	446,851	446,851	392,553
ADMINISTRATION						
4911	Salaries and Wages	\$ 105,187	\$ 79,421	\$ 106,023	\$ 106,023	\$ 135,533
4913	Employee Benefits	35,928	28,693	31,404	31,404	55,608
4920	Mileage Reimbursements	169	362	500	500	400
4921	Books, Subscriptions, and Memberships	2,765	1,856	2,000	2,000	1,000

	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
4923	Travel and Education	7,609	2,945	6,000	6,000	3,000
4924	Postage	5,639	3,477	5,320	5,320	320
4925	New Equipment Purchase	872	-	3,190	3,190	2,190
4926	Equipment Lease and Maintenance	16,473	17,552	16,500	16,500	-
4937	Attorney	31,101	26,831	32,500	32,500	32,500
4938	Auditor and Accounting Support	28,075	26,524	28,000	28,000	-
4940	Accounting Software Support	231	2,475	3,500	3,500	-
4962	Miscellaneous	2,262	1,246	-	-	-
4963	IT Support and Maintenance	28,901	13,793	14,000	14,000	18,500
4964	Citizen Recognitions	-	-	-	-	-
4965	Employee Awards, Recognitions, and Events	5,428	8,821	7,000	7,000	7,000
4966	Education Reimbursement Program	1,000	2,058	-	-	-
4967	Employee Benefits and Bonus Program	6,414	54	13,000	13,000	13,000
4968	Wellness Program	577	284	1,000	1,000	1,000
4969	Office Supplies and Expense	9,431	7,345	7,000	7,000	3,500
4970	Cellular and Radio Services and Equipment	13,972	14,112	17,000	17,000	17,000
4972	Legal Advertising	5,466	5,295	5,700	5,700	5,700
4975	Risk Management	54,997	44,075	56,000	56,000	-
4980	Utah League Membership	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,040	3,600
4982	City Newsletter	-	2,680	3,500	3,500	3,500
4983	Economic Development	2,470	2,009	-	-	-
4985	Volunteerism Program	172	35	1,000	1,000	1,000
4988	Recorders Office	2,982	6,274	3,115	3,115	6,615
4990	City Celebrations and Events	68,893	47,514	40,500	53,500	53,500
4991	Youth Council	5,811	4,706	6,000	6,000	6,000
4992	Miss West Point Pageant	9,151	9,129	8,815	8,815	8,815
4993	Senior Program	2,085	2,696	2,500	2,500	2,500
4995	Citizen Credit Card Use	2,500	4,908	470	470	-
	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	459,600	370,210	424,577	437,577	381,781
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT					
5211	Salaries and Wages	\$ 107,479	\$ 94,239	\$ 92,873	\$ 92,873	\$ 92,575
5213	Employee Benefits and Retirement	31,666	31,201	31,602	31,602	34,909
5221	Books, Subscriptions, and Memberships	766	814	400	400	400
5223	Travel, Education, and Certifications	3,880	420	1,500	1,500	1,500
5225	Equipment & Supplies				-	6,500
5251	GIS				-	1,500
5261	Miscellaneous Supplies	396	309	500	500	500
5263	Contract Planning and Inspection Services	4,312	270	2,000	2,000	2,000
5265	State Building Surcharge	644	771	1,000	1,000	1,000
5267	IT	2,617	1,022	2,000	2,000	2,000
5268	Planning Commission/Board of Adjustments Expenses	4,028	3,577	4,500	4,500	4,500
	TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	155,788	132,624	136,375	136,375	147,384
	PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PLAN					
5411	Crossing Guards	\$ 27,980	\$ 21,874	\$ 22,400	\$ 22,400	\$ 22,400
5413	Employee Benefits and Retirement	2,860	2,379	2,366	2,366	2,437
5415	Crossing Guard Supplies and Equipment	556	247	650	650	650
5460	Animal Control	16,292	20,908	24,000	24,000	24,000
5462	Police Services	66,328	68,318	70,709	70,709	74,245
5465	Narcotics Strike Force	4,500	4,000	4,500	4,500	4,500
5475	Hometown Security (EPRT)	7,988	5,293	4,000	16,000	4,000
5478	Davis County Channel 17	3,000	1,500	-	-	-
	TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PLAN	129,504	124,519	128,625	140,625	132,232

	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
	ENGINEERING AND BUILDING					
5811	Salaries and Wages	\$ 20,525	\$ 20,327	\$ 18,926	\$ 18,926	\$ -
5813	Employee Benefits and Retirement	4,806	5,016	4,981	4,981	-
5823	GIS	4,800	-	1,500	1,500	-
5827	Engineering Support, Supplies and Equipment	7,439	2,991	6,500	6,500	-
	TOTAL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING	37,570	28,335	31,907	31,907	-
	HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS					
6140	Class C Roads	\$ 100,461	\$ 90,908	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	TOTAL HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	100,461	90,908	-	-	-
	PARKS AND CEMETERY					
7011	Salaries and Wages	\$ 53,835	\$ 44,296	\$ 47,074	\$ 47,074	\$ 56,842
7013	Employee Benefits and Retirement	5,568	4,728	4,971	4,971	6,183
7020	Uniforms	-	-	600	600	600
7025	Equipment and Supplies	12,348	8,642	24,000	24,000	24,000
7026	Building and Grounds	24,358	29,744	29,000	29,000	29,000
7029	Park and Cemetery Lights	3,861	3,512	3,400	3,400	3,400
7061	Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	683	438	1,200	1,200	1,200
7070	Gateways and Public Properties	4,388	966	4,000	4,000	4,000
	TOTAL PARKS AND CEMETERY	105,039	92,326	114,245	114,245	125,225
	RECREATION					
7111	Salaries and Wages	\$ 51,021	\$ 70,537	\$ 67,403	\$ 67,403	\$ 89,840
7113	Employee Benefits and Retirement	8,304	10,639	26,736	26,736	31,440
7115	Recreation Support/Program Coordination	7,677	3,979	-	-	-
7120	Recreation Program Marketing	293	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
7125	Equipment and Supplies	16,997	-	-	-	-
7126	Building and Grounds	1,997	1,962	2,300	2,300	2,300
7160	Soccer	7,640	6,949	9,288	9,288	9,288
7167	Basketball	33,885	21,484	19,500	19,500	13,000
7169	Football	11,700	18,082	20,000	20,000	22,000
7171	Baseball/Softball	15,134	14,401	11,323	13,323	12,323
	TOTAL RECREATION	154,647	148,033	157,550	159,550	181,191
	TRANSFERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND OTHER USES					
9001	Contingency	\$ 16,459	\$ 9,517	\$ -	\$ 52,000	\$ -
9063	Class C Transfer to Special Revenue	445,049	-	-	871,546	250,000
9065	Transfer to Capital Projects Fund	305,000	205,641	-	-	-
9070	Transfer to Debt Service Fund - City Hall	126,150	127,775	129,130	129,130	109,130
	TOTAL OTHER USES	892,658	342,933	129,130	1,052,676	359,130
	Total General Fund Financing Uses	2,590,774	1,909,927	1,712,516	2,663,062	2,023,507
	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF FINANCING SOURCES OVER FINANCING USES	(457,148)	609,771	64	14,864	(2,927)
	Beginning Fund Balance	467,873	742,591	318,820	1,352,362	1,367,226
	Ending Fund Balance	10,725	1,352,362	318,884	1,367,226	1,364,299

Special Revenue Fund (FY 2011/2012)

Fund 45

SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Sources						
DEVELOPMENT FEES						
3015	Water Impact Fees	\$ 45,204	\$ 47,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 13,974	\$ 4,870
3028	Sewer Impact Fees	7,807	5,750	1,000	2,947	2,420
3029	Storm Water Impact Fees	60,367	65,900	13,000	26,000	13,000
3057	Road Impact Fees	71,670	132,083	34,033	68,066	34,030
3070	Parks and Trails Impact Fees	52,009	114,786	23,809	47,628	23,810
3075	North Davis Sewer Impact Fees	97,305	156,000	30,000	58,500	30,000
3080	North Davis Fire Impact Fees	8,709	15,474	2,190	5,886	2,190
3090	Class C Road Revenue (Transfer from GF)	-	-	225,000	621,546	250,000
3099	Beginning Balance	-	-	-	704,292	-
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT FEES		343,071	536,992	339,032	1,548,839	360,320
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
3300	Other Financing Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3347	Grants	191,167	9,353	-	-	-
3348	Grant (Trails & Pathways Federal Funding)	-	-	-	-	-
3349	Grant (Community Development Block)	-	-	-	-	-
3350	Interjurisdictional Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
3375	Interest	8,605	2,596	-	-	-
3390	Transfer from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
3395	Transfer of Class C from General Fund	445,049	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		644,821	11,948	-	-	-
Total All Financing Sources		987,892	548,941	339,032	1,548,839	360,320
Beginning Fund Balance		1,320,802	1,822,998	1,004,899	1,480,391	1,480,391
Total Funds Available for Appropriation		2,308,694	2,371,939	1,343,931	3,029,230	1,840,711
SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Uses						
SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS						
5110	Storm System Impact Fee Projects	\$ 238,286	\$ 164,841	\$ 13,000	\$ 232,751	\$ 13,000
5115	Parks and Trails Development Impact Fee Projects	2,036	-	23,809	156,883	23,810
5120	Water System Impact Fee Projects	17,455	5,191	10,000	134,971	4,870
5130	Sewer Impact Fee Projects	50,814	6,129	1,000	87,543	2,420
5171	Roads and Pedestrian Walkways Impact Fee Projects	18,714	-	34,033	221,638	34,030
5175	Community Development Block Grant Project	-	-	-	-	-
5179	Building	-	-	-	-	-
5180	North Davis Sewer Impact Fees	83,322	149,000	30,000	48,179	30,000
5185	North Davis Fire Impact Fees	8,406	14,905	2,190	4,166	2,190
5190	Parks and Trail Projects	66,663	106,175	-	41,162	-
5195	Class C Road Expenditures	-	-	225,000	621,546	250,000
TOTAL SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS		485,695	446,240	339,032	1,548,839	360,320
TRANSFERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND OTHER USES						
9050	Transfer to Other Funds	-	\$ 445,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL OTHER USES		-	445,308	-	-	-
Total Financing Uses		485,695	891,548	339,032	1,548,839	360,320
Ending Fund Balance		1,822,998	1,480,391	1,004,899	1,480,391	1,480,391

Capital Projects Fund (FY 2011/2012)

Fund 48

SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Sources						
REVENUES						
3015	Operating Transfers	\$ 305,000	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -
3020	Sale of Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
3025	Sale of Land	-	-	-	-	-
3030	Misc. Fees from Developers	18,908	-	-	-	-
3035	Sundry Revenue	-	7,293	-	106,150	-
3040	Grants	-	-	-	-	-
3045	Cemetery Perpetual Care	-	14,150	6,000	15,950	6,000
3090	Beginning Balance		-	135,000	222,418	219,000
TOTAL REVENUES		323,908	21,443	141,000	344,518	225,000
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
3320	Proceeds from Bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3325	Grants	138,462	-	-	-	-
3320	Interjurisdictional Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
3335	Interest	671	1,040	-	-	-
3340	Transfer from Reserves	-	205,641	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		139,132	206,681	-	-	-
Total All Financing Sources		463,040	228,123	141,000	344,518	225,000
Beginning Fund Balance		475,538	485,391	357,752	574,764	574,764
Total Funds Available for Appropriation		938,578	713,514	498,752	919,282	799,764
Financing Uses						
CAPITAL PROJECT FUND FINANCING USES						
5110	Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5115	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-
5120	Road Projects	73,232	-	-	159,568	60,000
5125	Park Improvement Projects	3,345	2,373	-	37,627	15,000
5130	Water Projects	5,399	-	105,801	-	-
5136	Debt Service Principal	295,261	100,763	29,199	-	111,091
5137	Debt Service Interest	75,950	34,237	-	-	23,909
5140	Facilities and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
5143	Capital Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	-	15,000
5144	Vehicle Replacement	-	-	-	-	-
5150	Transfer to General Fund	-	-	-	52,000	-
5155	Misc. Projects (CDBG)	-	-	-	-	-
5170	Cemetery Perpetual Care	-	1,377	6,000	95,323	-
Total Financing Uses		453,187	138,750	141,000	344,518	225,000
Ending Fund Balance		485,391	574,764	357,752	574,764	574,764

Waste Fund (FY 2011/2012)**Fund 51**

	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Sources						
OPERATING REVENUE						
3711	Metered Water Sales	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3717	Penalties	12,161	11,996	12,000	12,000	12,000
3726	Sewer Fees	384,510	463,416	433,670	433,670	446,000
3750	Garbage Collection Fees	453,491	459,236	455,000	455,000	480,000
3760	Green Waste Collection Fees	-	-	-	-	60,000
	TOTAL WASTE OPERATING REVENUE	850,162	934,649	900,670	900,670	998,000
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
3810	Utility Deposits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3815	Can Purchase	2,025	4,475	3,000	3,000	3,000
3875	Fund Reserves	-	-	16,000	116,000	13,000
3877	Water Loan Payment	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
3880	Interest Earnings	4,181	707	500	500	500
3891	Developer Contributions	332,038	45,515	-	-	-
3995	Beginning Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	15,000
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	338,244	50,697	44,500	144,500	31,500
	Total All Financing Sources	1,188,407	985,346	945,170	1,045,170	1,029,500
	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Uses						
PRIMARY OPERATING EXPENSES						
8111	Salaries and Wages	\$ 103,529	\$ 108,570	107,449	107,449	114,830
8112	Compensated Absences Expense	\$ 4,478	\$ 421	-	-	-
8113	Benefits and Bonus	44,169	50,190	50,214	50,214	57,068
8115	On Call Pay	7,080	7,320	8,500	8,500	8,500
8127	Lift Station Pumps	2,292	2,446	2,400	2,400	2,400
8145	Garbage Collection	156,024	131,411	149,760	149,760	187,760
8146	Burn Plant	240,928	246,144	247,520	247,520	267,020
8149	Sewer Collection and Disposal	215,847	224,618	223,245	223,245	223,245
8155	Sewer Maintenance and Repair	22,811	28,702	22,000	22,000	27,000
8165	Utility Refunds	505	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	797,662	799,822	812,588	812,588	889,323
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES						
8224	Utility Bills - Postage and Equipment	\$ 9,893	\$ 11,049	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000
8247	Can Purchase	7,700	7,700	14,500	14,500	14,500
8160	Travel and Training	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
8261	Miscellaneous Supplies and Deposit Slips	1,688	880	1,000	1,000	1,000
	TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	19,281	19,629	28,000	28,000	28,000
OTHER EXPENSES						
8430	Depreciation	\$ 50,938	\$ 45,333	\$ 50,200	\$ 50,200	\$ 50,200
8435	Citizen Credit Card Usage	\$ 2,500	\$ 4,316	5,775	5,775	5,775
8444	Vehicle Replacement	\$ -	\$ -	-	-	15,000
8481	IT	16,588	64	20,000	20,000	20,000
8483	Capital Improvements	-	-	-	100,000	-
8484	Blue Stakes	535	301	1,000	1,000	1,000
8490	Fleet Contribution	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
8492	Water Fund Transfer	-	-	-	-	-
8494	Interfund Loan	-	-	-	-	-
8495	Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
8496	Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	85,561	65,014	91,975	191,975	111,975
	Total Waste Fund Financing Uses	902,504	884,465	932,563	1,032,563	1,029,298
	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF FINANCING SOURCES OVER FINANCING USES	285,902	100,882	12,607	12,607	202
	Beginning Total Net Assets	2,148,554	2,434,456	2,165,546	2,535,338	2,547,945
	Ending Total Net Assets	2,434,456	2,535,338	2,178,153	2,547,945	2,548,147

Water Fund (FY 2011/2012)**Fund 55**

	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
	Financing Sources					
	OPERATING REVENUE					
3711	Metered Water Sales	\$ 429,202	\$ 451,362	\$ 446,000	\$ 486,000	\$ 496,000
3713	Secondary Water Sales	648,772	670,302	680,000	680,000	680,000
3714	Connection Fees - Water	9,750	16,450	6,000	6,000	6,000
	TOTAL WATER FUND OPERATING REVENUE	1,087,724	1,138,114	1,132,000	1,172,000	1,182,000
	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
3880	Interest Earnings	271	477	-	-	-
3891	Developer Contributions	241,147	56,309	-	-	-
3895	Fund Reserves	-	-	19,000	19,000	188,000
	TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	241,418	56,786	19,000	19,000	188,000
	Total All Financing Sources	1,329,142	1,194,900	1,151,000	1,191,000	1,370,000
	Financing Uses					
	PRIMARY OPERATING EXPENSES					
8111	Salaries and Wages	\$ 103,529	\$ 108,570	\$ 107,449	\$ 107,449	\$ 114,830
8112	Compensated Absences Expense	4,478	421	-	-	-
8113	Benefits and Bonus	39,979	45,954	50,214	50,214	57,068
8128	Wells and Water Tank Power	5,623	6,535	1,500	1,500	1,500
8135	Hooper Water District	2,727	3,562	1,500	1,500	1,500
8141	Water Maintenance	19,618	15,141	16,000	16,000	16,000
8142	Water Sample Testing	1,900	3,628	2,000	2,000	2,000
8143	Secondary Water	645,264	688,584	652,553	652,553	652,553
8145	Registration and Other Expenses	800	955	1,000	1,000	1,000
8160	Travel and Training	-	-	4,140	4,140	4,140
	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	823,918	873,348	836,356	836,356	850,591
	WATER FUND - MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES					
8224	Utility Bills - Postage and Equipment	\$ 6,700	\$ 4,463	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,250	\$ 8,250
8247	Miscellaneous Supplies and Deposit Slips	686	631	750	750	750
8250	Water Meters	1,688	9,887	10,000	10,000	20,000
	TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	9,074	14,981	19,000	19,000	29,000
	WATER FUND - OTHER EXPENSES					
8430	Depreciation	\$ 73,026	\$ 76,953	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
8433	Capital Projects and Expenditures	-	-	7,000	36,601	153,000
8435	Citizen Card Usage Charges	3,171	4,854	7,488	7,488	7,488
8440	Water Purchase - Weber Basin	125,356	125,356	125,356	125,356	125,356
8444	Vehicle Replacement	-	-	-	-	25,000
8482	Blue Stakes	568	1,193	1,500	1,500	1,500
8483	IT	9,404	2,770	12,000	12,000	12,000
8485	Engineering Studies and Planning	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000
8490	Fleet Contribution	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	30,000
8493	Debt Payment to Waste Fund (Radio Read Meters)	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000
8495	Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
8496	Interest Expense	3,600	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	230,126	226,126	288,344	317,945	474,344
	Total Water Fund Financing Uses	1,063,118	1,114,456	1,143,700	1,173,301	1,353,935
	EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF FINANCING SOURCES OVER FINANCING USES	266,024	80,444	7,300	17,699	16,065
	Beginning Total Net Assets	2,007,500	2,222,337	2,040,167	2,302,781	2,320,480
	Ending Total Net Assets	2,273,524	2,302,781	2,047,467	2,320,480	2,336,545

Storm Water Fund (FY 2011/2012)

Fund 58

SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Sources						
OPERATING REVENUE						
3711	Storm System Maintenance and Construction Fees	\$ 94,776	\$ 115,070	\$ 134,070	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000
3713	Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
3714	Grant	-	-	-	-	-
3716	Interjurisdictional Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
3790	Fund Balance	-	-	-	-	15,500
TOTAL ENTERPRISE OPERATING REVENUE		94,776	115,070	134,070	140,000	155,500
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
3870	Interest Earnings	487	578	-	-	-
3891	Developer Contributions	642,166	257,372	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		642,653	257,950	-	-	-
Total All Financing Sources		737,430	373,020	134,070	140,000	155,500

SUMMARY		2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
Financing Uses						
PRIMARY OPERATING EXPENSES						
8111	Salaries and Wages	\$ 22,499	\$ 22,692	\$ 38,361	\$ 38,361	\$ 42,085
8112	Compensated Absences Expenses	1,597	196	-	-	-
8113	Benefits	6,796	7,093	8,586	8,586	11,911
8127	Storm System Maintenance and Repair	9,861	11,231	18,000	18,000	18,000
8128	Construction	1,998	7,516	10,000	10,000	10,000
8134	Citizen Credit Card	4,983	4,339	1,872	1,872	1,872
8140	Sweeping and Preventative Care	6,145	5,280	12,000	12,000	12,000
8142	Storm System Maintenance and Phase II Compliance	1,474	1,474	2,500	2,500	2,500
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		55,354	59,428	91,319	91,319	98,368
STORM WATER UTILITY - OTHER EXPENSES						
8430	Depreciation	\$ 38,315	\$ 49,839	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000
8444	Vehicle Replacement	-	-	-	-	10,000
8479	Capital Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
8483	Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	5,000
8495	Contingency	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES		38,315	49,839	42,000	42,000	57,000
Total Storm System Utility Fund Financing Uses		93,668	109,268	133,319	133,319	155,368
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF FINANCING SOURCES OVER FINANCING USES		643,761	263,753	0	6,681	132
Beginning Total Net Assets		1,725,069	2,368,830	1,752,777	2,632,583	2,639,264
Ending Total Net Assets		2,368,830	2,632,583	1,752,777	2,639,264	2,639,396

Capital Project Matrix

Project No.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Priority	Project Type	Project Budget	Fund	GL Code	Revenue	Project Code	FY 2011 Amended	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Unfunded
001	4000 W. Storm Drain (Cemetery Road Trunk to 200 South)	1	Storm Sys	\$380,000	SR	45-51-10	Storm Water Impact Fee	001-45-04	\$0						
003	East Park Softball Field	1	Parks	\$210,000	SR	45-51-90	Grant	003-45-08	\$41,162						
005	Property Acquisition (Blair Dahl Park)	1	Parks	\$135,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-36	GF Surplus	005-48-10	\$0	\$111,091	\$116,646	\$122,478	\$127,960		
005	Property Acquisition (Blair Dahl Park)	1	Parks	\$135,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-37	GF Surplus	005-48-10	\$0	\$23,909	\$18,354	\$12,522	\$6,398		
005	Property Acquisition (Blair Dahl Park)	1	Parks	\$135,000	SR	45-51-15	Park-Trail Impact Fee	005-45-05	\$135,000						
006	Power Installation East Park & Bingham Park	4	Parks	\$10,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	006-48-10	\$0						\$10,000
008	300 N 3000 W Traffic Signal and Road Improvements	1	Street	\$31,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	008-45-11	\$0						
009	3000 W (100 S to 200 S) Improvements on West Side	3	Street	\$55,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	009-45-11	\$0						
010	2300 W 800 N Intersection Improvements	3	Street	\$30,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	010-45-11	\$30,000						
011	300 N Street Lights (2800 W to 3200 W)	3	Street	\$136,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	011-48-10	\$14,569		\$0	\$30,000			
012	Street Maintenance	1	Street	\$80,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	012-45-11	\$330,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
013	Sidewalk Maintenance	3	Street	\$10,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	013-45-11	\$10,000						
014	Street Vehicle Maintenance	3	Street	\$5,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	014-45-11	\$30,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	
015	Salt and Street Materials	1	Street	\$35,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	015-45-11	\$27,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	
017	Well #3 Motor Starter	3	Water	\$20,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	017-55-14	\$0	\$20,000					
018	Fire Hydrants	2	Water	\$10,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	018-55-14	\$9,601						
019	SCADA System Upgrades	1	Sewer	\$32,000	Waste	51-84-81	Beg. Balance	019-51-09	\$20,000						
021	Sewer Master Plan/Impact Fee Analysis	1	Sewer	\$37,000	SR	45-51-30	Sewer Impact Fee	021-45-02	\$0						
023	Parcel Maintenance and Protection	2	Parks	\$10,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	023-48-10	\$22,627						
024	300 N 300 W (175 N - 300 N) Sidewalk	1	Street	\$60,000	SR	45-51-95	Class C	024-45-11	\$0						
025	4500 West Sewer Phase I (1000 N - 1300 N)	1	Sewer	\$100,000	SR	45-51-30	Sewer Impact Fee	025-45-02	\$0						
025	4500 West Sewer Phase I (1000 N - 1300 N)	1	Sewer	\$100,000	Waste	51-84-83	Beg. Balance	025-51-09	\$100,000						
026	4500 West Sewer Phase II (1300 N to 1550 N)	3	Sewer	\$200,000	SR	45-51-30	Sewer Impact Fee	026-45-02	\$0		\$12,000				
026	4500 West Sewer Phase II (1300 N to 1550 N)	3	Sewer	\$200,000	Waste	51-84-83	Beg. Balance	026-51-09	\$0		\$188,000				
027	4500 West Sewer Phase III (1650 N to 1800 N)	3	Sewer	\$150,000	SR	45-51-30	Sewer Impact Fee	027-45-02	\$0		\$150,000				
028	3000 W Widening Project (300 N - 550 N)	3	Street	\$157,000	SR	45-51-71	Road Impact Fee	028-45-03	\$0						\$157,000
029	Storm Drain Master Plan and Impact Fee Analysis	1	Storm Sys	\$40,000	SR	45-51-10	Storm Water Impact Fee	029-45-04	\$24,235						
030	Water Impact Fee Analysis and Rate Study	1	Water	\$20,000	SR	45-51-20	Water Impact Fee	030-45-01	\$0						
030	Water Impact Fee Analysis and Rate Study	1	Water	\$20,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	030-55-14	\$0						
031	Source Protection Plan	1	Water	\$20,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	031-55-14	\$20,000						
032	2000 West 12" Water Line	1	Water	\$1,000,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	032-55-14	\$0				\$200,000		
032	2000 West 12" Water Line	1	Water	\$1,000,000	SR	45-51-20	Water Impact Fee	032-45-01	\$0				\$800,000		
033	300 North (1750 W - 1500 W) 3" Abandonment and Laterals	3	Water	\$100,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	033-55-14	\$0	\$100,000					
034	1300 North 10" Water Line Upgrade (3200 W - 3600 W)	3	Water	\$300,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	034-55-14	\$0			\$150,000			
034	1300 North 10" Water Line Upgrade (3200 W - 3600 W)	3	Water	\$300,000	SR	45-51-20	Water Impact Fee	034-45-01	\$0	\$150,000					
035	Design Sewer Trunk Line for Future Annexation Area	4	Sewer	\$250,000	SR	45-51-30	Sewer Impact Fee	035-45-02	\$0						\$250,000
036	Blair Dahl Park Master Plan	4	Parks	\$5,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	036-48-10	\$0						\$5,000
038	East Park Restroom and Storage	4	Parks	\$130,000	SR	45-51-15	Park-Trail Impact Fee	038-45-05	\$0						\$130,000
039	Bingham Park Tree and Trail Replacement	2	Parks	\$15,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	039-48-10	\$0	\$15,000					
040	East Park Trail	5	Parks	\$100,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	040-48-10	\$0						\$100,000
041	East Park Water Park	5	Parks	\$350,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	041-48-10	\$0						\$350,000
043	Cemetery Perpetual Care	1	Parks	\$6,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-70	Beg. Balance	043-48-09	\$95,323						
044	800 North Widening with Clinton	1	Street	\$60,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	044-48-10	\$0						
044	800 North Widening with Clinton	1	Street	\$60,000	SR	45-51-71	Road Impact Fee	044-48-03	\$0						
045	520 North Loop Completion (3830 West W to 3650 W)	4	Street	\$200,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	045-48-10	\$0						\$200,000
046	300 North Widening (1500 W to 2000 W)	4	Street	\$185,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	046-48-10	\$0						\$185,000
047	4000 West Canal Bypass (1300 N to Clinton Drain)	4	Storm Sys	\$200,000	SR	45-51-10	Storm Water Impact Fee	047-45-04	\$0						\$200,000
048	Loy Blake Park Bathroom Replacement	4	Parks	\$120,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-25	GF Surplus	048-48-10	\$0						\$120,000
049	800 North Sidewalk Gap	2	Street	\$27,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	049-48-10	\$0				\$27,000		
050	3000 West Widening	1	Street	\$3,300,000	SR	48-51-20	Grant	050-45-08	\$0						\$3,000,000
050	3000 West Widening	1	Street	\$3,300,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	050-48-10	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
051	650 North Sewer & Storm Drain (5000 W to 4750 W)	2	Sewer	\$503,000	Waste	51-84-83	Beg. Balance	051-51-09	\$0						\$166,000
051	650 North Sewer & Storm Drain (5000 W to 4750 W)	2	Storm Sys	\$503,000	Storm Water	58-84-83	Beg. Balance	051-58-09	\$0						\$217,000
051	650 North Sewer & Storm Drain (5000 W to 4750 W)	2	Street	\$503,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	051-48-10	\$0						\$120,000
052	Detention Pond Improvements	1	Storm Sys	\$5,000	Storm Water	58-84-83	Beg. Balance	052-58-09	\$0	\$5,000					
053	3000 West Storm Drain (1100 North)	3	Storm Sys	\$20,000	Storm Water	58-84-83	Beg. Balance	053-58-09	\$0			\$20,000			
054	1750 W 300 N Well - Heater Installation	1	Water	\$3,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	054-55-14	\$0	\$3,000					
055	Pedestrian Trail Light (800 N 4200 W)	2	Street	\$10,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	055-48-10	\$0			\$10,000			
056	Backup Generator	3	Water	\$25,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	056-55-14	\$0	\$25,000					
057	Rebuild PRV's	1	Water	\$15,000	Water	55-84-33	Water Fees	057-55-14	\$0	\$15,000					
058	SR 193 Landscaping and Pedestrian Improvements	3	Street	\$100,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-20	GF Surplus	058-48-10	\$35,000						\$50,000
059	Vehicle Replacement	1	Street	\$177,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-44	GF Surplus	059-48-10	\$60,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$27,000			
059	Vehicle Replacement	1	Water	\$177,000	Water	55-84-44	Water Fees	059-55-14	\$0	\$25,000					
059	Vehicle Replacement	1	Sewer	\$177,000	Waste	51-84-44	Beg. Balance	059-51-09	\$0	\$15,000					
059	Vehicle Replacement	1	Storm Sys	\$177,000	Storm Water	58-84-44	Beg. Balance	059-58-09	\$0	\$10,000					
060	Capital Equipment Replacement	1	Parks	\$15,000	Cap. Proj.	48-51-43	GF Surplus	060-48-10	\$0	\$15,000					
	TOTALS			\$15,981,000					\$1,054,518	\$710,000	\$682,000	\$539,000	\$1,328,358	\$3,670,000	\$1,757,000

* Only projects with budgets in Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012 are actually funded. All other project years are subject to City Council approval in the appropriate fiscal year.

Debt Service Fund (FY 2011/2012)						
Fund 70						
	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
	Financing Sources					
	Revenues					
3610	Interest Earnings	\$ 4,654	\$ 1,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3920	General Fund Transfer	126,150	127,775	129,130	129,130	109,130
	Total All Financing Sources	130,804	129,267	129,130	129,130	109,130
	SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
	Financing Uses					
	Expenditures					
8410	Debt Service - City Hall	\$ 60,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 50,000
8415	Interest on Bonds	66,150	62,775	59,130	59,130	59,130
	Total All Financing Uses	126,150	127,775	129,130	129,130	109,130

West Point City Community Development and Renewal Agency (FY 2011/2012)

SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
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Financing Sources

GENERAL REVENUES					
3015	Tax Increment Monies - Current	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3020	Prior Years' Tax Increment - Delinquent	-	-	-	-
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE					
3115	Loans/Grants from Local Units	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE					
3215	Interest Earnings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3220	Rents and Concessions	-	-	-	-
3225	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS					
3320	Contributions from Private Sources	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3325	Contributions from Fund Balance	-	-	-	-
3330	Other Contributions	-	-	-	-
Total All Financing Sources		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SUMMARY	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Original Budget	2011 Adjusted Budget	2012 Budget
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Financing Uses

GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
5110	Salaries	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
5115	Governing Board (Board of Directors)	-	-	-	-
5120	Rent	-	-	-	-
5125	Legal Fees	-	-	-	-
5130	Central Staff	-	-	-	-
5135	Administrative	-	-	-	-
5140	Supplies and Other Materials	-	-	-	-
5145	Professional Services	-	-	-	-
5150	Other	-	-	-	-
REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES					
5210	Relocation, demolition, land acquisitions, infrastructure, et	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MISCELLANEOUS					
5310	Budgeted Increase in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Financing Uses		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Ending Fund Balance		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

West Point City Fee Schedule Fiscal Year 2012

Effective July 1, 2011

DESCRIPTION	Fiscal Year 2012
ADMINISTRATIVE and BUSINESS LICENSE FEES	
Election Filing Fee	\$25
Beer licenses (Class A)	\$250
Beer licenses (Class B)	\$300
Beer licenses (Class C)	\$350
Business Regulatory Fee	\$35
Nurseries	\$85
Agriculture Equipment and Repair	\$85
Veterinary Services	\$85
Agriculture Supplies and Support	\$85
Landscaping Services and Supplies	\$85
Sporting Equipment and Supplies	\$85
Firearms	\$85
Construction Services and Supplies	\$85
Manufacturing Equipment and Supplies	\$85
Industrial	\$85
Industrial and Manufacturing Support	\$85
Trucking	\$85
Public Transportation	\$85
Telecommunication Services	\$85
Telephone	\$85
Power/Natural Gas	\$85
Auto Wash and Detail	\$85
Towing	\$85

Electrical	\$85
Plumbing	\$85
Parking Services and Facilities	\$85
Storage/Warehouse	\$85
Wholesale Processing and Support	\$85
Shipping and Goods Transportation	\$85
Restaurant	\$85
Restaurant with Alcohol	\$85
Private Club or Bar	\$85
Fast Food or Cafe	\$85
Commercial Shopping Center/Retail Store	\$50 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Office/Institutional	\$45 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Business Park	\$35 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Light Industrial	\$35 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Manufacturing	\$35 per 1,000 sq. ft.
Grocery (Under 10,000 square feet)	\$85
Grocery (10,000 square feet and above)	\$85
Gas Station	\$85
Pawn Broker	\$85
Auto Sales	\$85
Auto Repair and Service	\$85
Subscriptions/Coupons/Tickets	\$85
Auctions	\$85
Insurance Sales	\$85
Broker	\$85
Real Estate	\$85
Financial Planning	\$85
Business Support Services	\$85
Bank/Credit Union	\$85
Salons/Barber/Beauty	\$85

Funeral	\$85
Medical/Dental/Therapy	\$85
Fitness	\$85
Entertainment and Amusement	\$85
Legal Services	\$85
Dry Cleaning and Clothing Repair	\$85
Upholstery	\$85
Copy and Supplies	\$85
Apartment/Multi-family/Trailer Park	\$85
Bed and Breakfast	\$85
Hotel	\$85
Motel	\$85
Extended Stay	\$85
Bowling	\$85
Hospital/Care Center	\$85
Daycare/Preschool	\$85
Sexually Oriented Business	\$85
Home Occupation - all	\$50
Contractors - General	\$50
Contractors - Sub Contractors	\$50
Duplicate License	\$15
Business License late fee	\$25
Christmas tree sales license (not prorated)	\$30 w/ \$70 deposit
Fireworks stands (not prorated)	\$350 w/ clean-up deposit of \$300
Home occupation license late fee (after February 1st)	\$25
Solicitor's License	\$50
Disproportionate Fees:	
Gas Station	\$250/Year
Grocery w/ Beer	\$350/Year
Bar/Private Club	\$300/year

Bowling with Alcohol	\$500/Year
Pawn Shop	\$900/Year
Arcade	\$350/Year
Entertainment/Theater	\$200/Year
Restaurant with Alcohol	\$200/Year
Hotel/Motel/Extended Stay/Inn/Bed & Breakfast	\$400/Year
Apartments	\$15/Unit/Year
Temporary Permits	\$250/Year
Sexually Oriented Business	\$250/Year
Warehouse	\$250/Year
Bond Requirements:	
Coupons/Subscriptions/Tickets	\$2,000
Pawn Shop/Broker	\$2,000
Auctioneer/Auction House	\$2,000
Sexually Oriented Business	\$2,000
Alcohol Sales/Consumption	\$2,000
Photocopies	\$.10 each copy
Returned check fee	\$20
Budget	\$20
Audit (CAFR)	\$10
Administrative Code	\$10
General Plan	\$10
Zoning or street maps (small 8 ½ x 11)	\$5 each
Special reports or compilations (GRAMA) (Produced with managerial discretion)	\$25 per hour + copy or reproduction charges
Sexually Oriented Business applications and businesses - non refundable initial application and investigation fee (all applications)	\$100
Utility delinquent fee	\$20 first offense and up to \$40 per offense thereafter.
Utility deposit	\$60 utility deposit, refundable upon moving. (New hookups on or after July 1, 2001.)

Council Chamber Rental	\$25/hr. (2 hour min.)
Multi Purpose Area Rental	\$25/hr. (2 hour min.)
City Hall - Security Deposit	\$100
PLANNING AND ZONING FEES	
Board of Adjustment Hearing	\$200
Conditional Use Permit - Staff approved	\$50
Conditional Use Permit - Planning Commission	\$75 \$150 if notices must be sent out
Recording	\$50 to City and applicable fees to Davis County Recorder
Rezone application	\$250
Annexation application	\$300
Subdivision Plat Amendment	\$50
SITE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW	
Construction guarantee bond (commercial)	\$30 per linear ft. (curb, gutter, sidewalk)
Construction inspection fee for all utilities	\$150 per lot
Final plat fee	\$600/plat, plus \$50 per lot
Preliminary plat fee	\$300/plat, plus \$25 per lot
Final Site Plan Review Fee (Commercial)	\$600/site plan
CODE VIOLATION FEES	
Code Violations	See West Point City Code
PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY	
<u>Cemetery Resident</u>	
Non business hours interment add. charge - all	\$100
Adult - burial space	\$200
Adult - Interment	\$250
Perpetual care - Adult	\$100 if lot purchased before 9/1990
Child burial space (4-10)	\$200
Child interment (4-10)	\$175

Perpetual care - Child	\$100 if lot purchased before 9/1990
Infant - burial space	\$200
Infant - Internment	\$100
Perpetual care - Infant	\$50 if lot purchased before 9/1990
Urn interment	\$150
Dis-interment	\$300
Transfer lot fee	\$15
<u>Cemetery Non-Resident</u>	
Adult - burial space	\$300
Urn and Infant Space	\$150
Adult - Interment	\$500
Perpetual care - Adult	\$300 if lot purchased before 9/1990
Child burial space (4-17)	\$300
Child Interment (4-17)	\$400
Perpetual care - Child	\$250 if lot purchased before 9/1990
Infant - burial space	\$300
Infant - Interment	\$150
Perpetual care - Infant	\$250 before 9/1990
Urn Interment	\$250
Disinterment	\$400
Transfer lot fee	\$15
PARKS	
Large pavilion (4 hour period)	\$15 (residents) \$25 (non-residents)
Small pavilions (4 hour period)	\$10 (residents) \$20 (non-residents)
Volleyball rental	\$20 (\$15 refund if returned next day @ noon
<u>RECREATION Program Registration Fees:</u>	
Coed T-Ball	\$35 resident \$55 non-resident

Coed Machine Pitch 1 st – 2 nd Grade	\$35 resident \$55 non-resident
Boys Baseball 3 rd – 4 th Grade	\$45 resident \$55 non-resident
Boys Baseball 5 th – 6 th Grade	\$45 resident \$55 non-resident
Boys Baseball Jr. High	\$45 resident \$50 non-resident
Girls Elementary Softball	\$45 resident \$55 non-resident
Girls Junior High Softball	\$45 resident \$55 non-resident
Basketball - 6 th grade and younger	\$49.50 resident \$60 non-resident
Basketball - 7 th grade and older	\$60 resident \$70 non-resident
Football*	\$105 resident with \$50 refundable deposit per family.
*Fees effective January 1, 2011	
Soccer (Spring)	\$40 resident \$50 non-resident
Soccer (Fall)	\$40 resident \$50 non-resident
Football Camp	\$15
Basketball Camp	\$30
Recreation Late Fee	\$10
DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES (Residential)	
West Point City Impact Fees:	
Park, Trails, and Recreation Impact Fee (Single Family)	\$2380
Park, Trails, and Recreation Impact Fee (Multi- Family)	\$1780
Road Impact Fee (Single Family)	\$3403
Road Impact Fee (Multi-Family)	\$2382
Storm Drain Impact Fee	\$1300
Sewer Impact Fee (Single Family)	\$241.72
Sewer Impact Fee (Multi-Family)	166.79
Water Impact Fee	See Schedule A
Non-City Impact Fees:	
North Davis Sewer Impact Fee (Residential)	\$3,000

North Davis Fire District Impact Fee (Single Family)	\$294.29
North Davis Fire District Impact Fee (Multi-Family)	\$287.80
DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES (Commercial)	
West Point City Impact Fees:	
Road Impact Fees	\$3,578 per 1,000 sq. ft of building space
Water Impact Fees	See Schedule A -attached
Storm Water Impact Fees	See Schedule A - attached
Sewer Impact Fees	See Page 12
Non-City Impact Fees:	
North Davis Fire District Impact Fee (Commercial)	Determined by North Davis Fire District
North Davis Sewer Impact Fee (Commercial)	Determined by North Davis Sewer District
SAFETY / INSPECTION FEES	
Building Permit Fee	Based on building valuation and square footage
Residential plan review and inspection fee	25% of permit fee
Re-inspection fee	\$47
Commercial plan review and inspection fee	60% of building permit fees
Demolition Permit	\$150
Small Asphalt Excavation Permit (less than 360 sq. ft.)	\$3 per sq. ft. excavated and \$500 bond. Bond returned after asphalt is replaced and inspected.
Large Asphalt Excavation Permit (greater than 360 sq. ft.)	\$0.55 per sq. ft. and \$4.20 per sq. ft. bond. Upon positive inspection, bond returned 1 yr. after permit holder replaces asphalt.
New Street Excavation Permit (less than 2 years since last treatment) – in addition to other fees and applies only to large excavation permits	\$0.22 per sq. ft.

Curb, Gutter, or Sidewalk Excavation Permit	\$20.00 per ft. bond. Bond returned after concrete is replaced and inspected.
CONNECTION FEES	
Water Connection Fees:	
Meter installation/water connection (residential)	\$350 - 3/4 inch \$450 - 1 inch
Meter installation/water connection (commercial)	\$450 - 1 inch \$500 - 1.5 inch \$600 - 2 inches Cost+\$100 (2+inches)
Secondary water hook-up fee (3/4 inch)	Paid to D&W Canal Company
Secondary water hook-up fee (1 inch)	Paid to D&W Canal Company
City stock of culinary water	\$3,800/acre foot.
Sewer Connection Fees:	
North Davis Sewer subdivision connection review fee	\$250
North Davis Sewer subdivision construction inspection fee	\$375
North Davis Sewer service connection review fee	\$125
North Davis Sewer service connection construction inspection fee	\$240
UTILITIES	
Garbage can	\$85
Garbage can (monthly - 1 st can)	\$11.50
Garbage can (monthly – additional can)	\$9.00
Green Waste can	\$6.00
Secondary water (monthly 3/4 inch) Up to one-third acre	\$21.41
Secondary water (monthly 3/4 inch) Greater than one-third acre	\$23.08
Secondary water (monthly 1 inch) Greater than one-half acre	\$26.58
Secondary water (monthly 1 inch) Greater than three-quarters acre	\$29.08
Sewer (residential monthly)	\$13.70
Sewer (multi-family)	\$13.70 per unit
Water (monthly base: 6,000 gallons)	<u>\$21.25</u>

6,001 – 10,000 gallons	\$1.30/1,000 gallons
10,000 gallons +	\$1.55/1,000 gallons
Storm System Maintenance and Construction Fee (Monthly Residential)	\$4.00
Storm System Maintenance and Construction Fee (Commercial)	Determined by residential equivalent (2,500 sq. ft.) of impervious area.
Garbage can replacement	\$85 with police report
Meter tampering penalty	\$50 first occurrence, \$100 per occurrence thereafter
Utility Billing Shut-off Fee	\$25 first occurrence, \$45 per occurrence thereafter
Utility Billing Late Fee	\$15
Commercial Garbage Collection 40+ gallon can (monthly)	\$30
Telecommunications Right of Way Application	\$500

Schedule A

West Point City Commercial Impact Fees

(Other jurisdictional impact fees may be additional)

Storm Water Impact Fees

Basis: Per 1 Acre

Type/Size Development	Storm Water
Shopping/Retail Center 50,000 SF or less	\$7638
Shopping/Retail Center 50,001 – 100,000 SF	\$7,430
Shopping/Retail Center Over 100,000 SF	\$6,960
Office/Inst. 25,000 SF or less	\$6,670
Office/Inst. Over 25,000 SF	\$6,380
Business Park	\$1,740
Light Industrial	\$1,508
Warehousing	\$1,392

Water Impact Fees

Basis: Connection Size (per connection)

Connection (inch)	Impact Fee
3/4" (13 gpm or less)	\$487
3/4" (13 to 25 gpm)	\$937
1" (40 gpm)	\$1,500
1 1/2" (50 gpm)	\$1,874
2" (100 gpm)	\$3,749
3" (350 gpm)	\$13,121