



The attached 2019 Audited Financial Statements were accepted by the Town of Grand Lake Board of Trustees on April 13, 2020.

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March 13, 2020

To the Board of Trustees
Town of Grand Lake, Colorado
Grand County, Colorado

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado for the year ended December 31, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our engagement letter to you dated October 23, 2019. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Town are described in Note 2 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2019. We noted no transactions entered into by the Town during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected.

The most sensitive estimate affecting the Town's financial statements was depreciation:

Management's estimate of depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful lives of the Town's capital assets ranging from 40 to 75 years for buildings and infrastructure systems to 5 to 7 years for vehicles, machinery and equipment. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the useful lives in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. We proposed minimal adjusting journal entries to the Town's financial statements.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated March 13, 2020.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Additionally, we present the following comment.

Each year, the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) calculates a Statutory Property Tax Revenue Limitation (The "5.5%" Limit), in accordance with 29-1-301, C.R.S. This amount is used by local governments to ensure they are not levying property taxes in excess of what is allowed by Statute.

During our audit, we observed the Town is not levying the maximum amount of property taxes as calculated by DOLA. While we understand this is a deliberate choice to maintain local property taxes at a low level, we believe it our responsibility to report the financial impact. The table below illustrates the impact:

	2019	2020
Property Tax Limit	\$ 401,139	\$ 403,901
Town Actual Levy	274,748	333,374
Difference	<u>\$ 126,391</u>	<u>\$ 70,527</u>

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of Board of Trustees and management of the Town and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Conclusion

We would like to thank John Crone, Town Manager, Erin Ackerman, Town Treasurer and Jennifer Thompson, Town Clerk and all of the Town staff for their assistance in making the audit process efficient and enjoyable. They were very helpful and cooperative.

Very truly yours,

Duggio & Associates, P.C.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE COLORADO

Board of Trustees

Jim Peterson	Mayor
Steve Kudron	Mayor Pro-Tem
Tom Bruton	Trustee
Judy Burke	Trustee
Mickey Rourke	Trustee
Cindy Southway	Trustee
Tom Weydert	Trustee

Town Officials

John Crone	Town Manager
Erin Ackerman	Town Treasurer

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE COLORADO

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Dazzio & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
Town of Grand Lake, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 15 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules, as listed in the table of contents, and the Local Highway Finance Report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison schedules, the Local Highway Finance Report and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 13, 2020, on our consideration of the the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

D'Agostino & Associates, P.C.

March 13, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Town's management is pleased to provide this narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The Town's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosures following this section.

Financial Highlights

- The Town's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$11,737,413 (net position) for the fiscal year reported.
- Total net position is comprised of the following:

Net investment in capital assets in the amount of \$6,301,463 including property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced for outstanding debt related to the purchase or construction of capital assets.

Net position of \$113,004 is restricted for parks and open space and emergency reserves.

Net position of \$5,322,946, which includes committed funds for attainable housing, capital projects (bond money) and the cemetery, represents the portion available to maintain the Town's continuing obligations to citizens.

- The Town's governmental fund (the General and Capital Improvement Funds) reports a total ending fund balance of \$3,432,268 this year. The General Fund ending fund balance of \$2,193,734 compares to the prior year ending fund balance of \$2,227,875, a decrease of \$34,141 during the current year. In 2019, \$729,851 of the remaining unassigned General Fund balance was assigned to the 2020 budget. The Capital Improvement Fund was created in 2017, by voter approval of the sale of bonds to fund streetscape improvements primarily along Grand Avenue. The ending fund balance for this fund was \$1,238,534 in 2019.

The above financial highlights are explained in more detail in the "financial analysis" section of this document.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis document introduces the Town's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. The Town also includes in this report additional information to supplement the basic financial statements. Comparative data is presented when available. All applicable tables will present comparative data for fiscal year 2019 versus fiscal year 2018.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Town's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective like that found in the private sector with its basis in accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of activities between funds.

The first of these government-wide statements is the ***Statement of Net Position***. This presents information that includes all the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall fiscal health of the Town would extend to other non-financial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base or the condition of Town infrastructure, in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the ***Statement of Activities***, which reports how the Town's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose of the design of the Statement of Activities is to show the financial reliance of the Town's distinct activities or functions on revenues provided by the Town's taxpayers.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish the governmental activities of the Town that are principally supported by sales and use taxes from the business-type activities that are intended to recover all, or a significant portion, of their costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation, community services, and economic development. Business-type activities, through established Enterprise Funds, include the Water Department, the Marina, and the Pay-As-You-Throw ("PAYT") trash system.

The government-wide financial statements are presented in a later section of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the Town's most significant funds rather than the Town as a whole. Major funds are separately reported while all others are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

The Town has two types of funds:

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is very different, with fund financial statements providing a distinctive view of the Town's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability, focusing on the use of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds operating statement provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

The basic governmental funds financial statements are presented in a later section of this report.

Proprietary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and generally report services for which the Town charges customers a fee. The three Town proprietary funds: Water Fund, Marina Fund, and PAYT Fund are classified as Enterprise Funds. The Enterprise Funds essentially encompass the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide statements. Services are provided to customers external to the governmental activities of the Town as described above.

The basic financial statements for the three enterprise funds are presented in a later section of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are included in a later section of this report.

Supplementary Information

Budget to actual comparisons for the enterprise funds are presented in the supplementary section of this report.

Financial Analysis of the Town as a Whole

Over time, as year-to-year financial information is accumulated on a consistent basis, changes in net position may be observed and used to discuss the changing financial position of the Town as a whole.

The Town's *combined* net position at fiscal year-end is \$11,737,413. The following table provides a summary of the Town's net position for 2019, compared to the 2018 net position of \$10,244,236.

	Net Position					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets:						
Current Assets	\$ 4,464,418	\$ 4,287,489	\$ 2,253,691	\$ 2,072,231	\$ 6,718,109	\$ 6,359,720
Capital Assets	<u>9,875,948</u>	<u>8,703,576</u>	<u>2,574,138</u>	<u>2,589,890</u>	<u>12,450,086</u>	<u>11,293,466</u>
Total Assets	<u>14,340,366</u>	<u>12,991,065</u>	<u>4,827,829</u>	<u>4,662,121</u>	<u>19,168,195</u>	<u>17,653,186</u>
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities	624,515	626,274	79,706	139,952	704,221	766,226
Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>4,674,337</u>	<u>4,895,726</u>	<u>1,431,842</u>	<u>1,249,496</u>	<u>6,106,179</u>	<u>6,145,222</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,298,852</u>	<u>5,522,000</u>	<u>1,511,548</u>	<u>1,389,448</u>	<u>6,810,400</u>	<u>6,911,448</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
	<u>620,382</u>	<u>497,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>620,382</u>	<u>497,502</u>
Net Position:						
Net Investment in						
Capital Assets	5,186,723	3,692,197	1,114,740	1,311,535	6,301,463	5,003,732
Restricted	1,336,628	1,224,598	110,917	123,057	1,447,545	1,347,655
Unrestricted	<u>1,897,781</u>	<u>2,054,768</u>	<u>2,090,624</u>	<u>1,838,081</u>	<u>3,988,405</u>	<u>3,892,849</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 8,421,132</u>	<u>\$ 6,971,563</u>	<u>\$ 3,316,281</u>	<u>\$ 3,272,673</u>	<u>\$ 11,737,413</u>	<u>\$ 10,244,236</u>

Total assets (\$19,168,195) in the current year increased \$1,515,009 from the prior year (\$17,653,186). Total liabilities (\$6,810,400) decreased \$101,048 from the prior year (\$6,911,448). Total net position increased about 15% in the current fiscal year.

Current assets (\$6,718,109) increased by \$358,389 and current liabilities (\$704,221) decreased by \$62,005 in the current year.

The largest portion of the Town's net position (54%) reflects its net investment of \$6,301,463 in capital assets less the related debt used to acquire some of those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Grand Lake's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The Town continues to maintain a high current ratio, the current ratio compares current assets to current liabilities and is an indication of the ability to pay current obligations. The Town's current ratio of 10:1 is an indicator of a strong liquid financial position.

The Town reported a net position increase of \$1,449,569 for governmental activities. The Water Enterprise net position decreased \$60,931 reflecting demolition of the old above-ground 250,000-gallon water storage tank located at the Water Plant, offset by an increase in water sales and interest revenues. The net position increase of \$89,980 for the Marina Enterprise is primarily the result of the Board of Trustees' decision to replace seasonal boat slip rentals with additional pontoons for increased rental availability. The PAYT Enterprise saw a net position increase of \$14,559 due to a modest increase in sales and decreased dumpster expenses. Depreciation for the Water Enterprise Fund was \$140,510, a 36% increase from prior year – which is a result of full year of depreciation on the 2018 300,000-gallon water storage tank and SCADA system. Marina Enterprise depreciation was \$48,743, a large increase from prior year due to the addition of five new rental pontoons and four pedal boats. The PAYT Enterprise does not have any depreciable assets.

The following table provides a summary of the Town's changes in net position for 2019, with a comparison to 2018.

	Changes in Net Position					
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 252,092	\$ 329,093	\$ 1,026,287	\$ 954,656	\$ 1,278,379	\$ 1,283,749
Grants	854,417	1,002,155	-	-	854,417	1,002,155
Tap Fees	-	-	84,500	52,000	84,500	52,000
Taxes	2,679,835	2,342,099	-	-	2,679,835	2,342,099
Interest	46,716	49,768	35,963	10,336	82,679	60,104
Gain on Disposal of Assets	-	-	-	8,600	-	8,600
Transfers	24,420	144,754	(24,420)	(144,754)	-	-
Other	55,556	21,160	-	-	55,556	21,160
Total Revenues	<u>3,913,036</u>	<u>3,889,029</u>	<u>1,122,330</u>	<u>880,838</u>	<u>5,035,366</u>	<u>4,769,867</u>
Expenses:						
General Government	824,559	770,036	-	-	824,559	770,036
Public Safety	248,288	208,787	-	-	248,288	208,787
Public Works	863,474	799,973	-	-	863,474	799,973
Grand Lake Center	215,058	161,610	-	-	215,058	161,610
Parks	135,748	158,946	-	-	135,748	158,946
Interest	176,340	172,413	-	-	176,340	172,413
Total General Gov't	<u>2,463,467</u>	<u>2,271,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,463,467</u>	<u>2,271,765</u>
Water	-	-	787,167	532,000	787,167	532,000
Marina	-	-	254,482	199,769	254,482	199,769
PAYT	-	-	37,073	28,982	37,073	28,982
Total Business-type	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,078,722</u>	<u>760,751</u>	<u>1,078,722</u>	<u>760,751</u>
Total Expenses	<u>2,463,467</u>	<u>2,271,765</u>	<u>1,078,722</u>	<u>760,751</u>	<u>3,542,189</u>	<u>3,032,516</u>
Change in Net Position	1,449,569	1,617,264	43,608	120,087	1,493,177	1,737,351
Beginning Net Position	<u>6,971,563</u>	<u>5,354,299</u>	<u>3,272,673</u>	<u>3,152,586</u>	<u>10,244,236</u>	<u>7,475,415</u>
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 8,421,132</u>	<u>\$ 6,971,563</u>	<u>\$ 3,316,281</u>	<u>\$ 3,272,673</u>	<u>\$ 11,737,413</u>	<u>\$ 9,212,766</u>

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

The Town relies heavily on sales and use taxes to support governmental operations. In 2019, sales and use taxes were 59% of total governmental revenues for the Town, up 6% from the 2018 calculation of 53%. Overall, general government revenues are up 4% when compared with 2018.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES

Overall operating costs are up 8% from the prior year. Public Safety accounts for approximately (10%) of the Town's total governmental expenses and Grand Lake Center accounts for (9%), while General Government (33%) and Public Works/Parks (41%) expenses together comprise (74%) of the total governmental activity costs. The remaining (7%) of costs are attributed to interest on the Town's long-term obligations.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Revenues vs. Costs

Water Enterprise Fund: Operating revenues were up 5%, or \$31,606 from prior year, primarily due to increased water sales and higher interest received on deposited funds. Operating costs increased 10% in the current year, evidencing higher depreciation and personnel costs. This business-type activity reported an operating income of \$33,246 in the current year, compared to an operating income of \$56,485 in 2018.

Marina Enterprise Fund: The Marina Enterprise Fund was established in 2007. Pontoon and speed boat rentals, lake tours and pedal boat rentals generated operating revenue in the amount of \$357,540, up 12% from 2018. Operating costs were \$254,482, up \$54,713 in the current year, resulting in operating income of \$103,058.

PAYT Enterprise Fund: The Pay-As-You-Throw Enterprise Fund was established in August 2010. PAYT is a self-service trash disposal system. Revenues are derived from trash bags sold wholesale to various vendors for resale and from bags purchased retail by individuals directly from the Town. The PAYT Enterprise reported operating revenue of \$51,323 up 4% from 2018 and expenses increased \$8,091, with a resulting operating income of \$14,250 for the current year. Increased site administration provided by the Public Works Department were the sole cause of increased operating costs.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

Currently the Town has two governmental funds: General Fund and Capital Improvement Fund. These are reported in the fund statement with short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financial requirements. The General Fund reported a total ending fund balance of \$2,193,734, of which \$729,851 is intended for fiscal year 2020 expenditures. The Capital Improvement Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,238,534, of which \$958,034 is restricted for future Streetscape improvements and \$280,500 for the Surplus Fund set forth in the bond documents.

The total ending fund balance of the General Fund decreased \$34,141 in 2019, compared with a fiscal year 2018 fund balance increase of \$469,989. The Town invested in critical capital projects and equipment in the current year, substantial completion of West Portal Road Bridge construction, feasibility and arts market studies to kick-off the Space to Create project and purchase of the Grand Camp property for future use.

The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund and the largest source of day-to-day service delivery. Total revenues in the General Fund (\$3,339,271) increased \$87,449, about 3% more than 2018 total revenues. General Fund expenditures (\$3,442,339) were \$225,531, 7% more than prior year.

The Capital Improvement Fund is the Town's 2017 bond sales and 1% sales and use tax increase fund and accounts exclusively for the collection, debt service, maintenance and capital outlay expenditures relating to these funds. Total revenues in the Capital Improvement Fund (\$549,345) increased \$56,892, (11%) from 2018 total revenues, a result of increased sales and use tax collections. Capital Improvement Fund expenditures (\$459,300) were \$630,230 less than prior year. This decrease in expenditures was the result of reprioritizing Streetscape needs and strategic planning before beginning Phase 3.

Proprietary Funds

The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Net position of the enterprise operations at December 31, 2019 follow:

	Net Position	Change in Net Position
Water	\$ 2,474,877	\$ (60,931)
Marina	752,795	89,980
PAYT	88,609	14,559

Factors concerning the finances of the enterprise funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

Budgetary Highlights

General Fund — General Fund revenue of \$3,339,271 was \$155,099 more than the budgeted amount of \$3,184,172. Higher than estimated revenues were realized in a number of categories, significant and encouraging unbudgeted revenues (in the range of \$10,000 or more) were received in: Sales Tax (\$337,700), Building Use Tax (\$26,956 – based upon the amount of building permits which close each year), Motor Vehicle Use Tax (\$15,200), Attainable Housing Fees (\$19,094), and Grand Lake Center (\$17,437). Unrealized budgeted revenues were associated primarily with timing of the Space to Create project and Comprehensive Plan update, and the decision not to require nightly rental properties (short-term rentals) to also purchase a business license.

The total General Fund expenditures of \$3,442,339 were under budget by \$375,958 of which \$233,636 were unexpended for the Space to Create project. Additional savings were due to budget management in general government, public works, public safety and parks. As is almost always the practice, budgeted amounts for projects that did not receive grant funding or correspond with future year revenues were not expended either. Overall, General Fund expenditures came in at about 90% of budget.

Capital Improvement Fund – The Capital Improvement Fund was created in January 2017 to collect, account for and service debt in relation to a bond initiative (inception of this fund is discussed later in the Long-term Debt portion of this analysis). Total funding for streetscape improvements was projected to be around \$6,000,000 so the Town has pursued grant funding from DOLA to help abate the shortfall of funding between bond financing and projected costs. So far, the Town has been awarded \$1.25 million from DOLA to help install underground utility improvements. Unrealized budgeted revenue was DOLA funding in the amount of \$681,878, which will be received in 2020 for the 3rd phase of the streetscape project. Phase 1 was the most extensive portion of streetscape improvements and the Town will continue to pursue grant funding as we continue this project into 2020, and beyond.

Water Enterprise Fund — The Water Enterprise Fund revenue (\$974,879) was \$119,433 more than budgeted, water sales revenue exceeded projections by \$32,584 and plant investment fees (more commonly known as tap fees) were \$71,500 more than expected. Water Fund expenses (\$733,640) came in about 8% under budget (\$795,075).

Marina Enterprise Fund — The Marina Enterprise Fund had revenues of \$368,882, exceeding the budget (\$326,680) by \$42,202 (13%). Marina Fund expenses (\$384,277) were under budget by \$90,503 (19%) when compared to a budget of \$474,780. Both increased revenues and expenditures were in great part a result of the Town Board's decision to eliminate the seasonal boat slip rental program and purchase new boats for additional rental capacity.

PAYT Enterprise Fund — The PAYT Enterprise Fund increased its revenue to \$51,632, which was \$4,482 more than the budgeted figure of \$47,150. Expenses came in at \$37,073, \$2,096 (5%) less than the budget of \$39,169.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Town’s net investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2019, was \$5,186,723 for governmental activities and \$1,114,740 for business-type activities. The governmental activities capital assets include infrastructure that was first reported in 2004.

The following table provides a summary of capital asset activity.

	Capital Assets					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-depreciable assets:						
Land	\$ 995,419	\$ 660,419	\$ 2,270	\$ 2,270	\$ 997,689	\$ 662,689
Construction In Progress	<u>317,160</u>	<u>1,144,134</u>	<u>3,164</u>	<u>16,049</u>	<u>320,324</u>	<u>1,160,183</u>
Total non-depreciable	<u>1,312,579</u>	<u>1,804,553</u>	<u>5,434</u>	<u>18,319</u>	<u>1,318,013</u>	<u>1,822,872</u>
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings	1,468,112	1,468,112	26,935	26,935	1,495,047	1,495,047
Improvements	1,063,015	1,036,642	-	-	1,063,015	1,036,642
Equipment	1,316,851	1,281,970	388,004	368,621	1,704,855	1,650,591
Infrastructure	8,949,498	6,904,491	4,567,300	4,584,528	13,516,798	11,489,019
Marina Equipment	-	-	378,628	211,625	378,628	211,625
Total depreciable assets	12,797,476	10,691,215	5,360,867	5,191,709	18,158,343	15,882,924
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,234,107)</u>	<u>(3,792,192)</u>	<u>(2,792,163)</u>	<u>(2,620,138)</u>	<u>(7,026,270)</u>	<u>(6,412,330)</u>
Total depreciable assets, net	<u>8,563,369</u>	<u>6,899,023</u>	<u>2,568,704</u>	<u>2,571,571</u>	<u>11,132,073</u>	<u>9,470,594</u>
Percentage depreciated	33%	35%	52%	50%	39%	40%
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 9,875,948</u>	<u>\$ 8,703,576</u>	<u>\$ 2,574,138</u>	<u>\$ 2,589,890</u>	<u>\$ 12,450,086</u>	<u>\$11,293,466</u>

At December 31, 2019, the depreciable capital assets for governmental activities were 33% depreciated. As for the Town’s business-type activities, 52% of the asset values were depreciated at December 31, 2019. Governmental activities reflect completion of West Portal Road Bridge, Space to Create and purchase of the Grand Camp land, previously discussed in this analysis. While business-type activities numbers were substantially the same, with increased depreciation expense virtually offsetting additions.

A water rate study was conducted in 2008 in order to evaluate the implementation of the capital improvement plan that was completed in 2006. As a result of the study, the Board of Trustees adopted a 6% annual increase in water rate fees. Although the study recommended a 9% increase in order to fully implement the capital improvements recommended by the 2006 plan, the Board of Trustees approved annual increases of 6%. The increase schedule began in April

2009 and would have been effective through April 1, 2018; however, the Town opted-out of the increase for 2015 and 2017, resulting in an extension of the schedule through April 1, 2020.

Long-term Debt

On November 8, 2016 the citizens of Grand Lake passed a ballot question to increase sales and use tax from 4% to 5%, effective January 1, 2017 and to incur debt for the purpose of financing improvements to streets, boardwalks, sidewalks, multi-use pathways, streetscapes, signage and drainage. These bonds were sold in May 2017 and generated an additional premium of \$385,090. Debt service began in December 2017. These funds are used first to pay debt service on the bonds in, then to fund the Surplus Fund requirement of \$280,500 (as mentioned previously) and finally to operate and maintain the infrastructure installed. At the end of this year, the Town had total governmental activities bonded debt outstanding of \$4,234,800, which is being retired with the pledged revenues.

The Town also has \$590,548 in governmental capital leases outstanding for various equipment used by Public Works and the acquisition of Thomasson Park. Lease payments and obligations for the leases are funded entirely by the General Fund.

During 2019, the Town retired \$254,958 of governmental activities long-term debt.

Economic Conditions Affecting the Town

Grand Lake's economy depends primarily on three economic drivers: tourism, housing market, and local spending with support from the large second homeowner population.

Taking these drivers in reverse order, local spending and the implementation of House Bill 19-1240 resulted in increased sales tax collections for the year. Exclusive of the 1% increase in sales tax, the year ended 19.45% (\$282,754) up over 2018 collections and was a record fiscal year of sales tax revenue since 2000, with the next highest fiscal year being 2018. Tax generated by the additional 1% totaled \$460,379 in the third year of collections, including sales tax of \$434,090, motor vehicle use tax of \$12,050 and building use tax of \$14,239.

The Town continues to enjoy the boost to summer tourism engendered by local businesses, especially the Grand Lake Lodge and Rocky Mountain Repertory Theatre being open for the season.

Looking to the future, the Town of Grand Lake will continue to carefully study state and national economic indicators. In addition, Grand Lake is essentially a tourist town with a focus on outdoor activities and is subject to the uncontrollable vagaries of nature. However, the area's climate, variety of terrain and outdoor recreational opportunities, coupled with its proximity to Rocky Mountain National Park, and the "small town" appeal of Grand Lake remain dependable amenities. The Town has embarked on several economic development initiatives, engaging the community and proactively pursuing tasks and projects that will contribute positively to the

health of our local economy. Notably, the Town of Grand Lake was awarded Space to Create status; additionally, we were designated as a Colorado Creative District in 2018.

As in prior years, the Town will continue to take the most conservative approach as is practicable in its financial activities, with an eye to continually improve assets and amenities held by the Town.

Contacting the Town's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances, comply with finance-related laws and regulations, and demonstrate the Town's commitment to public accountability. If you have questions about this report or would like to request additional information, contact the Town Manager at P.O. Box 99, Grand Lake, CO 80447.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,534,988	\$ 2,199,943	\$ 4,734,931
Cash and Investments - Restricted	1,216,101	-	1,216,101
Receivables:			
Property Taxes	333,374	-	333,374
Sales Taxes	201,668	-	201,668
Accounts	22,743	12,939	35,682
Intergovernmental	139,819	-	139,819
Loans	-	25,000	25,000
Other	-	365	365
Prepaid Expense	10,634	438	11,072
Inventory	5,091	15,006	20,097
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,312,579	5,434	1,318,013
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	8,563,369	2,568,704	11,132,073
Total Assets	14,340,366	4,827,829	19,168,195
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	191,422	5,882	197,304
Retainage Payable	86,907	-	86,907
Accrued Interest Payable	14,910	-	14,910
Prepaid Fees	27,074	7,368	34,442
Unearned Revenue - Nightly Rental Licenses	25,365	-	25,365
Parking Fee-In-Lieu	81,000	-	81,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	197,837	66,456	264,293
Due In More Than One Year	4,674,337	1,431,842	6,106,179
Total Liabilities	5,298,852	1,511,548	6,810,400
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	333,374	-	333,374
Unearned Revenue - Use Tax	287,008	-	287,008
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	620,382	-	620,382
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,186,723	1,114,740	6,301,463
Restricted			
Parks and Open Space	32,604	-	32,604
Debt Service	265,590	110,917	376,507
Capital Projects	958,034	-	958,034
Emergency Reserves	80,400	-	80,400
Unrestricted	1,897,781	2,090,624	3,988,405
Total Net Position	\$ 8,421,132	\$ 3,316,281	\$ 11,737,413

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Function/Program Activities	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Permits, Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities							
Administration	\$ 824,559	\$ 158,655	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ (650,904)	\$ -	\$ (650,904)
Public Safety	248,288	-	-	-	(248,288)	-	(248,288)
Public Works	863,474	-	48,471	788,088	(26,915)	-	(26,915)
Grand Lake Center	215,058	93,437	-	-	(121,621)	-	(121,621)
Parks	135,748	-	2,858	-	(132,890)	-	(132,890)
Interest and Related Costs on Long-term Debt	176,340	-	-	-	(176,340)	-	(176,340)
Total Governmental Activities	2,463,467	252,092	66,329	788,088	(1,356,958)	-	(1,356,958)
Business-type Activities							
Water	787,167	617,424	24,312	84,500	-	(60,931)	(60,931)
Marina	254,482	357,540	11,342	-	-	114,400	114,400
Pay As You Throw	37,073	51,323	309	-	-	14,559	14,559
Total Business-type Activities	1,078,722	1,026,287	35,963	84,500	-	68,028	68,028
Total	\$ 3,542,189	\$ 1,278,379	\$ 102,292	\$ 872,588	(1,356,958)	68,028	(1,288,930)
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes					275,292	-	275,292
Specific Ownership Taxes					23,541	-	23,541
Sales and Use Taxes					2,302,102	-	2,302,102
Franchise and Other Taxes					78,900	-	78,900
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					46,716	-	46,716
Miscellaneous					55,556	-	55,556
Transfers, Net					24,420	(24,420)	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					2,806,527	(24,420)	2,782,107
Changes In Net Position					1,449,569	43,608	1,493,177
Net Position - Beginning					6,971,563	3,272,673	10,244,236
Net Position - Ending					\$ 8,421,132	\$ 3,316,281	\$ 11,737,413

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets			
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,534,988	\$ -	\$ 2,534,988
Cash and Investments - Restricted	-	1,216,101	1,216,101
Receivables:			
Property Taxes	333,374	-	333,374
Sales Taxes	161,334	40,334	201,668
Accounts	22,743	-	22,743
Intergovernmental	121,919	17,900	139,819
Prepaid Expense	10,634	-	10,634
Inventory	5,091	-	5,091
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,190,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,274,335</u>	<u>\$ 4,464,418</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 155,621	\$ 35,801	\$ 191,422
Retainage Payable	86,907	-	86,907
Prepaid Fees	27,074	-	27,074
Unearned Revenue - Nightly Rental Licenses	25,365	-	25,365
Parking Fee-In-Lieu	81,000	-	81,000
Total Liabilities	<u>375,967</u>	<u>35,801</u>	<u>411,768</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	333,374	-	333,374
Unearned Revenue - Use Tax	287,008	-	287,008
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>620,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>620,382</u>
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	15,725	-	15,725
Restricted for:			
Emergency Reserves	80,400	-	80,400
Parks and Open Space	32,604	-	32,604
Capital Projects	-	958,034	958,034
Debt Service	-	280,500	280,500
Committed to:			
Affordable Housing	502,710	-	502,710
Cemetery Operations	81,180	-	81,180
Assigned to:			
Subsequent Year's Budget	729,851	-	729,851
Unassigned	751,264	-	751,264
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,193,734</u>	<u>1,238,534</u>	<u>3,432,268</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 3,190,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,274,335</u>	<u>\$ 4,464,418</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2019**

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		\$ 3,432,268
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Capital Assets	\$ 14,110,055	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(4,234,107)</u>	9,875,948
Long-term liabilities applicable to the Town's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. However, all liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position.		
Balances at year-end are:		
Sales Tax Bonds	(3,910,000)	
Premium on Sales Tax Bonds	(324,800)	
Capital Lease Obligations	(590,548)	
Compensated Absences	<u>(46,826)</u>	(4,872,174)
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due		<u>(14,910)</u>
Net Position - Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 8,421,132</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund	Capital Improvement Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 2,219,456	\$ 460,379	\$ 2,679,835
Licenses and Permits	104,043	-	104,043
Intergovernmental	771,295	68,122	839,417
Charges for Services	145,449	-	145,449
Fines and Forfeitures	100	-	100
Fees and Leases	2,500	-	2,500
Net Investment Income	25,872	20,844	46,716
Contributions	15,000	-	15,000
Other Revenue	55,556	-	55,556
Total Revenues	3,339,271	549,345	3,888,616
Expenditures			
Current			
Boards and Committees	161,873	-	161,873
Administration	658,405	-	658,405
Public Safety	248,288	-	248,288
Public Works	482,552	-	482,552
Grand Lake Center	214,010	-	214,010
Parks	104,344	-	104,344
Capital Outlay	1,416,900	183,650	1,600,550
Debt service			
Principal	127,576	105,000	232,576
Interest and Fees	28,391	170,650	199,041
Total Expenditures	3,442,339	459,300	3,901,639
Excess Revenues Over (Under)			
Expenditures	(103,068)	90,045	(13,023)
Other Financing Sources			
Capital Lease Proceeds	68,927	-	68,927
Total Other Financing Sources	68,927	-	68,927
Net Change in Fund Balances	(34,141)	90,045	55,904
Fund Balances - Beginning	2,227,875	1,148,489	3,376,364
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 2,193,734	\$ 1,238,534	\$ 3,432,268

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	55,904
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</p> <p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities capital outlay is not reported as an expenditure. However, the statement of activities will report as depreciation expense the allocation of the cost of any depreciable asset over the estimated useful life of the asset.</p>		
Capital Outlay	\$ 1,600,552	
Depreciation	<u>(452,600)</u>	1,147,952
<p>The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, contributions and transfers) is to increase net position. In the statement of activities, only the gain on the disposition of capital assets is reported. However, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposition, if any, increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the asset disposed.</p>		
Contributed assets from the Marina Fund		24,420
<p>Long-term debt (e.g., issuance of bonds, notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.</p>		
Capital Lease Proceeds	(68,927)	
Principal Payment - Sales Tax Bonds	105,000	
Principal Payment - Capital Lease Obligations	<u>127,576</u>	163,649
<p>Interest expense in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in governmental funds because of additional accrued and accreted interest, amortization of bond premiums, issue costs and refunding losses.</p>		
Decrease in accrued interest on long-term debt	319	
Amortization of premium on bonds	<u>22,382</u>	22,701
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.</p>		
Adjustment to compensated absences liability		<u>34,943</u>
Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>1,449,569</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)**

Revenues	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Taxes					
Property Tax	\$ 275,152	\$ 275,152	\$ 275,292	\$ 140	\$ 255,917
Specific Ownership Tax	15,000	15,000	23,541	8,541	18,948
General Sales Tax	1,398,867	1,398,867	1,736,567	337,700	1,453,813
Building Use Tax	30,000	30,000	56,956	26,956	85,651
Motor Vehicle Use Tax	33,000	33,000	48,200	15,200	57,518
Cigarette Tax	3,300	3,300	3,962	662	3,698
Franchise Tax	69,500	69,500	74,938	5,438	71,464
Subtotal Taxes	<u>1,824,819</u>	<u>1,824,819</u>	<u>2,219,456</u>	<u>394,637</u>	<u>1,947,009</u>
Licenses & Permits					
Business Licenses	50,625	50,625	31,097	(19,528)	33,798
Rental Licenses	75,000	75,000	65,700	(9,300)	58,750
Liquor License	4,500	4,500	2,408	(2,092)	7,384
Other Licenses	3,700	3,700	4,838	1,138	3,801
Subtotal Licenses & Permits	<u>133,825</u>	<u>133,825</u>	<u>104,043</u>	<u>(29,782)</u>	<u>103,733</u>
Intergovernmental					
County Road and Bridge	7,231	7,231	6,492	(739)	7,196
Grants	1,029,030	1,029,030	719,966	(309,064)	870,837
Highway Users Tax	34,065	34,065	40,514	6,449	39,722
Conservation Trust Fund	2,000	2,000	2,858	858	2,476
Other Intergovernmental	1,200	1,200	1,465	265	1,218
Subtotal Intergovernmental	<u>1,073,526</u>	<u>1,073,526</u>	<u>771,295</u>	<u>(302,231)</u>	<u>921,449</u>
Charges for Services					
Attainable Housing Fee	5,000	5,000	24,094	19,094	32,107
Zoning and Subdivision Review	12,000	12,000	14,769	2,769	44,025
Cemetery	8,300	8,300	7,650	(650)	10,450
Grand Lake Center	76,000	76,000	93,437	17,437	83,828
Other Charges for Services	2,600	2,600	5,499	2,899	4,655
Subtotal Charges for Services	<u>103,900</u>	<u>103,900</u>	<u>145,449</u>	<u>41,549</u>	<u>175,065</u>
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	100	100	100
Fees and Leases	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	2,500
Municipal Fee	-	-	-	-	47,695
Net Investment Income	18,000	18,000	25,872	7,872	23,111
Contributions	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	10,510
Other Revenue	17,602	17,602	55,556	37,954	20,650
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 3,184,172</u>	<u>\$ 3,184,172</u>	<u>\$ 3,339,271</u>	<u>\$ 155,099</u>	<u>\$ 3,251,822</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)**

(Continued)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Boards and Committees					
Board of Trustees	\$ 100,780	\$ 100,780	\$ 98,044	\$ 2,736	\$ 83,593
Cemetery Committee	10,700	10,700	2,342	8,358	1,850
Planning Commission & Board of Adjustment	53,100	53,100	17,687	35,413	43,493
Greenways Committee	43,353	43,353	43,800	(447)	41,536
Subtotal Boards and Committees	<u>207,933</u>	<u>207,933</u>	<u>161,873</u>	<u>46,060</u>	<u>170,472</u>
Administration					
Personnel	303,324	366,929	353,835	13,094	284,604
Supplies	21,502	21,502	19,732	1,770	19,858
Repairs and Maintenance	7,350	7,350	7,267	83	12,838
Purchased Services	19,015	19,015	19,491	(476)	22,986
Utility Services	14,950	14,950	15,272	(322)	14,014
Professional Services	73,680	73,680	78,129	(4,449)	77,675
Marketing	107,685	107,685	139,805	(32,120)	102,788
Other	31,400	31,400	24,874	6,526	34,887
Subtotal Administration	<u>578,906</u>	<u>642,511</u>	<u>658,405</u>	<u>(15,894)</u>	<u>569,650</u>
Public Safety					
Personnel	59,400	59,399	41,164	18,235	55,112
Purchased Services	207,845	207,845	207,124	721	153,675
Subtotal Public Safety	<u>267,245</u>	<u>267,244</u>	<u>248,288</u>	<u>18,956</u>	<u>208,787</u>
Public Works					
Personnel	351,482	374,633	336,081	38,552	323,537
Supplies	12,750	12,750	10,915	1,835	3,750
Repairs and Maintenance	133,250	133,250	82,482	50,768	98,763
Purchased Services	10,400	11,200	17,491	(6,291)	8,496
Utility Services	36,400	36,400	32,778	3,622	33,551
Other	2,000	2,000	2,805	(805)	2,198
Subtotal Public Works	<u>\$ 546,282</u>	<u>\$ 570,233</u>	<u>\$ 482,552</u>	<u>\$ 87,681</u>	<u>\$ 470,295</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)**

(Continued)

Expenditures (continued)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Grand Lake Center					
Personnel	\$ 117,413	\$ 119,683	\$ 123,570	\$ (3,887)	\$ 90,864
Supplies	9,000	9,000	7,018	1,982	6,820
Repairs and Maintenance	25,020	25,020	30,638	(5,618)	13,385
Utility Services	32,700	32,700	25,808	6,892	22,791
Professional Services	4,882	4,882	5,474	(592)	1,865
Other	32,683	32,683	21,502	11,181	22,546
Subtotal Grand Lake Center	<u>221,698</u>	<u>223,968</u>	<u>214,010</u>	<u>9,958</u>	<u>158,271</u>
Parks					
Personnel	62,037	62,037	60,659	1,378	57,701
Supplies	15,000	15,000	11,268	3,732	13,790
Repairs and Maintenance	37,738	37,738	11,144	26,594	32,993
Utility Services	19,000	19,000	20,058	(1,058)	20,745
Other	6,250	6,250	1,215	5,035	4,356
Subtotal Parks	<u>140,025</u>	<u>140,025</u>	<u>104,344</u>	<u>35,681</u>	<u>129,585</u>
Capital Outlay	<u>1,645,613</u>	<u>1,555,788</u>	<u>1,416,900</u>	<u>138,888</u>	<u>1,434,114</u>
Debt service					
Lease Principal	100,315	100,315	127,576	(27,261)	53,657
Lease Interest	29,151	29,151	28,391	760	21,977
Subtotal Debt Service	<u>129,466</u>	<u>129,466</u>	<u>155,967</u>	<u>(26,501)</u>	<u>75,634</u>
Reserves	<u>81,129</u>	<u>81,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,129</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,818,297</u>	<u>3,818,297</u>	<u>3,442,339</u>	<u>375,958</u>	<u>3,216,808</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(634,125)	(634,125)	(103,068)	531,057	35,014
Other Financing Sources					
Capital Lease Proceeds	81,000	81,000	68,927	(12,073)	334,975
Transfers In	130,000	130,000	-	(130,000)	100,000
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>211,000</u>	<u>211,000</u>	<u>68,927</u>	<u>(142,073)</u>	<u>434,975</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(423,125)	(423,125)	(34,141)	388,984	469,989
Fund Balance - Beginning	1,956,691	1,956,691	2,227,875	271,184	1,757,886
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 1,533,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,566</u>	<u>\$ 2,193,734</u>	<u>\$ 660,168</u>	<u>\$ 2,227,875</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
December 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Total
	Water	Marina	Pay As You Throw	
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,551,543	\$ 567,925	\$ 80,475	\$ 2,199,943
Accounts Receivable	12,939	-	-	12,939
Loan Receivable	25,000	-	-	25,000
Other Receivables	365	-	-	365
Prepaid Expense	-	-	438	438
Inventory	7,147	-	7,859	15,006
Total Current Assets	1,596,994	567,925	88,772	2,253,691
Noncurrent Assets				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	2,270	3,164	-	5,434
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	2,385,759	182,945	-	2,568,704
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,388,029	186,109	-	2,574,138
Total Assets	3,985,023	754,034	88,772	4,827,829
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	5,439	280	163	5,882
Compensated Absences	679	170	-	849
Prepaid Fees	7,368	-	-	7,368
Note Payable - Current	65,607	-	-	65,607
Total Current Liabilities	79,093	450	163	79,706
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Compensated Absences	37,262	789	-	38,051
Note Payable	1,393,791	-	-	1,393,791
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,431,053	789	-	1,431,842
Total Liabilities	1,510,146	1,239	163	1,511,548
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	928,631	186,109	-	1,114,740
Restricted for Debt Service	110,917	-	-	110,917
Unrestricted	1,435,329	566,686	88,609	2,090,624
Total Net Position	\$ 2,474,877	\$ 752,795	\$ 88,609	\$ 3,316,281

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Total
	Water	Marina	Pay As You Throw	
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Sales and Services				
Water Sales	\$ 612,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 612,980
Marina Rentals	-	355,190	-	355,190
PAYT Bag Sales	-	-	51,323	51,323
Other	4,444	2,350	-	6,794
Total Operating Revenues	<u>617,424</u>	<u>357,540</u>	<u>51,323</u>	<u>1,026,287</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personnel	313,056	151,915	-	464,971
Operations	130,612	53,824	37,073	221,509
Depreciation	140,510	48,743	-	189,253
Total Operating Expenses	<u>584,178</u>	<u>254,482</u>	<u>37,073</u>	<u>875,733</u>
Operating Income	<u>33,246</u>	<u>103,058</u>	<u>14,250</u>	<u>150,554</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Net Investment Income	24,312	11,342	309	35,963
Interest Expense	(31,554)	-	-	(31,554)
Loss on Disposition of Assets	(171,435)	-	-	(171,435)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(178,677)</u>	<u>11,342</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>(167,026)</u>
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	<u>(145,431)</u>	<u>114,400</u>	<u>14,559</u>	<u>(16,472)</u>
Capital Contributions - Tap Fees	84,500	-	-	84,500
Transfers Out	-	(24,420)	-	(24,420)
Change In Net Position	<u>(60,931)</u>	<u>89,980</u>	<u>14,559</u>	<u>43,608</u>
Net Position - Beginning	<u>2,535,808</u>	<u>662,815</u>	<u>74,050</u>	<u>3,272,673</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u><u>\$ 2,474,877</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 752,795</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 88,609</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,316,281</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Total
	Water	Marina	Pay As You Throw	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 626,198	\$ 357,540	\$ 52,591	\$ 1,036,329
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(141,555)	(53,848)	(37,852)	(233,255)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(315,308)	(152,697)	-	(468,005)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>169,335</u>	<u>150,995</u>	<u>14,739</u>	<u>335,069</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Capital Contributions	84,500	-	-	84,500
Loan Proceeds	1,440,868	-	-	1,440,868
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(246,039)	(178,538)	-	(424,577)
Principal Paid on Long-Term Debt	(67,600)	-	-	(67,600)
Interest Paid on Long-Term Debt	(31,554)	-	-	(31,554)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>1,180,175</u>	<u>(178,538)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,001,637</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Net Investment Income	24,312	11,342	309	35,963
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>1,373,822</u>	<u>(16,201)</u>	<u>15,048</u>	<u>1,372,669</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	<u>177,721</u>	<u>584,126</u>	<u>65,427</u>	<u>827,274</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	<u><u>\$ 1,551,543</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 567,925</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 80,475</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,199,943</u></u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income	\$ 33,246	\$ 103,058	\$ 14,250	\$ 150,554
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities				
Depreciation	140,510	48,743	-	189,253
Effect of Changes In Operating Assets and Liabilities				
Accounts Receivable	2,885	-	1,268	4,153
Inventory	(6,383)	-	(202)	(6,585)
Other Receivables	1,854	-	-	1,854
Prepaid Expense	-	-	(438)	(438)
Accounts Payable	(4,560)	(24)	(139)	(4,723)
Compensated Absences	(2,252)	(782)	-	(3,034)
Deferred Revenue	4,035	-	-	4,035
Total Adjustments	<u>136,089</u>	<u>47,937</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>184,515</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 169,335</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 150,995</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,739</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 335,069</u></u>
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Contribution of capital assets to other funds	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,420</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,420</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 REPORTING ENTITY

The Town of Grand Lake, Colorado (the Town) was incorporated on June 9, 1944 in Grand County, Colorado and is governed by a seven-member elected Board of Trustees. The Town provides public works (roads and streets), trash, parks and recreation, water, and general administrative services. The Town contracts with Grand County for police protection services. Fire protection is provided by the Grand Lake Fire Protection District. Sanitary sewer services are provided by the Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District.

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

The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government, i.e., the Town, and (b) organizations for which the Town is financially accountable. The Town is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the Town. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based upon the above criteria, the Town is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the Town a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all the activities of the Town. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the Town. The difference between the sum of assets and deferred outflows and the sum of liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as net position.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Depreciation is computed and recorded as an operating expense. Expenditures for capital assets are shown as increases in assets and redemption of bonds and notes are recorded as a reduction in liabilities.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property, sales and franchise taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The *Capital Improvement Fund* accounts for the proceeds of the Town's 2017 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and the additional 1% sales tax approved by the voters in November 2016 restricted to construction and maintenance of the Town's roads and repayment of the 2017 Bonds.

The Town reports the following major enterprise funds:

The *Water Fund* accounts for revenues and expenses associated with providing water services to Town residents.

The *Marina Fund* accounts for revenues and expenses associated with providing recreational activities to Town residents and visitors at the Town's Headwaters Marina.

The *Pay As You Throw Fund* was established in August 2010 and is used to account for revenues and expenses associated with providing trash service to the Town's residents.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Town's enterprise functions and various other functions of government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Proprietary funds distinguish between operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principle ongoing operations. The principle operating revenues of the Town's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The Town's water fund recognize as capital contributions the entire portion of tap fees, as they are intended to recover the cost of the capital investment in the water distribution system.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019**

Pooled Cash and Investments

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

Cash and investments are presented in the basic financial statements at fair value.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of three months or less and all local government investment pools to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Assets

Certain assets whose use is restricted for bonded debt service by debt indentures and unspent bond proceeds are segregated on the government-wide statement of net position and the fund balance sheets.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the Town's Board of Trustees. Property taxes are levied by December 15 of each year and are due in full the following year. The lien date is January 1 following the levy. Taxes may be paid in two equal installments, on or before February 28 and June 15, or in full, on or before April 30. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and generally, sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are held in November or December. Property taxes are collected by Grand County and then remitted, net of a 2% collection fee, to the Town.

Taxes are recorded as a receivable and a deferred inflow of resources when levied, and subsequently recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of fuel and expendable supplies. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The Town currently capitalizes expenditures that cost more than \$5,000 and have a life of one year or more. Such capital assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Public domain assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems are examples of infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets are distinguished from other capital assets because their useful life often extends beyond most other capital assets and are stationary in nature. General infrastructure assets are those associated with or arising from governmental activities. Generally accepted accounting principles requires the Town to report general infrastructure assets obtained subsequent to January 1, 2004 but allows the Town to retroactively capitalize general infrastructure assets obtained prior to that date. The Town elected to not report general infrastructure assets retroactively.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed and depreciated over their remaining useful lives.

Capital assets of the Town are depreciated, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives:

Infrastructure:	
Bridges	40 years
Roads	20 years
Parking Lots	20 years
Storm Drainage Systems	20 years
Buildings	40 – 75 years
Buildings Improvements	20 – 75 years
Water Distribution Systems	30 years
Water Storage Facilities	30 – 55 years
Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment	5 – 7 years

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019**

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position/balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position/balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports unavailable revenue for property taxes to be collected in the subsequent period and building use tax that is subject to refund and therefore not yet available.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid vacation, compensatory time and sick leave amounts are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned, if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that the employer will compensate employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. The total compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. Governmental funds report the compensated liability at the fund reporting level only when due. Proprietary funds report the liability when incurred.

Upon termination, employees are paid full value for any accrued vacation and compensatory leave earned. Accrued sick leave is paid at two hours for one.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds. The balance of these deferrals is combined with the corresponding long-term debt in the financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual new proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position and Fund Equity

Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted Net Position is subject to restrictions by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation

Unrestricted net position represents assets that do not have any third-party limitations on their use.

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

Fund Balances

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

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

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

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

The Town reports the following Restricted Fund Balances:

Restricted for TABOR Emergencies – Emergency reserves have been provided for as required by Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado (see Note 10).

Restricted for Parks and Open Space – Represents the balance of funds remaining from the Conservation Trust (State Lottery) Fund proceeds.

Restricted for Capital Projects – Represents unspent bond proceeds restricted for road improvements.

Restricted for Debt Service – Represents the portion of fund balance that is legally restricted to payment of principal and interest on long-term debt maturing in future years.

Committed fund balance – The portion of fund balance that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town’s highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Trustees is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

The following fund balances are committed:

Affordable Housing – Represents the accumulation of funds collected by the Town from affordable housing fees. The funds are to be utilized for the purpose of providing affordable housing.

Cemetery Operations – committed to the operations of the Grand Lake Cemetery.

Assigned fund balance – The portion of fund balance that reflects the Town's intended use of resources as determined by the Board of Trustees. These amounts are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

The following fund balances are assigned:

Subsequent Year's Budget – used to account for the portion of the year-end fund balance which is appropriated in the subsequent year's budget.

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

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities 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. An example of such an estimate that has been made by management is depreciation expense.

NOTE 3 BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for all governmental funds. The enterprise funds adopt budgets on the Non-GAAP basis wherein tap fees are recognized as revenue, principal payments on debt and capital expenditures are recognized as expenditures, and depreciation expense is not budgeted. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Not later than the first regular meeting in September, the Town Manager submits a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1 to the Board of Trustees. The operating budget for all budgeted funds includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing. Public hearings are held at the regular Trustee meetings to obtain taxpayer input. Prior to December 15, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a budget resolution. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements.

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

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019**

NOTE 4 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,534,988	\$ 2,199,943	\$ 4,734,931
Cash and Investments - Restricted	1,216,101	-	1,216,101
Total	\$ 3,751,089	\$ 2,199,943	\$ 5,951,032

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

	Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities	Total
On-hand	\$ 756	\$ 50	\$ 806
Deposits with Financial Institutions	1,910,122	232,954	2,143,076
Investments	1,840,211	1,966,939	3,807,150
Total	\$ 3,751,089	\$ 2,199,943	\$ 5,951,032

Cash Deposits

Custodial credit risk

Custodial risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the Town will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) governs the investment of public funds. PDPA requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. State regulators determine eligibility. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels (\$250,000) must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The institution's internal records identify the collateral by depositor and as such, these deposits are considered to be uninsured but collateralized.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2019

The State Regulatory Commissions for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At December 31, 2019, the Town's cash deposits had a bank balance of \$2,168,384 and a carrying balance of \$2,143,076. At December 31, 2019, the Town's deposits were both insured by federal depository insurance and collateralized with securities held by third parties not in the Town's name, and consequently were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

The Town has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the Town follows state statutes regarding investments.

The Town generally limits its concentration of investments to obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities and Local Government Investment Pools, which are believed to have minimal credit risk; minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the Town is not subject to concentration risk disclosure requirements or subject to investment custodial credit risk for investments that are in the possession of another party.

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

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

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

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

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

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (Colotrust)	Weighted Average under 60 Days	\$ 3,544,897
Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE)	Weighted Average under 60 Days	<u>262,253</u>
		<u>\$ 3,807,150</u>

COLOTRUST

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

CSAFE

The Town invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE), an investment vehicle established by state statute for local government entities to pool surplus assets. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing CSAFE. CSAFE is similar to a money market fund, with each share valued at \$1.00. CSAFE may invest in U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain money market funds and highest rated commercial paper. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for CSAFE's portfolio pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for CSAFE's investment portfolio and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019**

segregate investments owned by CSAFE. CSAFE is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. CSAFE records its investments at amortized cost and the Town records its investments in CSAFE using the amortized cost method. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 for the Town's governmental activities was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 660,419	\$ 335,000	\$ -	\$ 995,419
Construction in Progress	1,144,134	317,160	1,144,134	317,160
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>1,804,553</u>	<u>652,160</u>	<u>1,144,134</u>	<u>1,312,579</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	1,468,112	-	-	1,468,112
Improvements	1,036,642	26,373	-	1,063,015
Equipment	1,281,970	90,976	56,095	1,316,851
Infrastructure	6,904,491	2,045,007	-	8,949,498
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>10,691,215</u>	<u>2,162,356</u>	<u>56,095</u>	<u>12,797,476</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(421,296)	(24,129)	-	(445,425)
Improvements	(542,076)	(24,687)	-	(566,763)
Equipment	(750,989)	(98,973)	(10,685)	(839,277)
Infrastructure	(2,077,831)	(304,811)	-	(2,382,642)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(3,792,192)</u>	<u>(452,600)</u>	<u>(10,685)</u>	<u>(4,234,107)</u>
Net Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>6,899,023</u>	<u>1,709,756</u>	<u>45,410</u>	<u>8,563,369</u>
Total Net Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 8,703,576</u>	<u>\$ 2,361,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,189,544</u>	<u>\$ 9,875,948</u>

Depreciation expense is allocated to specific departments as follows.

General Government	\$ 26,689
Public Works	395,258
Parks	<u>30,653</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 452,600</u>

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 for the Town's business-type activities was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,270	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,270
Construction in Progress	16,049	3,164	16,049	3,164
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>18,319</u>	<u>3,164</u>	<u>16,049</u>	<u>5,434</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Water Utility System	4,584,528	-	17,228	4,567,300
Water Equipment	368,621	19,383	-	388,004
Water Buildings	26,935	-	-	26,935
Marina Equipment	211,625	167,003	-	378,628
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>5,191,709</u>	<u>186,386</u>	<u>17,228</u>	<u>5,360,867</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Water Utility System	(2,231,514)	(109,474)	(17,228)	(2,323,760)
Water Equipment	(214,749)	(31,036)	-	(245,785)
Water Buildings	(26,935)	-	-	(26,935)
Marina Equipment	(146,940)	(48,743)	-	(195,683)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,620,138)</u>	<u>(189,253)</u>	<u>(17,228)</u>	<u>(2,792,163)</u>
Net Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>2,571,571</u>	<u>(2,867)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,568,704</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 2,589,890</u>	<u>\$ 297</u>	<u>\$ 16,049</u>	<u>\$ 2,574,138</u>

Depreciation was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Water Fund	\$ 140,510
Marina Fund	<u>48,743</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 189,253</u>

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019**

NOTE 6 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
2017 Sales Tax Bonds	\$ 4,015,000	\$ -	\$ 105,000	\$ 3,910,000	\$ 110,000
2017 Sales Tax Bonds Premium	347,182	-	22,382	324,800	-
Capital Lease - Thomasson Park	245,949	-	13,783	232,166	14,488
2015 Capital Lease - Loader	96,372	-	12,887	83,485	13,344
2018 Capital Lease - Grader	257,154	-	42,904	214,250	44,541
2018 Capital Lease - Bobcat	49,722	-	49,722	-	-
2019 Capital Lease - Tractor/Truck	-	68,927	8,280	60,647	12,917
Compensated Absences	81,769	38,405	73,348	46,826	2,547
Total	\$ 5,093,148	\$ 107,332	\$ 328,306	\$ 4,872,174	\$ 197,837
Business-type Activities					
Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority					
Water Fund, 2018	\$ 1,278,355	\$ 248,643	\$ 67,600	\$ 1,459,398	\$ 65,607
Compensated Absences	41,934	31,905	34,939	38,900	849
	\$ 1,320,289	\$ 280,548	\$ 102,539	\$ 1,498,298	\$ 66,456

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 (the Bonds), issued on May 9, 2017, in the original principal amount of \$4,300,000. The Bonds consist of \$1,105,000 of serial bonds due annually in varying amounts from 2017 through 2025 and term bonds due annually in varying amounts from 2026 through 2042 in the amount of \$3,195,000. Interest on the serial and term bonds are payable semiannually at rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%, beginning December 1, 2017. The Bonds maturing on and after December 1, 2026 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Town, in whole or in part, and if in part in such order of maturities as the Town shall determine and by lot within a maturity, on December 1, 2025 and on any date thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof (with no redemption premium), plus accrued interest to the redemption date. The Bonds maturing on December 1, 2027, December 1, 2029, December 1, 2031, December 1, 2034, December 1, 2037 and December 1, 2042 (the "Term Bonds") are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a price equal to the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The Bonds were issued to finance the construction, maintenance, repair, replacement, expansion, acquisition, rehabilitation and renovation of existing and planned streets, boardwalks, sidewalks, pathways, streetscapes, signage, drainage and other street-related capital improvements within the Town.

The Bonds are revenue obligations of the Town payable solely from the pledged revenue, consisting of an additional 1% sales tax approved at an election held on November 8, 2016, an additional 1% sales tax which was being imposed and collected prior to the 2016 election, if necessary, and amounts on deposit in a Surplus Account, if any. Pursuant to the Bond Ordinance, the Town is required to establish a Surplus Fund for the Bonds that will be built up over time from excess pledged revenues to a maximum of \$280,500 in reserve. Monies in the Surplus Fund will be used solely for the purpose of paying the principal or interest on the Series 2017 bonds. Repayment of both principal and interest on the Certificates are insured by Municipal Assurance Corp. The bonds are rated "AA" by Standard & Poor's.

The Bonds mature as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 110,000	\$ 167,250	\$ 277,250
2021	115,000	163,950	278,950
2022	115,000	160,500	275,500
2023	120,000	157,050	277,050
2024	125,000	153,450	278,450
2025-2029	690,000	700,700	1,390,700
2030-2034	835,000	552,800	1,387,800
2035-2039	1,045,000	350,500	1,395,500
2040-2042	755,000	76,750	831,750
	<u>\$ 3,910,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,482,950</u>	<u>\$ 6,392,950</u>

Capital Lease Obligations

Thomasson Park

The Town entered into a long-term leasehold agreement on March 4, 2002, which includes an option to purchase and acquire title to the leased property in the original amount of \$400,000. The property provides useful public purposes, including a recreational multi-use trail, watchable wildlife viewing area, a cemetery site, open space and a buffer between the Town and Rocky Mountain National Park.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

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The agreement's terms require quarterly lease payments by the Town over 30 years at 5% per year with a five-year balloon payment. During the initial five-year term, the Town was to use reasonable efforts to obtain grants or other similar sources of funding that would allow the Town to purchase the property. If the Town was unable to obtain such funding during the initial five-year term, the agreement was automatically extended with the same terms and conditions for an additional five-year term, with the balloon payment due at the end of the five-year extension period. The agreement terminates when all payments are made and the property is conveyed to the Town.

At the end of the initial five-year term, the Town did not obtain funding to purchase the property and exercised the automatic renewal option for an additional five-year term. The second five-year term expired in December 2011. On December 12, 2011, the Town entered into an Extension of Lease Purchase Agreement with the property owner extending the Lease Purchase agreement under the same terms and conditions as the original agreement, for an additional five years through December 31, 2016, with an additional five-year extension if the Town is unable to obtain funding to complete the purchase. On November 3, 2016, the Town extended the lease agreement for an additional 5-year term. This lease is paid from the General Fund. Principal and interest on the lease in 2019 were \$13,783 and \$12,092, respectively.

Principal and interest remaining on the lease follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 14,488	\$ 11,387	\$ 25,875
2021	15,229	10,646	25,875
2022	16,009	9,866	25,875
2023	16,828	9,047	25,875
2024	17,689	8,186	25,875
2025-2029	102,980	26,395	129,375
2030-2031	48,943	2,807	51,750
	<u>\$ 232,166</u>	<u>\$ 78,334</u>	<u>\$ 310,500</u>

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2015 Equipment Lease - Loader

On September 25, 2015, The Town entered into a capital lease agreement for a 2015 John Deere 624K Loader in the original principal amount of \$135,285. Lease payments of \$1,337 are due monthly beginning in October 2015 and ending in September 2025, with interest at 3.49%. Lease payments are made by the General Fund. Principal and interest on the lease in 2019 were \$12,887 and \$3,159, respectively.

The net present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019 follow:

Year Ending December 31,	Payment Amount
2020	\$ 16,046
2021	16,046
2022	16,046
2023	16,046
2024	16,046
2025	12,034
Minimum Lease Payments	92,264
Less: Amount representing interest	(8,779)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 83,485</u>

2018 Equipment Lease – Skid Steer Loader

On May 29, 2018, The Town entered into a capital lease agreement for a 2018 Bobcat Skid-Steer Loader in the original principal amount of \$56,095. Lease payments of \$1,301 are due monthly beginning on June 21, 2018 and ending on May 21, 2022, with interest at 5.36%. Lease payments are made by the General Fund. This lease was paid in full during 2019.

2018 Equipment Lease – Grader

On May 31, 2018, The Town entered into a capital lease agreement for a 2018 John Deere Motor Grader in the original principal amount of \$278,880. Lease payments of \$4,318 are due monthly beginning on July 20, 2018 and ending on June 20, 2024, with interest at 3.75%. Lease payments are made by the General Fund. Principal and interest on the lease in 2019 was \$42,904 and \$8,911, respectively.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

The net present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019 follow:

Year Ending December 31,	Payment Amount
2020	\$ 51,815
2021	51,815
2022	51,815
2023	51,815
2024	25,908
Minimum Lease Payments	233,168
Less: Amount representing interest	(18,918)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 214,250</u>

2019 Equipment Lease – Tractor

On April 30, 2019, The Town entered into a capital lease agreement for a John Deere 54-in Shaft Drive High Capacity Mower Deck Tractor and a 2020 Chevrolet Silverado MD truck in the original principal amount of \$69,827. Lease payments of \$1,291 are due monthly beginning on May 30, 2019 and ending on April 30, 2024, with interest at 4.72%. Lease payments are made by the General Fund. Principal and interest on the lease in 2019 was \$8,280 and \$2,056, respectively. The Town took delivery of the Tractor in 2019 and will take delivery of the truck in 2020.

The net present value of the minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019 follow:

Year Ending December 31,	Payment Amount
2020	\$ 15,503
2021	15,503
2022	15,503
2023	15,503
2024	5,168
Minimum Lease Payments	67,180
Less: Amount representing interest	(6,533)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 60,647</u>

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

Leased equipment under capital leases in capital assets at December 31, 2019, include the following:

Asset	Amount
Loader	\$ 135,285
Grader	278,880
Tractor/Truck	21,781
Total Asset Cost	435,946
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(143,711)
Total	\$ 292,235

Amortization of leased equipment under capital assets is included with depreciation expense.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (CWR&PDA)

On April 9, 2018, the Town issued a note with the CWR&PDA, Drinking Water Revolving Fund, in the original amount of \$1,600,000. The proceeds of the loan were used to construct a new underground water storage tank and associated piping and appurtenances, including demolition of the current storage tank. A total of \$1,532,453 has been advanced to the Town consisting of payments of \$248,643 and \$1,283,810 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively. The remaining amount of unused loan funds amounting to \$67,547 were used to reduce the original loan amount. The remaining payments on the note are payable in semi-annual installments of \$47,394 beginning on May 1, 2020 through May 1, 2038, including interest at 2.00%. The loan matures as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 65,607	\$ 29,171	\$ 94,778
2021	67,247	27,541	94,788
2022	68,598	26,190	94,788
2023	69,978	24,810	94,788
2024	71,384	23,404	94,788
2025-2029	379,026	94,914	473,940
2030-2034	418,682	55,258	473,940
2035-2038	318,876	12,882	331,758
	\$ 1,459,398	\$ 294,170	\$ 1,753,568

A provision of the note with the CWR&PDA requires the net revenues (total revenues less operating expenses) be at least 110% of the annual debt service due in any one year. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Town complied with the rate covenant.

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

Additionally, the note requires the Town to maintain an operations and reserve fund in an amount equal to three months of operations and maintenance expenses, excluding depreciation. Accordingly, the Town has restricted \$110,917 of the Water Fund's net position, calculated as follows:

Total Operating Expenses	\$	584,178
Less Depreciation		(140,510)
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	\$	<u>443,668</u>
3 Months of Operations and Maintenance	\$	<u>110,917</u>

The Town has pledged the revenue from the operation and use of the water system and other legally available revenue, after the payment of operation and maintenance expenses of the system, for the repayment of the loan.

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. These risks are financed and funded through participation in the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA).

CIRSA is a separate legal entity established by member municipalities pursuant to the provisions of Colorado Revised Statutes and the Colorado Constitution.

CIRSA is a joint self-insurance pool created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, general and automobile liability and public official's coverage to its members. A seven member Board elected by and from its members governs CIRSA.

Coverage is provided through pooling of self-insured losses and the purchase of excess insurance coverage. CIRSA has a legal obligation for claims against its members to the extent that funds are available in its annually established loss fund and those amounts are available from insurance providers under excess specific and aggregate insurance contracts. Losses incurred in excess of loss funds and amounts recoverable from excess insurance are direct liabilities of the participating members. CIRSA has indicated that the amount of any excess losses would be billed to members in proportion to their contributions in the year such excess occurs, although it is not legally required to do so.

The Town has not been informed of any excess losses that may have been incurred by the pool; there have been no claims in excess of insurance coverage in any of the past three years. There

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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have been no significant changes in insurance coverage from the prior year in any of the major categories of risk.

NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grant Programs

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the state and federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 9 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Town has a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan is administered by the International City/County Management Association Retirement Corporation (ICMA-RC). Full time employees are eligible to participate in the plan. The Town will contribute 4% of the employee's salary if the employee contributes at least 1%. For every percentage increase thereafter up to 8%, the Town will match each employee dollar for dollar as long as the employee contributes an equal or greater amount. The Town contributed \$43,115 in matching contributions and participating employees contributed \$68,878 for the year ending December 31, 2019.

NOTE 10 TAX SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

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

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

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

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allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary or benefit increases.

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

On November 8, 1994, a majority of the Town's electors approved a ballot issue permitting the Town, without increasing or adding any taxes of any kind, to collect, retain, and expend the full proceeds of the Town's fees, revenues and non-federal grants and to spend such revenue for debt service, municipal operations, capital projects, and any other lawful municipal operations, notwithstanding any state restrictions on fiscal year spending, including, without limitation the restrictions of Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution from the date of January 1, 1994 and thereafter.

NOTE 11 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to year end, the World Health Organization declared the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a worldwide pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is having significant effects on global markets, supply chains, businesses, and communities. Specific to the Town, the impact of COVID-19 could be a potential decline or reduction in sales tax revenues in 2020. As discussed in Note 6, a portion of the sales tax collected is pledged to pay debt service on the 2017 Bonds. This financial impact is not reflected in the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 as these events occurred subsequent to year end. Management believes the Town is taking appropriate actions to mitigate this negative impact. However, the full impact of COVID-19 is unknown and cannot be reasonably estimated as these events occurred subsequent to year end and are still developing.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)**

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Revenues				
Taxes				
General Sales Tax	\$ 355,882	\$ 460,379	\$ 104,497	395,090
Intergovernmental				
Grants	1,000,000	68,122	(931,878)	70,706
Net Investment Income	10,000	20,844	10,844	26,657
Total Revenues	1,365,882	549,345	(816,537)	492,453
Expenditures				
Capital Outlay	2,044,020	183,650	1,860,370	810,980
Debt service				
Bond Principal	105,000	105,000	-	105,000
Bond Interest	170,400	170,400	-	173,550
Bank Fees	1,000	250	750	-
Subtotal Debt Service	276,400	275,650	750	278,550
Reserves	40,976	-	40,976	-
Total Expenditures	2,361,396	459,300	1,902,096	1,089,530
Net Change in Fund Balance	(995,514)	90,045	1,085,559	(597,077)
Fund Balance - Beginning	995,514	1,148,489	152,975	1,745,566
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ -	\$ 1,238,534	\$ 1,238,534	\$ 1,148,489

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

WATER FUND

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Revenues					
Water Sales	\$ 580,396	\$ 580,396	\$ 612,980	\$ 32,584	\$ 578,143
Tap Fees	13,000	13,000	84,500	71,500	52,000
Resale Meters	10,000	10,000	3,085	(6,915)	6,289
Bulk Water Permits	650	650	1,110	460	995
Miscellaneous	-	-	249	249	391
Interest Income	7,400	7,400	24,312	16,912	6,948
Loan Proceeds	-	244,000	248,643	4,643	1,283,810
Total Revenues	<u>611,446</u>	<u>855,446</u>	<u>974,879</u>	<u>119,433</u>	<u>1,928,576</u>
Expenditures					
Personnel	315,773	315,773	313,056	2,717	292,174
Office Supplies	17,200	17,200	2,364	14,836	3,408
Operations Supplies	23,050	23,050	19,874	3,176	15,590
Repairs and Maintenance	40,300	40,300	20,378	19,922	40,460
Resale Supplies	10,500	10,500	4,362	6,138	5,346
Purchased Services	21,582	21,582	31,270	(9,688)	15,266
Utilities	42,000	42,000	36,012	5,988	35,908
Professional Services	21,820	21,820	5,080	16,740	2,830
Other Expenses	13,650	13,650	11,272	2,378	10,651
Capital Outlay	-	-	19,383	(19,383)	1,133,571
Storage Tank Demolition	-	190,000	171,435	18,565	-
Debt Service-Principal	67,600	67,600	67,600	-	5,455
Debt Service-Interest	31,600	31,600	31,554	46	2,667
Total Expenditures	<u>605,075</u>	<u>795,075</u>	<u>733,640</u>	<u>61,435</u>	<u>1,563,326</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	6,371	60,371	241,239	180,868	365,250
Funds Available - Beginning	<u>1,301,035</u>	<u>1,301,035</u>	<u>1,305,007</u>	<u>3,972</u>	<u>939,757</u>
Funds Available - Ending	<u>\$ 1,307,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,406</u>	<u>\$ 1,546,246</u>	<u>\$ 184,840</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,007</u>
Funds Available is Computed as Follows:					
Current Assets			\$ 1,596,994		\$ 1,413,753
Liabilities			(116,355)		(176,346)
Add Current Portion of Long-Term Debt			<u>65,607</u>		<u>67,600</u>
			<u>\$ 1,546,246</u>		<u>\$ 1,305,007</u>

See the Independent Auditor's Report

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

MARINA FUND

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
Revenues					
Marina Rentals	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 280,205	\$ 40,205	\$ 225,930
Tours	60,000	60,000	67,185	7,185	70,260
Rentals	7,200	7,200	7,800	600	20,200
Miscellaneous	3,480	3,480	2,350	(1,130)	3,054
Interest Income	1,000	1,000	11,342	10,342	3,127
Sale of Assets	15,000	15,000	-	(15,000)	8,600
Total Revenues	<u>326,680</u>	<u>326,680</u>	<u>368,882</u>	<u>42,202</u>	<u>331,171</u>
Expenditures					
Personnel	136,649	152,517	151,915	602	128,752
Office Supplies	-	1,900	1,617	283	1,765
Operations Supplies	-	11,100	9,904	1,196	6,501
Repairs and Maintenance	-	17,500	17,051	449	11,774
Permits and Fees	-	1,015	833	182	512
Purchased Services	-	13,400	13,560	(160)	9,617
Utilities	-	4,550	4,318	232	3,515
Professional Services	-	2,103	1,815	288	1,739
Other Expenses	6,131	5,670	4,726	944	3,490
Capital Outlay	212,000	154,000	154,118	(118)	60,803
Transfers Out	120,000	111,025	24,420	86,605	60,000
Total Expenditures	<u>474,780</u>	<u>474,780</u>	<u>384,277</u>	<u>90,503</u>	<u>288,468</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(148,100)	(148,100)	(15,395)	132,705	42,703
Funds Available - Beginning	<u>621,282</u>	<u>621,282</u>	<u>582,081</u>	<u>(39,201)</u>	<u>539,378</u>
Funds Available - Ending	<u>\$ 473,182</u>	<u>\$ 473,182</u>	<u>\$ 566,686</u>	<u>\$ 93,504</u>	<u>\$ 582,081</u>

Funds Available is Computed as Follows:

Current Assets	\$ 567,925	\$ 584,126
Liabilities	<u>(1,239)</u>	<u>(2,045)</u>
	<u>\$ 566,686</u>	<u>\$ 582,081</u>

See the Independent Auditor's Report

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

PAY AS YOU THROW FUND

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUNDS AVAILABLE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)

	Original & Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Revenues				
Bag Sales	\$ 47,000	\$ 51,323	\$ 4,323	\$ 49,394
Interest Income	150	309	159	261
Total Revenues	<u>47,150</u>	<u>51,632</u>	<u>4,482</u>	<u>49,655</u>
Expenditures				
Operations Supplies	4,000	4,518	(518)	4,125
Repairs and Maintenance	2,000	13,017	(11,017)	1,827
Purchased Services	32,625	19,020	13,605	22,518
Professional Services	157	157	-	157
Other Expenses	387	361	26	355
Transfers Out	-	-	-	40,000
Total Expenditures	<u>39,169</u>	<u>37,073</u>	<u>2,096</u>	<u>68,982</u>
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	7,981	14,559	6,578	(19,327)
Funds Available - Beginning	<u>67,396</u>	<u>74,050</u>	<u>6,654</u>	<u>93,377</u>
Funds Available - Ending	<u>\$ 75,377</u>	<u>\$ 88,609</u>	<u>\$ 13,232</u>	<u>\$ 74,050</u>
Funds Available is Computed as Follows:				
Current Assets		\$ 88,772		\$ 74,352
Liabilities		(163)		(302)
		<u>\$ 88,609</u>		<u>\$ 74,050</u>

See the Independent Auditor's Report

COMPLIANCE SECTION



Dazzio & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
Town of Grand Lake, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund, of the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado (the Town), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 13, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Duzzio & Associates, P.C.

March 13, 2020



Dazzio & Associates, PC

Certified Public Accountants

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
Town of Grand Lake, Colorado

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado's (the Town) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Town's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Town's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance.

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Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Town, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Town's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Daggio & Associates, P.C.

March 13, 2020

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2019

I. Summary of the Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes No

Identification of major programs:

66.468 Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes No

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Finding	Status	Corrective Action Plan or Other Explanation
<hr/> None Reported		

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Grantor Number	Federal Expenditures
United States Environmental Protection Agency Pass-through from the Colorado Department of Health and Environment Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	66.468	D18F409	1,440,867
United States Department of Transportation Pass-through from the Colorado Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	BRO M560-003	719,966
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$ 2,160,833</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule .

TOWN OF GRAND LAKE, COLORADO

Notes to the Schedule of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Note 1 – Basis Of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Town under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the the Town, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Town.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3 – Indirect Cost Rate

The Town has not allocated indirect costs to its federal awards through a federally negotiated indirect cost rate and has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

The public report burden for this information collection is estimated to average 380 hours annually.

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	City or County: Town of Grand Lake
	YEAR ENDING : December 31, 2019

This Information From The Records Of Town of Grand Lake:	Prepared By: Erin Ackerman Phone: 970-627-3435
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I. DISPOSITION OF HIGHWAY-USER REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

ITEM	A. Local Motor-Fuel Taxes	B. Local Motor-Vehicle Taxes	C. Receipts from State Highway-User Taxes	D. Receipts from Federal Highway Administration
1. Total receipts available				
2. Minus amount used for collection expenses				
3. Minus amount used for nonhighway purposes				
4. Minus amount used for mass transit				
5. Remainder used for highway purposes				

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES		III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES	
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:		A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Local highway-user taxes		1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	1,086,475
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)		2. Maintenance:	290,570
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)		3. Road and street services:	
c. Total (a.+b.)		a. Traffic control operations	29,492
2. General fund appropriations	737,535	b. Snow and ice removal	238,312
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	490,867	c. Other	18,217
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	21,519	d. Total (a. through c.)	286,021
5. Transfers from toll facilities	0	4. General administration & miscellaneous	36,054
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:		5. Highway law enforcement and safety	20,713
a. Bonds - Original Issues	0	6. Total (1 through 5)	1,719,833
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	0	B. Debt service on local obligations:	
c. Notes	0	1. Bonds:	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0	a. Interest	170,650
7. Total (1 through 6)	1,249,921	b. Redemption	105,000
B. Private Contributions	0	c. Total (a. + b.)	275,650
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	115,641	2. Notes:	
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	719,966	a. Interest	0
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	2,085,528	b. Redemption	0
		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
		3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	275,650
		C. Payments to State for highways	0
		D. Payments to toll facilities	0
		E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	1,995,483

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS
(Show all entries at par)

	Opening Debt	Amount Issued	Redemptions	Closing Debt
A. Bonds (Total)	4,015,000	0	105,000	3,910,000
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)		0	0	
B. Notes (Total)	0	0	0	0

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
	1,148,489	2,085,528	1,995,483	1,238,534	0

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	STATE: Colorado
	YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): 12/31/2019

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A.3. Other local imposts:		A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts:	
a. Property Taxes and Assessments	0	a. Interest on investments	20,844
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	0
1. Sales Taxes	460,379	c. Parking Garage Fees	0
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees	0	d. Parking Meter Fees	0
3. Liens	0	e. Sale of Surplus Property	0
4. Licenses	455	f. Charges for Services	675
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	30,033	g. Other Misc. Receipts	0
6. Total (1. through 5.)	490,867	h. Other	0
c. Total (a. + b.)	490,867	i. Total (a. through h.)	21,519
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes	40,514	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	0
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	0
b. Project Match		c. HUD	0
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	3,043	d. Federal Transit Admin	0
d. Other (Specify) - Cigarette Select	3,962	e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	0
e. Other (Specify) - DOLA Grant	68,122	f. Other Federal	719,966
f. Total (a. through e.)	75,127	g. Total (a. through f.)	719,966
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	115,641	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

	ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)	TOTAL (c)
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs	0	0	0
b. Engineering Costs	0	174,686	174,686
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities	0	0	0
(2). Capacity Improvements	0	0	0
(3). System Preservation	0	911,789	911,789
(4). System Enhancement & Operation	0	0	0
(5). Total Construction (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)	0	911,789	911,789
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)	0	1,086,475	1,086,475
			(Carry forward to page 1)

Notes and Comments: