IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT Jefferson County, Colorado

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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INSERT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION **DECEMBER 31, 2019**

ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$ 3,353
Cash and Investments - Restricted	200,051
Accounts Receivable	5,234
Receivable from County Treasurer	1,585
Prepaid Insurance	386
Property Taxes Receivable	289,001
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	127,932
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	 955,053
Total Assets	1,582,595
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	33,719
Payroll Liabilities	5,059
Accrued Loan Interest	2,369
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due Within One Year	58,800
Due in More Than One Year	 864,100
Total Liabilities	964,047
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Property Tax Revenue	 289,001
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	289,001
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	355,136
Restricted	5,000
Unrestricted	 (30,589)
Total Net Position	\$ 329,547

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Not Revenues

					Program	Revenues			(Exp	t Revenues benses) and Change in et Position
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	E	xpenses		Charges for Services	Gran	rating ts and butions	Gran	pital ts and butions		vernmental Activities
Primary Government: Governmental Activities: General Government	\$	294,710	\$	10,668	\$		\$		\$	(284,042)
Interest and Related Costs on Long-Term Debt	φ 	37,406	Ψ 	-	Φ	<u>-</u>	Ψ 	<u>-</u>	Ψ 	(37,406)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	332,116	\$	10,668	\$		\$			(321,448)
	Pro Sp	DERAL REVEL Operty Taxes ecific Owners t Investment I Total Genera	hip Tax ncome							213,814 18,326 7,546 239,686
	СНА	NGE IN NET	POSITI	ON						(81,762)
	Net I	Position - Beg	inning o	of Year						411,309
	NET	POSITION -	END O	FYEAR					\$	329,547

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS		General		Debt Service	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Cash and Investments Cash and Investments - Restricted	\$	3,353	\$	-	\$	3,353
Accounts Receivable		200,051 5,234		-		200,051 5,234
Accounts Receivable - County Treasurer		1,585		_		1,585
Prepaid Insurance		386		_		386
Property Taxes Receivable		200,374		88,627		289,001
Total Assets	\$	410,983	\$	88,627	\$	499,610
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	33,719	\$	-	\$	33,719
Payroll Liabilities		5,059		-		5,059
Total Liabilities		38,778		-		38,778
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Property Tax Revenue		200,374		88,627		289,001
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		200,374		88,627		289,001
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable		386		-		386
Restricted for:						
Emergency Reserves - TABOR		5,000		-		5,000
Capital Projects		195,051		-		195,051
Unassigned		(28,606)				(28,606)
Total Fund Balances		171,831		<u>-</u>	-	171,831
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,	¢	440.002	¢	00 607		
and Fund Balances	\$	410,983	\$	88,627		
Amounts reported for governmental activities 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 the funds.						1,082,985
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds.						
Loans Payable						(922,900)
Accrued Interest on Loans Payable						(2,369)
Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$	329,547

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General		Debt Service	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$	126,387	\$ 87,427	\$	213,814
Specific Ownership Taxes		18,326	-		18,326
Water Service Fees		10,668	-		10,668
Interest Income		6,477	 1,069		7,546
Total Revenues		161,858	88,496		250,354
EXPENDITURES					
Administrative		82,882	1,315		84,197
Operations		173,847	-		173,847
Capital		2,642	-		2,642
Debt Service		-	87,181		87,181
Total Expenditures		259,371	88,496		347,867
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		(97,513)	-		(97,513)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		269,344	 		269,344
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$	171,831	\$ -	\$	171,831

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (97,513)Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, capital outlay is not reported as an expenditures. However, the statement of activities will report as depreciation expense the allocation of the cost of any depreciable assets over the estimated useful life of the asset. During the current period, this is the net amount of capital outlay. Capital Outlay 2,642 **Depreciation Expense** (37,981)The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt is as follows: Loan Principal Payment 57.000 Amortization of Cost of Debt Refunding (6,056)Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Accrued Interest on Loans Payable - Change in Liability 146

(81,762)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -**BUDGET AND ACTUAL DECEMBER 31, 2019**

								riance with nal Budget
		Ruc	lget			Actual		Positive
		Original	iget	Final		Amounts		Negative)
REVENUES								
Property Taxes	\$	127,130	\$	127,130	\$	126,387	\$	(743)
Specific Ownership Taxes	φ	127,130	φ	18,000	φ	18,326	φ	326
Water Service Fees		12,640		12,640		10,668		(1,972)
Grant Revenue		30,000		12,040		10,000		(1,372)
Interest Income		30,000		7,000		6,477		(523)
Other Income		640		7,000		0,477		(323)
Total Revenues		183,210		164,770		161,858		(2,912)
EXPENDITURES								
Administrative								
Director Fees		2,500		3,200		3,200		-
Election/Publication		500		100		110		(10)
Insurance		9,000		7,800		7,818		(18)
Miscellaneous		2,000		3,000		2,883		117
Office Supplies/Postage		2,000		1,500		1,572		(72)
Payroll Taxes		3,500		500		245		255
Professional Services								
Audit/Accounting		5,500		23,000		22,637		363
Engineering		4,000		=		-		-
Legal		5,000		30,000		31,248		(1,248)
Management		20,000		12,000		11,268		732
County Treasurer's Fees		2,000		2,000		1,901		99
Operations								
Equipment Rental		1,000		500		419		81
Maintenance and Repairs		6,000		6,000		6,750		(750)
Plant Operator Salaries		42,000		55,000		53,779		1,221
Payroll Taxes		-		4,800		4,705		95
Supplies and Expenses		3,000		100		140		(40)
Training		500		-		-		-
Treatment and Testing		2,500		6,000		5,549		451
Utilities		7,000		8,500		8,450		50
Water Purchase/Augmentation/Hauling		4,000		95,000		94,055		945
Capital								
Water Distribution System		80,000		3,000		2,642		358
Contingency		21,210		3,000				3,000
Total Expenditures		223,210		265,000		259,371		5,629
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(40,000)		(100,230)		(97,513)		2,717
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		272,318		269,344		269,344		
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	232,318	\$	169,114	\$	171,831	\$	2,717

See accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

NOTE 1 **DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY**

Idledale Water and Sanitation District (the District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the state of Colorado, was organized by order and decree of the District Court for Jefferson County, and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act (Title 32, Article 1, Colorado Revised Statutes). The District's service area is located in the Town of Idledale, Jefferson County, Colorado. The District was established in 1947 to provide for the orderly and uniform administration of water and sewer operation within the jurisdictional boundaries of the District. The district currently serves approximately 133 connected water taps. The District does not currently provide any sewer services. The District's primary revenues are property taxes, specific ownership taxes, and water service fees. The District is governed by an elected Board of Directors.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

The District has two employees who perform plant operations functions. All administrative functions are contracted.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the District changed its generally accepted accounting principles from those accounted for as a propriety enterprise fund to those accounted for as governmental funds. The District now collects most of its revenue through property taxes and not service revenue. It was felt that the change in accounting policies more accurately reflected that operations of the District. There was no impact on the beginning net position on the entity-wide financial statements nor any change in the total beginning fund balance of the District.

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all of the activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by property taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflow of resources of the District is reported as net position.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and indirect expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide 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 when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property and specific ownership taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred or the long-term obligation is due.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of the governmental funds.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Budgets

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District's board of directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year-end. The District's board of directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements.

The District amended its annual budget for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Pooled Cash and Investments

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, all cash is deposited to and disbursed from a single bank account. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based upon each fund's average equity balance in the total cash.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's Board of Directors. The levy is based on assessed valuation determined by the County Assessor generally as of January 1 of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 by certification to the County Commissioners to put the tax lien on the individual properties as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuring calendar year. The taxes are payable by April 30 or if in equal installments, at the taxpayer's election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and generally sales of the tax liens on delinquent property are held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the District.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, are recorded initially as deferred inflow of resources in the year they are levied and measurable. The unearned property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include computer equipment and sewer system components, are reported by the District. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets (Continued

Depreciation expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated economic useful lives:

Water System 3-50 Years
Machinery and Equipment 10 Years
Buildings 40 Years
Office Equipment 10 Years

Water Rights

The cost of water rights includes acquisition cost, legal and engineering costs related to the development and augmentation of those rights. Since the rights have a perpetual life, they are not amortized. All other costs, including costs incurred for the protection of those rights, are expensed.

Deferred Loss on Debt Refunding

In the government-wide financial statements, the deferred cost of debt refunding is being amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the life of the refunded debt or the new debt. The amortized amount is a component of interest expense and the unamortized deferred cost is reflected as a deferred outflow of resources. The issuance of the Series 2017 Loan resulted in a deferred loss on refunding of \$30,955. Accumulated amortization of the deferred loss on debt refunding at December 31, 2019, is \$0.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *deferred property tax revenue*, is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

Equity

Net Position

For government-wide presentation purposes when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity (Continued)

Fund Balance

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance 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. The constraint may be removed or changed only through formal action of the board of directors.

Assigned Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but is neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the Board of Directors to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance – The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above.

If more than one classification of fund balance is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the District's practice to use the most restrictive classification first.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2019 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments\$ 3,353Cash and Investments - Restricted200,051Total Cash and Investments\$ 203,404

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2019 consist of the following:

Deposits with Financial Institutions	\$ 3,059
Investments	200,345
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 203,404

Deposits with Financial Institutions

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. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The state commissioners 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.

At December 31, 2019, the District's cash deposits had a bank balance of \$3,374 and a carrying balance of \$3,059.

Investments

The District has adopted a formal investment policy which follows state statutes regarding investments.

The District generally limits its concentration of investments to those noted with an asterisk (*) below, which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the District is not subject to concentration risk or investment custodial risk disclosure requirements for investments that are in the possession of another party.

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the board of directors. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- . Obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities, and securities of the World Bank
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- . Certain certificates of participation
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

As of December 31, 2019, the District had the following investments:

<u>Investment</u>	Maturity	 Amount
Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset	Weighted Average	
Trust (COLOTRUST)	Under 60 Days	\$ 200,345

COLOTRUST

The District invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The state securities commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. COLOTRUST is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. COLOTRUST records its investments at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST at net asset value as determined by fair value. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily, and there is no redemption notice period.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

An analysis of the changes in capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 follows:

		Balance - cember 31, 2018	In	creases	Decr	eases		Balance - cember 31, 2019
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated: Land	\$	22,316	\$		\$		\$	22,316
Water Rights Total Capital Assets, Not	<u> </u>	105,616	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	105,616
Being Depreciated		127,932		-		-		127,932
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:								
Building		1,576		-		-		1,576
Water System		1,774,919		2,642		-		1,777,561
Machinery and Equipment		44,555		-		-		44,555
Furniture and Equipment		916						916
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated		1,821,966		2,642		-		1,824,608
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:								
Building		(1,576)		-		-		(1,576)
Water System		(784,527)		(37,981)		-		(822,508)
Machinery and Equipment		(44,555)		-		-		(44,555)
Furniture and Equipment		(916)						(916)
Total Accumulated Depreciation Total Capital Assets		(831,574)		(37,981)		-		(869,555)
Being Depreciated		990,392		(35,339)				955,053
Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,118,324	\$	(35,339)	\$	_	\$	1,082,985

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2019, was charged to general government in the amount of \$37,981.

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is an analysis of changes in long-term debt for the period ending December 31, 2019:

	Balance - December 31, 2018		Incr	Increases Decrease		ecreases	alance - ember 31, 2019	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
Series 2017 Loan	\$	979,900	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	57,000	\$ 922,900	\$	58,800
	\$	979,900	\$		\$	57,000	\$ 922,900	\$	58,800

A description of the long-term obligations as of December 31, 2019, is as follows:

General Obligation Refunding and Improvement Loan - Series 2017

On December 21, 2017, the District obtained from NBH Bank a \$1,037,000 General Obligation Refunding and Improvement Loan, Series 2017 (Series 2017 Loan) for the purpose of advance refunding the District's Series 2009 Water Activity Enterprise Revenue Bond (Series 2009 Bond), funding a Loan Project Fund, and paying the cost of issuance of the Series 2017 Loan. Interest on the Series 2017 Loan is 3.08% per annum, payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing on June 1, 2018. Principal payments are due annually on December 1, commencing on December 1, 2018. The Series 2017 Loan matures on December 1, 2032.

With the issuance of the Series 2017 Loan, sufficient funds were placed in escrow to advance refund the principal and interest on the Series 2009 Bond, which will mature on April 1, 2019. The Series 2009 Bond is considered to be defeased and is not considered to be a liability of the District. The reacquisition price of the Series 2009 Bond exceeded the net carrying amount by \$30,955. This amount was recorded as a deferred outflow and is being amortized over the original remaining life of the Series 2009 Bond and has been fully amortized as of December 31, 2019. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$110,214 and a cash flow savings of \$3,609 due to the average interest rate of the Series 2007 Loan being lower than the Series 2009 Bond.

The District's long-term debt will mature as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	F	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	58,800	\$	28,425	\$	87,225
2021		60,600		26,614		87,214
2022		62,500		24,748		87,248
2023		64,400		22,823		87,223
2024		66,400		20,839		87,239
2025-2029		363,900		72,242		436,142
2030-2032		246,300		15,326		261,626
Total	\$	922,900	\$	211,017	\$ 1	1,133,917

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Authorized Debt

As of December 31, 2019, the District had no remaining unissued voted general obligation debt authorization.

NOTE 6 NET POSITION

The District has net position consisting of three components - net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of December 31, 2019, the District had net investment in capital assets calculated as follows:

	 2019
Net Investment in Capital Assets:	_
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,082,985
Less: Outstanding Loan Payable - Current Amount	(58,800)
Outstanding Loan Payable - Noncurrent Amount	(864,100)
Add: Unspent Loan Proceeds	195,051
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 355,136

Restricted net position includes assets that are restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitution provisions or enabling legislation. The District had \$5,000 of funds restricted for TABOR emergency reserves.

The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position. The District had a deficit in unrestricted net position. The deficit is the result of the District's capital assets, which were funded with long-term debt, being depreciated over the useful lives of the assets.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

Except as provided in the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, the District may be exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool). The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability, boiler and machinery and workers compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property, public officials' liability, and workers compensation coverage. 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 8 TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations which apply to the state of Colorado and all local governments.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

On November 7, 2017, the voters within the District authorized an increase in property taxes generated from an operations and maintenance mill levy of up to \$300,000 annually, without regard to any spending, revenue-raising, or other limitation contained within Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, the limits imposed on increases in property taxation by Section 29-1-301, Colorado Revised Statutes in any year, or any other law which purports to limit the District's revenues or expenditures as it currently exists or as it may be amended in the future.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits and qualification as an enterprise will require judicial interpretation.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -**BUDGET AND ACTUAL** YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	c)riginal	,	Actual	Fina	ance with al Budget ositive	
	•		Amounts		(Negative)		
DEBT SERVICE		Budget		Amounts		(Negative)	
REVENUES							
Property Taxes	\$	87,941	\$	87,427	\$	(514)	
Investment Income		5,900		1,069	·	(4,831)	
Total Revenues		93,841		88,496		(5,345)	
EXPENDITURES							
County Treasurer's Fees		1,300		1,315		(15)	
Loan Interest		30,181		30,181		-	
Loan Principal		57,000		57,000		-	
Contingency		5,360		<u>-</u> _		5,360	
Total Expenditures		93,841		88,496		5,345	
Funds Balance - Beginning of Year							
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$		\$		\$		

OTHER INFORMATION

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY **DECEMBER 31, 2019**

\$1,037,000 General Obligation Refunding and Improvement Loan Series 2017 Dated December 21, 2017 Interest Rate of 3.08%

Payable June 1 and December 1 Principal Due December 1

	Principal Due December 1				Total		
	Р	Principal		Interest	All Bonds		
	•						
2020	\$	58,800	\$	28,425	\$	87,225	
2021		60,600		26,614		87,214	
2022		62,500		24,748		87,248	
2023		64,400		22,823		87,223	
2024		66,400		20,839		87,239	
2025		68,400		18,794		87,194	
2026		70,500		16,688		87,188	
2027		72,700		14,516		87,216	
2028		75,000		12,277		87,277	
2029		77,300		9,967		87,267	
2030		79,600		7,586		87,186	
2031		82,100		5,134		87,234	
2032		84,600		2,606		87,206	
	\$	922,900	\$	211,017	\$	1,133,917	

IDLEDALE WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY, AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Prior Year Assessed Valuation for Current Percent Year Property Mills Collected Year Ended **Total Property Taxes** December 31 Tax Levy Levied Levied Collected to Levied 2015 \$ 16.620 \$ 2,289,689 \$ 38,055 37,964 99.76 % 2016 2,387,433 9.344 22,308 21,968 98.48 2017 2,385,184 9.475 22,600 22,581 99.92 2018 2,859,999 74.963 214,394 214,942 100.26 2019 2,890,518 74.406 215,071 213,814 99.42 Estimated for year ending December 31, 2020 \$ 3,853,348 75.000 \$ 289,001

NOTE: Property taxes collected in any one year include collection of delinquent property taxes assessed in prior years, as well as reductions for property tax refunds or abatements. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year of assessment.