Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of Directors St. Vrain Sanitation District Firestone, Colorado

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of the St. Vrain Sanitation District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the St. Vrain Sanitation District as of December 31, 2020, and its changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Other Matter

The 2019 financial statements of the District were audited by ACM LLP ("ACM"), whose partners and professional staff joined BDO USA, LLP as of August 1, 2020, and has subsequently ceased operations. ACM's report dated May 20, 2020 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.



#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
  due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
   Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
  disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such
  opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 10 and pension and other post-employment benefit related schedules on pages 44 through 49 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about 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 information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedules of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) on pages 50 through 53 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedules of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 Schedules of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

July 15, 2021

BDO USA, LLP

Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to present an analysis of the District's financial performance and an overview of the District's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2020. The financial statements are an essential part of this analysis and are included with this document.

#### DISTRICT MISSION STATEMENT

St. Vrain Sanitation District's mission is to serve the present and the future sewage treatment needs of its customers in an efficient, cost effective, and environmentally responsible manner.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

After evaluation of the District's financial statements the following highlights have been identified.

- 1. **The District's net financial position is \$112,244,490.** This represents an increase of \$8,788,503 (8.5%) over the District's 2019 net financial position. The increased net financial position is representative of a growing District with growth funded primarily through developer contributions.
- 2. **The District's 2020 operating revenues are \$7,193,393.** Revenues of the District increased in 2020 by 4.9% or \$337,509. Increased revenues are primarily a result of an increased customer base through service connection sales.
- 3. The District continues to work with FEMA and appropriate state agencies regarding disaster relief reimbursement. This reimbursement was for disaster expense incurred in the 2013 flooding events. The District received a \$287,458 reimbursement in 2020 and continues to work through the project closeout process and further reimbursements are expected. The remaining amount eligible for reimbursement is \$598,554.
- 4. **The District's operating expenses are \$7,842,384.** Depreciation expense of \$3,801,533 is included in the District's 2020 operating expenses.
- 5. Capital contributions to the District for 2020 are \$9,099,312. Capital contributions to the District are derived from the sale of sanitary sewer connections and the contribution of sanitary sewer infrastructure installed by developers of residential and non-residential developments. With this continued growth, the District monitors the collection and treatment capacity of its infrastructure to ensure the ability to meet the future needs of the District customers.
- 6. Wastewater Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds. The District issued refunding and improvement bonds in April of 2020 totaling \$17,205,000. The District experienced favorable pricing receiving a Bond Premium in an amount in excess of \$3.5 million. The issuance refunded the outstanding 2010 bonds of \$14,795,000 and provided additional funding of \$5,000,000 for treatment capacity improvements.
- 7. **Treatment plant expansion and improvements.** The District entered into a construction contract to expand the treatment capacity of its wastewater treatment plant as well as for treatment improvements to aid in meeting future nutrient limits. Total project timeline is anticipated to be 28 months at a cost of approximately \$31.4 million.
- 8. **Net pension liability of \$1,217,134.** Net pension liability is being recognized in 2020 as a requirement for reporting of the District's proportionate share of the total pension liability of PERA in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") statement No 68, an amendment to GASB statement No. 27 on pension reporting.
- 9. **Pandemic response.** The District applied for and was approved for funds to aid with the operational expenses related to the Covid19 pandemic. The District utilized these funds to aid in remote work opportunities and to provide personal protection equipment to staff. Additionally, the District Board approved relief for customers in the waiving of late fees for the final three quarters of 2020.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This report consists of three parts:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Basic Financial Statements
- Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements include notes that explain in detail the information in the financial statements.

#### **Basic Financial Statements**

#### Statements of Net Position

The statements of net position includes all of the District's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outfows of resources with the difference being reported as net financial position. It provides information pertaining to the nature of the District's investments (assets) and obligations to creditors (liabilities). The statement also provides the basis for determining the overall financial health of the District including liquidity and financial flexibility.

Recent additions to the required supplementary information section is the net pension liability calculation to comply with GASB 68 requirements and the net OPEB liability calculation to comply with GASB 75 requirements. This information can be found in footnotes 8 and 9.

#### The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position reports District revenues and expenses. All changes in net position are recorded as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal years (e.g. earned, but unused vacation leave.) This statement measures the success of the District's overall operation and can be used to determine if the District's user fee, rates, and charges are sufficient to recover operating expenses.

#### Statements of Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows present information concerning the District's cash receipts and cash payments during the year. The statement reports the cash receipts, cash payments, and net cash from operations, investing, and capital and noncapital financing activities.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ST. VRAIN SANITATION DISTRICT

The financial statements of the District begin on page 11. The true picture of the financial health of the District must be tempered with the operational theory and financial control that is practiced on a daily basis by the District.

#### FINANCIAL POLICY PRIORITIES

The financial goal of the District is to operate in an efficient and financially responsible manner. The District annually reviews its financial policies to assess their impact on financial activities. Policies that affected financial activities are as follows:

- 1. Growth of the District is development driven and funded.
- 2. In April 2020 the District issued Refunding and Improvement revenue bonds to fund the expansion and construction of its wastewater treatment facility.
- 3. District entered into the construction phase for the latest treatment plant improvement project.
- 4. District administration and operations are funded from user fees.
- 5. Capital improvements to existing District assets and the acquisition of some new assets are funded through plant investment fees collected at the time of sanitary sewer connection purchase.

Plant investment fee and monthly service fee levels are reviewed annually. The current level of these fees has been determined to be sufficient, at this time, to provide the necessary revenues to satisfy the operations and capital construction needs of the District as well as the rate covenants required to satisfy the District indebtedness. The District Rate Study completed 2017, determined the District's current planned rate structure and 2019 and 2021 increases in monthly service fees are sufficient to cover anticipated expenditures. The next District rate study is anticipated to be completed in 2023 after the completion of the current treatment plant improvement project. The District also charges line extension fees upon connection to various interceptor lines throughout the District. These fees are used to reimburse developers who funded the construction of specific lines, currently these fees generally range from \$700 to \$1,450. The fees are increased in alternating even-numbered years. The next such increase will occur on January 1, 2022.

#### Day-To-Day Operational Control of the District

For operational control, the District has classified all operations into two District funds: Enterprise and General Government.

The General Government Fund was funded in 2020 by a .484 mill levy to fund the general operations of the District. For 2019, the mill levy was .519 for general operations. While the District mill levy decreased the corresponding revenue resulted in an increase due to the growth of valuation in the District. The revenue from the mill levy increased in 2020 to \$422,282 from \$368,033. The District operates as a self-supporting enterprise. The Enterprise Fund is funded by revenues received from user fees and other sources that are sufficient to cover the day-to-day operating expenses of the District. Growth of the collection system is funded by developer contributions that are sufficient to pay 100% of the cost of design and construction unless the board elects to approve the participation of the District in the project.

Any revenues contributed by the District are derived from Plant Investment Fees ("PIF") collected from new connections to the system. District participation requires District investment to be reimbursed over time to the District through the collection of line extension fees reimbursing the District in a primary role prior to participating developers. The enterprise fund can be further segmented into general operations and construction.

The District general operations segment is funded primarily from monthly user service charges and other miscellaneous revenues received by the District. These revenues cover the daily administration, plant operations and collection line maintenance expense of the District. The construction segment of the District can be divided into two categories - capital improvements and growth. Capital improvements are funded from PIFs collected from users; growth is funded by the developers who are directly affected by the lines being funded.

The District's day-to-day operational control involves many levels of planning, forecasting and budgeting. Revenues and expenditures are allocated to specific District functions. District staff presents monthly financial reports and information to the board of directors for review and approval at their regular monthly meetings. The reports contain monthly revenues and expenditures compared to the adopted budget, as well as the financial position of the District reported in balance sheet form. These reports, and subsequent review, are an essential tool that is critical to the District's long-range financial control and planning efforts.

#### Financial Analysis

A summary of the statements of net position are shown as Table A. Increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of improving or deteriorating financial health. This information, along with other non-financial information such as population growth or decline, legislative changes or board policy changes, provides an integrated assessment of the District's health.

TABLE A
Condensed Statements of Net Position

	2020	2019	2018
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 50,905,498 85,488,983	\$ 40,247,381 81,358,437	\$ 28,986,632 83,318,788
Total assets	136,394,481	121,605,818	112,305,420
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions & OPEB  Total deferred outflows of resources	788,624 253,872 1,042,496	516,351 516,351	287,128 287,128
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities	2,318,185 21,978,426	1,524,295 16,715,708	1,149,709 16,951,068
Total liabilities	24,296,611	18,240,003	18,100,777
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions & OPEB Unearned revenue - property taxes  Total deferred inflow of resources	530,406 365,470 895,876	47,927 378,252 426,179	396,291 365,470 761,761
Net position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	69,536,224 13,489 42,694,777	66,535,587 12,478 36,907,922	68,083,160 17,580 25,629,270
Total net position	\$ 112,244,490	\$ 103,455,987	\$ 93,730,010

The information contained in the table indicates that the District maintains a positive financial position. It is important that on a year-to-year basis the District operates within its policies and that in the operations portion of the budget, these revenues exceed expenditures.

It is also important to note that in the capital construction portion of the budget, annual expenditures may in some instances exceed the annual revenues when reported on an annual basis. It is the policy of the District that growth funds construction, this may result in the possibility that some funds recorded as revenues and received from developers are received in one year and the related expenses are not incurred until subsequent years. This difference is accounted for in the overall long range financial planning of the District. Also, funds collected from sanitary sewer connection fees are invested in a capital construction account and may be used at various times to fund capital improvements, District-required line oversizing of trunk lines or any other shared costs authorized by the board of directors. A summary of the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position are shown in Table B.

TABLE B
Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	2020	2019	2018
Wastewater treatment and collection service charges	\$ 7,193,393	\$ 6,855,884	\$ 5,793,369
Operating expenses General government expenses Sewer treatment plant Sewer collection Depreciation Administration	62,429 2,243,939 593,512 3,801,533 1,140,971	65,345 2,580,183 787,122 3,715,706 606,101	75,104 1,980,125 650,619 3,749,164 1,302,237
Total operating expenses	7,842,384	7,754,457	7,757,249
Loss from operations	(648,991)	(898,573)	(1,963,880)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)  Taxes Inclusion fees Interest income Build America bond subsidy Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets FEMA Reimbursement Unrealized and realized gain (loss) on investments Interest expense	443,265 26 253,216 - - 287,458 (227,338) (418,445)	393,984 1,404 572,500 269,386 (630,236) - 488,366 (816,759)	430,098 10,272 388,085 268,382 1,164,954 (67,545) (826,657)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	338,182	278,645	1,367,589
Net income/loss before contributions	(310,809)	(619,928)	(596,291)
Capital contributions	9,099,312	10,345,905	5,430,517
Changes in net position	8,788,503	9,725,977	4,834,226
Net position - beginning of year	103,455,987	93,730,010	88,895,784
Net position- end of year	\$ 112,244,490	\$ 103,455,987	\$93,730,010

#### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The schedule of revenues and expenditures - budget and actual (budgetary basis) is provided in the supplementary information of this report.

During 2020 the District saw operational revenues (exclusive of capital contributions) exceed budgeted revenues by 4.9% in the District Sanitary Sewer Enterprise Fund. The difference can be attributed to a continued increase in demand for sewer connections. Monthly service charges were 102% of the budgeted amount and plant investment fee and capital contributions were nearly double the budgeted amount. The 2020 budget anticipated the addition of 500 single family equivalents (sfe), while actual sewer connection sales resulted in a total of 933 additional sfes in 2020.

During 2020, total actual expenditures were less than the budgeted expenditures by \$11,214,972 in the Enterprise Fund and \$345,392 in the General Government Fund. The large variance in Enterprise expenditures was the direct result of expected capital projects that were subsequently deemed unnecessary or delayed in 2020. Refunding of the District 2010 Bond issuance resulted in debt service expense in 2020 of \$5,668,466. District management and staff are mindful of the economic concerns of its constituency and thus are conscientious in its use of District funds, relating back to the District policy of cost effectiveness and efficiency.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ACTIVITIES

Several capital projects were initiated in 2020 totaling approximately \$7.9 million dollars. Capital projects for the District was dominated by the plant expansion design and the commencement of construction. This will be the case for the next couple of years. The expansion and improvement project is projected to be a multi-year (28 month) project with construction costs exceeding \$31.5 million. There have been several area developers inquiring as to receiving service from the District. This has led the District to developing plans and initial engineering and design of sewer line extensions. Continued growth has also led the District to begin the design of parallel lines to existing infrastructure to ensure that the District can continue to meet the sanitary sewer needs of the area. Other expenditures included IT server upgrades, IT equipment to increase the District cyber security profile and office equipment.

In April of 2020 the District issued Wastewater Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds totaling \$17,205,000. These bonds allowed the District to refund the outstanding 2010 bonds (\$14,795,000) as well as providing the District and additional \$5,000,000 for plant expansion expenses. The refunding also provided some debt service relief over the next several years as it is working through the construction phase of the project. Total outstanding debt service at the end of 2020 was \$17,130,000.

In 2015 the Board of Directors elected to retire the remaining \$1,623,315 debt due to the Colorado Water Conservation Board ("CWCB") loan originally issued to the Weld County Tri-Area Sanitation District. The District will continue to collect the debt fee from affected customers on an interest-free basis resulting in a reduction of the number of years for the loan payback. This will result in savings to the customers of approximately \$975,000 over the term of the loan.

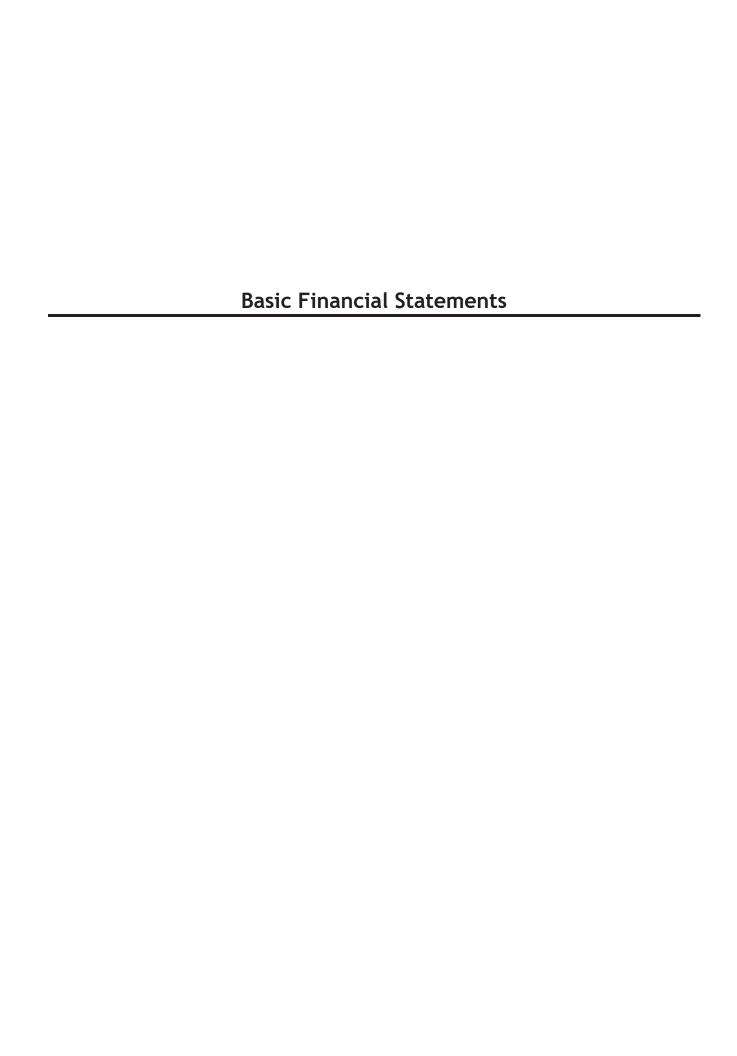
#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS BUDGET AND RATES**

The Board of Directors and the management of the St. Vrain Sanitation District considered many factors when they developed the 2021 District Budget. Projected user fees, growth, and plant investment fees were all evaluated and considered before the final budget was adopted. Departmental budgets submitted by departments are reviewed and vetted by the budget team before inclusion in the final budget. These expenses are reconciled to projected revenues. The District will continue the construction project to increase plant capacity and treatment efficiency. It is anticipated that this will be a multi-year project that will provide treatment capacity for a twenty year window. The treatment plant improvement project will be a major factor in the budget process for the next couple of years. Additional the District evaluated the ongoing pandemic when developing the 2021 Budget. Factors included the waiving of late fees and the ability to maintain rates at an affordable level while continuing to maintain the operational efficiency of the District.

The District will enter 2021 with \$41,806,355 in cash and investments representing an increase in these balances of \$5,845,478 as a result of fiscal year 2020 activities. This provides the District the resources to complete the improvements to the treatment infrastructure and maintain reserves to adequately address any upcoming needs. A District rate study was conducted as a part of the 2017 budget. The District anticipates contracting the next rate study as a part of the 2022 or 2023 budget upon the completion of the improvement project. This is an important exercise as it helps to ensure the District rate structure is sufficient to maintain our vision that growth and development fund future expansion to infrastructure, while monthly service fees cover the costs of operation. The District's current capacity is sufficient to provide the necessary service to the current and near future customers. With the plant expansion design and subsequent construction the District is in a position to continue to serve the regions customers in an efficient and cost effective manner for the next 20 years.

#### **CONTACTING THE DISTRICT**

This financial report is designed to provide our customers, investors, and creditors with the general overview of the District's finances and demonstrate the District's accountability to the customers of the District. If you have any questions concerning this report or need additional information please contact the District Manager of the St. Vrain Sanitation District, 11307 Business Park Circle, Firestone, Colorado 80504. Additional information about the District can be found by visiting our website www.stsan.com.



#### **Statements of Net Position**

December 31,	2020	2019
Accepte		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,365,424	\$ 8,021,827
Investments	35,440,931	27,939,050
Property taxes receivable	365,470	378,252
Receivables, net	3,655,523	3,839,472
Prepaid expenses	70,732	68,780
Total current assets	45,898,080	40,247,381
Non-current assets		
Restricted assets		
Investments	5,007,418	-
Capital assets		
Land, other property rights, and construction in progress	8,059,497	3,834,497
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	77,429,486	77,523,940
Total capital assets, net	85,488,983	81,358,437
Total non-current assets	90,496,401	81,358,437
Total assets	136,394,481	121,605,818
Deferred outflows of resources	,,	,,
Unamortized deferred loss on refunding	788,624	-
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	240,043	501,821
Deferred outflows of resources relating to OPEB	13,829	14,530
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,042,496	516,351
Liabilities	1,042,496	310,331
Current liabilities		
	4.500.400	202 500
Accounts payable	1,522,693	802,509
Accrued expenses	113,832	124,346
Participants payable	541,660	177,440
Current portion of notes and bonds payable	140,000	420,000
Total current liabilities	2,318,185	1,524,295
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current portion of notes and bonds payable	20,543,645	14,402,850
Accrued compensated absences	74,390	65,904
Net pension liability	1,217,134	2,072,981
Net OPEB liability	143,257	173,973
Total non-current liabilities	21,978,426	16,715,708
Total liabilities	24,296,611	18,240,003
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred revenue - property taxes	365,470	378,252
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	497,946	40,747
Deferred inflows of resources relating to OPEB	32,460	7,180
Total deferred inflows of resources	895,876	426,179
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	69,536,224	66,535,587
Restricted:	•	, , -
Emergency reserves	13,489	17,580
Unrestricted	42,694,777	36,902,820
Total net position	\$ 112,244,490	\$ 103,455,987
Total fiet position	7 112,277,770	, 105,755,707

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the Year Ended December 31,		2020	2019
Operating revenues			
Wastewater treatment and collection service charges	\$	7,193,393	\$ 6,855,884
Total operating revenues		7,193,393	6,855,884
Operating expenses			
General government expenses		62,429	65,345
Sewer treatment plant		2,243,939	2,580,183
Sewer collection		593,512	787,122
Depreciation		3,801,533	3,715,706
Administration and information technology		1,140,971	606,101
Total operating expenses		7,842,384	7,754,457
Loss from operations		(648,991)	(898,573)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)			
Property taxes		422,282	368,310
Specific ownership taxes		20,983	25,674
Inclusion fees		26	1,404
Interest income		253,216	572,500
Build America bond subsidy		-	269,386
FEMA reimbursement		287,458	-
Loss on disposal of capital assets		-	(630,236)
Net unrealized and realized gain (loss) on investments		(227,338)	488,366
Interest expense		(418,445)	(816,759)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		338,182	278,645
Loss before contributions		(310,809)	(619,928)
Capital contributions		9,099,312	10,345,905
Change in net position		8,788,503	9,725,977
Net position at beginning of year	,	103,455,987	 93,730,010
Net position at end of year	\$	112,244,490	\$ 103,455,987

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

### **Statements of Cash Flows**

Cash paid to suppliers (2,47	7,370 5 5,534) 5,874) 5,962 2,282 0,983	\$ 6,774,870 (2,955,605) (1,542,200) 2,277,065
Cash received from customers \$ 7,22 Cash paid to suppliers (2,47	5,534) 5,874) 5,962 2,282 0,983	(2,955,605) (1,542,200) 2,277,065
Cash received from customers \$ 7,22 Cash paid to suppliers (2,47	5,534) 5,874) 5,962 2,282 0,983	(2,955,605) (1,542,200) 2,277,065
Cash paid to suppliers (2,47	5,534) 5,874) 5,962 2,282 0,983	(2,955,605) (1,542,200) 2,277,065
·	5,874) 5,962 2,282 0,983	(2,955,605) (1,542,200) 2,277,065
Cash paid to employees (2.05)	5,962 2,282 0,983	2,277,065 393,874
eash para to employees (2,03	2,282 0,983	393,874
Net cash flows from operating activities 2,69	0,983	•
Cash flows from non-capital and related financing activities	0,983	•
Property taxes 42	-	25 /74
Specific ownership taxes 2	27	25,674
Inclusion fees	26	1,404
FEMA reimbursement 28	7,458	
Net cash flows from non-capital and related financing activities 73	0,749	420,952
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Contributed capital 5,98	4,874	5,642,094
Acquisition of capital assets (3,23	8,293)	(1,243,615)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	642,264
Proceeds from long-term debt, including a bond		
premium of \$3,553,645 <b>20,75</b>	8,645	-
Refunding amount paid to escrow (15,58	3,624)	-
Build America bond subsidy	-	269,386
Principal paid (7	5,000)	(410,000)
Interest paid (44	6,295)	(819,537)
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities 7,40	0,307	4,080,592
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest income received 25	3,216	572,500
Purchases of investments (31,92	6,616)	(17, 122, 358)
Proceeds from sale of investments 19,18	9,979	14,271,756
Net cash flows from investing activities (12,48	3,421)	(2,278,102)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents (1,65	6,403)	4,500,507
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year 8,02	1,827	3,521,320
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year \$ 6,36	5,424	\$ 8,021,827

(Continued).

### **Statements of Cash Flows**

For the Years Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Reconciliation of loss from operations to net cash flows from		
operating activities:		
Loss from operations	\$ (648,991)	\$ (898,573)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash flows from		
operating activities:		
Depreciation	3,801,533	3,715,706
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	33,977	(81,014)
Prepaid expenses	(1,952)	(8,482)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(347,000)	(54,993)
Pension liabilities and related items	(136,870)	(396,647)
OPEB liabilities and related items	(4,735)	1,068
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 2,695,962	\$ 2,277,065
Non-cash investing and financing transactions		
Contributed capital assets	\$ 3,628,630	\$ 1,264,380
Capital assets acquired with accounts payable	\$ 1,065,156	\$ 519,860
Amortization of bond premium	\$ 27,850	\$ 2,778
Deferred loss from refunding	\$ 788,624	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Form of Organization

The St. Vrain Sanitation District (the "District") is organized under the provisions of Section 32-1-305 (6) of the Colorado Revised Statutes ("CRS"). It is a quasi-municipal corporation and a political subdivision of the State of Colorado with all powers thereof which includes the power to levy taxes against property within the District's boundaries.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District applies all applicable GASB pronouncements.

#### Financial Reporting Entity

As defined by GAAP, established by the GASB, the financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, as well as component units, which are legally separate organizations for which elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as:

- 1) Appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's governing board, and either, a) the ability to impose its will by the primary government, or b) there is a potential for the component unit to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government; or
- 2) Fiscal dependency on the primary government and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government or (3) a jointly appointed board.

Based on the above criteria, there are no other organizations that would be considered component units of the District.

#### **Basic Financial Statements**

The District is a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. As such, enterprise fund financial statements are presented.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The District's operations are accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included on the statements of net position. Total net position is segregated into net investment in capital assets, restricted for emergency reserves and unrestricted. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position. Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. The District utilizes the accrual basis of accounting wherein revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time the liability is incurred.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District considers all highly-liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### Investments

Investments are measured at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, or at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.

#### **Operating Revenues and Receivables**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the District. These revenues are wastewater treatment and collection service charges. The District is responsible for billing and collection of these charges on a quarterly basis.

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from outstanding balances. Balances are considered past due 30 days from the invoice date. Management provides an allowance for uncollectible amounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts. Balances that are still outstanding after management has used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance and a credit to accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, \$11,551 is considered to be uncollectible.

#### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes are levied in December and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of the following year. Taxes are payable in two installments on the last day of February and June 15, or in full on April 30. The District uses the Weld County Treasurer to bill and collect its property taxes. Taxes levied in December 2020 are recorded as property taxes receivable and unearned revenue as of December 31, 2020.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are valued at historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred; significant renewals, betterments and improvements are capitalized.

The provision for depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The lives used for individual components of capital assets are as follows:

	Estimated
Sewage treatment plant	20 - 50 years
Trunk and collection lines	20 - 50 years
Laboratory and office equipment	3 - 10 years
Building	50 years
Vehicles	5 years

#### Bond Issuance Costs, Premiums, and Bond Refunding

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statements of net position. Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective-interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium. Debt issuance costs are recognized as an expense during the period of issuance.

For bond refundings resulting in the defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense using the effective interest method. The accounting gain or loss is amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter, and is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

#### **Accrued Compensated Absences**

It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation benefits and overtime, which will be paid to employees upon separation from the District. A liability of \$74,390 and \$65,904 for accrued benefits at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, has been recorded on the statements of net position representing the District's commitment to fund such costs.

#### Pensions

The District participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund ("LGDTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the LGDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications to the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to certain benefit provisions. Some, but not all, of these changes were in effect as of December 31, 2020.

#### Other Post-Employment Benefits ("OPEB")

The District participates in the Health Care Trust Fund ("HCTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by PERA. The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### **Connection Fees**

Potential customers seeking to connect to the sewer treatment system must make a formal, written request to the District. If the application is approved, the applicant may purchase a tap by paying a plant investment fee ("PIF") of \$5,650 per single-family equivalent unit ("SFE"), and a line extension fee is charged depending on location. During 2020 and 2019, the line extension fee ranged from \$700 to \$1,450. Plant investment fees are recorded as capital contributions from customers and subdividers.

#### Budget

Colorado state law requires the adoption of an annual budget. Appropriations lapse at the end of each year. The budget and related appropriations are prepared on the budgetary basis, which differs from GAAP in that:

- Certain capital outlays are budgeted as expenditures;
- Depreciation is not budgeted;
- Contributed lines are not budgeted as non-operating revenue;
- Proceeds from debt issuance are budgeted as non-operating revenues; and
- Debt principal retired is budgeted as non-operating expenses.

Therefore, comparison of actual operations on the accrual basis to the annual budget is not meaningful. However, a statement comparing actual (budgetary basis) to the budget is included in the supplementary information. The adjustments necessary to convert the actual revenue and expenditures to the budgetary basis are presented in the following schedule.

	2020		2019
Change in net position	\$ 8,788,5	503 \$	9,725,977
Add:			
Depreciation	3,801,5	33	3,715,706
Less:			
Capital outlay	(3,238,2	293)	(1,243,615)
Contributed capital assets	(3,628,6	30)	(1,264,380)
Proceeds from long-term debt	17,205,0	000	-
Premium on long-term debt	3,553,6	45	-
Refunding amount paid to escrow	(15,583,6	24)	-
Debt principal paid on long-term debt	(75,0	000)	(410,000)
Excess of budget basis revenues over budget basis			
expenditures	\$ 10,823,1	34 \$	10,523,688

The District's Board of Directors (the "Board") adopts total budget appropriations for each of its legal "funds". In October of each year the District presents a proposed budget to the Board for review and comment. A budget study session is held at the November meeting to discuss the budget requests. Public notice and a public hearing is held in December of each year when the budget is adopted per state statute by the Board. The Board may transfer budget amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revision that alters the total appropriation of any fund requires that a budget revision be adopted by resolution in the same manner described above for adoption of the original budget. The level of budgetary responsibility is by total "fund" appropriations.

	Origi Budg		Total evisions	Revised Budget
Business type fund:				
General fund	\$ 4	07,821 \$	-	\$ 407,821
Enterprise fund	24,1	00,153	-	24,100,153
Total	\$ 24,5	07,974 \$	-	\$ 24,507,974

#### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District reports deferred outflows of resources for pension and OPEB-related amounts, along with the deferred loss from refunding. See Notes 8 and 9 for additional information.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District reports deferred inflows of resources relating to property taxes, pension-related amounts, and OPEB-related amounts. See Notes 8 and 9 for additional information.

#### Participants Payable

Participants are developers who provide funds to the District for construction of sewer infrastructure which is refundable through agreements by development that is later connected to the infrastructure. These agreements provide an affected service area as well as set a "line extension fee." As sewer connections are sold, they are tracked and money collected is deposited in District accounts. Per the agreement, the funds are disbursed to the participants. Occasionally the District participates in construction of lines and then is reimbursed in full prior to reimbursement to participants. Reimbursements are dependent upon growth in the affected areas and are not guaranteed, thus they are not considered a payable until the fee is collected.

#### **Net Position**

Net position is classified in the following categories:

**Net Investment in Capital Assets** - This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt, if any, that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets, reduce this category.

**Restricted Net Position** - This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

*Unrestricted Net Position* - This category represents the net position of the District, which is not restricted for any project or other purpose. A deficit will require future funding.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### Use of Estimates

Preparation of the District's financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent items at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 2. Cash and Investments

#### **Deposits**

Colorado state statutes govern the entity's deposits of cash. For deposits in excess of federally insured limits, Colorado Revised Statutes ("CRS") require the depository institution to maintain collateral on deposit with an official custodian (as authorized by the State Banking Board). The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposit. PDPA requires the eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of the federal insurance levels to create a single institutional collateral pool of obligations of the State of Colorado or local Colorado governments and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the State. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the assets in the pool must be at least 102% of the uninsured deposits.

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District had deposits with a financial institution with a carrying amount of \$6,360,071 and \$8,016,474, respectively. The bank balances with the financial institution was \$6,854,849 and \$8,055,286, respectively. Of these amounts, \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balances of \$6,354,849 and \$7,555,286, respectively, were collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions' agents but not in the District's name.

Cash and cash equivalents held by the District at December 31, 2020 and 2019, were as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash financial institution	\$ 6,360,071	\$ 8,016,474
Cash with county treasurer	5,153	5,153
Cash on hand	200	200
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,365,424	\$ 8,021,827

At December 31, 2020, the District had the following investments:

Investment	S&P Rating	Value	Weighted Average Maturity Date (in years)	Concentration of Credit Risk
CSAFE	AAAm	\$21,625,031	N/A	53.5%
FNMA	AA+	8,583,712	3.54	21.2%
FHLB	AA+	5,000,110	2.27	12.4%
FHLMC	AA+	4,485,368	1.94	11.1%
CDs	NR	754,128	0.63	1.8%
Total investments		\$40,448,349		

At December 31, 2019, the District had the following investments:

			Weighted	
			Average	
			Maturity Date	Concentration
Investment	S&P Rating	Value	(in years)	of Credit Risk
CSAFE	AAAm	\$ 12,266,225	N/A	43.9%
FNMA	AA+	3,818,425	0.63	13.7%
FHLB	AA+	2,060,140	1.09	7.4%
FHLMC	AA+	6,873,562	2.38	24.6%
FFCB	AA+	2,920,698	1.83	10.4%
Total investments		\$ 27,939,050		

#### Investments

The Board of Directors has adopted an investment policy which defines suitable and authorized investments, which include:

- U.S. Treasury with maturities not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement.
- Federal Instrumentality Securities with maturities not exceeding five years from the date of trade settlement issued by the following only: Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Farm Credit Banks ("FFCB"), Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLB"), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). Federal instrumentality securities shall be rated in the highest rating category by at least two Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs") that rate them, and shall be rated not less by any NRSRO that rates the debt.
- Repurchase Agreements with a termination date of 180 days or less collateralized by U.S. Treasury obligations or Federal Instrumentality securities above with a final maturity not exceeding ten years.
- Commercial Paper issued by domestic corporations with an original maturity of 270 days or less that is rated at least A-1, P-1 or the equivalent at the time of purchase by at least two NRSROs and rated not less by all NRSROs that rate the commercial paper.
- Eligible Banker's Acceptances with maturities not exceeding 180 days, issued by FDIC insured state or national banks. Banker's Acceptances shall be rated at least A-1, P-1 or the equivalent at the time of purchase by at least two NRSROs and rated not less by all NRSROs that rate the instrument.
- Corporate Debt with a maturity not exceeding three years from the date of trade settlement, issued by any corporation or bank organized and operating within the United States. The debt must be rated at least AA-, Aa3 or the equivalent by at least two NRSROs, and rated not less by any NRSRO that rates it.
- Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit with a maturity not exceeding one year in any FDIC insured state or national bank located in Colorado that is an eligible public depository.
- Local government investment pools.
- Money Market Mutual Funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 that: 1) are "no-load" (no commission or fee shall be charged on purchases or sales of shares); 2) have a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per share; 3) limit assets of the fund to those authorized by state statute; 4) have a maximum stated maturity and weighted average maturity in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940; and 5) have a rating of AAA or the equivalent by one or more NRSROs.

District policy is to hold investments until maturity.

The District categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2020, investment balances at fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Descripiton					
FNMA	\$ -	\$	8,583,712	\$ -	\$ 8,583,712
FHLB	-		5,000,110	-	5,000,110
FHLMC	-		4,485,368	-	4,485,368
CDs	754,128		-	-	754,128
Investments measured at amortized cost	-		-	-	21,625,031
	\$ 754,128	\$1	18,069,190	\$ -	\$40,448,349

At December 31, 2019, investment balances at fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	- 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Descripiton					
FNMA	\$	-	\$ 3,818,425	\$ -	\$ 3,818,425
FHLB		-	2,060,140	-	2,060,140
FHLMC		-	6,873,562	-	6,873,562
FFBC		-	2,920,698	-	2,920,698
Investments measured at amortized cost		-	-	-	12,266,225
	\$	-	\$ 15,672,825	\$ -	\$ 27,939,050

#### Interest Rate Risk

Colorado state statutes require that no investment may have a maturity in excess of five years from the date of purchase, unless an available active market exists. The District has a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The District's investment portfolio does not contain investments that exceed that limitation of five years.

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, the District would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District had no investments exposed to custodial credit risk outside of its investment in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the "Trust"), discussed below.

#### Local Government Investment Pool

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District had invested \$21,625,031 and \$12,266,225, respectively, in CSAFE, an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. CSAFE is a highly liquid fund operating similarly to a money market-like fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. CSAFE measures all of its investment at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants.

CSAFE invests primarily in United States Treasuries, United States Agencies, Primary Dealer Repurchase Agreements, highly rated commercial paper, AAAm rated money market funds, highly rated corporate bonds and Colorado Depositories. The weighted average maturity of the portfolio shall not exceed 60 days and the weighted average life of the portfolio shall not exceed 120 days. CSAFE is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and is measured at amortized cost.

#### 3. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2020 and 2019, consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	\$ 436,802	\$ 471,489
Accrued interest receivable	4,815	4,815
Other	3,225,457	3,374,719
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(11,551)	(11,551)
Total	\$ 3,655,523	\$ 3,839,472

#### 4. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:			2.00	
Land	\$ 1,030,654	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,030,654
Construction in progress	2,803,843	7,028,841	(2,803,841)	7,028,843
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,834,497	7,028,841	(2,803,841)	8,059,497
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building	1,090,154	-	-	1,090,154
Trunk and collection lines	56,508,545	3,628,630	-	60,137,175
Sewage treatment plant	49,699,991	-	-	49,699,991
Laboratory and office equipment	1,310,781	78,449	-	1,389,230
Vehicles	171,415	-	-	171,415
Total capital assets, being depreciated	108,780,886	3,707,079	-	112,487,965
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building	(337,594)	(21,803)	-	(359,397)
Trunk and collection lines	(14,049,993)	(1,193,293)	-	(15,243,286)
Sewage treatment plant	(15,641,759)	(2,484,999)	-	(18,126,758)
Laboratory and office equipment	(1,079,431)	(88,189)	-	(1,167,620)
Vehicles	(148,169)	(13,249)	-	(161,418)
Total accumulated depreciation	(31,256,946)	(3,801,533)	-	(35,058,479)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	77,523,940	(94,454)	-	77,429,486
Total capital assets, net	\$81,358,437	\$ 6,934,387	\$ (2,803,841)	\$85,488,983

The following is a summary of capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Beginning				Ending
	Balance	 Additions	Disposals		Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 1,063,539	\$ -	\$ (32,885)	\$	1,030,654
Construction in progress	2,105,544	1,668,162	(969,863)		2,803,843
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,169,083	1,668,162	(1,002,748)		3,834,497
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Building	1,090,154	-	-		1,090,154
Trunk and collection lines	55,114,124	1,394,421	-		56,508,545
Sewage treatment plant	50,940,953	839,822	(2,080,784)		49,699,991
Laboratory and office equipment	1,238,822	95,313	(23,354)		1,310,781
Vehicles	171,415	-	-		171,415
Total capital assets, being depreciated	108,555,468	2,329,556	(2,104,138)	1	08,780,886
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Building	(315,791)	(21,803)	-		(337,594)
Trunk and collection lines	(12,941,667)	(1,108,326)	-	(	14,049,993)
Sewage treatment plant	(13,997,929)	(2,484,999)	841,169	(	15,641,759)
Laboratory and office equipment	(1,021,263)	(81,522)	23,354		(1,079,431)
Vehicles	(129,113)	(19,056)	-		(148,169)
Total accumulated depreciation	(28,405,763)	(3,715,706)	864,523	(	31,256,946)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	80,149,705	(1,386,150)	(1,239,615)		77,523,940
Total capital assets, net	\$ 83,318,788	\$ 282,012	\$ (2,242,363)	\$	81,358,437

#### 5. Long Term Debt

#### Wastewater Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A and Series 2010B

On October 7, 2010, the District issued bonds in two series, totaling \$16,225,000, for the purpose of constructing the new treatment facility. Interest, with rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.75%, is payable semiannually through maturity in December 2035. The Series 2010A bonds are tax-free Wastewater Revenue Bonds, payable from future revenues generated by the District. The Series 2010B bonds are also Wastewater Revenue Bonds, payable from future revenues generated by the District; however, they were issued under the federally subsidized Build America Bonds ("BABs") program, which are therefore federally taxable. The District's interest costs were partially subsidized under the BABs program and recognized as non-operating revenues in 2019. As described below, these bonds were advance refunding during 2020.

#### Wastewater Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2020

In April 2020, the District issued \$17.2 million in Wastewater Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2020, to refund the Series 2010B bonds and finance the construction and acquisition of wastewater treatment and other System improvements. The 2020 bonds are payable from 2020 to 2040 with interest rates ranging from 3-5%. The deferred loss on refunding of \$788,624 is the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, will be charged to operations through 2040 using the effective-interest method. These bonds are a special revenue obligation

of the District, payable from wastewater rates, fees, standby charges, and charges from the use and operation of the system and from such other funds of the system legally available after the payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the system. Accrued interest on this debt amounts to \$68,817 and \$-at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The District issued the bonds to advance refund \$14.8 million of the outstanding series 2010B wastewater revenue bonds with rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.75%. The District used a portion of the net proceeds to purchase U.S. government securities. These securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the 2010A series bonds. As a result, that portion of the 2010B series bonds is considered defeased, and the District has removed the liability from its accounts. The outstanding principal of the defeased bonds is \$14,375,000 at December 31, 2020.

The advance refunding increased total debt service payments over the next 20 years by nearly \$2.6 million. This results in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of about \$1.2 million.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the District for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Beginning Balance		Additions	Debt Retired	Ending Balance	_	Oue Within One Year
Wastewater Revenue Bonds,							
Series 2010B	\$14,795,000	\$	-	\$ (14,795,000)	\$ -	\$	-
Series 2020	-		17,205,000	(75,000)	17,130,000		140,000
Compensated absences	65,904		73,394	(64,908)	74,390		
Total	14,860,904	\$	17,278,394	\$ (14,934,908)	17,204,390	\$	140,000
Bond premium	27,850	3,553,645					
Current portion of long-term debt	(420,000)				(140,000)		
Net outstanding long-term debt	\$14,468,754				\$20,618,035		

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the District for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Beginning			Debt	Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions		Retired	Balance	One Year
Wastewater Revenue Bonds, Series						
2010A and Series 2010B	\$ 15,205,000	\$ -	\$	(410,000)	\$ 14,795,000	\$ 420,000
Compensated absences	60,494	68,533		(63,123)	65,904	-
Total	15,265,494	\$ 68,533	\$	(473,123)	14,860,904	\$ 420,000
Bond premium	30,628			27,850		
Current portion of long-term debt	(410,000)				(420,000)	
Net outstanding long-term debt	\$ 14,886,122				\$ 14,468,754	

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 140,000	\$ 753,600	\$ 893,600
2022	150,000	746,600	896,600
2023	740,000	739,100	1,479,100
2024	840,000	702,100	1,542,100
2025	895,000	660,100	1,555,100
2026-2030	5,490,000	2,562,250	8,052,250
2031-2035	7,460,000	1,139,050	8,599,050
2036-2040	1,415,000	129,900	1,544,900
Total	\$ 17,130,000	\$ 7,432,700	\$ 24,562,700

#### 6. Rate Maintenance

The District's 2020 Wastewater Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, require the District to establish, maintain, enforce and collect rates, fees, plant investment fees, availability fees, tolls and charges for services furnished by or the use of the System to create Gross Revenue each Fiscal Year sufficient to pay Operation and Maintenance Expenses and to create Net Revenue in an amount equal to not less than 125% of the amount necessary to pay when due the principal of and interest on the Bonds and any Parity Obligations coming due during such Fiscal Year

As shown below, the District is in compliance with this requirement of the 2020 Wastewater Revenue Refunding Bonds for the year ended December 31, 2020:

Operating revenues	Ċ	7,193,393
	Ş	, ,
Non-operating revenues		983,965
System connections fees (limited to 15% of revenue)		5,984,874
Total revenues as defined in bond agreement		14,162,232
Operation and maintenance expense (excluding depreciation expense)		(4,040,851)
Net revenue as defined in loan resolution	\$	10,121,381
2020 principal due	\$	75,000
2020 interest due		445,995
Subtotal		520,995
		x 125%
Required revenue as defined in loan resolution	\$	651,244

### 7. 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, or natural disasters. The District maintains commercial insurance coverage to mitigate these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

#### 8. Public Employees Retirement Association of Colorado Pension

#### **Plan Description**

Eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the Local Government Division Trust Fund — a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

#### Benefits Provided as of December 31, 2019

PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA benefit structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100 percent of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50 percent or 100 percent on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

As of December 31, 2019, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S., once certain criteria are met. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment on or after January 1, 2007 will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the LGDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure(s) under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

#### Contributions Provisions as of December 31, 2020

Eligible employees and the District are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2020 are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2020	July 1, 2020
	Through	Through
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
Employee contribution	8.00%	8.50%

The employer contribution requirements for all employees are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2019	July 1, 2020
	Through	Through
	December 31,	December 31,
	2019	2020
Employer contribution rate	10.00%	10.50%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned		
to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in		
C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the LGDTF	8.98%	9.48%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)		
as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization		
Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. §		
24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the		
LGDTF	12.68%	13.18%

Contribution Rates for the LGDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from the District were \$154,080 and \$145,182 for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

## Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,217,134 and \$2,072,981, respectively for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the LGDTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.16641 percent, which was an increase of 0.002 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$17,210 and pension income of \$251,465, respectively. At December 31, 2020 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred utflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	79,647	\$	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		497,946
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		6,316		-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		154,080		_
Totals	\$	240,043	\$	497,946

The \$154,080 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Ame	Amortization		
2021	\$	(356, 397)		
2022		(115,612)		
2023		104,636		
2024		(44,610)		
	\$	(411,983)		

At December 31, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	O.	Deferred utflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience		86,678	\$	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		269,961		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		-		40,747	
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		145,182		-	
Totals	\$	501,821	\$	40,747	

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 10.45 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension	
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07;	
and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	1.25 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06	,
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members reflect the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Post-retirement mortality assumptions reflect the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- Females: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78

percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the LGDTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real
		Rate of Return
U.S. Equity - Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity - Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity - Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity - Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income - Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active
  membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members
  assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was
  assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for
  each year, including the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment,
  statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future
  plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan
  members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020, Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero.

Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, LGDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

## Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

		Current					
	1	1% Decrease		Discount Rate		1% Increase	
		(6.25%)		(7.25%)		(8.25%)	
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,235,785	\$	1,217,134	\$	360,458	

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the LGDTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

#### 9. Other Post-Employment Benefits

#### **Plan Description**

Eligible employees of the District are provided with OPEB through the HCTF — a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

#### **Benefits Provided**

The HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund ("DPS HCTF"). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 et seq. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

Enrollment in the PERACare is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

#### PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The basis for the maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF or the DPS HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

#### **Contributions**

Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were \$12,165 and \$11,679 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

# OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the District reported a liability of \$143,257 and \$173,973, respectively, for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.01275 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00004 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 the District recognized OPEB expense of \$7,430 and \$12,745, respectively. At December 31, 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
		esources		
Differences between expected and actual experience		475	\$	24,072
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		1,189		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-		2,391
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		-		5,997
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		12,165		-
Totals	\$	13,829	\$	32,460

The \$12,165 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amortization
2021	\$ (6,487)
2022	(6,487)
2023	(6,487)
2024	(5,986)
2025	(5,048)
Thereafter	(301)
Totals	\$ (30,796)

At December 31, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of	
	Re	sources	Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	631	\$	265
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		1,220		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		1,000		-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		-		6,915
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		11,679		-
Totals	\$	14,530	\$	7,180

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB	
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.60 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50 percent for 2019,
	gradually rising to 4.50
	percent in 2029

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between employers of each fund to that point.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA's actuary, as discussed below.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty-five or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2019 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A	Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured		
Prescription	\$601	\$240
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	605	237

The 2019 Medicare Part A premium is \$437 per month.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees in the PERA Benefit Structure who are age sixty-five or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, the following chart details the initial expected value of Medicare Part A benefits, age adjusted to age 65 for the year following the valuation date:

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured	
Prescription	\$562
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	571

All costs are subject to the health care cost trend rates, as discussed below.

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2019	5.60%	3.50%
2020	8.60%	3.50%
2021	7.30%	3.50%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	3.75%
2025	5.30%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- Females: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School and Judicial Divisions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- Females: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68
  percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for
  ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the measurement of the obligations for the HCTF:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2019 plan year.
- The morbidity assumptions were updated to reflect the assumed standard and aging factors.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the HCTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real
		Rate of Return
U.S. Equity - Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity - Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity - Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity - Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income - Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

# Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease in	Current	1% Increase in
	Trend Rates	Trend Rates	Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend Rate	4.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 139,854	\$ 143,257	\$ 147,190

#### Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

 Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019, measurement date.

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

# Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	Current				
		Decrease (6.25%)		count Rate (7.25%)	 (8.25%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	161,981	\$	143,257	\$ 127,244

Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/ pera-financial-reports.

#### 10. Voluntary Investment Program

#### **Plan Description**

Employees of the District that are also members of the LGDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available CAFR which includes additional information on the Voluntary Investment Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

#### **Funding Policy**

The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the CRS, as amended. In addition, the District has agreed to match employee contributions up to 6 percent of covered salary as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 program members contributed \$91,740 and \$86,584 respectively, to the Voluntary Investment Program.

#### 11. Board Designated Net Position

Board designated net position, which is intended to be used for specific purposes but is not legally restricted, is a component of unrestricted net position. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Board designated \$3,369,701 and \$2,600,639, respectively, to provide funding for a reserve for infrastructure replacements, an emergency reserve, and a debt reserve.

#### 12. Commitments and Contingencies

#### Federal, State and Local Provisions

Substantially all of the District's facilities are subject to federal, state, and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment. Compliance with these provisions has not had, nor does the District expect such compliance to have, any material effect upon the capital expenditures, net income and financial condition of the District. Management believes that its current practices and procedures for the control and disposition of such waste comply with applicable federal and state requirement.

#### Line Extension Agreements

Pursuant to certain line extension agreements, the District is committed to reimburse various parties for line extension fees as customers connect to the applicable lines. However, the District is not required to reimburse funds until the fees are received from new customers or developers. Generally, the fees shall first be applied to the District's contribution until totally reimbursed, and only thereafter to the various parties. Some agreements call for the line extension fees received to be divided between the developer and the District on a pro-rata basis. The agreements generally are for 15 years after which time any further fees received remain with the District.

As of December 31, 2020, the maximum reimbursements are as follows:

	District		Р	rticipants	
Idaho Creek Line Extension	\$	-	\$	1,141,456	
WCR 20/11 Line Extension		-		102,677	
Dacono/ 52 Crossing		-		208,805	
Liberty Gulch Line Extension		-		3,181,508	
Aurora Dairy Line Extension		-		279,000	
Carlson Line Extension		216,979		219,227	
Northline Extension		1,279,698		1,183,417	
Graydon Line Extension		62,027		598,883	
Knudson		-		41,684	
North 66		-		141,000	
Liberty Gulch Phase III Line Extension		-		1,080,496	
WCR 26E Line Extension		-		254,013	
Wyndham Hill		-		286,129	
I-25 Crossing		102,000		-	
Indian Peaks		-		564,401	
TA Interceptor		7,794,073		-	
Totals	\$	9,454,777	\$	9,282,696	

#### **Commitments**

The District has contracted with Archer Western Construction LLC to complete the pre-construction and construction of the wastewater treatment plant improvements project. The remaining contractual commitment is approximately \$29,000,000.

#### 13. TABOR Compliance

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment (the "Amendment" or "TABOR") to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The limits on property taxes, revenue, and fiscal year spending include allowable annual increases tied to inflation and local growth in construction valuation. Fiscal year spending, as defined by the Amendment, excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserves (balances). The amendment requires voter approval for any increase in mill levy or tax rates, new taxes, or creation of multi-year debt. Revenue earned in excess of the "spending limit" must be refunded or approved to be retained by the District under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate.

The District passed a resolution, "Continuing and Clarifying the Establishment of a Sanitation Activity Enterprise." This resolution was passed after much research by legal counsel regarding the status of the District following the passage of the amendment. Because the District qualifies as an enterprise as defined by paragraph 2(d), Section 20, Article X of the Colorado Constitution, it was determined that the District's Sanitation Enterprise Fund is therefore exempt from the requirements and limitations of Section 20, Article X of the Colorado Constitution.

The Amendment also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by the amendment, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary and fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). The District has restricted \$13,489 and \$17,580 for emergencies as defined by TABOR as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The District believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions will require judicial interpretation.

#### 14. COVID-19 and CARES Act

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

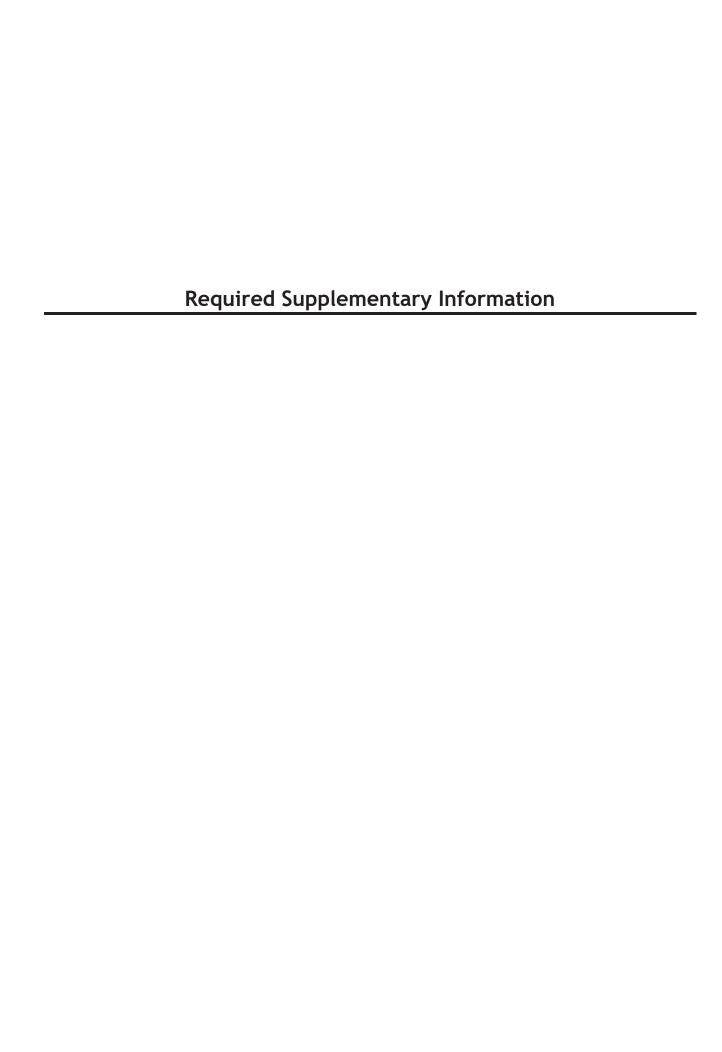
The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the District's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the District is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2021.

On March 27, 2020, the "Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act" was Signed into law. The Cares Act, among other things, includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, deferment of employer side social security payments, net operating loss carryback periods, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations on qualified charitable contributions, and technical corrections to tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property.

The District continues to examine the impact that the CARES Act may have on the business. The CARES Act had minimal impact on the District for the Year ended December 31, 2020.

#### 15. Subsequent Events

The District evaluated subsequent events through July 15, 2021 the date these financial statements were available to be issued. There were no other material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure.



# St. Vrain Sanitation District Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Ten Years

	2020	2019	2018
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.16641%	0.16489%	0.17004%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,217,134 \$	2,072,981 \$	1,893,235
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,144,966 \$	1,079,393 \$	1,075,050
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	106.30%	192.05%	176.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	86.26%	75.96%	79.37%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 12/31 of the prior year.

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

 2017	2016	2015	2014
0.17548%	0.16113%	0.17230%	0.16490%
\$ 2,369,554	\$ 1,775,028	\$ 1,544,379	\$ 1,237,242
\$ 1,021,310	\$ 969,014	\$ 944,151	\$ 879,732
232.01%	183.18%	163.57%	140.64%
73.60%	76.90%	80.70%	77.66%

# St. Vrain Sanitation District Schedule of District Contributions - Pension

#### **Last Ten Years**

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 154,080	\$ 145,182	\$ 136,867	\$ 136,316
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	154,080	145,182	136,867	136,316
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 1,192,693	\$ 1,144,966	\$ 1,079,393	\$ 1,075,050
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.92	% 12.68%	12.68%	12.68%

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

2016		2015		2014	2013		
\$ 129,502	\$	122,871	\$	119,718	\$	111,550	
129,502		122,871		119,718		111,550	
\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
\$ 1,021,310	\$	969,014	\$	944,151	\$	879,732	
12.68% 12.68		12.68%		12.68%		12.68%	

# St. Vrain Sanitation District Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability Last Ten Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.01275%	0.01279%	0.01321%	0.01347%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 143,257	\$ 173,973	\$ 171,711	\$ 163,681
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,144,966	\$ 1,079,393	\$ 1,075,050	\$ 1,021,310
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	12.51%	16.12%	15.97%	16.03%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 12/31 of the prior year.

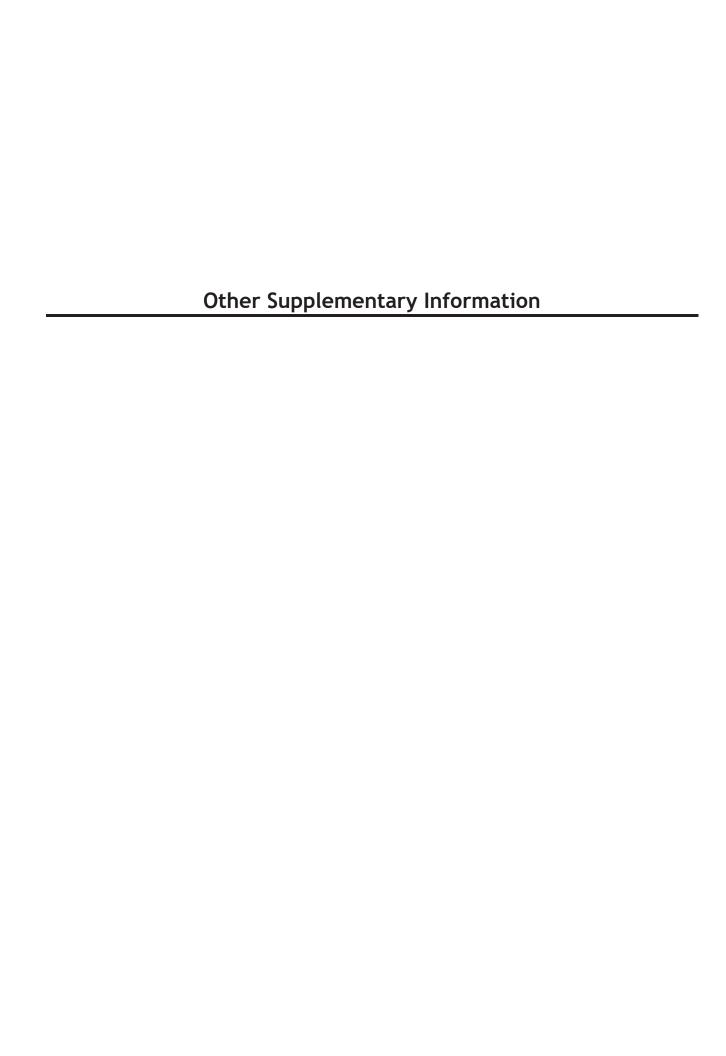
OPEB schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

# St. Vrain Sanitation District Schedule of District Contributions - OPEB

#### **Last Ten Years**

		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$	12,165	\$ 11,679	\$ 11,010	\$ 10,966	\$ 10,849
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required		12,165	11,679	11,010	10,966	10,849
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 
Covered Payroll	\$ 1	,192,693	\$ 1,144,966	\$ 1,079,393	\$ 1,075,050	\$ 1,021,310
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.06%

OPEB schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.



# Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) Sanitation Enterprise Fund

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

				202	20			
	-			201		Actual	Variance with	
						Amounts	Final Budget	
		Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Budget	Positive	2019
		Original		Final	-	Basis	(Negative)	Actual
Revenues								
Monthly sewer charges	\$	5,756,816	\$	5,756,816	\$	5,898,434	\$ 141,618	\$ 5,545,779
Drainage debt service fees		157,940	•	157,940	Ċ	166,477	8,537	154,353
Excess surcharges		160,000		160,000		314,633	154,633	269,165
Fines collected		1,000		1,000		2,000	1,000	-
Capital contributions		2,825,000		2,825,000		5,470,682	2,645,682	9,081,525
Inspection fees		30,000		30,000		67,510	37,510	57,330
Inclusion development fees		6,000		6,000		4,800	(1,200)	10,800
Late fees and delinquent								
charges		119,000		119,000		89,749	(29,251)	155,284
Miscellaneous charges and								
fees		38,270		38,270		617,930	579,660	637,773
Transfer fees		19,800		19,800		31,860	12,060	25,400
Nonoperating revenues:		•		•		ŕ	·	
General fund		300,000		300,000		_	(300,000)	-
Interest		477,300		477,300		246,868	(230,432)	551,940
FEMA reimbursement		500,000		500,000		287,458	(212,542)	, -
Build America bond subsidy		281,380		281,380		´ -	(281,380)	269,386
Loss on disposal of capital assets		•		· -		-	-	(630,236)
Unrealized and realized loss on								, , ,
investments		_		_		(227,338)	(227,338)	488,366
Total revenues		10,672,506		10,672,506		12,971,063	2,298,557	16,616,865
Expenditures		, ,				, ,		
Sewer collection:								
Payroll and benefits		418,231		418,231		322,988	95,243	341,969
Education and training		3,400		3,400		1,739	1,661	1,060
Legal		4,000		4,000		3,400	600	2,546
Collection lines		267,120		267,120		186,556	80,564	311,105
Inspection		1,800		1,800		44,300	(42,500)	98,437
Other		26,172		26,172		29,088	(2,916)	25,835
Sampling		38,300		38,300			38,300	-
Consultant and consulting				•			55,555	
engineer		8,000		8,000		4,969	3,031	6,170
GIS service		300		300		.,	300	
Locate service		16,000		16,000		_	16,000	_
Dues and subscriptions		430		430		472	(42)	_
Total sewage collection		783,753		783,753		593,512	190,241	787,122
Total serrage collection		, 05,, 55		, 05, , 55		373,312	170,271	 Continued

Continued.

# Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) Sanitation Enterprise Fund

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

#### With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		2020	)		
	Budgeted A	mounts	Actual Amounts Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive	2019
	Original	Final	Basis	(Negative)	Actual
	Original	i iiiat	Dasis	(Negative)	Actual
Sewage treatment:					
Payroll and benefits	662,206	662,206	627,190	35,016	589,257
Auto and truck expense	24,550	24,550	18,441	6,109	28,674
Contract services	104,570	104,570	45,835	58,735	39,610
Testing and discharge					
monitoring	26,700	26,700	25,575	1,125	21,257
Equipment maintenance and					
repair	279,800	279,800	293,597	(13,797)	278,590
Equipment Rental					
	111,000	111,000	73,000	38,000	173,615
Laboratory supplies and					
equipment	41,500	41,500	19,765	21,735	28,206
Lift station:	26,500	26,500	9,302	17,198	12,267
Plant:	501,400	501,400	472,620	28,780	701,575
Utilities:	629,920	629,920	559,311	70,609	597,950
Pretreatment	112,320	112,320	89,324	22,996	96,517
Telephone	13,700	13,700	9,979	3,721	12,665
Total sewage treatment	2,534,166	2,534,166	2,243,939	290,227	2,580,183
Capital outlay:					
Capital construction costs	17,641,000	17,641,000	3,238,293	14,402,707	1,243,615
Total capital outlay	17,641,000	17,641,000	3,238,293	14,402,707	1,243,615
•					Continued

Continued.

# Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) Sanitation Enterprise Fund

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		202	0		
		Actual Amounts Rudget		Variance with Final Budget	
	Budgeted A	mounts Final	Budget Basis		2019
Administration and information	Original	Filiat	Dasis	Final Budget Positive (Negative)  17,208 3,871 (307) 2,843 60,234  2,930 103 (11,693) (42,867) 11,668 4,740 4,465 8,615 600 155 (175,625) 239,642 5,080  8,400 816  140,878	Actual
technology:					
Building maintenance and					
cleaning	65,000	65,000	47,792	17 208	34,938
Building utilities	17,700	17,700	13,829		15,662
Building security and trash	2,520	2,520	2,827		2,406
Office supplies	9,200	9,200	6,357		5,691
Information technology	296,950	296,950	236,716		176,731
Equipment maintenance	_,,,,,,,	_,,,,,,	,		,
and repairs	6,200	6,200	3,270	2.930	4,268
Postage	7,400	7,400	7,297	•	6,543
Telephone	12,600	12,600	24,293		12,564
Insurance	72,973	72,973	115,840	, , ,	114,960
Training	21,000	21,000	9,332	` , ,	11,911
Mileage and meals	9,300	9,300	4,560	•	1,255
Legal fees	15,000	15,000	10,535		11,659
Bank fees	76,000	76,000	67,385		67,680
Advertising and public notices	600	600	-	•	-
Licenses and fees	2,200	2,200	2,045	155	2,029
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	177,625	(175,625)	8,239
Payroll	610,356	610,356	370,714	239,642	90,296
Consultant and contracted	32,000	32,000	26,920	5,080	26,715
Employee Benefits/NonCapital				·	
Equipment	8,400	8,400	-	8,400	-
Dues and subscriptions	14,450	14,450	13,634	*	12,554
Total administration	,	,	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
and information technology	1,281,849	1,281,849	1,140,971	140,878	606,101
Debt service:					
Bond service fee	500	500	300	200	300
Due to General fund	152,766	152,766	_	152.766	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	(17,205,000)		-
Premium on long-term debt	_	_	(3,553,645)		_
Refunding amount paid to escrow	_	_	15,583,624		_
	420,000	420,000	75,000	, , , , ,	410,000
Debt principal paid on long-term debt	420,000	420,000	75,000	343,000	410,000
Interest payments on 2010	902.044	002.044	440 445	205 700	047 450
AB Series	803,944	803,944	418,145		816,459
Total debt service	1,377,210	1,377,210	(4,681,576)		1,226,759
Contingencies	482,175	482,175	<u>-</u>	482,175	<del>-</del>
Total expenditures	24,100,153	24,100,153	2,535,139	21,565,014	6,443,780
Excess of enterprise fund revenues over					
enterprise fund expenditures	\$ (13,427,647) \$	(13,427,647)	\$ 10,435,924	\$ 23,863,571	\$ 10,173,085

# Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) General Government Fund

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

# With Comparative Actual Amounts for Year Ended December 31, 2019

		2	.020			
			Actual	Vari	ance with	
			Amounts	Fin	al Budget	
	Budgete	d Amounts	Budget	Р	ositive	2019
	Original	Final	Basis	(N	egative)	Actual
Revenues:						
General property taxes	\$ 411,927	\$ 411,927	\$ 421,362	\$	9,435	\$ 368,033
Refund and abatements	-	-	920		920	277
Specific ownership taxes	20,000	20,000	20,983		983	25,674
Earnings on investments	15,000	15,000	6,348		(8,652)	20,560
Transfer from Enterprise fund	152,766	152,766	-		(152,766)	-
Inclusion fees	4,000	4,000	26		(3,974)	1,404
Total revenues	603,693	603,693	449,639		(154,054)	415,948
Expenditures:						
Treasurer's fees	8,500	8,500	6,083		2,417	5,335
Abatements	800	800	448		352	459
Advancement of WW Industry	5,000	5,000	-		5,000	-
Advertising/public notices	1,200	1,200	-		1,200	-
Board meetings	2,400	2,400	2,700		(300)	732
Community Outreach	12,000	12,000	-		12,000	-
Director fees	13,921	13,921	6,400		7,521	5,614
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	5,137		(3,137)	15,044
Audit	18,000	18,000	17,081		919	18,043
Legal fees	30,000	30,000	23,651		6,349	20,041
Conferences	3,000	3,000	100		2,900	60
Elections	6,000	6,000	829		5,171	17
TIF Expense	5,000	5,000	-		5,000	-
Transfer to Enterprise fund	300,000	300,000	-		300,000	-
Total expenditures	407,821	407,821	62,429		345,392	65,345
Excess of general government fund						
revenues over general						
government fund expenditures	\$ 195,872	\$ 195,872	\$ 387,210	\$	191,338	\$ 350,603