BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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Officers and Directors Brush Creek Metropolitan District Aspen, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Brush Creek Metropolitan District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Brush Creek Metropolitan District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Brush Creek Metropolitan District as of December 31, 2019 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

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

Other Information

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Brush Creek Metropolitan District's basic financial statements. The proprietary fund budgetary comparison schedule listed as Other Supplemental Information in the table of contents is for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Other Supplemental Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Other Supplemental Information is fairly stated, in all material aspects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole

MAGGARD & HOOD, P.C.

Glenwood Springs, Colorado

September 3, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The Brush Creek Metropolitan District (the "District") was formed for the purpose of providing certain public infrastructure and municipal services for the benefit of the residents and property owners within the District. The District is located within Pitkin County, Colorado. The District primarily serves the Brush Creek Village and Pioneer Springs portions of the Brush Creek planning area. The District maintains the water system for residents of Brush Creek Village, Pioneer Springs and the Levinson Lot Splits next to Cougar Canyon. It also provides road maintenance and snow removal on Juniper Hill Road, Medicine Bow Road and several smaller spur roads in the area. In addition, it provides trash removal services for residents of Brush Creek Village.

The management's discussion and analysis of the Brush Creek Metropolitan District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the current fiscal year. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; it should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to enhance the reader's understanding of the District's overall financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- The District's overall net position decreased \$28,111 or 0.7% from the previous fiscal year.
- The District's *overall* General Revenues accounted for \$367,744 or 62% of all revenues. These general revenues include taxes, grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, interest earnings and non-program revenues. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services, accounted for \$223,844 or 38% of the District's total revenues of \$591,588.
- Overall the District had \$619,699 in expenses, of which \$223,844 or 36% were offset by program specific charges for water and trash services. General revenues were insufficient to provide for the remaining expenses.

USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the District's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District government, reporting the District's operations *in more detail* than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Additional supplemental information has also been included to enhance the reader's understanding of the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

While this report contains all funds used by the District to provide programs and activities, the view of the District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during the current fiscal year?" The statement of net position and statement of activities answer this question using the accrual basis of accounting, similar to the accounting system used by most private sector companies, which takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when received or paid.

The focus of the government-wide financial statements is on the overall financial position and activities of the District; therefore, the statement of net position and the statement of activities are constructed around the concept of an overall primary reporting government, which includes all funds of the District. The statement of net position and the statement of activities report the District's *net position* and changes thereof. The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole District, presenting both an aggregate view of the District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances.

The District's net position – the difference between assets plus deferred outflows, and liabilities plus deferred inflows – is one way to measure the District's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the District's net position is one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of the infrastructure, are needed to assess the *overall health* of the District.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the District is divided into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities The activity of the District's road fund is reported as Governmental Activities, including interest and principal paid on outstanding bonds. Property taxes, specific ownership taxes, highway user taxes and interest income finance most of these activities.
- Business-Type Activities —The District's water and trash services are reported in Business-Type Activities, including interest and principal paid on outstanding bonds. The District charges fees to customers to cover the cost of the services it provides.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's *funds*, focusing on its most significant funds – not the District as a whole. The District's two kinds of funds – *governmental* and *proprietary* – use different accounting approaches.

Governmental fund – The General (Road) Fund's activity is reported as a governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of this fund and the balances left at year-end available for spending. This fund is reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial* assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statement provides a detailed *short-term view* of the general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* and governmental *funds* in reconciliations following the fund financial statements.

Proprietary fund – When the Enterprise (Water and Trash) Fund charges users for the water and trash services it provides, these services are reported in the proprietary fund. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statements of Activities. In fact, the District's enterprise fund is the same as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

Further discussion of the fund financial statements begins in the Section entitled "The District's Funds."

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position

The perspective of the Statement of Net Position is of the District as a whole. Both the governmental activities and the business-type activities are presented along with a total of the two, which represents the total primary government. Following is a summary of the District's net position for the current and prior fiscal year:

	Govern	NMENTAL	BUSINE	ESS-TYPE	TOTAL	Primary
(IN THOUSANDS)	ACT	IVITIES	ACTI	IVITIES	Gove	RNMENT
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
ASSETS:						
Current & Other Assets	\$ 1,715	\$ 1,548	\$ 431	\$ 568	\$ 2,146	\$ 2,116
Capital Assets, Net	843	898	1,344	1,328	2,187	2,226
Total Assets	2,558	2,446	1,775	1,896	4,333	4,342
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities	22	25	12	27	34	52
Total Liabilities	22	25	12	27	34	52
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOU	JRCES:					
Unavailable Revenue -						
from Property Taxes	368	331			368	331
Total Deferred Inflows	368	331			368	331
NET POSITION:						
Invested in Capital Assets,						
Net of Related Debt	843	898	1,344	1,328	2,187	2,226
Restricted	7	5	-	-	7	5
Unrestricted	1,318	1,187	419	541	1,737	1,728
Total Net Position	\$ 2,168	\$ 2,090	\$ 1,763	\$ 1,869	\$ 3,931	\$ 3,959

Current assets increased as the District did not need to use cash reserves that are designated for the future capital outlay and system maintenance needs of the District. Net Capital Assets decreased due to current year depreciation in excess of current year additions.

Total liabilities decreased as compared to the prior year.

As indicated earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial health. The *net position* of the District's governmental activities increased approximately \$78 thousand and *net position* of business-type activities decreased approximately \$106 thousand for an overall decrease of approximately \$28 thousand.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE - CONTINUED

Statement of Activities

The perspective of the Statement of Activities is of the District as a whole. The Statement of Activities reflects general property taxes and service revenues and the cost of providing services to the District. The following summary reflects the overall change in net position for the current and prior fiscal year:

(In Thousands) GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES			Business-Type Activities				TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018
REVENUES: Program Revenues:												
Charges for Services General Revenues:	\$	-	\$	-	\$	224	\$	265	\$	224	\$	265
Taxes Interest/Invest Earnings/Misc.		364 4		467 5		-		- -	_	364 4		467 5
Total Revenues		368	_	472		224		265		592		737
EXPENSES:												
Program Expenses: Services, Operations, Mainten General & Administrative Interest	ance	242 48	_	213 54 5		303 27		234 28		545 75		447 82 5
Total Expenses		290		272		330		235		620		534
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) BEFORE TRANSFERS		78		200		(106)		3		(28)		203
Transfer (to) from Other Governments		-				-				-		
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	\$	78	<u>\$</u>	200	<u>\$</u>	(106)	\$	3	<u>\$</u>	(28)	\$	203

Overall revenues decreased approximately \$145 thousand primarily due to property tax decreases resulting from the cessation of the debt service property tax levy due to the prior year payoff of outstanding debt, and an overall decrease in water fees as compared to the prior year due to increased snowfall.

Overall expenses increased approximately \$86 thousand compare to the prior year, primarily due to an increase in expenses for snow removal and road maintenance.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE - CONTINUED

Governmental Activities

The operation of the road fund is the governmental activity of the District. As indicated in the following table, the dependence on taxes and other general revenues for these governmental activities is apparent, whereas 100% of the District's governmental activities are funded by taxes and other general revenues. The community as a whole is the primary support for the District's governmental (road) activities.

	TOTAL COST OF			NET COST OF				F	
	<u>SERVICES</u>					SER	VICE	<u>S</u>	
(IN THOUSANDS)		2019		2018			2019		2018
Services	\$	242	\$	213		\$	242	\$	213
Administration		48		54			48		54
Interest on Long-Term Debt				5_					5_
Total/Net Cost of Services	\$	290	\$	272		\$	290	\$	272

The dependence on taxes and other general revenues is apparent whereas 100% of governmental (road) activities are funded from general revenue sources.

Business-Type Activities

The enterprise (water and trash) fund is the business-type activity of the District. Service fees are charged for water and trash services provided to the District. As with the governmental activity, the following table summarizes information from the Statement of Activities for the business-type activities, reflecting the total cost of program services and the remaining net cost of program services:

	TOTAL COST OF				OST OF			
	SERVICES				SER	VICES		
(In Thousands)		2019		2018		2019		2018
Services Administration	\$	303 27	\$	234 28	\$	79 27	\$	(31) 28
Interest on Long-Term Debt					-			
Total/Net Cost of Services	\$	330	\$	262	\$	106	\$	(3)

As indicated above, the District had direct program revenues of \$224 thousand in fiscal year 2019 and \$265 thousand in fiscal year 2018 to offset the cost of services provided to the District, with any deficit partially funded by other general revenues. The results of operations of the business-type activity for 2019 indicates the Water Fund did not generate sufficient revenues to be self-sustaining without drawing from Net Asset reserves.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

General Fund

The fund level financial statements focus on how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. For financial reporting purposes, the District's general fund is considered a governmental fund which represents road operations and maintenance of the Brush Creek Metropolitan District. The District's governmental fund is reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

At the fund level, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, both long-term obligations and accrued interest on these obligations are not presented as they are not due and payable in the current year. In addition, at the fund level, inflows from loans are presented as a revenue item while outflows for debt service payments are presented as an expenditure item, as these items represent current period financial resources and uses.

During the current fiscal year, the General Fund ending fund balance increased from \$1,192,321 to \$1,324,547 which is a total increase of \$132,226. This represents the excess of current period revenues (financial resources) over current period expenditures (financial uses).

The General Fund ending fund balance of \$1,324,547 consists of \$7,070 of statutorily required emergency reserves, \$409 non-spendable resources used for prepaid expenses, and \$1,317,068 of net resources available for future spending, a portion of which has been assigned by the District as unrestricted reserves for future capital outlay and system maintenance. The District, pursuant to the TABOR Amendment, reserves funds for emergencies. The District reserves 3% of the total of all operational expenses every fiscal year. As operational expenses increase, this reserve will grow accordingly. At the end of each fiscal year, if the emergency reserves are not used the funds are carried into the next year's operational funds.

Proprietary Fund – Enterprise Fund

For financial reporting purposes, the District's enterprise fund is considered a proprietary fund which represents the water system and trash operations of the District. Proprietary Fund financial statements consist of a statement of fund net position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, and a statement of cash flows, and are prepared on an accounting basis that is similar to the basis used to prepare the government-wide financial statements.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the ending net position of the Proprietary Fund decreased from \$1,868,589 to \$1,762,854 which is a total decrease of \$105,735. The District has assigned a portion the ending net position as unrestricted reserves for future capital outlay and system maintenance.

In the Proprietary Fund, operating revenues generated were \$223,844 in 2019 and \$264,425 in 2018. Operating expenditures and direct costs incurred for water and trash services were \$234,756 in 2019 and \$261,738 in 2018. The overall change in net position for 2019 as compared to 2018 is (\$105,735) and \$2,719 respectively.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

GENERAL FUND BUDGET COMPARISONS

The District's procedures in establishing budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are summarized in *Note 1* (*E*) of the financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund is found in the section entitled "Required Supplementary Information" following the notes to financial statements. The Board of Directors and the management strive to budget appropriate amounts for each individual line item and provide all District services in the most economical manner. The District uses a line-item based budget which is designed to control line-item expenditures, but provide flexibility for overall budgetary management. It is not anticipated that the District's budget variances will have an effect on future services or liquidity.

Governmental Fund Resources (Inflows)

The District's general fund budgetary revenues and other financing sources in the amount of \$367,726 did not meet budgetary expectations of \$371,947 by \$4,221.

Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)

The District's general fund budgetary expenditures and other financing uses of \$235,500 were \$136,447 less than the final appropriated balance of \$371,947 inclusive of budgeted appropriated reserves for capital outlay. Budgetary savings primarily occurred in the appropriations for capital outlay and road maintenance.

Unappropriated Budgetary Fund Balance

The General Fund's total ending fund balance carryover to fiscal year 2019 is \$1,324,547.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the fiscal year, the District had \$2,187,071 of capital assets. The following reflects the current and prior year capital asset balances, net of depreciation:

(In Thousands,		RNMEN TIVITIE	MENTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ITIES ACTIVITIES			PRIMARY RNMENT		
NET OF DEPRECIATION)	2019		2018		2019	 2018	 2018	 2017
Infrastructure:								
Land & Water Rights	\$ -	\$	-	\$	138	\$ 138	\$ 138	\$ 138
Infrastructure - Roads	843		898		-	-	843	898
Collection/ Distrib System	 -				1,206	 1,190	 1,206	 1,190
TOTALS	\$ 843	\$	898	\$	1,344	\$ 1,328	\$ 2,187	\$ 2,226

The *overall* decrease in net capital assets is the result of current year depreciation in excess of current year additions.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

In 2018, the final payment was made on the District's debt; therefore, at December 31, 2019, the District had no outstanding General Obligation Debt.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

MAJOR INITIATIVES

There District had budgeted \$153,709 for road replacement/improvements in the District's 2020 adopted budget.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The District's Board of Directors considered several different factors when establishing 2020 budget appropriations, including changes in assessed property valuations within the District, changes in area growth, condition of the District's infrastructure, and overall economic conditions of the area. The District has levied 17.458 mills for 2019 taxes to be collected in fiscal year 2020.

The District, through voter approval, is permitted to collect, retain, and expend revenues notwithstanding certain restrictions under TABOR (*see Note 8*). Property taxes levied by the District constitute the largest source of revenue and, as such, the District's revenue can be affected by changes to the Assessed Value of property within the District.

As the population of the District grows, the level of operational services will increase as residents will require and benefit directly from services provided. In anticipation of future demands on the District's infrastructure, the Board has assigned reserves in both the general and proprietary funds for future capital improvements.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, customers, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional financial information, please contact:

Brush Creek Metropolitan District 500 Juniper Hill Drive Aspen, CO 81611 Tel: (970) 925-5195



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2019

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
	G	Governmental Activities		usiness-Type Activities		Total		
<u>ASSETS</u>	<u> </u>					_		
Current Assets:								
Cash and Investments	\$	1,304,301	\$	372,100	\$	1,676,401		
Receivables:								
Cash with County Treasurer		874		-		874		
Accrued Interest Receivable		307		-		307		
Accounts Receivable		-		68,729		68,729		
Intergovernmental Receivable		29,486		-		29,486		
Property Taxes		367,988		-		367,988		
Prepaid Expenses		409		1,200		1,609		
Internal Balances		11,277		(11,277)		-		
Non-current Assets:								
Capital Assets:								
Land and Infrastructure, Net		843,223		1,343,848		2,187,071		
m . 1 A		2.557.065		1 774 600		1 222 165		
Total Assets		2,557,865	-	1,774,600		4,332,465		
LIABILITIES								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts Payable		22,107		11,746		33,853		
Accounts I ayable		22,107	-	11,740	-	33,033		
Total Liabilities		22,107		11,746		33,853		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable Revenues -								
from Property Taxes		367,988		_		367,988		
nom roperty runes		207,500	-			20,,,,,		
Total Deferred Inflows		367,988				367,988		
NET POSITION								
Invested in Capital Assets, Net								
of Related Debt		843,223		1,343,848		2,187,071		
Restricted For:		0-13,223		1,5-5,0-0		2,107,071		
Emergencies		7,070		_		7,070		
Unrestricted		1,317,477		419,006		1,736,483		
Omesaicted		1,51/,7//		717,000	-	1,750,705		
Total Net Position	\$	2,167,770	\$	1,762,854	\$	3,930,624		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Functions/Programs	E	Charges for Services		
Governmental Activities: General Government	\$	290,102	\$	
Total Governmental Activities		290,102		
Business-type Activities: Water and Trash Services		329,597		223,844
Total Business-type Activities		329,597		223,844
Total Primary Government	\$	619,699	\$	223.844

General Revenues and Transfers

Taxes:

Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes Specific Ownership Taxes Highway Users Tax Interest and Investment Earnings

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

Net Position – Beginning of Year

Net Position - End of Year

Net (Expense) Revenue and

	Changes in Net Positio	n
Governmental	Business-Type	
Activities	Activities	Total
\$ (290,102)		\$ (290,102)
		<u> </u>
(290,102)		(290,102)
	\$ (105,753)	(105,753)
(290,102)	(105,753)	(395,855)
(290,102)	(105,753)	(395,855)
322,589	-	322,589
11,615	-	11,615
29,486	-	29,486
4,036	18	4,054
367,726	18	367,744
77,624	(105,735)	(28,111)
	,	
2,090,146	1,868,589	3,958,735
\$ 2,167,770	\$ 1,762,854	\$ 3,930,624



BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND December 31, 2019

	G	eneral Fund
ASSETS:		
Cash and Investments	\$	1,304,301
Receivables:		
Cash with County Treasurer		874
Accrued Interest Receivable		307
Intergovernmental Receivable		29,486
Property Taxes Receivable		367,988
Prepaid Expenses		409
Internal Balances		11,277
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,714,642
LIADH ENEC.		
LIABILITIES:	\$	22 107
Accounts Payable	Φ	22,107
TOTAL LIABILITIES		22,107
		<u> </u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Unavailable Revenues - from Property Taxes		367,988
Toras December Ner owe		267,000
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS		367,988
FUND BALANCE:		
Nonspendable		409
Restricted for Emergencies		7,070
Assigned - Capital Projects		1,095,209
Unassigned		221,859
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u> </u>	1,324,547
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED		
INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCE	\$	1,714,642

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

TOTAL FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND	\$ 1,324,547
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds: Governmental Capital Assets \$ 1,690,525 Less Accumulated Depreciation (847,302)	 843,223
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 2,167,770

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	G	eneral Fund
REVENUES:		
Property Taxes	\$	322,589
Specific Ownership Tax		11,615
Highway Users Tax		29,486
Interest & Other Income		4,036
TOTAL REVENUES		367,726
EXPENDITURES:		
General Government		
Administration:		
Accounting and Audit		15,950
Consulting		3,590
County Treasurer Fees		16,160
Directors' Fees		4,200
Insurance		2,163
Legal Fees		396
Management - Administration		1,896
Office Expense		1,621
Payroll Taxes		1,395
Website		543
Public Works:		
Management – Operations		11,598
Road Maintenance/Weed Control/Signs		75,740
Snow Removal		100,248
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		235,500
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		132,226
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		1,192,321
FUND BALANCE - END OF THE YEAR	\$	1,324,547

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUN	ID		\$ 132,226
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as ex the Statement of Activities, the cost of those ass estimated useful lives as depreciation. This is capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the curre	ets is s the nt ye	allocated over their amount by which ar:	
Capitalized Expenditures	\$	29,800	
Depreciation		(84,402)	 (54,602)
CHANGES IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVIT	ΓIES		\$ 77,624

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND December 31, 2019

	Business-type Activity <u>Enterprise Fund</u>				
CURRENT ASSETS:					
Cash and Investments	\$	372,100			
Receivables:					
Accounts Receivable		68,729			
Prepaid Expenses		1,200			
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		442,029			
Non-Current Assets:					
Capital Assets:					
Land and Infrastructure, Net		1,343,848			
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$</u>	1,785,877			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:					
Accounts Payable	\$	11,746			
Internal Balances		11,277			
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		23,023			
NET POSITION:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt		1,343,848			
Unrestricted - Reserved for Capital Outlay		129,469			
Unrestricted		289,537			
TOTAL NET POSITION		1,762,854			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	1,785,877			

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activity Enterprise Fund			
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Water Revenues	\$	164,075		
Trash Revenues		58,560		
Finance Charges and Other		1,209		
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		223,844		
COST OF SALES:				
Water Purchases		69,426		
Trash Collection		35,952		
TOTAL COST OF SALES		105,378		
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Collection, Treatment & Transmission		114,324		
Administration		27,101		
District Mapping		3,276		
Depreciation		79,518		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		224,219		
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		(105,753)		
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Interest Income		18		
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		18		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(105,735)		
TOTAL NET POSITION – BEGINNING		1,868,589		
TOTAL NET POSITION - ENDING	\$	1,762,854		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activity <u>Enterprise Fund</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received from Customers Cash Payments for Goods & Services Cash Payments to Employees	\$ 217,640 (238,251) (12,300)
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(32,911)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Inter-Fund Financing, Net NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(3,516)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Purchase of Fixed Assets NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(95,491) (95,491)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest Income	18
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	18
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(131,900)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS JANUARY 1	504,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DECEMBER 31	\$ 372,100
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to	\$ (105,753)
Cash (Used) Provided by Operations: Depreciation (Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable (Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	79,518 (6,204) - (472)
NET CASH (PROVIDED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (32,911)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Brush Creek Metropolitan District, herein referred to as the District, conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The District applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

The Brush Creek Metropolitan District was organized pursuant to provisions set forth in the Colorado Special District Act. The governing body of the District consists of a five member Board of Directors that is elected by the registered voters within the District. The District operates a water system, provides trash collection services, and maintains roads within the District.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has specified the criteria to be used in defining a governmental entity for financial reporting purposes. The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the District, and (b) organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the District. Consideration is also given to other organizations that are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the District. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria discussed above, the District's financial statements do not include any component units, nor do they exclude any potential component units requiring inclusion in the District's reporting entity, nor is the District a component unit of any other government. The District's financial statements include the accounts of all District operations.

B. Basis of Presentation

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of inter-fund activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the District.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation (continued)</u>

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the business-type activities of the District and for each function of the District's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.
- Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, for which separate statements for each fund category – *governmental and proprietary* – are presented. During the fiscal year, the District segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detailed level. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds, each displayed in a separate column. The funds are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "financial flow" measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are included on their balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period. The District's has one governmental fund which is the General Fund:

General Fund

The General Fund consists of the Road Fund. It accounts for the funding and tax base needed to support capital improvements and maintenance for the road system in the District.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary fund *operating revenues and expenses* are related to providing management and operational services within the District. Revenues and expenses arising from capital and non-capital financing activities and from investing activities are presented as non-operating revenues or expenses. The funds included in this category are as follows:

Enterprise Fund - Water Fund

The enterprise fund consists of the Water Fund. It accounts for the public water and trash service operations within the District.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of* accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, consist of property taxes. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied.

Governmental funds are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual-basis of accounting*. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The following material revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual because they are both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period:

- Property Taxes
- Specific Ownership Taxes

Taxpayer-assessed local property and specific ownership taxes are considered "measurable" when in the hands of intermediary collecting governments and are recognized as revenue at that time. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities are reported as other financing sources.

D. Property Taxes Receivable and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Property taxes are levied on December 15, and attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1st of the following year. They may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes which are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 16th. Property taxes are levied and collected on behalf of the District by Pitkin County and are reported as revenue when received by the County Treasurer. Property taxes levied in the current year and payable in the following year are reported as a receivable at December 31. However, since the taxes are not available to pay current liabilities, the receivable is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 -SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

The District uses the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to October 15, the District Secretary submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. A "Notice of Budget" is published when the budget is received.
- 2. Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to December 15, the Board adopts, by resolution, the budget for the ensuing fiscal year and certifies the tax levy.
- 4. On or before December 31, the Board adopts an annual appropriating resolution in which such sums of money are appropriated as the Board deems necessary to defray all expenses and liabilities of the District during the ensuing year.
- 5. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all funds. The level of control at which expenditures exceed appropriations is at the fund level. The District's general fund budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental entities. Enterprise fund budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis, which provides that debt principal payments and capital outlay are treated as expenditures. The budget for the Enterprise Fund is reconciled from GAAP basis, as follows:

T 7 .

REVENUES:	 Budget	 Actual	I	Variance Favorable nfavorable)
GAAP Operating Revenues GAAP Non-Operating Revenues	\$ 203,560 25	\$ 223,844 18	\$	20,284 (7)
TOTAL BUDGETARY BASED REVENUES	\$ 203,585	\$ 223,862	\$	20,277
EXPENSES:				
GAAP Cost of Sales GAAP Operating Expenses Capitalized Outlay Depreciation	\$ 85,000 192,585 - -	\$ 105,378 224,219 95,491 (79,518)	\$	(20,378) (31,634) (95,491) 79,518
TOTAL BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS	\$ 277,585	\$ 345,570	\$	(67,985)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)</u>

- 6. After adoption of the budget ordinance, the District may make by ordinance the following changes: a) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated budget; b) emergency appropriations; c) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.
- 7. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Board approval is required for changes in the total budget of any fund. Budget amounts included in the financial statements are based on the final, legally amended budget.
- 8. Budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

The District legally adopted annual budgets for all of the District's funds.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents / Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows for the proprietary fund, all short-term investments that are highly liquid are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

The District reports its investments using the fair value measurements established by generally accepted accounting principles. As such, fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs used to measure the fair value into three levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical investments; Level 2 inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar investments, or other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. At December 31, 2019 the District had no Level 2 or 3 investments.

G. <u>Capital Assets/Depreciation</u>

All capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost in excess of capitalization thresholds set by the District are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of donation. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures as incurred; while additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Interest costs incurred during construction of capital assets are capitalized as part of the historical cost of acquiring or constructing the qualifying assets. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives.

Equipment 5 years Infrastructure 5-40 years

H. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The District evaluates outstanding accounts receivable at the end of each fiscal year. The District believes that all accounts are collectible, therefore, no allowance for bad debt is reflected in the financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Net Position and Fund Balances –

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories for both governmental and business-type activities:

Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt – this category groups all capital assets into one component. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding debt balances that are attributable to (already invested in) the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce this category.

Restricted – assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by various enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – represents the amount which is not restricted for any purpose. It is the District's policy to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either in non-spendable form such as inventory and prepaid expenses, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of permanently restricted funds to be retained in perpetuity. It also includes the long-term amount of loans and notes receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, when applicable.

Restricted – when constraints are placed on the use of resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As discussed in *Note 8*, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, one of the provisions of which requires local governments to establish an emergency reserve calculated at 3% of certain expenditures. These funds may only be expended in cases of emergencies as defined by the amendment, and are used to fund appropriations only after unrestricted resources are depleted.

Committed – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority (the Board of Directors). These amounts cannot be changed except by taking the same type of action employed to previously commit these amounts.

Assigned – amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by the governing body itself, or a body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The District has assigned funds for future capital outlay.

Unassigned – the residual for the general fund.

It is the District's policy to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. Committed and assigned amounts are considered to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which such categories and unassigned amounts are available.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. <u>Contributed Capital</u>

Grants and contributions in the enterprise fund which may be used for either operations or capital expenditures at the discretion of the District are recognized as non-operating revenues. If expenditure of funds is the prime factor for determining eligibility for contributed funds, revenue or contributed capital is recognized at the time of making the expenditure.

K. Internal Balances

To the extent that operating expenses of the District's general fund are paid by the proprietary fund (or vice-verse) and/or transfers are made between the funds and these advances have not been repaid as of year-end, balances of interfund amounts receivable or payable are recorded. The following are the interfund balances at year-end:

		Due To	Due From			
General Fund	\$	11.277	\$	_		
Enterprise Fund	Ψ	,	Ψ	11.277		
Emerprise rund		-		11,4//		

L. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. The eligible depository is required to pledge to the Colorado Division of Banking a pool of collateral having a market value that at all times exceeds 102 percent of uninsured aggregate public deposits. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA, which includes obligations of the United States, the State of Colorado, Local Colorado governments, and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The State Regulatory Commissions for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools. There is no custodial credit risk for public deposits collateralized under PDPA.

As of December 31, 2019, the District's bank deposits were entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or collateralized under PDPA in accordance with state statute. The District had bank balances of \$1,680,026 of which \$476,069 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$1,203,957 by PDPA as described above.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 2 - <u>CASH AND INVESTMENTS</u> (continued)

A summary of the District's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2019 are classified below:

GeneralFund		Enterprise Fund	Total
Total checking, savings and CDs Less outstanding items	\$ 1,304,489 (188)	\$ 375,537 (3,437)	\$ 1,680,026 (3,625)
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 1,304,301	\$ 372,100	\$ 1,676,401

Certificates of Deposit subject to PDPA are included in cash and cash equivalents:

	Fair Value	Maturity Date
Certificate of Deposit 1.50% (unrated)	\$ 226,069	02/28/20

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the District invests public funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security, meet daily cash flow demands, and conform to all federal, state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds. This policy applies to the investment of all financial assets of all funds of the District over which it exercises financial control. Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities, including securities issued by FNMA (federal national mortgage association), GNMA (governmental national mortgage association), FHLMC (federal home loan mortgage corporation), the federal farm credit bank, the federal land bank, the export-import bank, and by the Tennessee Valley authority, and certain international agency securities, including the World Bank.
- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities, the District of Columbia, and territorial possessions of the U.S. rated in the highest two rating categories by two or more nationally recognized rating agencies.
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Commercial paper
- . Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- . Local government investment pools
- . The investing local government's own securities including certificates of participation and lease obligations.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

The concentration of credit risk, or the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer, occurs when deposits are not diversified. The District's policy places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer; however the District maintains general guidelines for investments to ensure proper diversification by security type and institution. All investments are issued or explicitly guaranteed by securities of the U.S. government, or insured by the Public Depository Protection Act, or are investments in mutual fund or external investment pools, and therefore not subject to concentration of credit risk. The District has no deposits subject to custodial credit risk.

Interest rate risk is the extent to which changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District maintains an investment policy that limits investment maturities as means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates and to avoid undue concentration in any sector of the yield curve. Exceptions to this structure may be allowed where maturities can be structured to accommodate readily identifiable cash flows as approved by the Board. The District has no investments that were subject to material interest rate risk as described above.

The District was not subject to foreign currency risk as of December 31, 2019.

NOTE 3 - <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

A summary of changes in the District's Capital Assets follows:

		Balance 1/1/19	Additions		Disposition/ Recluses			Balance 12/31/19
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES								
Depreciable Assets: Infrastructure-Roads Less: Accumulated	\$	1,660,725	\$	29,800	\$	-	\$ 1	1,690,525
Depreciation		(762,900)	_	(84,402)		_		(847,302)
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$</u>	897,825	\$	(54,602)	\$	-	\$	843,223
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES								
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land & Water Rights	\$	138,115	\$	-	\$	-	\$	138,115
Depreciable Assets: Collection/Distribution System Less: Accumulated		3,092,508		95,491		-	3	3,187,999
Depreciation		(1,902,748)	_	(79,518)		-	(1	1,982,266)
Business-Type activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,327,875	\$	15,973	<u>\$</u>	-	\$ 1	1,343,848

Depreciation expense of \$84,402 has been recorded in governmental activities and \$79,518 in business-type activities.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 4 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Water Purchases Agreement

The District has a water supply agreement with Snowmass Water and Sanitation District. The District purchases water from the Snowmass Water District at a rate of \$2.86 for each 1,000 gallons of water delivered to the District. The term of the water supply agreement is perpetual except upon breach of either party or by mutual consent.

NOTE 5 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God. The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the Pool) which is sponsored by the Special District Association of Colorado. The Pool provides property and general liability, automobile physical damage and liability, public official's liability and machinery coverage to its members. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

NOTE 6 - CONTINGENCIES

During the normal course of business, the District may incur claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the District and their legal representatives feel none of these claims or assertions are significant enough that they would materially affect the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements at December 31, 2019.

NOTE 7 - TABOR AMENDMENT – Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax, and debt limitations, which apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

In the November 2001 election, the District's electorate voted to allow the District to collect, retain and expend revenues notwithstanding any of TABOR's restrictions.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

NOTE 7 - TABOR AMENDMENT – Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment - continued

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of spending (excluding bonded debt service). The required reserve at December 31, 2019 is approximately \$7,070.

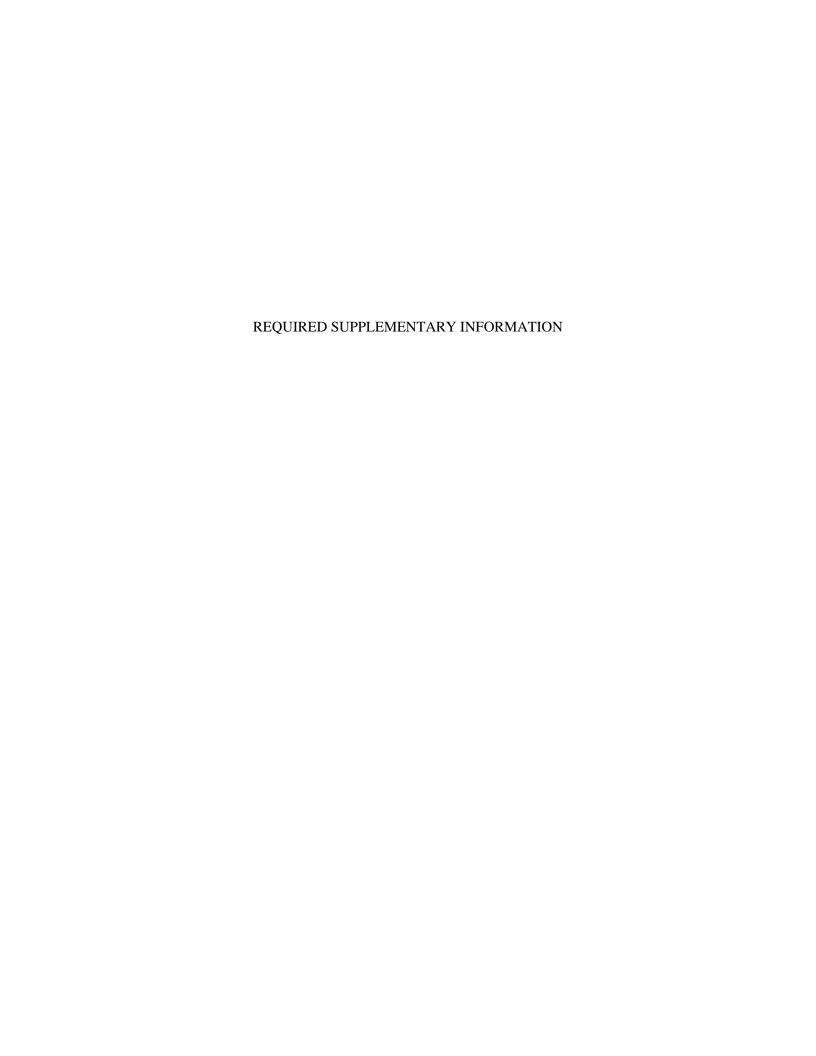
The District's management believes it is in compliance with the financial provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

NOTE 8 - BUDGETARY COMPLIANCE

The District's Water Fund budgetary expenditures of \$345,570 exceeded budgetary appropriations of \$277,585 in the amount of \$67,985 resulting from Capital Outlay for system improvements not included in the final budgetary appropriation. This may not be in compliance with Colorado Revised Statutes.

NOTE 9 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events subsequent to December 31, 2019 through the issuance date of this report. In early 2020 a worldwide pandemic arose caused by the coronavirus Covid-19 which has negatively impacted the general operations of the District during the first several months of 2020. The District's management and Board of Directors has acknowledged the threat of the coronavirus; however, the long-term impact on operations is currently unknown as of the date of the auditor's report. There have been no additional material events noted during this period that would impact the result reflected in this report or the District's results going forward.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	GENERAL FUND							
		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual Amount	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:								
Local Property Taxes	\$	330,847	\$	330,847	\$	322,589	\$	(8,258)
Specific Ownership Taxes	·	15,000		15,000		11,615		(3,385)
Highway Users Tax		22,000		22,000		29,486		7,486
Interest and Other Income		4,100		4,100		4,036		(64)
TOTAL REVENUES		371,947		371,947		367,726		(4,221)
CHARGES TO APPROPRIATIONS (OUTFLOWS General Government: Administration:	s):							
Accounting and Audit		16,600		16,600		15,950		650
Consulting		2,000		2,000		3,590		(1,590)
County Treasurer Fees		16,542		16,542		16,160		382
Directors' Fees		6,000		6,000		4,200		1,800
Insurance		2,300		2,300		2,163		137
Legal Fees		4,000		4,000		396		3,604
Management - Administration		2,000		2,000		1,896		104
Office Expense		1,700		1,700		1,621		79
Payroll Taxes		1,500		1,500		1,395		105
Website		5,000		5,000		543		4,457
Total Administration		57,642	-	57,642	. —	47,914		9,728
Public Works:		37,042		31,042		77,717	· -	7,120
Management – Operations		10,000		10,000		11,598		(1,598)
Road Maint/Weed Control/Signs		85,300		85,300		75,740		9,560
Snow Removal		95,000		95,000		100,248		(5,248)
Total Public Works		190,300		190,300	. —	187,586	· ·	2,714
Capital Outlay and Reserve		124,005		124,005		107,500		124,005
Capital Outlay and Reserve		124,003		124,003		-		124,003
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		371,947		371,947		235,500		136,447
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues Over Expenditures		-		-		132,226		132,226
FUND BALANCE – JANUARY 1		993,681		1,186,821		1,192,321	. <u></u>	5,500
FUND BALANCE – DECEMBER 31	\$	993,681	\$	1,186,821	\$	1,324,547	\$	137,726



BUDGET AND ACTUAL COMPARISON PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

				ENT	ERPE	RISE FUND		
	Original Budget			Final Budget		Actual Amount		Variance Favorable nfavorable)
REVENUES – BUDGETARY BASIS:								
Water Sales and Service	\$	145,000	\$	145,000	\$	164,075	\$	19,075
Trash Service		58,560		58,560		58,560		-
Finance Charges and Other				-		1,209		1,209
Interest Income		25	<u> </u>	25		18	-	(7)
TOTAL REVENUES		203,585	<u> </u>	203,585	<u> </u>	223,862		20,277
EXPENDITURES – BUDGETARY BASIS:								
Cost of Sales:								
Water Purchases		50,000		50,000		69,426		(19,426)
Trash Collection		35,000		35,000		35,952		(952)
Subtotal		85,000		85,000		105,378		(20,378)
Collection, Treatment & Transmission:								
Contracted Services		37,000		37,000		35,540		1,460
Info Share/Server Maintenance		6,000		6,000		8,922		(2,922)
Management – Operations		10,000		10,000		11,598		(1,598)
Repairs and Maintenance		26,000		100,000		51,415		48,585
Utilities/Telephone/Misc		5,000		5,000		5,719		(719)
Water Testing		2,200		2,200		1,130		1,070
Subtotal		86,200		160,200	· —	114,324		45,876
Administration:								
Audit and Accounting		14,600		14,600		14,010		590
Consulting		1,000		1,000		-		1,000
Insurance		10,000		10,000		9,902		98
Legal Expense		2,000		2,000		198		1,802
Management - Administration		800		800		758		42
Office Expenses		1,700		1,700		1,421		279
Payroll Taxes		900		900		812		88
Subtotal		31,000		31,000	· —	27,101		3,899
Capital Expenditures:								
District Mapping		1,385		1,385		3,276		(1,891)
Capital Outlay		-		-		95,491		(95,491)
Subtotal		1,385	<u> </u>	1,385	<u> </u>	98,767		(97,382)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		203,585		277,585		345,570		(67,985)
Excess (Deficit) of Revenues								
OVER EXPENDITURES – BUDGETARY BASIS	s <u>\$</u>	-	\$	(74,000)	\$	(121,708)	\$	(47,708)