FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2020

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Minturn, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the Town of Minturn, Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town of Minturn as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the Town of Minturn as of December 31, 2020 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, 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 and budgetary comparison information, listed as required supplementary information in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the 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 of Minturn's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, and the County, Cities and Towns Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for Roads, Bridges and Streets, which are listed as Other Supplemental Information in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These statements 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 sued to prepare 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, these statements are fairly stated, in all material aspects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

MAGGARD & HOOD, P.C.

maggard & Hood, P.C.

Glenwood Springs, Colorado

May 28, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Town of Minturn was organized in 1904, under provisions of Colorado State Statutes. The provisions of its home rule charter that was adopted in 1982 currently govern the town. The Town operates under a Council-Mayoral form of government and is a duly organized and existing political subdivision under the Constitution and laws of the State of Colorado. The Town is located in the central portion of Colorado approximately one hundred miles west of Denver, two miles south of Interstate 70 on State Highway 24, and four miles west of the Town of Vail and the Vail Ski Resort, and four miles east of the Town of Avon and the Beaver Creek Ski Resort. An elected Mayor and Town Council govern the Town and are responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel and adopting an annual budget in accordance with state statutes.

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

- In total, the Town's *overall* net position increased \$618,932 or 4.2% from the previous fiscal year.
- The Town's Governmental Activities General Revenues accounted for \$2,028,509 or 80% of all revenues. These general revenues include taxes, grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs, and general interest and other revenues not related to specific programs. Program specific revenues, in the form of charges for services and sales, as well as program specific grants and contributions, accounted for \$522,316 or 20% of the Town's total governmental revenues of \$2,550,825.
- Governmental Activities for the Town had \$1,910,560 in expenses, of which \$522,316 were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, and \$1,388,244 by operating grants and capital grants and contributions.
- In the Town's business-type (enterprise) activities, fiscal year expenses exceeded revenues by \$21,333 thus decreasing the activity's net position to \$2,940,483.

USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Town of Minturn as a financial whole, or as an entire operating activity. The basic financial statements include two types of information on the same statement that present different views of the Town.

- Government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's overall financial status.
- Fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Town government, reporting the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

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

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

REPORTING THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

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

The focus of these government-wide financial statements is on the overall financial position and activities of the Town. These financial statements are constructed around the concept of a primary government, the Town, except for fiduciary funds. The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole Town, presenting both an aggregate view of the Town's finances and a longer-term view of those finances.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report the Town's net position and changes in those assets. This change in net position is important because it identifies whether the financial position of the Town has improved or diminished for the Town as a whole. The cause of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Nonfinancial factors include the Town's property tax base, current property tax laws, statutorily required reserves, facility conditions, and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the Town is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities – Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues. Most of the Town's programs and services are reported here including general government activities, planning and zoning, municipal court, police, public works, parks and recreation, economic development, and interest on long-term debt.

Business-Type Activities — Business-type activities are financed by some degree by charging external parties for the goods or services they acquire. The Town's enterprise activities for water, trash, and recreation, are reported as business-type activities as the service is provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover the expenses of the goods and services provided.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about each of the Town's major funds. For the Town of Minturn, the General Fund is the most significant fund. Except for the General Fund, a specific fund is established to satisfy managerial control over resources or to satisfy finance-related legal requirements established by external parties or governmental statutes or regulations. The Town maintains seven individual governmental funds: General, Battlement Mountain Resort, Debt Service, Conservation Trust, Minturn Market, General Improvement District and Capital Projects Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds. The nonmajor funds are combined into a single, aggregated, presentation with individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds provided in the form of combining statements as supplemental information. The Town's proprietary, or enterprise fund, is used to account for its Water, Trash and Recreation activities. This fund is considered to be a major fund of the Town of Minturn.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

As indicated above, the Town's fund financial statements are divided into two broad categories; namely (1) governmental funds; and (2) proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds – The Town's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how monies flow into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal year-end for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. The relationship, or differences, between governmental activities reported in the statement of net assets and the statement of activities and the governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements. The Town maintains the following governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> – A major fund used to account for resources traditionally associated with government which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be account for in another fund.

<u>Battle Mountain Resort Fund</u> – A major special revenue fund accounting for resources committed in use for expenditure related to the planned unit development of the Battle Mountain Resort.

Debt Service Fund – A major fund accounting for resources restricted in use for debt service.

<u>Conservation Trust Fund</u> – A nonmajor fund accounting for resources restricted in use for parks and recreation acquisition, development and maintenance pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes.

<u>Minturn Market Fund</u> – A nonmajor fund accounting for resources assigned to match costs with income, as well as Town contributions as needed in order to provide foot traffic for the retail shops and restaurants in the Town during summer weekends.

<u>Minturn GID Fund</u> – A nonmajor special revenue fund accounting for resources assigned for the financing of construction of infrastructure in the Battle Mountain development using a dedicated property tax on property within the development.

<u>Capital Project Fund</u> – A nonmajor capital projects fund accounting for resources committed for capital projects using a dedicated construction use tax on projects exceeding \$10,000.

Proprietary Funds – The enterprise funds use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements are essentially the same. These funds are established to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private enterprise, where the intent is that costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The proprietary (enterprise) funds include the following:

<u>Water, Sanitation and Recreation Fund</u> – accounts for activities related to water, sanitation, and recreation services to the citizens of the Town.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – A legally separate organization for which the town is financially accountable, but has a separate governing board is considered part of the reporting entity and is reported as a discretely presented component unit (see Note 1):

<u>Minturn Education Fund</u> – A non-profit organization formed in November 2012 to create a scholarship program for qualified Minturn students who meet merit and financial need criteria. The Minturn Education Fund does not issue separate financial statements and is discretely presented in the Town's financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

The perspective of the statement of net position is of the Town as a whole. Following is a summary of the Town's net position for the current and prior fiscal year.

(In Thousands)		nmental vities		ss-Type vities	Total			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		
ASSETS: Current and Other Assets Restricted Cash Capital Assets, Net Total Assets	\$ 2,969 - 9,846 12,815	\$ 2,698 205 9,638 12,541	\$ 1,325 - 1,819 3,144	\$ 1,420 - 1,735 3,155	\$ 4,294 - 11,665 	\$ 4,118 205 11,373 15,696		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Loss on Refunding, Net Total Deferred Inflows		2 2				2 2		
LIABILITIES: Current & Other Liabilities Long-term Liabilities Total Liabilities	168 	540 - 540	45 158 203	28 165 193	213 158 371	568 165 733		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Property Taxes Total Deferred Inflows	<u>548</u> 548	<u>544</u> 544			548 548	<u>544</u> 544		
NET POSITION: Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Non-Spendable Restricted Unrestricted	9,846 - 121 2,132	9,404 2 299 1,754	1,655 - - 1,286	1,564 - - 1,398	11,501 - 121 3,418	10,968 2 299 3,152		
Total Net Position	\$ 12,099	<u>\$ 11,459</u>	\$ 2,941	\$ 2,962	<u>\$ 15,040</u>	<u>\$ 14,421</u>		

As indicated earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial health. The Town's *overall* assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$15,040 million at December 31, 2020.

By far the largest portion of the Town's Net Position (76%) reflects its net investment of \$11,501 million in capital assets less the related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to the public; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town'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.

An additional portion of the Town's Net Position, \$121 thousand (.8%), represents resources that are subject to restrictions as to how they may be used; this includes statutorily required TABOR emergency reserves and monies restricted for conservation trust purposes, and debt service.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

THE TOWN AS A WHOLE - CONTINUED

The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. The following detail reflects the total cost of services supported by program revenues and general property taxes, unrestricted state entitlements, and other general revenues, resulting in the overall change in net assets for the fiscal year 2020:

(In Thousands)		rnmental ivities	Business Activi	• •	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
REVENUES:							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services/Sales	\$ 447	\$ 555	\$ 1,116 \$	1,026	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,581	
Operating Grants & Contrib.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Grants & Contrib.	76	950			76	950	
Total Program Revenues	523	1,505	1,116	1,026	1,639	2,531	
General Revenues and Transfe	rs:						
Taxes	1,855	1,493	-	-	1,855	1,493	
Intergovernmental Revenue	156	238	-	-	156	238	
Interest/Investment Earnings	17	74	-	-	17	74	
Transfers	-	22		(22)			
Total General							
Revenues and Transfers	2,028	1,827		(22)	2,028	1,805	
Total Revenues	2,551	3,332		1,004	3,667	4,336	
PROGRAM EXPENSES:							
General Government	727	912	-	-	727	912	
Planning and Zoning	224	248	-	-	224	248	
Municipal Court	7	15	-	-	7	15	
Police	448	436	-	-	448	436	
Public Works	396	359	-	-	396	359	
Parks & Recreation	53	8	-	-	53	8	
Economic Development	54	86	-	-	54	86	
Interest on Long-term Debt	2	19	-	-	2	19	
Water, Sanitation, Recreation	-		1,137	1,045	1,137	1,045	
Total Expenses	1,911	2,083	1,137	1,045	3,048	3,128	
INCREASE (DECREASE)							
	\$ 640	\$ 1,249	<u>\$ (21)</u> §	(41)	\$ 619	\$ 1,208	

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

THE TOWN AS A WHOLE -- CONTINUED

Governmental Activities

Revenues

The Town's governmental activities revenues decreased approximately \$781 thousand, or 23% from the prior year. Decreases occurred in capital grant funding. A notable increase occurred for city sales tax and real estate transfer taxes.

Expenses

Program expenses for governmental activities decreased approximately \$172 thousand, or 9% from the prior fiscal year. Decreases occurred due the decline in services provided due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. Decreases in operating costs occurred in planning and zoning, economic and development, and town planning.

As indicated above, the statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services, grants, and contributions offsetting those services. The following table summarizes the information from the statement of activities, reflecting the total cost of program services and the remaining net cost of program services supported by taxes and other general revenues:

	Total Cost of Service				Net Cost of Services			
(In Thousands)		2020		2019		2020	2019	
General Government	\$	727	\$	912	\$	309	\$	(424)
Planning and Zoning		224		248		130		106
Municipal Court		7		15		7		15
Police		448		436		439		409
Public Works		396		359		396		359
Parks and Recreation		53		8		53		8
Economic Development		54		86		52		86
Interest on Long-term Debt		2		19		2		19
Total Expenses	\$	1,911	\$	2,083	<u>\$</u>	1,388	\$	578

The dependence on general revenues for governmental activities is essential. Approximately 73% of 2020 and 27% of 2019 program services were supported through taxes and other general revenues.

Business-Type Activities – The results of operations of the business-type activity indicate that the utility funds are generating enough revenues to be self-sustaining without assistance from the general fund:

(In Thousands)	2020	2019
Operating Revenues	\$ 1,116	\$ 1,026
Operating Grants & Contributions	-	-
General Revenues		
Total Revenues	1,116	1,026
Less Operating and Interest Expenses	(1,137)	(1,045)
Net Income (Loss), Before Transfers		
and Capital Grants & Contributions	(21)	(19)
Transfers In (Out)	-	(22)
Capital Contributions	<u> </u>	
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (21)	\$ (41)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

THE TOWN'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The governmental fund level financial statements focus on how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The governmental fund level financial statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. At the fund level, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, depreciable assets and their related depreciation expense are not reflected as they are not a current period financial resource or use. In addition, at the fund level, inflows from operating loans are presented as a revenue item while outflows for capital outlay and debt service principal payments are presented as an expenditure item, as these items represent current period financial resources and uses.

The General Fund ending fund balance increased from \$1,435,576 to \$1,835,455 during the current fiscal year. The net increase of \$399,879 represents the excess of current period revenues (financial resources current period expenditures (financial uses). The ending fund balance in the amount of \$1,835,455, which includes \$1,754,955 of unrestricted reserves, is the amount of net resources available for future spending. Most financial resources are from taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The Battle Mountain Resort special revenue fund ending fund balance increased from \$76,631 to \$77,407 during the current fiscal year. The net increase of \$776 represents the excess of current period revenues (financial resources) over current period expenditures (financial uses). The ending fund balance of \$77,407 is the amount of net resources available for future spending.

The Debt Service Fund ending fund balance decreased from \$200,713 to \$5,618 during the current fiscal year. The net decrease of \$195,095 represents the excess of current period expenditures (financial uses) over current period revenues (financial resources). The ending fund balance of \$5,618 is the amount of net resources available for future spending.

Changes in non-major governmental funds are detailed in the supplemental information of the accompanying financial statements.

Proprietary (Enterprise) Fund

The proprietary (enterprise) fund financial statements, as discussed above, use the same basis of accounting as business-type activities. Positive changes in net position reflect that the enterprise fund is currently generating enough operating and non-operating revenues to offset current year operating and non-operating expenses, while negative changes in net assets indicate that it is not. The net assets of the enterprise activities represent the amount of net resources, including capital assets, available to provide future Water, Sanitation and Recreation services to the general public of the Town of Minturn. The ending net position decreased from \$2,961,816 to \$2,940,483 during the current fiscal year. The year-end balance of unrestricted net assets of \$1,286,101 represents the amount of resources available for future spending.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

GENERAL FUND BUDGETING HIGHLIGHTS

The Town's procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements is summarized in *Note 1(E)* of the financial statements. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) with the exception of the Proprietary (Enterprise) Funds. The reconciliation of the budgetary differences of the Proprietary Fund to GAAP is found in *Note 1(E)*. The budgeting system of the Town uses a line-item based budget, which is designed to control line-item expenditures, but provide flexibility for overall budgetary management. During the course of fiscal 2020, the Town amended its budget to more accurately reflect anticipated year-end use of available resources.

General Fund Resources (Inflows)

The Town's General Fund budgetary revenues and other financing sources in the amount of \$2,331,774 did not meet budgetary expectations of \$2,380,055 by \$48,281. Negative variances occurred throughout the Town's financial resources as services were cut due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. Positive variances occurred for tax revenues and real estate transfer taxes. Further detail of individual lineitem revenues for the general fund can be found in the 'Other Supplemental Information' section following the notes to the financial statements.

General Fund Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)

The Town's General Fund budgetary expenditures and other financing uses of \$1,931,895 were \$267,502 less than the final appropriated fund balance of \$2,199,397. Positive variances occurred across the entire Town as services and activities slowed due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. Further detail of individual line-item expenditures for the general fund can be found in the 'Other Supplemental Information' section following the notes to the financial statements.

The Town Council and the Town's management continue to strive to budget appropriate amounts for each individual line item. This year's overall savings are indicative of the efforts to provide services in the most economical manner. This year's savings will have a positive impact on future year's fund balances.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2020, the Town had a total of \$11,664,660 in capital assets, consisting of \$9,845,656 in governmental activities and \$1,819,004 in business-type activities. The following reflects the balances of fiscal year 2020 compared to fiscal year 2019:

	Governmental				Business-Type							
(In Thousands)	 Acti	vitie	vities				Activities		Tot		:al	
Net of Depreciation:	 2020		2019		2020		2019		2020		2019	
Land & Sites	\$ 3,579	\$	3,579	\$	3	-	\$	-	\$	3,579	\$	3,579
Construction-in-Progress	2,270		2,059			101		101		2,371		2,160
Streets	1,622		1,659			-		-		1,622		1,659
Bldgs & Improvements	2,251		2,326			-		-		2,251		2,326
Machinery & Equipment	124		15			164		3		288		18
Water & Sanitation Sys	-		-			1,420		1,492		1,420		1,492
Recreation Systems	 			_		134		139		134		139
Total Capital Assets	\$ 9,846	\$	9,638	\$	3	1,819	\$	1,735	\$	11,665	\$	11,373

Debt

At December 31, 2020 the Town had a total of \$164,622 of outstanding long-term obligations. The entire amount is carried in business-type activities. Additional information regarding debt service requirements is found in *Note* 5 of the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

CURRENT ISSUES, ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

During 2020, the Town continued to see positive economic strides in several sectors in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall economy was showing signs of economic growth in revenues for real estate markets and online retail sales. In addition to our traditional sales tax collections, in 2019 the State began enforcing sales tax collections for online sales which represented a thus far untapped revenue source. The combined economic growth was representative of improving growth in local sectors and on overall economic conditions and customer and consumer confidence.

The Town's 2020 assessed valuation (for collection of taxes in 2021) was \$30,529,300 up from the prior years \$30,313,200 representing a flat or marginal increase of less than 1%. It is noted that 2020 was not an assessment year and as such it should be anticipated that we would have minimal year over year growth from the prior year, which was an assessment year. By State law passed in 1982, residential assessments are restricted to 45% of the total statewide assessed valuation; consequently, as residential property values increase, periodically they are adjusted to remain compliant (property values are reassessed statewide in each county during odd years). The last adjustment was in 2003 and the value was reduced from 9.15% to 7.96%. With the 2017 assessment, the assessed value decreased and the calculation was reduced from 7.96% to 7.2%. Again, in 2019, the value was reduced down to 7.15%; however, in November 2020 the state voters passed a law which repealed the Gallagher Amendment.

The Gallagher Amendment was a state law passed in 1982 and restricted residential assessments to 45% of the total state-wide assessed value. Consequently, as residential property values increase, periodically they were adjusted to remain compliant. This created a ratchet effect which significantly reduced the annual assessment. The November vote repealed the Gallagher Amendment and froze the assessment formula. Property values are reassessed statewide in each county during odd years. As such, it is during that assessment year which we see traditionally larger fluctuations in the assessed value as the property values increase and decrease mirroring the economic growth or regression. It is anticipated that during 2021, a reassessment year, the value will begin to increase as property values increase.

In light of various and differentiating economic programs, the Town has seen relatively stable and even increasing sales tax revenues in the General Fund over recent years. During 2020, sales tax receipts totaled \$830,911 compared to \$721,235 in 2019; a 15.2% increase. This significant increase in sales tax is attributable to the previously mentioned online sales tax collections at the state level and distributed locally based on the point of purchase. The Town also collects a lodging tax of 1.5%, which is in addition to a 4% sales tax on all short-term rental nights (a single stay of less than 30 days), as well as a Real Estate Transfer Tax which is very driven by the overall state of the economy.

In November of 2018 the Town passed a Construction Use Tax of 4% which collection will begin January 1, 2019. This tax only affects construction projects that exceed \$10,000. All proceeds of this tax are reported in the Capital Fund and any proceeds will be limited to capital outlay and capital projects. In 2019 the Town collected \$83,278 and in 2020 the collection was just over \$16,000. This income stream will fluctuate as our construction market fluctuates; however, it is anticipated this revenue will begin to increase solidly year over year as we recognize anticipated development in town.

The Town has been able to complete several projects and move others along in order to address the continuing uncertain economic environment by implementing several strategic initiatives aimed at permitting the Town to take advantage of even slightly improved economic conditions. Throughout recent years, the Town has endeavored to support its residents and maintain community service levels predominantly without increasing costs to the Town. The Town is happy to report that, to a large extent, its efforts toward fiscal responsibility have been well founded and successful.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

CURRENT ISSUES, ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK - CONTINUED

In 2017, the Town was able to begin a major street project involving several matching grants and coordinated work with the Colorado Department of Transportation which will culminate in Hwy 24/Main St. being completely rebuilt and paved between the I-70 interchange and Maloit Park and will include on-street parking, sidewalks and gutters between the 500 block and approximately the 1000 block. In preparation for this project, the Town's General Fund had been increasing to allow required savings for the 2019 construction expenditures and match portions of the grants. The project has extended into June 2020 when it was completed.

In July of 2014, the Town signed an Intergovernmental Agreement with the Eagle County Sheriff's Office for police services. The IGA was originally contracted for four years and was extended in 2017 for another four-year cycle. This agreement disbanded the vacant and unstaffed Minturn Police Department, shifting all police responsibilities to the Sheriff. The Town retained the Municipal Court and the Court Clerk function. This agreement has proven cost effective for the Town as it provides a more sustainable police presence on a daily basis and has proven to be a success for the Town and its citizens by providing a trained and sustainable police force for the community. The Town also provides a full-time Code Enforcement Officer for the Planning Department to manage the daily enforcement needs.

In 2020, the Battle Mountain Resort development and the town have continued to work together on efforts to move forward with this project. Discussions have included water needs and potential valley floor development. During 2020, Battle Mountain sold the 350-acre Mountain Top parcel to a single owner.

The Enterprise Fund continues to hold its own and make some forward gains on an annual basis. The Town has undertaken several studies to create a Capital Improvement Plan which have outlined immediate and long-term needs in the water system. The Fund has been able to maintain a solid reserve balance, however, the intent of the Council approved a Capital Improvement Plan for the Enterprise Fund is to develop sufficient reserves to maintain the water purification and distribution system and to complete a series of necessary infrastructure replacements to include the aging water plant itself, the holding tank, and the distribution system. This plan will give guidance to needed repairs and replacements at the plant, needed distribution infrastructure, and water loss detection tools. As part of this plan, in 2020 the town installed and purchase a leak detection system which has allowed us to find and repair several significant leaks and to make repairs in other areas before they have gotten out of hand. Our goal with this system is to reduce our water loss below 20%. We have also completed a study for the placement of two water storage tanks that will be placed at the existing water treatment plant. This construction work is anticipated to begin in late 2021 and will include the decommission and demolition of the existing water tank.

The Town has also taken a "wait-and-see" approach to future staffing needs and revenue expectations. As of the end of 2020, the Town employed 8 full-time employees, not including any contracted services. The underlying goal has been to control expenditures and maintain fund balances while not reducing the established level of services to the Town's residents. Given the uncertain economic environment, the Town Council and Town management have undertaken additional internal actions which include: 1) annual insurance review to manage medical insurance premiums; 2) conservative workforce and use of contracted services if fiscally responsible to do so; and 3) maintaining staff positions as they become vacant and creating new positions, if necessary to meet growing demand. Management strives to maintain reserves to achieve the financial policy set by the Town Council to have six months of operational reserves.

During the ending months of 2020 all levels of our national and international economy fell in to the throes of a world wild COVID-19 pandemic the extent not seen in over a century. In mid-March all retail with the exception of essential services were shut down and a new lexicon of Social Distancing, mandatory masks in public, and stay at home orders became the norm.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

CURRENT ISSUES, ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK - CONTINUED

Locally all restaurants, hotels, even the ski areas were closed in mid-March and did not begin to open until the end of June. For the entirety of 2020 the state ebbed and flowed dependent on COVID-19 spikes. This shut down affected Minturn on all levels of service and revenue. Restaurants and retail were off as much as 30% or more, the Minturn Summer Market was open on a very reduced scale, social events such as concerts and weddings were canceled.

In March Council and Planning Commission meetings were moved to an on-line format as the Town Hall was closed to the public and most of the office staff worked from home. The Municipal Election was held as normal. We were able to make a full push for early or absent voting with mail return ballots or limited inperson drop off. Even with this we had one of our biggest voter turnouts. Town Council directed a 13% cut in revenue and expenses to the approved budget, authorized a three month hold on water bills for our business community, and approved \$21,000 in business grants for in-town businesses. These town wide adjustments were in addition to orders directed nationally and statewide.

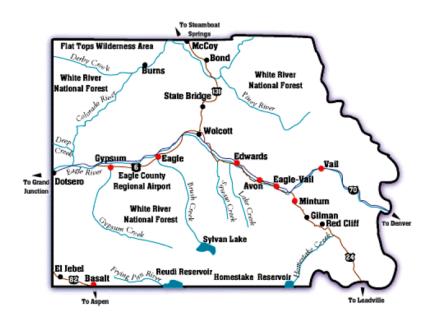
The pandemic has continued with over run hospitals, runs on grocery store supplies, and sky rocketing unemployment on a local, state, and international level. Although the first vaccinations were developed and released in the 4th quarter of 2020, it is expected we will not get back to near normal until late in 2021.

Throughout this entire pandemic level heads have prevailed. Because of conservative budgeting practiced in Minturn we only cut about 13% of our budget, other areas of Eagle County far exceeded these amounts. As a result of recent legislation, online retailers are now required to collect and remit sales tax revenues to local jurisdictions where the transaction initiated from. This change and our own Minturn resiliency resulted in our overall sales tax for the year being up over the original budget by 20% or \$144,000.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Town Minturn, Colorado Attn: Jay Brunvand, Town Treasurer P.O. Box 309 Minturn, CO 81645





STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2020

			Prim	ary Governmen	t		Cor	nponent Unit
	C	Sovernmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Education Fund
Current Assets: Cash and Investments Restricted Cash and Investments	\$	2,180,630	\$	1,237,266	\$	3,417,896	\$	330,882
Receivables: Accounts Receivable Property Taxes Intergovernmental Prepaid Expense		237,632 547,512 2,790		87,346 - -		324,978 547,512 2,790		- - -
Total Current Assets		2,968,564		1,324,612	-	4,293,176		330,882
Non-Current Assets: Capital Assets – Non-Depreciable Depreciable, Net		5,848,603 3,997,053		101,303 1,717,701		5,949,906 5,714,754		- -
Total Non-Current Assets		9,845,656		1,819,004		11,664,660		
Deferred Outflow of Resources: Loss on Debt Refunding, Net Total Deferred Outflow of Resources		-		<u>-</u>				<u>-</u>
Liabilities: Accounts Payable Deposits Accrued Vacation & Sick Pay Other Liabilities Long-term Debt: Portion Due or Payable within One Year: 2010 Certificates of Participation		145,383 2,650 17,373 2,241		8,899 - 29,612 -		154,282 2,650 46,985 2,241		- - - -
1997B Rural Development Note Portion Due or Payable after One Year: 1997B Rural Development Note		-		6,816 157,806		6,816 157,806		-
Total Liabilities		167,647		203,133		370,780		_
Deferred Inflow of Resources: From Property Taxes		547,512		-		547,512		-
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources		547,512				547,512		
Net Position Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Do Non-Spendable Restricted for:	ebt	9,845,656		1,654,382		11,500,038		- -
Conservation Trust Debt Service Emergencies Scholarships		35,652 5,618 80,500		- - -		35,652 5,618 80,500		330,882
Unrestricted		2,131,635		1,286,101		3,417,736		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	12,099,061	\$	2,940,483	\$	15,039,544	\$	330,882

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

			PROGRAM REVENUES						
				Charges		perating		Capital	
	EMBENICEC			or Services		ants and	Grants and		
		EXPENSES		and Sales	Con	tributions	<u>Coi</u>	ntributions_	
FUNCTION/PROGRAM ACTIVITIES PRIMARY GOVERNMENT									
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:									
General Government	\$	727,257	\$	342,551	\$	-	\$	75,787	
Planning and Zoning		223,996		93,413		-		-	
Municipal Court		6,954		-		-		-	
Police		447,827		8,608		-		-	
Public Works		396,212		-		-		-	
Parks and Recreation		52,592		-		-		-	
Economic Development		53,890		1,957		-		-	
Interest on Long-term Debt		1,832							
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		1,910,560		446,529				75,787	
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:									
Water, Sanitation & Recreation		1,137,473		1,116,140		-		-	
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES		1,137,473		1,116,140		_			
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$</u>	3,048,033	\$	1,562,669	\$		<u>\$</u>	75,787	
COMPONENT UNIT:									
EDUCATION FUND	\$	5,376	\$		\$		\$		

GENERAL REVENUES:

Taxes:

Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes Specific Ownership Taxes, for General Purposes

Sales and Use Tax

Franchise Tax

Real-Estate Transfer Tax

Other Taxes

Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted to Specific Programs:

Intergovernmental Revenues

Unrestricted Interest and Investment Earnings

Transfers In (Out)

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position

NET POSITION – BEGINNING OF YEAR

NET POSITION - END OF YEAR

NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

_		Primary Government		Component Unit
	Governmental	Business-Type		Education
	Activities	Activities	Total	Fund
\$	(308,919)	-	\$ (308,919)	-
	(130,583)	-	(130,583)	-
	(6,954)	-	(6,954)	-
	(439,219)	-	(439,219)	-
	(396,212)	-	(396,212)	-
	(52,592)	-	(52,592)	-
	(51,933)	-	(51,933)	-
_	(1,832) (1,388,244)	-	(1,832) (1,388,244)	-
_	(1,300,244)	-	(1,300,244)	_
	_	\$ (21,333)	\$ (21,333)	-
	-	(21,333)	(21,333)	
	(4.000.04.1)	(24.222)	(4.400)	
	(1,388,244)	(21,333)	(1,409,577)	-
		<u> </u>		\$ (5,376)
	543,409	-	543,409	-
	27,002	-	27,002	-
	800,393	-	800,393	-
	57,130	-	57,130	-
	419,162	-	419,162	-
	8,570	-	8,570	-
	155,945	-	155,945	-
	16,898	-	16,898	18,545
	-			
	2,028,509		2,028,509	18,545
	640,265	(21,333)	618,932	13,169
	11,458,796	2,961,816	14,420,612	317,713
\$	12,099,061	\$ 2,940,483	\$ 15,039,544	\$ 330,882



BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2020

		General Fund	Batt	ele Mountain Resort	Debt Service Fund		
ASSETS:	¢	1 757 057	¢	77.407	ø	(6.122)	
Cash and Investments Restricted Cash and Investments	\$	1,757,057	\$	77,407	\$	(6,132)	
Receivables – Net:		_		<u>-</u>		_	
Accounts Receivable		225,882		_		11,750	
Property Taxes		547,512		-		-	
Intergovernmental		2,790		-		-	
Prepaid Expenses				-		-	
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	2,533,241	\$	77,407	<u>\$</u>	5,618	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES: Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	\$	145,383	\$	_	\$	_	
Deposits	Ψ	2,650	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	
Other Liabilities		2,241		-		-	
		<u> </u>					
Total Liabilities		150,274			-		
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable Revenues		-		-		-	
From Property Taxes		547,512				-	
T. (1D.C. 11.0		547.510					
Total Deferred Inflows		547,512					
Fund Balances:							
Restricted for –							
Conservation Trust		-		-		-	
Debt Service		-		-		5,618	
Emergency Reserves		80,500		-		-	
Committed to –							
Battle Mountain Resort		-		77,407		-	
Capital Projects		-		-		-	
Assigned to – Minturn Market							
General Improvement District		-		-		-	
Unrestricted/Unassigned		1,754,955		_		-	
Omestricted onassigned		1,/34,/33		_			
Total Fund Balance		1,835,455		77,407		5,618	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of							
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	2,533,241	\$	77,407	<u>\$</u>	5,618	

Nonmajor Governmental Funds			Total Governmental Funds		
\$	352,298		\$	2,180,630	
	- - -	·		237,632 547,512 2,790	
\$	352,298	:	<u>\$</u>	2,968,564	
\$	- - -		\$	145,383 2,650 2,241	
	-			150,274	
				547.510	
	-			547,512 547,512	
	35,652			35,652 5,618 80,500	
	- 299,919			77,407 299,919	
	13,768 2,959			13,768 2,959 1,754,955	
	352,298			2,270,778	
\$	352,298	ŧ	<u>\$</u>	2,968,564	

TOWN OF MINTURN, COLORADO RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES December 31, 2020

TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,270,778
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the statement of net position is different because of the following:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Governmental Capital Assets \$ 12,222,937	
Less Accumulated Depreciation (2,377,281)	9,845,656
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current year and therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:	
Accrued Compensated Absences	 (17,373)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 12,099,061

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Battle Mountain Resort	Debt Service Fund	
Revenues: Taxes	\$ 1,798,536	\$ -	\$ -	
Licenses and Permits	150,543	-	-	
Fines and Forfeitures	8,608	-	-	
Intergovernmental	128,908	-	-	
Capital Grants	75,787	-	-	
Developer Fees	1,957	-	-	
Miscellaneous	153,917	-	165,000	
Interest and Investment Income	13,518	776	466	
Total Revenues	2,331,774	776	165,466	
Expenditures:				
General Government	609,818		-	
Planning and Zoning	223,996	-	-	
Municipal Court	6,954	-	-	
Police	447,827	-	-	
Public Works	334,647	-	-	
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	
Economic Development	53,890	-	-	
Capital Outlay	254,763	-	-	
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	230,000	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	<u> </u>	 ,	1,832	
Total Expenditures	1,931,895		231,832	
Excess Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	399,879	766	(66,366)	
Other Financing Sources and (Uses):				
Transfers In	-	-		
Transfers (Out)	-	-	(128,729)	
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)				
Expenditures and Other Uses	399,879	776	(195,095)	
Fund Balances – Beginning	1,435,576	76,631	200,713	
Fund Balances – Ending	<u>\$ 1,835,455</u>	\$ 77,407	\$ 5,618	

Nonmajor	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	<u>Funds</u>
\$ -	\$ 1,798,536
-	150,543
_	8,608
27,037	155,945
21,031	75,787
_	1,957
23,634	342,551
2,138	16,898
2,130	
52,809	2,550,825
137,728	747,546
- -	223,996
-	6,954
-	447,827
-	334,647
52,592	52,592
<u>-</u>	53,890
-	254,763
-	230,000
	1,832
190,320	2,354,047
(137,511)	196,778
128,729	128,729
<u>-</u>	(128,729)
(8,782)	196,778
361,080	2,168,861
\$ 352,298	\$ 2,365,639

RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the year ended December 31, 2020

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$	196,778
Amounts reported for governmental activities on the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures and contributed infrastructure is not recorded; however, on the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation. This is the amount by which fixed asset additions exceeded depreciation.		
Capital Outlay \$ 338,491		
Depreciation (130,561)		207,930
The net book value of asset dispositions are not reported in the governmental funds as they are not a current financial use. This is the amount by which the net book value of assets disposed exceeded proceeds, if applicable, in the current year. Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing long-term debt increase long-term liabilities in the		-
Statement of Net Position. Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position Amortization of Debt Premium \$ 3,525		
Amortization of Loss on Refunding (2,367)		
Repayment of Debt <u>230,000</u>		231,158
Compensated absences not payable from current resources are not reported as expenditures of the current year. In the Statement of Activities, these costs represent expenses of the		
current year. This is the change in total accrued leave this year.		4,399
CHANGES IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>\$</u>	640,265

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

December 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activity Water
	Sanitation <u>& Recreation</u>
ASSETS: Current Assets: Cash and Investments Accounts Receivable Total Current Assets	\$ 1,237,266 87,346 1,324,612
Non-Current Assets: Capital Assets, Net Total Non-Current Assets Total Assets	1,819,004 1,819,004
LIABILITIES: Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable Accrued Vacation and Sick Pay Current Maturities of Long-term Debt Total Current Liabilities	3,143,616 8,899 29,612 6,816 45,327
Non-Current Liabilities: Long-term Notes Payable Total Non-Current Liabilities Total Liabilities	157,806 157,806 203,133
Net Position: Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Unrestricted	1,654,382 1,286,101
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,940,483</u>

TOWN OF MINTURN, COLORADO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Business-Type Activity Water Sanitation & Recreation
OPERATING REVENUES: Service Fees Miscellaneous Total Operating Revenues	\$ 1,097,458 13,827 1,111,285
OPERATING EXPENSES: Operations Maintenance Depreciation Total Operating Expenses	877,993 146,698 104,516 1,129,207
Net Operating Income (Loss)	(17,922)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES): Tap Fees Interest Expense Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	4,855 (8,266) (3,411)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions & Transfers	(21,333)
Transfers In (Out) Change in Net Position Net Position – Beginning	(21,333) 2,961,816
Net Position – Ending	\$ 2,940,483

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Water Sanitation Recreation		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received from Customers Cash Received from Others Cash Payments for Goods and Services Cash Payments to Employees Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	1,084,983 13,827 (215,647) (793,023) 90,140		
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Tap Fees Principal (Paid) on Long-term Obligations Interest (Paid) on Long-term Obligations Payments for Capital Acquisitions		4,855 (6,574) (8,266) (188,304)		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(198,289)		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(108,149)		
Cash at Beginning of Year		1,345,415		
Cash at End of Year	<u>\$</u>	1,237,266		
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net Operating Income (Loss) Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	<u>:</u> \$	(17,922)		
Depreciation Expense		104,516		
Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities		(12,475) 2,879 13,142		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	90,140		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Minturn are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Significant accounting policies of the Town are described below.

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

The Town of Minturn was organized in 1904 under Colorado State Statutes. The provisions of its home rule charter adopted in 1982 currently govern the Town. The Town operates under a Council-Mayoral form of government whereby the elected Mayor and Town Council are responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel and adopting an annual budget in accordance with State statutes governing the Town.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has specified the criteria to be used in defining a governmental entity for financial reporting purposes. The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the 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 to impose specific financial burdens on, the Town. Consideration is also given to other organizations that are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the 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 on the criteria discussed above, the Town includes the Minturn General Improvement District (the GID) within its reporting entity. The GID was formed to finance the construction of infrastructure in the Battle Mountain development using a dedicated property tax on property within the development. The Town Council serves as the governing board of the GID and the Town's management has operational responsibility for the GID; therefore, the GID is blended into the Town's financial statements as a special revenue fund. The GID does not issue separate financial statements.

The Minturn Education Fund (the Education Fund), a non-profit organization, was formed in November 2012 to create a scholarship program for qualified Minturn students who meet merit and financial need criteria. The Education Fund has a separate governing board with members appointed by the Town Council; therefore, the Education Fund is discretely presented in the Town's Financial Statements. The Education Fund does not issue separate financial statements.

The Town is not financially accountable for any other entity and, therefore, the Town's financial statements do not include any additional component units, nor do they exclude any potential component units requiring inclusion in the Town's reporting entity, nor is the Town a component unit of any other government. The Town's financial statements include the accounts of all Town operations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation

The Town's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Town as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the overall primary government.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Town at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Town's governmental activities.

In the statement of activities, direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Town, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from general revenues of the Town.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

During the fiscal year, the Town segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Town at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds, if applicable, are aggregated and presented in a single column. Enterprise Funds are reported by type.

The General Fund is a major governmental fund. Due to the significance of the Battle Mountain Resort and Debt Service Funds to the Town, these are also considered these to be major governmental funds, with the remaining nonmajor governmental funds aggregated and presented in a single column. The Water, Sanitation and Recreation Fund is a major enterprise fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Fund Accounting

Governmental accounting systems are organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The Town's funds are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations or limitations based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and by means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds of the Town are outlined in the following paragraphs.

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Town for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to general statutory laws.

<u>Battle Mountain Resort Fund</u> – A special revenue fund used to account for revenues received under an agreement between the Town and the developer of the Battle Mountain Resort. The agreement requires the Town to use the revenues for legal and consulting costs directly related to the development of the Battle Mountain Resort and for related general administrative costs of the Town.

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – The debt service fund accounts for Town Hall rental income collected for payment of the Certificates of Participation.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Nonmajor governmental funds include the Conservation Trust Fund, the Minturn Market Fund, the Minturn GID Fund and the Capital Project Fund as described in the accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

PROPRIETARY FUND

<u>Water, Sanitation and Recreation Fund</u> – An enterprise fund that is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprise, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges for, in this case, the provision of water, sanitation and recreation services.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT

<u>Minturn Education Fund</u> – A legally separate organization with a separate governing board that accounts for scholarships for qualified Minturn students.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town receives value without directly giving equal value in return, consist of property taxes, other taxes and fines and penalties. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Town are included on the statement of net position.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All governmental funds are accounted for using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reflect the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between government-wide and governmental fund statements. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Town considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, sales taxes, highway user taxes, and reimbursements from developers for professional fees.

Taxpayer-assessed local property and specific ownership taxes are considered "measurable" when in the hands of intermediary collecting governments and are recognized as revenue at that time. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for outstanding general long-term liabilities which are reported as expenditures when paid.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the enterprise fund is accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. This basis of accounting and measurement focus emphasizes the measurement of net income similar to the approach used by commercial enterprises, and revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the Town finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u>

The Town annually adopts budgets for all funds as required by its Home Rule Municipal Charter. This formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds. As required by the Home Rule Charter and Colorado Statutes, the Town follows this timetable in approving and enacting a budget for the ensuing year:

- 1) Prior to August 25, the County Assessor sends the Town the preliminary certified assessed valuation of all taxable property within the Town's boundaries.
- 2) The Mayor, or other qualified persons appointed by the Council, submits to the Council, on or before October 15, a recommended budget which details the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the Town's operating requirements. The Mayor is to submit to the Council a long-range capital program two weeks before the submission of the recommended budget.
- 3) The Council holds a public hearing on the proposed budget and capital program no later than 45 days prior to the close of the fiscal year.
- 4) Prior to December 10, the County Assessor sends the Town the final certified assessed valuation of all taxable property within the Town's boundaries.
- 5) Prior to December 15, the Town Council computes and certifies to the County Commissioners a rate of levy that will derive the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed budget.
- 6) After the required public hearing, the Town Council adopts the proposed budget, by ordinance, prior to December 15. The ordinance adopting the budget also legally appropriates expenditures for the upcoming year.
- 7) After adoption of the budget ordinance, the Town may make, by ordinance, the following changes: (a) supplemental appropriations of revenues to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated budget; (b) emergency appropriations; and (c) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient. At any time during the year, the Town Council may, by resolution, transfer part or all of any unexpended funds from one department or office to another.
- 8) Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Board approval is required for changes in the total budget of any fund. Budget amounts included in the financial statements are based on the final, legally amended budget.
- 9) Budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

The Town legally adopted annual budgets for all of the Town's funds for 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)</u>

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

During the year the Town amended its budgeted appropriations as follows:

				Increase
_	Original	 Revised	. <u> </u>	(Decrease)
General Fund	\$ 1,812,076	\$ 2,199,397	\$	387,321
Battle Mountain Resort Fund	100,000	100,000		-
Debt Service Fund	240,913	240,913		-
Conservation Trust Fund	25,000	25,000		-
Minturn Market Fund	64,500	64,500		-
Minturn GID Fund	250	250		-
Capital Project Fund	388,345	388,345		-
Water Sanitation & Recreation Fund	1,159,070	1,419,070		260,000

The budgets for the Governmental Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The budgets for the Enterprise Funds are adopted on a Non-GAAP basis and are reconciled from GAAP basis to budgetary basis as follows:

Water, Sanitation & Recreation Fund	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues: GAAP Operating Revenues	\$ 1,124,529	\$ 1,111,285	\$ (13,244)
GAAP Non-Operating Revenues	120,000	4,855	(115,145)
GAAP Capital Contributions Total Budgetary Based			
Revenues	\$ 1,244,529	\$ 1,116,140	\$ (128,389)
revenues	Ψ 1,2 11,525	Ψ 1,110,110	<u>ψ (120,30)</u>
Expenses			
GAAP Operating Expenses	\$ 1,114,684	\$ 1,129,207	\$ (14,523)
GAAP Non-Operating Expenses	8,666	8,266	400
Capital Outlay	181,345	128,729	52,616
Depreciation	108,200	-	108,200
Debt Principal	6,175	6,575	(400)
Total Budgetary Based			· ——
Expenses	<u>\$ 1,419,070</u>	\$ 1,272,777	<u>\$ 146,293</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Cash and Investments

The Town's policy in determining which items are treated as cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows in the Proprietary Funds include all cash, demand deposits, treasury bills and other short-term, highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) that are readily convertible to cash and have original maturities of three months or less.

Investments are reported at fair value which is determined using selected bases. Short-term investments are reported at cost which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last quoted market price. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amounts which reasonably estimates fair value. (See other required disclosures for cash and investments in Note 2.)

G. Receivables

The Town considers customer accounts receivable for service fees to be fully collectible. The Town is empowered to place a lien on real property in the case of nonpayment; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

H. Capital Assets/Depreciation

Capital assets purchased or acquired that have an estimated useful life of more than one year and an original cost in excess of the capitalization threshold of \$5,000 set by the Town are reported at historical or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received, with the exception of those donated prior to January 1, 2004 which are not reported in the financial statements. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Water and Sanitation Systems	20-50 years
Recreation Systems	35 years
Streets	50 years
Buildings and Improvements	10-50 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years

On the government-wide statement of activities, governmental funds depreciation expense is included in the various expenses of functions or programs on capital assets specifically identified with a function and for "shared" capital assets generally used by only a few functions that can be specifically identified to those functions. Depreciation expense for capital assets that essentially serve all functions are reported as a separate line in the statement of activities as unallocated depreciation, if applicable (see Note 3).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

I. Property Taxes Receivable and Deferred Inflows-Unavailable Property Tax Revenues
Property taxes in the State of Colorado are assessed in one year as a lien on the property, but not collected by the governmental units until the subsequent year. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the assessed but uncollected property taxes have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements as a receivable and as deferred inflow of resources. Taxes levied in one year are collected in the succeeding year. Thus, taxes certified in 2019 were collected in 2020 and taxes certified in 2020 will be collected in 2021. Taxes to be collected are due on January 1st in the year of collection; however, they may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (no later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes that are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 16th.

J. Proprietary Funds – Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the enterprise funds. For the Town, these revenues are charges for water, sanitation and recreation services. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the enterprise funds.

K. <u>Proprietary Funds – Contributed Capital</u>

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

L. Compensated Absences

The Town's policy is to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused paid time off (PTO) for up to two years. Upon termination of employment from the Town, an employee is compensated for all accrued PTO at 30% to 50% of their pay rate, depending on years of service. For governmental funds the liability for compensated absences is in the Statement of Net Positions but not the Fund Statements since it is anticipated that none of the liability will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. A liability is reported in the governmental fund financial statements only when payment is due. Any liability for compensated absences of enterprise activities is accrued in the proprietary funds.

M. Inter-fund Transactions

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the fund providing services and as expenditures/expenses in the fund receiving services. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as inter-fund transfers. Inter-fund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in the governmental funds and are non-operating revenues/expenses in the enterprise fund. Transfers among funds are provided for as part of the budget process. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

N. Internal Balances

During the year, the Town may have transactions between funds to finance operations and provide services and to allocate combined cash balances. To the extent that certain transactions or budget transfers between funds have not been paid or received as of year-end, balances of inter-fund amounts receivable or payable are recorded. All inter-fund balances that exist within governmental activities are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

O. <u>Long-term Obligations</u>

In the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations not expected to be satisfied within the next fiscal year are reported as liabilities. Debt premiums, discounts and refunding losses are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method.

In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of the debt issued is reported as 'other financing sources.' Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as 'other financing sources' and discounts are reported as 'other financing uses.'

Issuance costs of long-term obligations, whether or not withheld from the debt proceeds, are reported as current expenses or expenditures.

P. Net Position and Fund Balances

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified as follows:

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 -SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Ρ. Net Position and Fund Balances - continued

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

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

Restricted – when constraints are placed on the use of resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Conservation Trust – Amounts from lottery monies from the State of Colorado restricted for use in the acquisition, development and maintenance of new conservation and recreation sites pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes. At December 31, 2020 \$35,652 was restricted in the Conservation Trust Fund.

Debt Service - Amounts on deposit restricted for future debt service in accordance with long-term debt agreements. At December 31, 2019 the amount restricted for Debt Service was \$5,618 in the Debt Service Fund.

Emergency Reserves - As discussed in Note 13, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, one of the provisions of which requires local governments to establish an emergency reserve which is calculated at 3% of certain expenditures, to only be expended in cases of emergencies as defined by the amendment, and only after unrestricted resources are depleted. Total Emergency Reserves at December 31, 2019 were \$80,500.

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

Battle Mountain Resort – a total of \$77,407 is committed for costs directly related to the development of the Battle Mountain Resort.

Capital Projects – a total of \$299,919 is committed for capital projects using a dedicated use tax.

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

Minturn Market – A total of \$13,768 is assigned in the Minturn Market Fund.

General Improvement District – A total of \$2,959 is assigned in the GID Fund.

Unassigned – the residual for the general purposes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

P. Net Position and Fund Balances - continued

Governmental fund balances - continued:

The Town has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, in practice it is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available, followed by committed and assigned amounts which are considered to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which such categories and unassigned amounts are available.

Q. Use of Estimates

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

R. Fair Value Measurements

The Town reports its investments using the fair value measurements established by generally accepted accounting principles. As such, fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs used to measure the fair value into three levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical investments; Level 2 inputs include quoted prices in active markets for similar investments, or other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. At December 31, 2020, the Town's investments in ColoTrust were reported at the net asset value per share, measured utilizing quoted prices in active markets for similar investments. Investments in CSafe are valued at amortized cost.

S. Jointly Governed Organization

In March 2013, the Town entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Ski and Snowboard Club Vail, a non-profit organization, to construct the Minturn Fitness Center. Each party contributed \$1.25 million for initial construction of the facility and the parties formed a separate non-profit entity to own and operate the facility. This entity is governed by a board of directors that jointly and equally represent the parties.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

In order to facilitate the recording of cash transactions and maximize interest earnings, the Town has pooled cash deposits for all funds. The Town maintains accountability for each fund's equity in pooled cash and investments.

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

It is the policy of the Town to invest public funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security, meet the daily cash flow demands of the Town, and conform to all federal, state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds. This policy applies to the investment of all financial assets of all funds of the Town over which it exercises financial control. Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- . Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities, including securities issued by FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association), GNMA (Governmental National Mortgage Association), FHLMC (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation), the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Federal Land Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain international agency securities, including the World Bank.
- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities, the District of Columbia, and territorial possessions of the U.S. rated in the highest two rating categories by two or more nationally recognized rating agencies.
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Commercial paper
- . Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- . Local government investment pools
- . Investing in the local government's own securities, including certificates of participation and lease obligations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

A. <u>Deposits and Investments (continued)</u>

At December 31, 2020 Town's bank deposits were entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or collateralized under PDPA in accordance with state statute, and had bank balances of \$3,541,307 of which \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance and \$3,291,307 by PDPA as described above.

At December 31, 2020, total cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:

Checking & Savings Deposits	\$ 258,470
Investments	 3,282,837
Total Balances	3,541,307
Net Outstanding Items	 (123,410)
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,417,897

Local Government Investment Pool (ColoTrust)

As of December 31, 2020, the Town had invested \$3,257,301 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. 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. 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. Substantially all securities owned by COLOTRUST are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by COLOTRUST. These pools are not required to and are not registered with the SEC. As of December 31, 2020, the Town had \$1,325,031 invested in COLOTRUST PRIME, and \$1,932,270 invested in COLOTRUST PLUS+. Investments in local government investment pools are not categorized in terms of custodial credit risk since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. Information regarding ColoTrust's financial statements is available at their website www.colotrust.com.

Local Government Investment Pool (CSAFE)

CSAFE is considered a 2a7-like investment and is valued at amortized cost. The 2a7-like investments do not have any unfunded commitments, redemption restrictions, or redemption notice periods and conform to Colorado Statute CRS 24-75-601, et seq., and therefore invest primarily in securities of the United States Treasury, United States Agencies, primary dealer repurchase agreements, highly rated commercial paper, highly rated corporate bonds, Colorado Depositories collateralized at 102% of market value investments and will conform to its permitted investments and meet S&P investment guidelines to achieve a AAAm rating, the highest attainable rating for a Local Government Investment Pool. Information regarding CSAFE's financial statements is available at the website www.csafe.org. As of December 31, 2020 the Town had \$25,536 invested in CSAFE.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 2 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

A. <u>Deposits and Investments (continued)</u>

State Statutes also limit investments in money market funds to those that maintain a constant share price, with a maximum remaining maturity in accordance with the Security and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7, and either have assets of one billion dollars or the highest rating issued by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

B. <u>Risk Disclosures</u>

Additional investment and deposit disclosures for credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk, as required by GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*, are included in the notes below.

To minimize custodial credit risk, or the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations, state law limits investments to those where the issuer is rated in one of the three highest rating categories by one or more nationally recognized organizations that rate such issuers. The Town's investments described above had ratings as follows:

	 Fair Value	Credit Rating	Rating Agency
Colotrust (Local Govt Investment Pool)	\$ 3,257,301	AAAm	Standard & Poors
CSAFE (Local Govt Investment Pool)	\$ 25,536	AAAm	Standard & Poors

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

Interest rate risk is the extent to which changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town maintains an investment policy that limits investment maturities to three years as means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates and to avoid undue concentration in any sector of the yield curve. Exceptions to this structure may be allowed where maturities can be structured to accommodate readily identifiable cash flows

The Town was not subject to foreign currency risk as of December 31, 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

Governmental Activities:

Capital asset activity for Governmental Activities for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

		Balances	. 1	4*.*	ъ			Balances
	_	01/01/20	Ad	Additions		eductions	_	12/31/20
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES								
Non-depreciable Assets:								
Land and Sites	\$	3,579,470 \$		-	\$	-	\$	3,579,470
Construction-in-Progress		2,059,371		209,762		-		2,269,133
Depreciable Capital Assets:								
Streets		1,829,027		-		-		1,829,027
Bldgs & Improvements		3,926,324		-		-		3,926,324
Machinery & Equipment	_	522,410		128,729		(32,156)	_	618,983
Total at Historical Cost	_	11,916,602		338,491		(32,156)		12,222,937
Less Accumulated Deprecia	tioi	n:						
Streets		(170,019)		(36,587)		-		(206,606)
Bldgs & Improvements		(1,600,781)		(75,251)		-		(1,676,032)
Machinery & Equipment		(508,076)		(18,723)		32,156		(494,643)
Total Accum. Depreciation	_	(2,278,876)	(130,561)		32,156	_	(2,377,281)
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	S - \$	9,637,726	\$	207,930	\$	_	\$	9,845,656
2.11.11.12.133E13,14E1	Ψ	7,037,120	Ψ.		Ψ		Ψ	2,012,020

Governmental Activities construction-in-progress of \$2,269,133 includes costs accumulated for the Maloit Park Design \$595,549, Dowd Junction Engineering \$60,808 South Main Street Easement \$205,551 and Main Street Repaying Project \$1,407,225. All projects are anticipated to be completed in the near future.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020, depreciation expense for governmental activities of \$130,561 has been included in the various functions on the statement of activities as follows:

General Government	\$ 68,996	
Public Works	 61,565	_
Total Governmental Depreciation	\$ 130.561	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 3 - <u>CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)</u>

Business-type Activities:

Capital asset activity for Business-Type Activities for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

		Balances 01/01/20		۸	т) - d	Balances		
	_			Additions	_1	Reductions	_	12/31/20	
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES									
Non-depreciable Assets:									
Construction-in-Progress	\$	101,303	\$	_	\$	_	\$	101,303	
Depreciable Capital Assets:		ŕ						ŕ	
Water & Sanitation Sys		3,523,330		-		-		3,523,330	
Recreation Systems		203,520		-		-		203,520	
Equipment	_	223,275	_	188,304		-	_	411,579	
Total at Historical Cost		4,051,428		188,304			. <u> </u>	4,239,732	
Less Accumulated Deprecia	tio	n:							
Water & Sanitation Sys		(2,031,657)		(71,950)		-		(2,103,607)	
Recreation Systems		(64,401)		(4,757)		-		(69,158)	
Equipment		(220,154)	_	(27,809)				(247,963)	
Total Accum. Depreciation	_	(2,316,212)		(104,516)		-		(2,420,728)	
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES									
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$	1,735,216	\$	83,788	\$	-	\$	1,819,004	

Business-type Activities construction-in-progress includes accumulated costs of \$101,303 for the water line extension project. The project is anticipated to be completed in the near future.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020, depreciation expense for business-type activities of \$104,516 has been included in the various functions on the statement of activities as follows:

Water, Sanitation & Recreation	\$ 104,516
Total Business-Type Depreciation	\$ 104,516

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 4 - DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES

In governmental activities, a loss on debt refunding has been deferred and is being amortized over the term of the debt issue. The following schedule summarizes the amortization of these costs.

	Un	amortized	Cur	rent Year		Current	Una	amortized
Governmental]	Balance	Γ	Deferred		Year]	Balance
Activities		1/1/20		dditions	An	nortization	1	2/31/20
Loss on Refunding	\$	2,367	\$	_	\$	(2,367)	\$	_

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in the Town's long-term obligations during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Balances 01/01/20	 Additions	R	eductions	Balances 2/31/20	Dι	Amounts ue Within one Year
GOVERNMENTAL							
<u>ACTIVITIES</u>							
COPs Ser 2010	\$ 230,000	\$ -	\$	(230,000)	\$ -	\$	-
Debt Premium	3,525	-		(3,525)	-		-
Accrued PTO	 21,772	 33,600	_	(37,999)	 17,373		17,373
GOVERNMENTAL							
LONG-TERM							
OBLIGATIONS	\$ 255,297	\$ 33,600	\$	(271,524)	\$ 17,373	\$	17,373

Total compensated absences (accrued PTO) for governmental activities, consisting of accrued vacation and sick pay, in the amount of \$17,373 have been accrued on the financial statements and are expected to be liquidated primarily with revenues of the General Fund; however, they are not anticipated to be satisfied in the current period.

Certificates of Participation Series 2010

Certificates of Participation (COPs), Series 2010A, in the original amount of \$1,860,000 and Series 2010B, in the amount of \$155,000, were issued to refund Certificates of Participation, Series 2000A and Series 2000B, which were originally issued to construct a building for use as a town hall, employee housing and a post office. The Town subleases the employee housing portion of the building to individuals and another portion of the building to the U.S. Postal Service and uses the rents for debt service requirements.

The Series 2010A COPs accrue interest at rates ranging from 2% to 4% per annum, with interest due semi-annually on June 1 and December 1, and Principal due annually on December 1, from 2011 through 2020. The Series 2010B COPs were paid in full during the year ended December 31, 2012.

The remaining debt \$230,000 was paid in full in 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

		Balances 01/01/20	A	dditions	Re	eductions		Balances 12/31/20	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
BUSINESS-TYPE										
<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	_									
1997B Note	\$	171,197	\$	-	\$	(6,575)	\$	164,622	\$	6,816
Accrued PTO		16,470		36,700		(23,558)	_	29,612		29,612
BUSINESS-TYPE LONG-TERM										
OBLIGATIONS	\$	187,667	\$	36,700	\$	(30,133)	\$	194,234	\$	36,428

Total compensated absences (Accrued PTO) for business-type activities, consisting of accrued vacation and sick pay, in the amount of \$29,612 has been accrued on the financial statements and is not anticipated to be satisfied in the current period.

Rural Development Notes

1997B Water Revenue Notes were issued to finance improvements to the Town's water system. Principal and interest payments are due semi-annually at a rate of 4.875% per annum through April 1, 2037 and are paid by the Water, Sanitation & Recreation Fund.

The annual debt service requirements of the Rural Development Notes are as follows:

Year Ending			
December 31	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 6,816	\$ 8,024	\$ 14,840
2022	7,156	7,685	14,841
2023	7,513	7,328	14,841
2024	7,888	6,953	14,841
2025	8,281	6,560	14,841
2026-2030	48,024	26,180	74,204
2031-2035	61,250	12,954	74,204
2036-2037	17,694	787	18,481
Total	<u>\$ 164,622</u>	<u>\$ 76,471</u>	\$ 241,093

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 6 - INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The General Fund and the Water, Sanitation & Recreation Fund make transfers to the Debt Service Fund for debt service on the Certificates of Participation (see Note 4). These interfund transfers during the year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows:

	Trans	<u>sfers In (Out)</u>
Debt Service Fund		(128,729)
Capital Projects Fund		128,729
Total	\$	

NOTE 7 - <u>DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN</u>

All employees are eligible to participate in an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) pension plan beginning six months from date of hire. The contribution requirements of Plan Participants and the Town are established and may be amended by the Town Council. Employees may contribute up to 4% of base salary to the Plan. The Town is required to match each employee's contribution up to 4% of base salary. In addition, employees may make voluntary contributions to the Plan within certain limits. The Town's contributions vest immediately, except for employees hired after February 1, 2009, for which contributions vest at 25% each year. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Town and employee contributions to the Plan were \$38,395 and \$20,723, respectively, equal to their required contributions to the Plan.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to the risk of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. The Town purchases commercial insurance for its workers compensation claims. For other risks of loss, the Town is a member of the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA), a joint self-insurance pool created by an intergovernmental agreement of municipalities to provide property, general and automobile liability, public official, and workers compensation 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 amounts that 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.

There is no current or long-term debt outstanding and the above liabilities include reserves for incurred claims and an estimated liability for incurred but not reported claims at December 31, 2020. No claim or judgment liability has been recorded in the Town's financial statements as the risk of liability is pooled with other members under CIRSA. The Town's settled claims have not exceeded their insurance coverage in any of the last three years. Additional information may be obtained from separately issued CIRSA financial statements by contacting CIRSA at 950 South Cherry Street, Suite 800, Denver, CO 80246 or (303) 757-5475.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

NOTE 9 - COMMITMENTS

During the normal course of business, the Town may incur claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the Town and their legal representatives consider any such claims or assertions to be without merit and believe the outcome will not materially affect the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements at December 31, 2020.

NOTE 10 - <u>COMPLIANCE</u>

A. TABOR Amendment

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which imposes several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. In 1994, the Town's electorate voted to allow the Town to collect, retain, and expend revenues notwithstanding any of TABOR's restrictions.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding voter approved debt service). The required reserve at December 31, 2020 is \$80,500.

The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The Town believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the Amendment. However, the entity has made certain interpretations of the Amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

B. Debt Covenants

The Town is in compliance with required debt covenants.

C. Contraband

The Colorado Contraband Forfeiture Act (C.R.S. 16-13-501 to 511) addresses the accounting for proceeds from the seizure of contraband. These funds must be used for the specific purpose of law enforcement activities. While these proceeds are exempt from the appropriation process, they are subject to Local Government Audit Law (C.R.S. 29-1-601 to 608). For the year ended December 31, 2020 no proceeds were received by the Town and as such are not included in the Town's audited financial statements.

NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events subsequent to December 31, 2020 through the issuance date of this report. In early 2020 a worldwide pandemic arose caused by the coronavirus Covid-19 and is ongoing into 2021, which has negatively impacted the general operations of the Town. The Town's management and Town Council has acknowledged the threat of the coronavirus; however, the long-term impact on operations is currently unknown as of the date of the auditor's report. There have been no additional material events noted during this period that would impact the result reflected in this report or the Town's results going forward.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES FOR THE GENERAL FUND AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Favorable Infavorable)
Revenues:	Φ.	1 200 (25	Ф	1.506.210	Ф	1.500.526	Φ.	00.010
Taxes	\$	1,288,637	\$	1,706,318	\$	1,798,536	\$	92,218
Licenses and Permits		111,200		148,100		150,543		2,443
Fines & Forfeitures		21,000		21,000		8,608		(12,392)
Intergovernmental Capital Grants		136,400		139,400 125,787		128,908		(10,492)
Developer Fees		50,000 2,000		4,000		75,787 1,957		(50,000) (2,043)
Miscellaneous		187,450		4,000 192,950		1,937		(39,033)
Interest & Investment Income		42,500		42,500		13,518		(28,982)
interest & investment income		42,300		42,300		13,318		(28,982)
Total Revenues		1,839,187		2,380,055		2,331,774		(48,281)
Expenditures:								
General Government		642,909		671,346		609,818		61,528
Planning & Zoning		248,676		288,060		223,996		64,064
Municipal Court		17,095		17,095		6,954		10,141
Police		447,062		447,062		447,827		(765)
Public Works		332,028		369,028		334,647		34,381
Economic Development		75,000		75,000		53,890		21,110
Capital Outlay		3,000		277,500		254,763		22,737
Contingency		46,306		54,306				54,306
Total Expenditures		1,812,076		2,199,397		1,931,895		267,502
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		27,111		180,658		399,879		219,221
Other Financing Sources and (Uses): Transfers from Other Funds Transfers (to) Other Funds		<u>-</u>		- -		- -		- -
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses		27,111		180,658		399,879		219,221
Fund Balances – Beginning		1,435,576		1,435,576		1,435,576		
Fund Balances – Ending	\$	1,462,687	\$	1,616,234	\$	1,835,455	\$	219,221

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – BATTLE MOUNTAIN RESORT FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	 Original Budget	 Final Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues: Battle Mountain Revenue	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$	(100,000)	
Interest and Investment Income	 2,500	 2,500	 776		(1,724)	
Total Revenues	 102,500	 102,500	 776		(101,724)	
Expenditures: General Government	 100,000	 100,000	 		100,000	
Total Expenditures	 100,000	 100,000	 		100,000	
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	2,500	2,500	776		(1,724)	
Fund Balances – Beginning	 76,631	 76,631	 76,631		<u>-</u>	
Fund Balances – Ending	\$ 79,131	\$ 79,131	\$ 77,407	\$	(1,724)	

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DEBT SERVICE BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES AND

INDIVIDUAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – DEBT SERVICE FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues: Rental Income	\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 165,000	\$ -		
Interest and Investment Income	500	500	466	(34)		
Total Revenues	165,500	165,500	165,466	(34)		
Expenditures:						
Debt Service:						
Principal	230,000	230,000	230,000	-		
Interest and Fiscal Charges	10,913	10,913	1,832	9,081		
Total Expenditures	240,913	240,913	231,832	9,081		
Excess Revenues Over						
(Under) Expenditures	(75,413)	(75,413)	(66,366)	9,047		
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers In	-	-	-	-		
Transfers (Out)	(129,587)	(129,587)	(128,729)	858		
Escrow Reserve Proceeds	205,000	205,000	<u> </u>	(205,000)		
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)						
Expenditures and Other Uses	-	-	(195,095)	(195,095)		
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year	200,713	200,713	200,713			
Fund Balance – End of Year	\$ 200,713	\$ 200,713	\$ 5,618	\$ (195,095)		

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Co	nservation Trust	 Minturn <u>Market</u>		Minturn GID		Capital Projects		Total	
ASSETS: Cash & Investments	\$	35,652	\$ 13,768	\$	2,959	\$	299,919	\$	352,298	
Restricted Cash & Investments		-	 -		-		-			
TOTAL ASSETS		35,652	 13,768	·	2,959		299,919	· —	352,298	
<u>LIABILITIES:</u>										
Accounts Payable		-	 -	. <u> </u>	-					
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-	 -		-		-			
FUND BALANCES:										
Restricted for –										
Conservation Trust		35,652	-		-		-		35,652	
Committed to –										
Capital Projects		-	-		-		299,919		299,919	
Assigned to –										
Minturn Market		-	13,768		-		-		13,768	
Gen Improvement District		-	 -		2,959		-		2,959	
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		35,652	 13,768		2,959		299,919	. —	352,298	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND										
FUND BALANCES	\$	35,652	\$ 13,768	\$	2,959	\$	299,919	\$	352,298	

${\bf TOWN~OF~MINTURN, COLORADO}\\ {\bf COMBINING~STATEMENT~OF~REVENUES, EXPENDITURES~AND~CHANGES~IN~FUND~BALANCES}$ NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Co	nservation Trust	Minturn <u>Market</u>		Minturn GID		Capital Projects		 Total
Revenues:									
Intergovernmental	\$	10,946	\$	-	\$	-	\$	16,091	\$ 27,037
Miscellaneous		-		23,634		-		-	23,634
Interest and Investment Income		213				-		1,925	 2,138
Total Revenues		11,159		23,634		-		18,016	 52,809
Expenditures:									
General Government		-		8,999		-		128,729	137,728
Parks and Recreation		365		-		-		52,227	52,592
Total Expenditures		365		8,999		-		180,956	 190,320
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		10,794		14,635		-		(162,940)	(137,511)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
Transfers In		-		-		-		128,729	128,729
Transfers (Out)						-			
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)									
Expenditures and Other Uses		10,794		14,635		-		(34,211)	(8,782)
Fund Balances - Beginning		24,858		(867)		2,959		334,130	 361,080
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	35,652	\$	13,768	<u>\$</u>	2,959	\$	299,919	\$ 352,298

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CONSERVATION TRUST FUND

	Original Budget		 Final Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:							
Intergovernmental	\$	10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,946	\$	946	
Interest and Investment Income		925	 925	 213		(712)	
Total Revenues		10,925	 10,925	 11,159		234	
Expenditures:							
Parks and Recreation		25,000	 25,000	 365		24,635	
Total Expenditures		25,000	 25,000	 365		24,635	
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(14,075)	(14,075)	10,794		24,869	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In Transfers (Out)		<u>-</u>	 <u> </u>	 <u> </u>		<u>-</u>	
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)							
Expenditures and Other Uses		(14,075)	(14,075)	10,794		24,869	
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year		24,858	 24,858	 24,858			
Fund Balance – End of Year	\$	10,783	\$ 10,783	\$ 35,652	\$	24,869	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - MINTURN MARKET FUND

	Original Budget			Final Budget		Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:	Ф	< 4.500	Φ.	C4.500	Φ.	22 (24	Φ.	(40.066)	
Minturn Market	\$	64,500	\$	64,500	\$	23,634	\$	(40,866)	
Interest and Investment Income									
Total Revenues		64,500		64,500		23,634		(40,866)	
Expenditures:									
Minturn Market		64,500		64,500		8,999		55,501	
Total Expenditures		64,500		64,500		8,999		55,501	
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		-		-		14,635		14,635	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
Transfers In		_		_		_		_	
Transfers (Out)		-				<u>-</u>		-	
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)									
Expenditures and Other Uses		-		-		14,635		14,635	
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year	-	(867)		(867)		(867)			
Fund Balance – End of Year	\$	(867)	\$	(867)	\$	13,768	\$	14,635	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – MINTURN GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (GID) For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Original Budget]	Final Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:								
GID Revenues	\$		\$	_	\$ 	\$		
Total Revenues					 			
Expenditures:								
General Government		250		250	 -		250	
Total Expenditures		250		250	 		250	
Excess Revenues Over								
(Under) Expenditures		(250)		(250)	-		250	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers In		-		-	-		-	
Transfers (Out)					 			
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)								
Expenditures and Other Uses		(250)		(250)	-		-	
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year		2,959		2,959	 2,959			
Fund Balance – End of Year	\$	2,709	\$	2,709	\$ 2,959	\$	250	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues:									
Use Tax	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	\$	16,091	\$	(83,909)	
Interest and Investment Income		4,500		4,500		1,925		(2,575)	
Total Revenues		104,500		104,500		18,016		(86,484)	
Expenditures:									
Parks and Recreation		260,000		260,000		52,227		207,773	
Vehicles and Equipment		128,345		128,345		128,729		(384)	
Total Expenditures		388,345		388,345		180,956		207,389	
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(283,845)		(283,845)		(162,940)		120,905	
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers In Transfers (Out)		129,588		129,588		128,729		(859)	
Excess Revenues and Other Sources Over (Under)									
Expenditures and Other Uses		(154,257)		(154,257)		(34,211)		120,046	
Fund Balance – Beginning of Year		237,539		334,130		334,130			
Fund Balance – End of Year	\$	83,282	\$	179,873	\$	299,919	\$	120,046	

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION PROPRIETARY (ENTERPRISE) FUND

SCHEDULE OF BUDGETARY BASED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – WATER, SANITATION AND RECREATION ENTERPRISE FUND For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Original Budget		Final				Variance Favorable
		Budget	 Budget		Actual	([<u>Jnfavorable)</u>
Operating Revenues: Water User Fees Water User Debt Fees Garbage Collection Fees Tap Fees Miscellaneous	\$	926,235 64,294 115,000 120,000	\$ 926,235 64,294 115,000 120,000	\$	916,491 65,921 115,046 4,855	\$	(9,744) 1,627 46 (115,145)
Miscellaneous		19,000	 19,000		13,827		(5,173)
Total Budgetary Based Revenues		1,244,529	 1,244,529		1,116,140		(128,389)
Expenditures:							
Salaries		212,390	212,390		228,789		(16,399)
Payroll Taxes & Benefits		86,494	86,494		84,414		2,080
Supplies		35,000	149,350		140,984		8,366
Purchased Services		473,250	474,450		423,806		50,644
Maintenance		47,550	192,000		146,698		45,302
Capital Outlay		181,345	181,345		128,729		52,616
Depreciation		108,200	108,200		104,516		3,684
Debt Service:							
Principal		6,175	6,175		6,575		(400)
Interest		8,666	 8,666		8,266		400
Total Budgetary Based Expenditures		1,159,070	 1,419,070		1,272,777		146,293
Budgetary Based Net Income (Loss)		85,459	(174,541)		(156,637)		17,904
Beginning Available Funds		2,961,816	 2,961,816		2,961,816		
Ending Available Funds	\$	3,047,275	\$ 2,787,275	\$	2,805,179	\$	17,904

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS, BRIDGES AND STREETS

The public report burden for this information collection is estimated to average 380 hours annually. Form # 350-050-36 City or County: Minturn YEAR ENDING : LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT December 2020 Jay Brunvand This Information From The Records Of Town of Minturn Prepared By: County of Eagle Phone: 970-827-5645 I. DISPOSITION OF HIGHWAY-USER REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE Local A. Local C. Receipts from D. Receipts from ITEM Motor-Fuel Motor-Vehicle State Highway-Federal Highway Taxes Taxes User Taxes 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 III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES AND STREET PURPOSES AMOUNT ITEM AMOUNT A. Receipts from local sources: A. Local highway disbursements: 1. Capital outlay (from page 2) 46,317 1. Local highway-user taxes a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.) 2. Maintenance: b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.) 3. Road and street services: c. Total (a.+b.) a. Traffic control operations 2. General fund appropriations 354,173 b. Snow and ice removal 245,441 47,560 c. Other 3. Other local imposts (from page 2) 4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2) 8,608 d. Total (a. through c.) 245,441 5. Transfers from toll facilities 4. General administration & miscellaneous 6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes: 5. Highway law enforcement and safety 160,331 a. Bonds - Original Issues 6. Total (1 through 5) 452,089 b. Bonds - Refunding Issues B. Debt service on local obligations: 1. Bonds: c. Notes d. Total (a. + b. + c.)a. Interest 7. Total (1 through 6) 410,341 b. Redemption **B.** Private Contributions c. Total (a. + b.) 0 2. Notes: C. Receipts from State government 41,748 (from page 2) a. Interest D. Receipts from Federal Government b. Redemption (from page 2) Λ c. Total (a. + b.) Λ E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)452,089 3. Total (1.c + 2.c)0 C. Payments to State for highways D. Payments to toll facilities E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)452,089 IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS (Show all entries at par) Closing Debt Opening Debt Amount Issued Redemptions A. Bonds (Total) 0 1. Bonds (Refunding Portion) B. Notes (Total) 0 V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE A. Beginning Balance B. Total Receipts C. Total Disbursements D. Ending Balance E. Reconciliation 452,089 452,089 0 **Notes and Comments:**

STATE: Colorado LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT YEAR ENDING: December 2020

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		a. Interest on investments	
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	8,608
1. Sales Taxes & Use Tax		c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees		d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	47,560	g. Other Misc. Receipts	
6. Total (1. through 5.)	47,560	h. Other Road & Bridge Tax	
c. Total (a. + b.)	47,560	i. Total (a. through h.)	8,608
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
Highway-user taxes	35,450	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	
b. Project Match		c. HUD	
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	6,298	d. Federal Transit Admin	
d. Other (Specify)		e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify)		f. Other Federal	
f. Total (a. through e.)	6,298	g. Total (a. through f.)	0
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	41,748	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

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

Notes and Comments: