

**TOWN OF LAKE CITY, COLORADO**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**December 31, 2021**

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# Green & Associates LLC

Certified Public Accountants & Business Consultants

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors  
Town of Lake City, Colorado

### Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lake City, Colorado as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Lake City, Colorado's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 remaining fund information of the Town of Lake City, Colorado as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Basis for Opinions

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

### Responsibilities of Management 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Lake City, Colorado's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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

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

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In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures of the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Lake City, Colorado's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Lake City, Colorado's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – PERA, Schedule of Pension Contributions – PERA, Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – OPEB, Schedule of Pension Contributions – OPEB, and the General Fund Budgetary Information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Lake City, Colorado's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules for the Conservation Trust Fund, and the Enterprise Fund, and the Local Highway Finance Report, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the Conservation Trust Fund, and the Enterprise Fund, and the Local Highway Finance Report are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



Longmont, Colorado  
July 21, 2022

## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Lake City (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Town's financial statements.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of 2021 by \$7,838,007 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$2,388,389 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$429,701.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,349,418

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between these reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flow in future fiscal period (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation and sick leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, public works, community development, culture, parks, recreation, cemetery, and library. The business-type activities of the Town include sewer and water operations.

**Fund financial statements.** A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. During the year the Town segregates transactions related to certain Town functions or activities in separate

funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

**Governmental funds.** All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet and only revenues that are available within 60 days are recorded in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

The governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view of governmental fund operations and the basic services it provides. These statements help you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. The differences between governmental activities reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities and governmental funds are described in the accompanying reconciliations.

**Proprietary funds.** The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund, enterprise fund. The Town uses the enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer operations.

The proprietary fund is prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operating of the Town are included in the statement of net position.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

**Other information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required and other supplementary information concerning the Town's combining financial statements for non-major funds, the budget comparison statements for non-major and enterprise funds.

This foregoing information is a summary of the financial information contained in the Town's financial statements. For more about the information contained in this condensed, comparative financial information, we recommend a close review of the accompanying audited financial statements beginning on page 5.

**Discussion of Financial Position and Operating Activities** Net position at the end of December 2021 was \$2,618,151 for the governmental activities, \$5,219,856 for the business-type activities and \$7,838,007 for the primary government. This increase is from revenues that exceeded expenses by \$429,701 for the primary government. The primary driver of the change was increased taxes and grant revenue.

The restricted portion of net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The unrestricted net position may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

## Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2019
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,541,151	\$ 1,089,551	\$ 1,607,707	\$ 1,748,644	\$ 3,148,858	\$ 2,838,195
Capital Assets	1,395,455	1,379,636	4,948,471	5,120,646	6,343,926	6,500,282
Total Assets	<u>2,936,606</u>	<u>2,469,187</u>	<u>6,556,178</u>	<u>6,869,290</u>	<u>9,492,784</u>	<u>9,338,477</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	52,839	31,182	61,880	33,183	114,719	64,365
Current Liabilities	63,660	96,453	57,876	70,233	121,536	166,686
Long Term Liabilities	120,343	173,515	1,197,959	1,437,348	1,318,302	1,610,863
Total Liabilities	<u>184,003</u>	<u>269,968</u>	<u>1,255,835</u>	<u>1,507,581</u>	<u>1,439,838</u>	<u>1,777,549</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	185,782	138,227	142,367	78,760	328,149	216,987
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	1,395,455	1,379,636	3,852,878	3,827,584	5,248,333	5,207,220
Restricted	61,094	46,878	140,191	99,854	201,285	146,732
Unrestricted	1,161,602	665,660	1,226,787	1,388,694	2,388,389	2,054,354
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,618,151</u>	<u>\$ 2,092,174</u>	<u>\$ 5,219,856</u>	<u>\$ 5,316,132</u>	<u>\$ 7,838,007</u>	<u>\$ 7,408,306</u>

## Condensed Statement of Activities

Statement of Activities	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Primary Government	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2019
Program Expenses	\$ 619,282	\$ 580,670	\$ 720,633	\$ 578,482	\$ 1,339,915	\$ 1,159,152
Program Revenues	244,007	60,481	633,595	1,094,674	877,602	1,155,155
Net Program Expense	<u>375,275</u>	<u>520,189</u>	<u>87,038</u>	<u>(516,192)</u>	<u>462,313</u>	<u>3,997</u>
General Revenues and transfers	901,252	767,708	(9,238)	(21,245)	892,014	746,463
Change in Net Position	525,977	247,519	(96,276)	494,947	429,701	742,466
Net Position, Beginning of Year (Restated)	2,092,174	1,844,655	5,316,132	4,821,185	7,408,306	6,665,840
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 2,618,151</u>	<u>\$ 2,092,174</u>	<u>\$ 5,219,856</u>	<u>\$ 5,316,132</u>	<u>\$ 7,838,007</u>	<u>\$ 7,408,306</u>

The Town restricted three percent (3%) of its general revenues for emergencies in accordance with TABOR requirements. The Town had a TABOR reserve of \$33,014 at December 31, 2021. The Town's total assets are comprised primarily cash and equivalents, receivables for utility services and tax revenues, and long-term capital assets. The Town's total liabilities are comprised primarily of accounts payable relating to ongoing operations, long-term debt and pension related liabilities.

In 2021, program expenses exceeded program revenues by \$462,313 for the primary government. This was offset by net general revenues of \$892,014, which resulted in an overall increase in net position. See page 6 of the accompanying Financial Statements for details of these revenues and expenses.

## **Fund Discussion**

### **Governmental Funds**

The General Fund balance increased from \$916,582 in 2020 to \$1,393,396 in 2021. The primary reason for these changes were increased taxes and grants. The fund balance includes \$33,014 of restricted amounts. The assets and liabilities are comprised primarily of cash and receivables to be collected in 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the Town's combined fund balance for all governmental funds was \$1,422,985.

### **General Fund Budgetary Discussion**

Actual revenues for 2021 were \$300,407 less than the final budget. Actual expenditures for 2021 were \$1,016,568 less than the final budget. The general fund budget was amended in 2021.

### **Proprietary Fund**

The Water and Sewer Fund balance decreased by \$96,276. Deferred inflows of resources, and deferred outflows of resources fluctuated due to changes in pension related amounts. The assets and liabilities are comprised primarily of cash; utility accounts receivable and capital assets. Actual revenues for 2021 were \$35,517 more than the final budgeted amount. Actual expenditures for 2021 were \$161,896 more than the final budgeted amount.

### **Capital Assets and Long-term Obligations**

**Capital Assets.** At the end of 2021 the Town had \$6,343,926 invested in a broad range of capital assets including major infrastructure such as buildings, roads, bridges, storm water drainage, parks and recreation facilities and water lines and distribution systems, net of depreciation. More detailed information on the Town's capital assets is presented in detail in the notes to the financial statements.

**Long-term Debt.** The only changes to long-term debt were the scheduled payment of principal and draws on the previously issued loans.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND BUDGET OVERVIEW**

Sales tax collections for the Town of Lake City increased by 32% from 2020 to 2021. This increase is attributed to newly taxable internet sales and increased visitation due to the COVID pandemic. This trend is expected to continue in 2022. The mill levy for the year is unchanged and property taxes are expected to remain flat.

### **Contacting the Town**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the Town's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town of Lake City, P. O. Box 544, Lake City, CO 81235.

## **Basic Financial Statements**

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**December 31, 2021**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business- Type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,239,231	\$ 1,354,662	\$ 2,593,893
Investments	30,524	-	30,524
Accounts receivable - service charges (net of allowance)	-	111,989	111,989
Prepaid expenses	10,964	865	11,829
Intergovernmental receivables	167,826	-	167,826
Property taxes receivable	64,217	-	64,217
Cash and cash equivalents - Restricted	26,880	140,191	167,071
Total Current Assets	<u>1,539,642</u>	<u>1,607,707</u>	<u>3,147,349</u>
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>			
Capital assets			
Nondepreciable	284,078	76,697	360,775
Depreciable	1,890,662	7,719,046	9,609,708
Total Capital Assets	<u>2,174,740</u>	<u>7,795,743</u>	<u>9,970,483</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(779,285)</u>	<u>(2,847,272)</u>	<u>(3,626,557)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>1,395,455</u>	<u>4,948,471</u>	<u>6,343,926</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,935,097</u>	<u>6,556,178</u>	<u>9,491,275</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
OPEB	2,037	2,385	4,422
Pension	50,802	59,495	110,297
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>52,839</u>	<u>61,880</u>	<u>114,719</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	40,501	10,941	51,442
Accrued wages	2,836	3,051	5,887
Other accrued liabilities	10,612	-	10,612
Compensated absences	9,711	3,109	12,820
Accrued interest	-	2,206	2,206
Long-term debt - current portion	-	38,569	38,569
Total Current Liabilities	<u>63,660</u>	<u>57,876</u>	<u>121,536</u>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>			
Long-term debt	-	1,057,024	1,057,024
Net OPEB liability	14,703	17,219	31,922
Net pension liability	105,640	123,716	229,356
Total Long Term Liabilities	<u>120,343</u>	<u>1,197,959</u>	<u>1,318,302</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>184,003</u>	<u>1,255,835</u>	<u>1,439,838</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred property taxes	64,217	-	64,217
OPEB	5,997	7,024	13,021
Pension - PERA	115,568	135,343	250,911
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>185,782</u>	<u>142,367</u>	<u>328,149</u>
<b>Net Position</b>			
Investment in capital assets	1,395,455	3,852,878	5,248,333
Restricted for emergencies (TABOR)	33,014	-	33,014
Restricted - other	28,080	140,191	168,271
Unrestricted	1,161,602	1,226,787	2,388,389
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,618,151</u>	<u>\$ 5,219,856</u>	<u>\$ 7,838,007</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

<b>Functions / Programs</b>	<b>Program Revenues</b>				<b>Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position</b>		
	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Charges for Services</b>	<b>Operating Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Capital Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Primary government							
Governmental activities:							
General government	196,850	36,194	203,052	-	\$ 42,396	\$ -	\$ 42,396
Public works	105,942	-	-	-	(105,942)	-	(105,942)
Public safety	97,945	-	-	-	(97,945)	-	(97,945)
Culture, parks and recreation	218,545	-	4,761	-	(213,784)	-	(213,784)
Total Governmental Activities	619,282	36,194	207,813	-	(375,275)	-	(375,275)
Business-type activities:							
Water and sewer operations	720,633	599,783	-	33,812	-	(87,038)	(87,038)
Total Business-Type Activities	720,633	599,783	-	33,812	-	(87,038)	(87,038)
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,339,915</b>	<b>635,977</b>	<b>207,813</b>	<b>33,812</b>	<b>(375,275)</b>	<b>(87,038)</b>	<b>(462,313)</b>
General Revenues							
Property taxes					61,082	-	61,082
Specific ownership taxes					5,504	-	5,504
Other taxes and franchise fees					748,242	-	748,242
Investment income					2,156	12	2,168
Tap fees					-	30,750	30,750
Other					44,268	-	44,268
Transfers					40,000	(40,000)	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					901,252	(9,238)	892,014
						<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>429,701</b>
						525,977	(96,276)
						<b>Net Position - Beginning</b>	<b>7,408,306</b>
						2,092,174	5,316,132
						<b>Net Position - Ending</b>	<b>7,838,007</b>
						2,618,151	5,219,856
						7,838,007	7,838,007

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

## **Fund Financial Statements**

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**December 31, 2021**

	Major Fund  General	Non-Major Fund  Conservation Trust	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	\$ 1,239,231	\$ -	\$ 1,239,231
Investments	30,524	-	30,524
Due from other governments	166,626	1,200	167,826
Property taxes receivable	64,217	-	64,217
Prepaid expenses	10,964	-	10,964
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	26,880	26,880
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,511,562</b>	<b>\$ 28,080</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,642</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 40,501	\$ -	\$ 40,501
Accrued wages	2,836	-	2,836
Other accrued liabilities	10,612	-	10,612
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>53,949</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53,949</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred property taxes	64,217	-	64,217
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>64,217</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,217</b>
<b>Fund Balance</b>			
Nonspendable	10,964		10,964
Restricted	33,014	28,080	61,094
Unassigned	1,349,418	-	1,349,418
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>1,393,396</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>1,421,476</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 1,511,562</b>	<b>\$ 28,080</b>	<b>\$ 1,539,642</b>

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 1,421,476

Accrued compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements (9,711)

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Capital assets 2,174,740

Accumulated depreciation (779,285)

Long-term liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Net OPEB liabilities (14,703)

Deferred outflows - OPEB 2,037

Deferred inflows - OPEB (5,997)

Net pension liabilities (105,640)

Deferred outflows - pension 50,802

Deferred inflows - pension (115,568)

**Net position of governmental activities** **\$ 2,618,151**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	Major Fund	Non-Major Fund	
	General	Conservation Trust	Total
<b>Revenues</b>			
Property taxes	\$ 61,082	\$ -	\$ 61,082
Specific ownership taxes	5,504	-	5,504
Other taxes and franchise fees	748,242	-	748,242
Intergovernmental	-	4,761	4,761
Grants	196,466	-	196,466
Donations	6,586	-	6,586
Licenses and permits	16,584	-	16,584
Fees for services	19,610	-	19,610
Penalties and fines	9,629	-	9,629
Rental income	6,556	-	6,556
Investment income	2,130	26	2,156
Other	28,083	-	28,083
Total Revenues	1,100,472	4,787	1,105,259
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current			
General government	191,261	-	191,261
Public works	94,056	-	94,056
Public safety	97,371	-	97,371
Culture, parks and recreation	207,036	-	207,036
Capital outlay	73,934	-	73,934
Total Expenditures	663,658	-	663,658
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	436,814	4,787	441,601
<b>Other Financing Sources and (Uses)</b>			
Transfers	40,000	-	40,000
Total Other Financing Sources and (Uses)	40,000	-	40,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	476,814	4,787	481,601
Fund Balance, Beginning	916,582	23,293	939,875
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 1,393,396	\$ 28,080	\$ 1,421,476

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in Fund Balances - total governmental funds	\$ 481,601
Accrued vacation does not require the use of current financial resources and therefore is not reported in the fund financial statements.	1,283
Purchases of capital assets are expensed in governmental funds and depreciated on the Capital outlay	73,934
Assets are depreciated over time and charged to expense on the government-wide statements but are recognized as an expenditure in full in the fund statements.	(58,115)
Changes in pension related assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources and other accrued liabilities which do not utilize current resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.	27,274
Change in net position - governmental activities	\$ 525,977

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Proprietary Fund**  
**December 31, 2021**

	<b>Water and Sewer Fund</b>
<b>Assets</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,354,662
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	140,191
Receivables - service charges	111,989
Prepaid expenses	865
Total Current Assets	1,607,707
<b>Capital Assets</b>	
Nondepreciable	76,697
Depreciable	7,719,046
Total Capital Assets	7,795,743
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,847,272)
Net Capital Assets	4,948,471
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,948,471
Total Assets	6,556,178
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	
OPEB	2,385
Pension	59,495
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	61,880
<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable	10,941
Accrued wages	3,051
Compensated absences	3,109
Accrued interest	2,206
Long term debt - current portion	38,569
Total Current Liabilities	57,876
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	
Long term debt	1,057,024
Net OPEB liability	17,219
Net pension liability	123,716
Total Long Term Liabilities	1,197,959
Total Liabilities	1,255,835
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	
OPEB	7,024
Pension - PERA	135,343
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	142,367
<b>Net Position</b>	
Investment in capital assets	3,852,878
Restricted	140,191
Unrestricted	1,226,787
Total Net Position	\$ 5,219,856

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position**  
**Proprietary Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	<b>Water and Sewer Fund</b>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>	
Charges for services	\$ 593,097
Miscellaneous revenue	6,686
Total Operating Revenues	599,783
 <b>Operating Expenses</b>	
General and administration	267,218
Operations	258,850
Depreciation expense	186,216
Total Operating Expenses	712,284
Operating Income	(112,501)
 <b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	
Tap fees	30,750
Grants	33,812
Interest income	12
Interest expense	(8,349)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	56,225
Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(56,276)
Transfers out	(40,000)
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	<b>(96,276)</b>
<b>Net Position, Beginning</b>	5,316,132
<b>Net Position, Ending</b>	<b>5,219,856</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Proprietary Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	<b>Water and Sewer Fund</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	
Cash received from customers	\$ 597,946
Cash paid to suppliers	(361,901)
Cash paid to employees	(184,399)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	51,646
<b>Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities</b>	
Tap fees collected	30,750
Transfers to other funds	(40,000)
Payments received on notes receivable	11,634
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	2,384
<b>Cash Flows From Capital And Related Financing Activities</b>	
Acquisitions and construction of capital assets	(14,041)
Grant proceeds	33,812
Principal paid on long-term debt	(197,469)
Undistributed long-term debt declined	340,306
Interest paid on long-term debt	(8,349)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	154,259
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>	
Investment income	12
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	12
Net Change in Cash	208,301
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning	1,286,552
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 1,494,853
Unrestricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,354,662
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	140,191
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,494,853
<b>Reconciliation of Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	
Net Operating Income	\$ (112,501)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	
Depreciation expense	186,216
Increase (decrease) in pension related items	(8,531)
Increase (decrease) in OPEB related items	(274)
(Increase) decrease in current assets	
Accounts receivable	(1,837)
Prepaid expenses	(865)
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities	
Accounts payable	(3,482)
Compensated absences	(7,080)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 51,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Financial Reporting Entity**

The Town of Lake City, Colorado (the "Town") was incorporated on August 16, 1875 as a statutory town. The Town is governed by a Board of Trustees elected by eligible voters of the Town. The Town provides the following services: Public Safety, Highways and Streets, Culture and Recreation, Planning and Zoning and General Administration Services. In addition, the Town provides Water and Sewer services for its residents through the proprietary fund.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the authoritative body and the Town follows all GASB accounting pronouncements, which provides guidance for determining which governmental activities, organization and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens, and fiscal dependency. The Town is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the Town a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

**Basis of Presentation**

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

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental and proprietary fund activities at the end of the year. The statement of activities presents a comparison between program expenses and the program revenue for each program or function of the primary government activities. Program expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department; and therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenue includes charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenue are presented as general revenue of the Town, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of program expenses with program revenue identifies the extent to which each function is self-financing or draws from the general revenue of the Town.

***Fund Accounting***

During the year the Town segregates transactions related to certain Town functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. 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.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. In the fund financial statements, the Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial activities except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Town's remaining governmental fund is; conservation trust fund which is presented as non-major fund.

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public be recovered primarily through user charges. The Town reports the following major enterprise fund:

Water and Sewer Fund – The Water and Sewer Fund accounts for the costs related to providing water and sewer services to the Town.

***Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting***

***Government-wide Financial Statement***

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Town are included in the statement of net position.

***Fund Financial Statements***

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet and only revenues that are available within 60 days are recorded in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance reports on the sources (revenue and other financing sources) and uses (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 reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Proprietary funds, which include enterprise funds, are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. Depreciation is computed and recorded as an operating expense. Expenditures for capital outlay are recognized as increases in capital assets.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

***Revenue***

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially the same value, is recorded on the accrual basis, when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period, which is typically within sixty days of realization.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town receives value without directly giving value in return, include sales taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from sales tax is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are collected by the vendor. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Program revenues consist of revenues that are associated with the governmental services such as licenses, permits and water sales.

***Expenses/Expenditures***

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of costs, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

***Property Taxes***

Property taxes attach an enforceable lien on property as of January 1<sup>st</sup>. Taxes are levied on January 1<sup>st</sup> and are payable either in one installment on or before April 30<sup>th</sup>, or in two installments due on or before February 28<sup>th</sup> and June 15<sup>th</sup> of each year. The collections and assessments are done by Hinsdale County and are remitted to the Town monthly. Property taxes, which are due to be paid in the next period and representing an enforceable lien at January 1<sup>st</sup> of the next year, have been recorded as a receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the year in which they are levied. Property tax revenues are recognized when they are collected by Hinsdale County.

***Assets and Liabilities***

Cash and cash equivalents- The Town follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, cash is deposited to and disbursed from a single bank account. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based on each fund's average equity balance in total cash. The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less at the date of their acquisition for the financial statements including the statement of cash flows.

Investments – investments are recorded at fair value, which approximates cost.

Receivables – all receivables are reported at their book value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Substantially all revenues of the enterprise funds originate from charges to the users, and the District has the ability to place liens on the property.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Management has reviewed the collectability of accounts receivable and has determined the collectability of accounts. Accordingly, the Town has determined that no allowance for doubtful accounts is required as the town has the right to put a lien on the property.

Capital assets - are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capitalized assets are defined by the Town as assets that have a useful life of more than one year and exceed \$5,000:

	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-type Activities Estimated Lives
Land and water rights	N/A	N/A
Buildings	20-50 years	N/A
Improvements other than buildings	10-50 years	10-50 years
Equipment	5-10 years	5-10 years
Utility systems	N/A	25-50 years
Infrastructure	35 years	N/A

Capital assets are recorded at cost except for those assets which have been contributed, which are stated at estimated fair market value at the date of contribution or at developer's cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the asset's estimated economic useful life. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Public domain assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems are examples of infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets are distinguished from other capitalized assets since their useful life often extends beyond most other capital assets and are stationary in nature. General infrastructure assets are those associated with or arising from governmental activities.

***Impairment of Capital Assets***

GASB Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, ("GASB No 42"), establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for impairment of capital assets. A capital asset is considered impaired when its service utility has declined significantly and unexpectedly. The Town is required to evaluate prominent events or changes in circumstances affecting capital assets to determine whether impairment of a capital asset has occurred. Management of the Town has determined that there are no indications of impairment of capital assets as of December 31, 2021.

***Long-Term Obligations***

In the government-wide financial statements and enterprise fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable government activities, business-type activities or enterprise fund type statement of net position. Bond issuance costs are expensed during the current period. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the term of the related debt.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the governmental funds.

**Compensated absences** – The Town reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Personal leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services rendered and it is probable that the Town will compensate the employees for the benefits earned. Upon termination of employment from the Town, an employee will be compensated for all accrued vacation, holiday and compensatory time at their current rate of pay, there is no payment for sick leave upon termination. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and holiday pay that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

**Deferred outflows of resources**- In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the Town that is applicable to a future reporting period. The Town has two items that qualify as a deferred outflow of resources. A deferred outflow of resources related to GASB Statement No. 68 and 75 has been recorded as of December 31, 2021 which consists of four components: 1) contributions subsequent to the measurement date 2) change in proportionate share; 3) change in experience; and 4) change in assumptions.

**Deferred inflow of resources**- In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report separate sections for deferred inflows of resources. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the Town that is applicable to a future reporting period. The Town has three items that qualify for reporting as deferred inflows of resources. Property tax revenue is considered a deferred inflow of resources in the year the taxes are levied and measurable, and are recognized as an inflow of resources in the period they are collected. A deferred inflow related to GASB Statement No. 68 and 75 has been recorded as of December 31, 2021 which consists of four components: 1) change in experience, 2) change in proportionate share, and 3) change in assumptions 4) change in investment earnings.

***Net Position***

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

Restricted net position – consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Town utilizes restricted net position before utilizing unrestricted net position when an expense is incurred for both purposes

Unrestricted net position – all other net position that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.” The net position is available for future operations or distributions.

***Fund Balance***

*Nonspendable*- consists of amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The nonspendable fund balance was \$10,964 as of December 31, 2021.

*Restricted* - General Fund - Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado (TABOR) requires the Town to establish Emergency reserves (see Note 4). A reservation of \$33,014 of the General Fund balance has been made in compliance with this requirement. Additionally, the Town has \$28,080 restricted for parks and other items related to the conservation trust fund to be used for parks and open space.

*Committed*- Committed fund balance includes those items which can be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Trustees. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Trustees formally removes or changes the specified uses. The Town had a committed fund balance of \$0 as of December 31, 2021.

*Assigned*– Includes all amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither committed nor restricted. The assignment of these balances must occur through a formal action of the Board of Trustees. As of December 31, 2021, the assigned fund balance was \$0.

Unassigned- consists of the residual classification for each fund. This represents amounts that have not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes.

The Town has not adopted fund balance policies; therefore, the Town follows the guidance in accordance with GASB 54 and apply resources in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. The Road and Bridge fund had a deficit fund balance at year end.

***Interfund Transactions***

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed. At year-end outstanding balances are reported as due to / due from other funds. All interfund transfers are reported as transfers. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as internal balances. The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements except for charges between the enterprise funds and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. The interfund lending is for the purposes of funding operations. The Town transferred \$40,000 from the enterprise fund to the General Fund for the purposes of operations for the year ending December 31, 2021.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

Budgets are adopted on a cash basis except for accrual of current vendor invoices and utility billings. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The Town adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- Budgets are required by state law for all funds. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All budgets lapse at year-end.
- Prior to December 31, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
- Budgets are required to be filed with the State of Colorado within thirty days after the beginning of the fiscal year.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level.
- The Town Board must approve revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund.
- Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted by the Town Board or revised by the Town Board.

The enterprise fund had expenditures in excess of budgeted amounts which may be a violation of state budget law.

**Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Note 2 Cash and Investments**

**Cash Deposits**

The Town maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of the pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Cash equivalents". As of December 31, 2021, the Town's cash deposits had a carrying balance of \$14,292 with corresponding bank balance of \$32,550 all of which is federally insured.

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 regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is specified under the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Town had \$0 collateralized under PDPA.

The Colorado Divisions of Banking 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.

A summary of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 2 Cash and Investments (Continued)**

Cash deposits	\$ 14,292
Money market accounts	2,536,579
Colotrust	207,681
Cash on hand	2,412
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 2,760,964</u>
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,593,893
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	167,071
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 2,760,964</u>

**Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2021, none of the Town's bank deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

**Investments**

Colorado statutes specify in which investment instruments the units of local government may invest:

- Obligations of the United States and certain United States government agency securities.
- Certain international agency securities.
- General obligation and revenue bonds of United States local government entities.
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks.
- Commercial paper.
- Local government investment pools.
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities.
- Certain money market funds.
- Guaranteed investment contracts.

At December 31, 2021, the Town had \$207,681 invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. COLOTRUST is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's and is measured at net asset value (NAV). There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 2 Cash and Investments (Continued)**

The Town's investment policy is to hold investments until maturity and mirrors State statute.

At December 31, 2021 the Town had \$30,524 invested in a certificate of deposit with Community Banks of Colorado. The Certificate of Deposit has an initial maturity of twelve months and renews annually. The interest rate on the certificate at December 31, 2021 was .15%. The certificate of deposit was not rated. The certificate is presented using amortized cost.

The money market account was not rated as of December 31, 2021

The Town has restricted cash in the amount of \$140,191 relating to the operating and maintenance reserve as required by the loans with the Colorado Water and Power Authority and \$26,880 as required by the conservation trust program through the State of Colorado.

**Note 3 Receivables**

Receivables	Governmental Activities	Business - type Activities	Total
Trade accounts receivable	-	111,989	111,989
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 111,989	\$ 111,989

**Note 3 Capital Assets**

A summary of changes to capital assets for 2021 is as follows:

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	Balance at 12/31/2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 12/31/2021
<b>Nondepreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Land	284,078	-	-	284,078
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	284,078	-	-	284,078
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Buildings and improvements	1,607,409	73,934	-	1,681,343
Machinery and equipment	209,319	-	-	209,319
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	1,816,728	73,934	-	1,890,662
<b>Less Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Buildings and improvements	(599,701)	(49,837)	-	(649,538)
Machinery and equipment	(121,469)	(8,278)	-	(129,747)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(721,170)	(58,115)	-	(779,285)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,379,636	\$ 15,819	\$ -	\$ 1,395,455
<b>Depreciation Expense By Function</b>				
General Government		\$ 34,146		
Public Works		11,886		
Public Safety		574		
Culture, Parks, and Recreation		11,509		
Total Depreciation Expense		\$ 58,115		

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 3 Capital Assets (Continued)**

<b>Business-type Activities</b>	Balance at 12/31/2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance at 12/31/2021
<b>Nondepreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Land and water rights	\$ 76,697	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,697
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>76,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76,697</u>
<b>Depreciable Capital Assets</b>				
Building and improvements	56,153	-	-	56,153
Utility plant and systems	7,355,040	14,041	-	7,369,081
Machinery & Equipment	293,812	-	-	293,812
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	<u>7,705,005</u>	<u>14,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,719,046</u>
<b>Less Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Building and improvements	(50,487)	(1,404)	-	(51,891)
Utility plant and systems	(2,395,254)	(175,999)	-	(2,571,253)
Machinery & Equipment	(215,315)	(8,813)	-	(224,128)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,661,056)</u>	<u>(186,216)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,847,272)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 5,120,646</u>	<u>\$ (172,175)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,948,471</u>

**Note 5 Long-Term Debt**

The following is an analysis of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2021 for the business-type activities:

	Balance 12/31/2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2021	Amounts Due Within One Year
2015 CWRPDA Note payable	\$ 408,333	\$ -	\$ 16,667	\$ 391,666	\$ 16,667
2019 CWRPDA Note payable	884,729	-	180,802	703,927	21,902
Total Long-term Debt	<u>\$ 1,293,062</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 197,469</u>	<u>\$ 1,095,593</u>	<u>\$ 38,569</u>

**2015 CWRPDA Note Payable**

In July 2015, the Town entered into a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resource and Power Development Authority (CWRPDA) in the amount of \$500,000 to be used towards water system improvements. The loan is federally subsidized and bears no interest. Principal payments of \$8,333 are due semiannually beginning in November 2015 for a period of 30 years.

The note contains restrictive covenants related to rates, a pledge of water and sewer revenues and the requirement establishing a three-month operations and maintenance reserve. The Town has established a reserve of \$99,854 and has restricted net position in the Water and Sewer Fund, accordingly.

**2020 CWRPDA Note Payable**

In March 2020, the Town entered into a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resource and Power Development Authority (CWRPDA) in the amount of \$900,000 to be used towards sewer collection system improvements. The loan bears interest at 1%. Normal principal and interest payments of \$17,610 are due semiannually beginning in November 2021 through November

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 5 Long-Term Debt (Continued)**

2049. The Town had \$304,306 available to be drawn as of December 31, 2021. Per the terms of the note, the full amount of the loan was recorded as a payable upon signing, therefore the Town has recorded the total amount of the note as a payable and the undrawn proceeds as a receivable. Effective July 2021, the Town determined that \$157,106 of the loan was no longer required and was returned to CWRPDA. CWRPDA issued an updated loan amortization schedule for the revised amount of \$742,894. The new amortization still requires semi-annual loan payments through November 2049 with the first loan payment being \$14,436 in November 2021 and the remaining payments being \$14,443.

Similar to the 2015 agreement, the note contains restrictive covenants related to rates, a pledge of water and sewer revenues and the requirement establishing a three-month operations and maintenance reserve. The Town was in compliance with all loan covenants at December 31, 2021.

The following principal and interest payments are required:

Year ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 38,569	\$ 6,984	\$ 45,553
2023	38,788	6,765	45,553
2024	39,010	6,543	45,553
2025	39,234	6,319	45,553
2026	39,460	6,093	45,553
2027-2031	200,775	26,990	227,765
2032-2036	206,780	20,985	227,765
2037-2041	213,094	14,671	227,765
2042-2046	194,720	8,037	202,757
2047-2019	85,163	3,892	89,055
Total	<u>\$ 1,095,593</u>	<u>\$ 107,279</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,872</u>

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)**

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 made changes to certain benefit provisions.

**General Information about the Pension Plan**

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

*Benefits provided as of December 31, 2021.* PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

*Contributions provisions as of December 31, 2021* Eligible employees and the Town of Lake City are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period are summarized in the table below:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.5% of their PERA includable salary during the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021,

The employer contribution requirements for all employees other than State Troopers are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2021 Through June 30, 2021	July 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021
Employer contribution rate	10.50%	10.50%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the LGDTF	9.48%	9.48%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.02%	0.02%
<b>Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF</b>	<b>13.20%</b>	<b>13.20%</b>

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Town of Lake City is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from Town of Lake City were \$144,193 for the year December 31, 2021.

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

At December 31, 2021 the Town of Lake City reported a liability of \$229,356 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the LGDTF was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2020.

The Town of Lake City proportion of the net pension liability was based on Town of Lake City contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

At December 31, 2020, the Town of Lake City proportion was .0440115621 percent, which was an increase of .0001980607 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Town of Lake City recognized pension expense (income) of \$(25,140). At December 31, 2021, the Town of Lake City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$11,089	\$0
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	55,426	0
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0	248,036
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	1,101	2,875
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	42,681	N/A
Total	\$110,297	\$250,911

\$42,681 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31,	
2022	\$(30,214)
2023	(29,857)
2024	(84,080)
2025	(39,144)
2026	0
Thereafter	\$0

*Actuarial assumptions.* The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.50%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50%–10.45%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.25%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 <sup>1</sup>	Financed by the AIR

<sup>1</sup> Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

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

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:	
Members other than State Troopers	3.20%-11.30%
State Troopers <sup>1</sup>	3.20%-12.40%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.25%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 <sup>2</sup>	Financed by the AIR

<sup>1</sup> C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (46), as amended, expanded the definition of "State Troopers" to include certain employees within the LGDTF, effective January 1, 2020. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements in PERA's 2020 Annual Report for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

Salary scale assumptions were revised to align with revised economic assumptions and to more closely reflect actual experience.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience. Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the PubS-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

- **Males:** 94 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 90 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 87 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 107 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** 97 percent of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 105 percent of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled Retiree Table using 99 percent of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019. The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a benefit-weighted basis.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25 percent long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</b>
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives <sup>1</sup>	6.00%	4.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020. In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25 percent.

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00 percent.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$528,345	\$229,356	\$(20,261)

*Pension plan fiduciary net position.* Detailed information about the LGDTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's Annual Report which can be obtained at [www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports).

**Voluntary Investment Program**

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

*Funding Policy* - The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. In addition, the Town of Lake City has agreed to match employee contributions up to 0 percent of covered salary as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2021 program members contributed \$0 and Town of Lake City recognized pension expense and a liability of \$0 and \$0, respectively, for the Voluntary Investment Program.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**  
**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

**General Information about the OPEB Plan**

*Plan description.* Eligible employees of the Town of Lake City are provided with OPEB through the HCTF—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended. Colorado

State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants Town to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at [www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports).

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

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

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

*PERA Benefit Structure*

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

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

**Contributions**

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Town of Lake City is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Town were \$3,436 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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

At December 31, 2021 the Town of Lake City reported a liability of \$31,922 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2020. The Town of Lake City proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Town of Lake City contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2020, the Town of Lake City proportion was .0033559354 percent, which was an increase of .0000002594 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Town of Lake City recognized OPEB expense (income) of (\$2,134). At December 31, 2021, the Town of Lake City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$85	\$7,018
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	239	1,957
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0	1,305
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	662	2,741
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,436	N/A
Total	\$4,422	\$13,021

\$3,436 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	
2022	(2,918)
2023	(2,736)
2024	(2,730)
2025	(2,732)
2026	(867)
Thereafter	(52)

*Actuarial assumptions.* The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.50%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50% in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	8.10% in 2020, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2020, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2019, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2020 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

		<b>Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A</b>		
<b>Medicare Plan</b>		<b>Monthly Cost</b>	<b>Monthly Premium</b>	<b>Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65</b>
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx		\$588	\$227	\$550
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO		621	232	586

The 2020 Medicare Part A premium is \$458 (actual dollars) per month.

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2019, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>PERACare Medicare Plans</b>	<b>Medicare Part A Premiums</b>
2020	8.10%	3.50%
2021	6.40%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	4.00%
2025	5.30%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

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

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

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period of January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total OPEB liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

	<b>Trust Fund</b>			
	<b>State Division</b>	<b>School Division</b>	<b>Local Government Division</b>	<b>Judicial Division</b>
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:				
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%- 10.90%	3.40%- 11.00%	3.20%- 11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%- 12.40%	N/A	3.20%- 12.40% <sup>1</sup>	N/A

<sup>1</sup> C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (46), as amended, expanded the definition of "State Troopers" to include certain employees within the Local Government Division, effective January 1, 2020. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements in PERA's 2020 Annual Report for more information.

The long-term rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation and discount rate assumptions were 7.25 percent.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience. Mortality assumptions used in the roll forward calculations for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were applied, as applicable, in the roll forward calculation for the HCTF, using a headcount-weighted basis.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** 94 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 90 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 87 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 107 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** 97 percent of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 105 percent of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99 percent of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a head-count weighted basis.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2020 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by the Board's actuary, as discussed above.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25 percent long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</b>
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives <sup>1</sup>	6.00%	4.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

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

*Sensitivity of the Town of Lake City proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates.* The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	7.10%	8.10%	9.10%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$106,482	\$109,308	\$112,596

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2020, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00 percent.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$36,567	\$31,922	\$27,953

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 6 Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Other Post Employment Benefits (Continued)**

Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's Annual Report which can be obtained at [www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports).

**Note 7 Risk Management**

***Risk Management Insurance Pool***

The Town is self-insured for property and liability insurance. In order to mitigate risk, the Town is a member of the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency ("CIRSA") and Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency Worker's Compensation ("CIRSA/WC"). CIRSA and CIRSA/WC have a legal obligation for claims against their members to the extent that funds are available in their annually established loss fund and amounts are available from insurance providers under excess specific and aggregate insurance contracts. Losses incurred in excess of loss funds and amounts recoverable from excess insurance are direct liabilities of the participating members. CIRSA and CIRSA/WC have indicated that the amount of any excess losses would be billed to members in proportion to their contributions in the years such excess occurs, although they are not legally required to do so. Additionally, the Town may receive credit on future contributions in the event of a surplus.

CIRSA has entered into various excess insurance contracts to limit large losses and minimize exposure on large risks. Excess of loss contracts in effect during 2021 limit CIRSA's per occurrence exposure to 100% of \$5,000,000 in excess of \$1,000,000 per claim for property coverage, and 100% of \$500,500,000 in excess of \$500,000 per claim for excess property coverage and provide coverage to specified upper limits. The excess of loss contract for workers' compensation coverage limits CIRSA's per occurrence exposure to \$500,000 for 2021 and provides coverage to statutory limits for the State of Colorado. The ultimate liability to the Town resulting from claims not covered by CIRSA and CIRSA/WC is not presently determinable. Management is of the opinion that the final outcome of such claims, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on the Town's financial statements.

**Note 8 Tax, Spending, and Debt Limitation**

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), contains several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. TABOR is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The Town believes it is in compliance with the requirements of TABOR.

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

TABOR requires local governments to establish emergency reserves, which must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending, excluding bonded debt service. Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary or benefit increases. This Town had an emergency reserve of \$33,014 as of December 31, 2021.

In November 1994, the voters within the Town approved the collection, retention and expenditure of the full revenues generated by the existing 4% sales and use tax. The voters of the Town of Lake City, Colorado passed a second ballot issue in 1999 authorizing the Town to collect and

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**December 31, 2021**

**Note 8 Tax, Spending, and Debt Limitation (Continued)**

expend the full revenues generated during 1998 and each subsequent year, from its existing tax rates, to receive and expend state grants and funds from other sources and to receive and expend all sales and property tax revenues without limitations or condition and without limiting the collection or spending of any other revenues or funds under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution or any other law.

## **Required Supplemental Information**

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**  
**General Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	<b>Original and Final Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</b>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Property taxes	\$ 64,217	\$ 61,082	\$ (3,135)
Specific ownership taxes	5,000	5,504	504
Other taxes and franchise fees	474,100	748,242	274,142
Grants	858,062	196,466	(661,596)
Donations	4,000	6,586	2,586
Licenses and permits	16,000	16,584	584
Fees for services	11,000	19,610	8,610
Penalties and fines	1,500	9,629	8,129
Rental income	-	6,556	6,556
Investment income	-	2,130	2,130
Other	7,000	28,083	21,083
Transfers In	-	40,000	40,000
Total Revenues	<u>1,440,879</u>	<u>1,140,472</u>	<u>(300,407)</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
General government	181,661	191,261	(9,600)
Public works	114,979	94,056	20,923
Public safety	97,371	97,371	-
Culture, parks and recreation	228,153	207,036	21,117
Capital outlay	<u>1,058,062</u>	<u>73,934</u>	<u>984,128</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,680,226</u>	<u>663,658</u>	<u>1,016,568</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (239,347)</u>	<u>476,814</u>	<u>\$ 716,161</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning		916,582	
Fund Balance, End		<u>\$ 1,393,396</u>	

See the accompanying Independent Auditor's report

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - PERA**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years \***

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Town's proportion of the net pension liability / asset	0.0440115621%	0.0438135014%	0.0463913391%	0.0450910000%	0.0473040000%	0.0476620000%	0.0472560000%	0.4681000000%
Town's proportional share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 229,356	\$ 320,448	\$ 583,238	\$ 502,061	\$ 638,763	\$ 525,038	\$ 423,559	\$ 385,207
Town's percentage of net pension liability as a percent of covered payroll	67.98%	102.20%	191.68%	176.50%	222.78%	193.97%	163.57%	154.25%
Town's covered payroll	337,367	313,541	304,278	284,456	286,720	270,686	258,943	249,732
Total pension liability	5,715,765,000	5,324,353,000	5,228,602,000	5,396,516,000	5,123,847,000	4,762,090,000	4,647,777,000	4,517,239,000
Plan fiduciary net position	5,194,638,000	4,592,962,000	3,971,389,000	4,283,086,000	3,773,506,000	3,660,509,000	3,751,468,000	3,508,312,000
Net pension liability (asset)	\$ 521,127,000	\$ 731,391,000	\$ 1,257,213,000	\$ 1,113,430,000	\$ 1,350,341,000	\$ 1,101,581,000	\$ 896,309,000	\$ 1,008,927,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91%	86%	76%	79%	74%	77%	81%	78%

\* This report is intended to show 10 years of data. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Schedule of Pension Contributions Multiyear - PERA**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

<u>FY Ending December 31,</u> <b>(a)</b>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u> <b>(b)</b>	<u>Actual Contribution *</u> <b>(c)</b>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u> <b>(d) = (b) - (c)</b>	<u>Covered Payroll</u> <b>(e)</b>	<u>Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll</u> <b>(f)</b>
2013	\$ 31,666	\$ 31,666	\$ -	249,732	12.68%
2014	32,834	32,834	-	258,943	12.68%
2015	34,323	34,323	-	270,686	12.68%
2016	36,356	36,356	-	286,720	12.68%
2017	36,069	36,069	-	284,456	12.68%
2018	38,582	38,582	-	304,278	12.68%
2019	39,757	39,757	-	313,541	12.68%
2020	42,778	42,778	-	337,367	12.68%

The schedule is intended to show ten years of data. The remaining years will be shown as the data becomes available.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability - PERA**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years \***

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Town's proportion of the net pension liability / asset	0.0033559354%	0.0033556760%	0.0035976359%	0.0035038000%	0.0036312000%
Town's proportional share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 31,922	\$ 37,717	\$ 48,947	\$ 45,536	\$ 47,070
Town's percentage of net pension liability as a percent of covered payroll	9.46%	12.03%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Town's covered payroll	337,367	313,541	304,278	284,456	286,720
Total pension liability	1,413,526,000	1,488,508,000	1,639,734,000	1,575,822,000	1,556,762,000
Plan fiduciary net position	463,301,000	364,510,000	279,192,000	276,222,000	260,228,000
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 950,225,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,998,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,360,542,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,534,000</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	33%	24%	17%	18%	17%

\* This report is intended to show 10 years of data. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Schedule of OPEB Contributions Multiyear - PERA**  
**Last 10 Fiscal Years**

<u>FY Ending December 31,</u> <b>(a)</b>	<u>Actuarially Determined Contribution</u> <b>(b)</b>	<u>Actual Contribution *</u> <b>(c)</b>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u> <b>(d) = (b) - (c)</b>	<u>Covered Payroll</u> <b>(e)</b>	<u>Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll</u> <b>(f)</b>
2016	\$ 2,925	\$ 2,925	\$ -	286,720	1.02%
2017	2,901	2,901	-	284,456	1.02%
2018	3,104	3,104	-	304,278	1.02%
2019	3,200	3,200	-	313,541	1.02%
2020	3,441	3,441	-	337,367	1.02%

The schedule is intended to show ten years of data. The remaining years will be shown as the data becomes available.

## **Other Supplemental Information**

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**  
**Conservation Trust Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	<u>Original and Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 4,761	\$ 4,761
Investment income	-	26	(26)
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>4,787</u>	<u>4,735</u>
Expenditures			
Culture, parks and recreation	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>4,787</u>	<u>\$ 4,735</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning		<u>23,293</u>	
Fund Balance, Ending		<u>\$ 28,080</u>	

See the accompanying Independent Auditor's report

**Town of Lake City, Colorado**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule**  
**Water and Sewer Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2021**

	<b>Original and Final Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</b>
<b>Revenues</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 614,040	\$ 593,097	\$ (20,943)
Tap fees	10,000	30,750	20,750
Grants	-	33,812	33,812
Investment income	3,500	12	(3,488)
Other	1,300	6,686	5,386
Total Revenues	628,840	664,357	35,517
<b>Expenditures</b>			
Current			
General and Administrative	322,793	267,218	55,575
Operations	174,238	258,850	(84,612)
Debt service	-	205,818	(205,818)
Capital outlay	127,000	14,041	112,959
Transfers	-	40,000	(40,000)
Total Expenditures	624,031	785,927	(161,896)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 4,809	(121,570)	\$ (126,379)
 <b>Reconciliation to Change in Net Position</b>			
Less Depreciation expense		(186,216)	
Add: Capital outlay		14,041	
Principal paid on long-term debt		197,469	
<b>Change in Net Position</b>		<b>\$ (96,276)</b>	

See the accompanying Independent Auditor's report

## **Special Reports**



**COLORADO**  
Department of Transportation

**Steps for printing your content and returning to 'Edit Mode**

1. Click Ctrl + A on a Windows machine or Command + A on a Mac to select all data.
2. Right-click your mouse and select Print.
3. Confirm that print settings are correct - make sure "selection only" isn't checked.
4. Print hard copy or to PDF.
5. Click "Edit Mode" to return to modifying your data.
6. Remember to click "Save" to save any changes.

# Annual Highway Finance Report - CY21

Email address: consultant@townoflakecity.co

City/County: Lake City

## Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

### II - Receipts for Road & Street Purposes

#### A. Receipts from local sources

2. General Fund Appropriations:	\$	0.00
3. Other local imposts: <i>from A.3. Total below</i>	\$	78,125.52
4. Miscellaneous local receipts: <i>from A.4. Total below</i>	\$	0.00
5. Transfers from toll facilities	\$	0.00
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes		
a. Bonds - Original Issues:	\$	0.00
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues:	\$	0.00
c. Notes:	\$	0.00
<b>SubTotal:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>78,125.52</b>

**B. Private Contributions** \$ 0.00

# Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

## II - Receipts for Road & Street Purposes (Detail)

### A.3. Other local imposts

a. Property Taxes & Assessments	\$	64,217.00
b. Other Local Imposts		
1. Sales Taxes:	\$	4,861.02
2. Infrastructure and Impact Fees:	\$	0.00
3. Liens:	\$	0.00
4. Licenses:	\$	0.00
5. Specific Ownership and/or Other:	\$	9,047.50
<b>Total: (a + b) carried to 'Other local Imposts' above</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>78,125.52</b>

### A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts

a. Interest on Investments:	\$	0.00
b. Traffic fines and Penalties:	\$	0.00
c. Parking Garage Fees:	\$	0.00
d. Parking Meter Fees:	\$	0.00
e. Sale of Surplus Property:	\$	0.00
f. Charges for Services:	\$	0.00
g. Other Misc. Receipts:	\$	0.00
h. Other:	\$	0.00
<b>Total: (a through h) carried to 'Misc local receipts' above</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>0.00</b>

### C. Receipts from State Government

1. Highway User Taxes:	\$	32,487.05
3. Other State funds:		
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations:	\$	0.00
d. Other (Specify):		
Comments: undefined	\$	0.00
e. Other (Specify):		
Comments: undefined	\$	0.00
<b>Total: (1+3c,d,e)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>32,487.05</b>

### D. Receipts from Federal Government

2. Other Federal Agencies

a. Forest Service:	\$	0.00
b. FEMA:	\$	0.00
c. HUD:	\$	0.00
d. Federal Transit Administration:	\$	0.00
e. U.S. Corp of Engineers	\$	0.00
f. Other Federal:	\$	0.00
<b>Total: (2a-f)</b>		\$ 0.00

## Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

### III - Disbursements for Road & Street Purposes

#### A. Local highway disbursements

1. Capital outlay: <i>(from A.1.d. Total Capital Outlay below)</i>	\$	0.00
2. Maintenance:	\$	28,880.00
3. Road and street services		
a. Traffic control operations:	\$	10,242.34
b. Snow and ice removal:	\$	15,375.00
c. Other:	\$	0.00
4. General administration and miscellaneous	\$	35,734.00
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	\$	0.00
<b>Total: (A.1-5)</b>		\$ 90,231.34

#### B. Debt service on local obligations

1. Bonds		
a. Interest	\$	0.00
b. Redemption	\$	0.00
2. Notes		
a. Interest	\$	0.00
b. Redemption	\$	0.00

SubTotal: (1+2) \$ 0.00

C. Payments to State for Highways: \$ 0.00

D. Payments to Toll Facilities: \$ 0.00

Total Disbursements: (A+B+C+D) \$ 90,231.34

## Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

### III - Disbursements for Road & Street Purposes - (Detail)

	A. ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM	B. OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM	C. TOTAL
<b>A.1. Capital Outlay</b>			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
b. Engineering Costs:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
c. Construction			
1. New Facilities:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
2. Capacity Improvements:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
3. System Preservation:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
4. System Enhancement:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5. Total Construction:			\$ 0.00
d. Total Capital Outlay: (Lines A.1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)			\$ 0.00

## Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

### IV. Local Highway Debt Status

	OPENING DEBT	AMOUNT ISSUED	REDEMPTIONS	CLOSING DEBT
<b>A. Bonds (Total)</b>	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
<b>B. Notes (Total):</b>	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

## Receipts, Disbursements & Costs

### V - Local Road & Street Fund Balance

A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
\$ 29,082.92	\$ 110,612.57	\$ 90,231.34	\$ 49,464.15	\$ 0.00

Notes and Comments:  
undefined

Please enter your name: Michelle

Please provide a telephone number where you may be reached: 970-944-2333

Save

Print Mode

Edit Mode

Please click on the "Save" button before viewing the data in a print format.



Contact: Paige Castaneda | Email: Paige.Castaneda@state.co.us | Phone: 720-443-3102

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