



Boulder Rural Fire Protection District

Financial Statements and Supplementary
Information


For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

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July 31, 2018



Boulder Rural Fire Protection District

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Boulder, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Boulder Rural Fire Protection District (the "District") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Boulder Rural Fire Protection District as of December 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 12, the budgetary comparison information for the General Fund on page 38, and the pension-related schedules on pages 39 through 42 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The schedule of assessed valuation, mill levy and property taxes on page 43 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of assessed valuation, mill levy and property taxes has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Anton Collins Mitchell LLP

Greeley, Colorado
July 30, 2018

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

This section of the annual financial report offers readers of the Boulder Rural Fire Protection District's (the "District") financial statements management's discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended December 31, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information furnished in the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Background Information

The District was created in 1988 by a number of citizens concerned about fire protection for their homes and businesses. The predominant fund approach for the District was comprised of two basic funds - the General Fund and a Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Fund.

On May 7, 1995 the taxpayers approved a ballot question to remove the TABOR limits that were imposed on the District in 1992. In May 1995, the voters approved a 2.0 mill increase to hire the District's first full-time career firefighters and on May 2, 2006, the voters approved a mill levy increase of 4.0 mills. In November 2015, the voters approved a mill levy increase of 4.0 mills. The final mill levy for the District was set at 15.747 mills for 2017.

Financial Highlights

- The District's net position increased by \$740,670 during 2017 for an increase of 16.47% percent.
- General revenues account for \$3,985,271 or 95.6% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital contributions accounted for \$182,582 or 4.4% of total revenues of \$4,167,853.
- The District had \$3,403,784 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$182,582 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and operating grants and contributions. General revenues, property and specific ownership taxes of \$3,963,988 plus \$21,283 in interest and other revenues, were used to provide for these programs.
- The District had capital asset additions of \$199,154 during 2017. The District had asset disposals of \$121,630 during 2017.
- The District had outstanding long-term debt of \$2,018,491 during 2017.

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

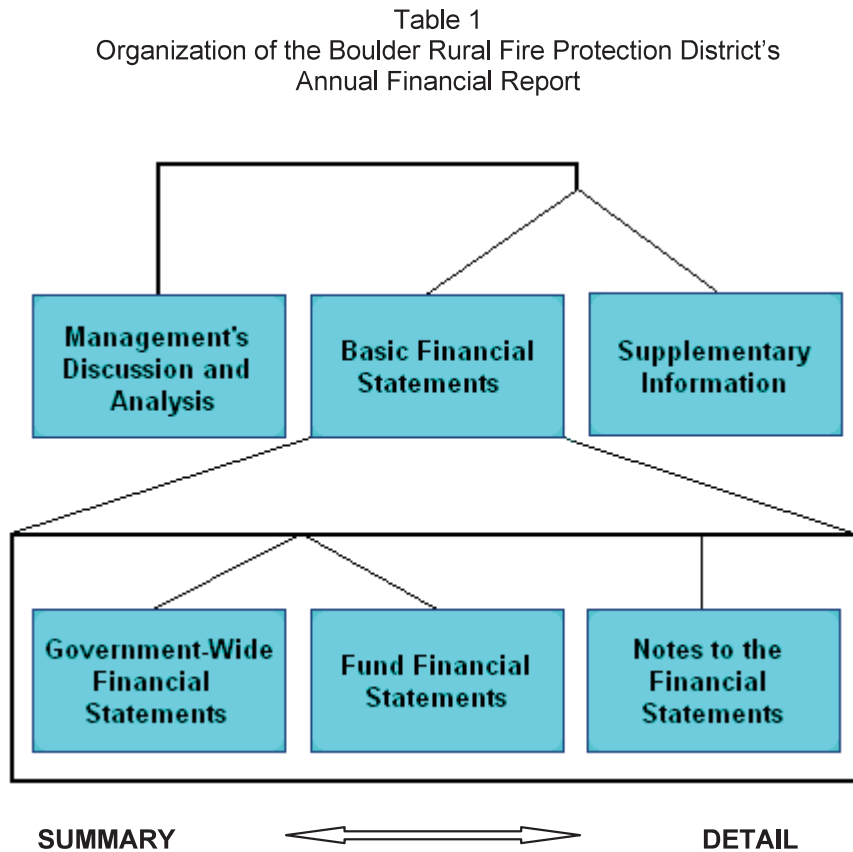
Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual financial report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and required and other supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District.

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the district-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how basic services such as fire protection were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required and other supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the District's budget for the year.

Detailed in the following diagram are how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.



**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Table 2 below, summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the two types of financial statements, government-wide and fund, found in the basic financial statements.

**Table 2
Major Features of the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

	Government-wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements
		Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire District (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the District which are not proprietary or fiduciary.
Required Financial Statements	Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term liabilities included.
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position includes all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two 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 District is improving or deteriorating. To assess the District's overall health, the reader needs to consider additional non-financial factors such as the condition of buildings and equipment.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government'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 periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*). Included in governmental activities are most of the District's basic services such as fire protection.

The basic government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13 -14 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or major funds, not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. The District funds are divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

- *Governmental funds*: Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) inflows and outflows of cash and other financial assets and (2) balances remaining at year-end which are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine financial resources that may be available in the near term to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a reconciling schedule is included on the governmental funds statements explaining the relationship (or difference) between them.

The Boulder Rural Fire District maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for the general fund which is considered a major fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15 - 18 of this report.

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19-37 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required and other supplementary information*. This includes the required general fund budgetary comparison schedule, the schedule of funding progress, and the other supplementary information is budgetary comparison schedule for the volunteer firefighters' pension fund.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

Net Position and Changes in Net Position

The District's combined net position was greater on December 31, 2017 than it was the year before, increasing by 16.47 percent to \$5,237,247. This increase in the District's financial position came from its governmental activities. Table 3 provides a summary of the District's net position at December 31:

**Table 3
Condensed Statement of Net Position**

	2017	2016
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 6,805,028	\$ 5,877,200
Net pension asset	-	4,305
Capital assets, net	5,456,712	5,557,439
Total assets	12,261,740	11,438,944
Deferred outflows of resources	651,061	547,712
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	177,840	462,977
Noncurrent liabilities	3,191,934	3,253,009
Total liabilities	3,369,774	3,715,986
Deferred inflows of resources	4,305,780	3,774,093
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	3,438,221	3,314,340
Restricted	125,036	128,969
Unrestricted	1,673,990	1,053,268
Total net position at December 31,	\$ 5,237,247	\$ 4,496,577

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Table 4 provides a summary of the changes in net position. Following Table 4 is specific discussion related to overall revenues and expenses.

**Table 4
Condensed Statement of Activities**

	2017	2016
<u>Revenues</u>		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 130,818	\$ 260,653
Operating grants & contributions	51,764	60,332
General revenues		
Property taxes	3,963,988	3,944,653
Earnings on investments	5,924	5,330
Other	15,359	29,491
Total revenues	4,167,853	4,300,459
<u>Expenses</u>		
Personnel	2,244,330	2,122,192
Administration	260,848	335,042
Office expenses	5,502	8,556
Operations	745,002	568,774
Training	36,907	37,589
Interest on long-term debt	134,594	148,189
Total expenses	3,427,183	3,220,342
Increase in net position	\$ 740,670	\$1,080,117

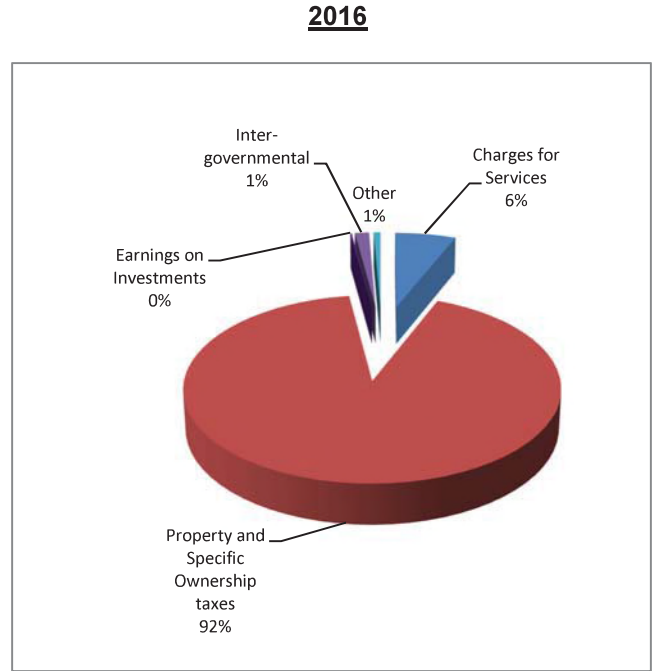
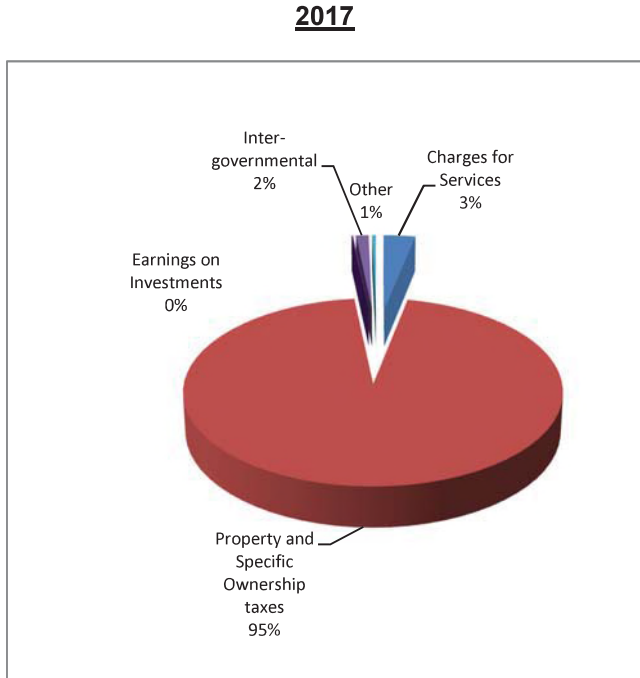
Property and specific ownership taxes account for most of the District's revenue, contributing about 95 cents for every dollar raised (see Table 5) displayed on the following page. Another 5 cents came from charges for services with the remainder from operating grants and contributions, earnings on investments and miscellaneous sources.

The District expenses predominantly relate to fire protection and emergency medical services, which includes administration, fire fighting, prevention, communication, and vehicle and facility maintenance. Given that the District is a service organization providing fire protection, the majority of the expenses are for salaries and related employee benefits.

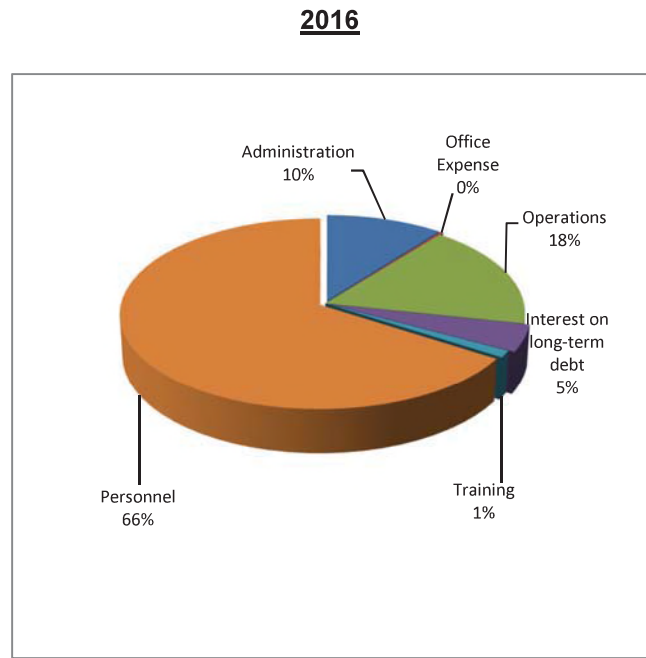
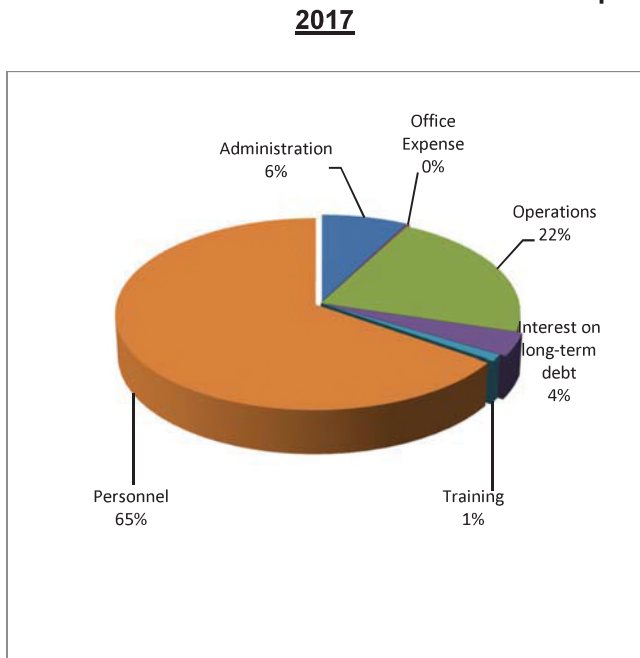
**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Detailed below in Tables 5 and 6 are charts displaying revenues by sources and expenses by program for the total District.

**Table 5
Sources of Revenues**



**Table 6
Expenses**



**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Governmental Activities

The increase in net position for governmental activities was \$740,670 for 2017.

The governmental funds monitor cash resources and expenditures. Capital outlay for 2017 was \$199,154. There were capital disposals of (\$121,630) in 2017.

As reflected on the reconciliation of general fund revenues and expenditures to the government-wide statement of activities (page 18), the net difference between capital outlays and depreciation expenses was \$(100,727) for 2017.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the related charges for services and grants offsetting those costs. Table 7 reflects each program's total cost and net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by unrestricted property taxes.

**Table 7
Net Cost of Governmental Activities**

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Personnel	\$ 2,244,330	\$ 2,113,512
Administration	260,848	260,848
Office expense	5,502	5,502
Operations	745,002	693,238
Training	36,907	36,907
Interest on long-term debt	134,594	134,594
Total	\$ 3,427,183	\$ 3,244,601

Financial Analysis of District's Funds

General Fund

The general fund was established and is continually funded to provide for the daily activities, salaries, expenses, and operating costs of the District. This fund provides for functional areas of the organization - personnel, administration, office expense, operations, and training. The general fund also provides for such other items as insurance, utilities, and other costs the District incurs. The primary funding source for the general fund is taxation of real property. Other sources of income for the general fund include earnings on investments, grants, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues. The primary projects or program efforts for establishing needed funding during 2017 were:

1. Salaries and benefits for all existing full time personnel of the District.
2. Normal operational costs of the District.

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District's budget is prepared according to Colorado law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The District's budget for the general fund anticipated that revenues combined with other financing sources would equal expenditures with no change in fund balance. Actual results for the year show a \$694,101 increase in fund balance.

It should be noted that the District's budget format is designed to establish and monitor divisional functions of the Fire District's operations to more closely align expenses with the areas of responsibility. These divisions are set up as cost centers for accountability in each of the following areas:

- Personnel
- Administration
- Office Expense
- Operations
- Training

The District must maintain a 3% emergency reserve as a part of the TABOR Amendment (Taxpayer Bill of Rights). At December 31, 2017 the District's TABOR reserve amounted to \$125,036.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

By the end of 2017, the District had invested \$5,456,712, net of accumulated depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, site improvements, vehicles and other equipment (See Table 8). This amount represents a net decrease of \$100,727 or 1.8 percent from last year. Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 3 to the financial statements. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$299,881.

**Table 8
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)**

	Activities		% of Change 2017-2016
	2017	2016	
Land	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	0.0%
Buildings and improvements	4,431,086	4,587,109	-3.4%
Vehicles	239,668	328,930	-27.1%
Equipment	335,958	191,400	75.5%
Total	\$ 5,456,712	\$ 5,557,439	

**Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

Long-Term Debt

**Table 9
Outstanding Long-Term Debt**

	Total Fire District		% of Change 2017-2016
	2017	2016	
Governmental activities:	\$ 2,018,491	\$ 2,243,099	-10.0%
Accrued compensated absences	58,148	115,884	-49.8%
Total	<u>\$ 2,076,639</u>	<u>\$ 2,358,983</u>	

During 2017, the District did not issue any new debt. Colorado Revised Statute 32-1-1101(6) states that a fire district shall have a limit of bonded indebtedness determined by a specific formula. The District's outstanding debt is below this limit.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Boulder Rural Fire Protection District at 6230 Lookout Road, Boulder, Colorado 80301.

Basic Financial Statements

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,349,693
Investments	127,869
Property taxes receivable	4,277,849
Other receivables	38,607
Prepaid items	11,010
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable	450,000
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	5,006,712
Total assets	12,261,740
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	651,061
Total deferred outflows of resources	651,061
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	99,400
Accrued wages payable	20,028
Accrued interest payable	58,412
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Accrued compensated absences payable	58,148
Due within one year	238,646
Due in more than one year	1,779,845
Net pension liability	1,115,295
Total liabilities	3,369,774
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unearned revenue - property taxes	4,277,849
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	27,931
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,305,780
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	3,438,221
Restricted for:	
Emergencies	125,036
Unrestricted	1,673,990
Total net position	\$ 5,237,247

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities				
Personnel services	\$ 2,244,330	\$ 130,818	\$ -	\$ (2,113,512)
Administration	260,848	-	-	(260,848)
Office expenses	5,502	-	-	(5,502)
Operations	745,002	-	51,764	(693,238)
Training	36,907	-	-	(36,907)
Interest on long-term debt, unallocated	134,594	-	-	(134,594)
Total government activities/primary government	\$ 3,427,183	\$ 130,818	\$ 51,764	(3,244,601)
General revenues				
Property taxes				3,749,639
Specific ownership taxes				214,349
Earnings on investments				5,924
Other				15,359
Total general revenues				3,985,271
Change in net position				740,670
Net position at beginning of year				4,496,577
Net position at end of year				\$ 5,237,247

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Balance Sheet - General Fund
December 31, 2017

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,349,693
Investments	127,869
Property taxes receivable	4,277,849
Other receivables	38,607
Total assets	\$ 6,794,018
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 99,400
Accrued wages payable	20,028
Total liabilities	119,428
Deferred inflows of resources	
Unearned revenue - property taxes	4,277,849
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,277,849
Fund balance	
Restricted for emergencies	125,036
Unassigned	2,271,705
Total fund balance	2,396,741
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ 6,794,018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Reconciliation of the General Fund Balance Sheet with the Government-wide
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2017

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

Total fund balance - General Fund	\$	2,396,741
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Prepaid insurance recorded as an asset on the statement of net position and recorded as an expenditure in the period paid on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.		11,010
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets, cost	\$ 8,406,163		
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,949,451)</u>		5,456,712

Long-term liabilities, including capital lease obligations and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable from current financial resources and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statement.

Capital lease obligation	\$ (2,018,491)		
Accrued interest payable	(58,412)		
Accrued compensated absences	<u>(58,148)</u>		(2,135,051)

Pension asset, pension liability and related deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Net pension liability	\$ (1,115,295)		
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	651,061		
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	(27,931)		(492,165)

Total net position - governmental activities	\$	5,237,247
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2017

Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 3,749,639
Specific ownership taxes	214,349
Intergovernmental	51,764
Charges for services	130,818
Earnings on investments	5,924
Other	15,359
Total revenues	4,167,853
Expenditures	
Current	
Personnel services	2,156,993
Administration	264,373
Office expenses	5,502
Operations	445,121
Training	36,907
Capital Outlay	
Vehicles	199,154
Debt service	
Principal	224,608
Interest	141,094
Total expenditures	3,473,752
Net change in fund balance	694,101
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,702,640
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,396,741

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Reconciliation of the General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures
and Changes in Fund Balance with the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2017

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

Net change in fund balance - General Fund	\$	694,101
Difference in insurance expense reflected on the statement of activities and not the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance due to the change in prepaid insurance.		3,525
Capital outlay to purchase or build capital assets are reported in the General Fund as expenditures. However, for governmental activities these costs are shown on the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the period.		
Capital outlay	\$	199,154
Depreciation expense		<u>(299,881)</u>
		(100,727)
Decrease in accrued compensated absences included in expense on the government-wide financial statements and not reflected on the fund financial statements.		57,736
Pension expense relating to the District's defined benefit retirement plans are recognized on the statement of activities and not included in the fund financial statements.		(145,073)
Repayment of capital lease obligation is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but as a reduction in long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities.		224,608
Decrease in accrued interest payable reflected in interest expense on the statement of activities and not reflected on the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.		6,500
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	740,670

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2017

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Form of Organization

The Boulder Rural Fire Protection District (the “District”) is organized under the provisions of Section 32-1-305 (6) of the Colorado Revised Statutes (“CRS”). It is a quasi-municipal corporation and a political subdivision of the State of Colorado with all powers thereof which includes the power to levy taxes against property within the District.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District’s accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

In conformity with GASB financial reporting standards, the District is the reporting entity for financial reporting purposes. The District is the primary government financially accountable for all activities of the District. The District meets the criteria of a primary government: its Board of Directors is the publicly elected governing body; it is a legally separate entity; and it is fiscally independent. The District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity.

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

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

Based on the above criteria, there are no other organizations that would be considered component units of the District. The District meets the criteria of an “other stand-alone government.”

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, charges for services and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on user charges for support. The District does not report any business-type activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to those who purchase, use, or directly

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benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The District only has one governmental fund, the General Fund, which is a major fund.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus, whereby only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included in the balance sheet, and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance presents increases and decreases in those components. These funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recognized when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recognized only when payment is due.

Property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and earnings on investments associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

Because governmental fund statements are presented using a measurement focus and basis of accounting different from that used in the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented that briefly explains the adjustments necessary to reconcile to ending net position and the change in net position.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, ("GASB No. 33") the corresponding assets (receivables) in non-exchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source. Property taxes attach an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied in December, payable in the following year in full by April 30, or in two equal installments due on the last day of February and June 15.

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities. The following is the District's only governmental fund:

General Fund - The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the financial resources of the District.

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Budgets

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- By October 15, the District staff submits to the Board of Directors a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year beginning the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- A public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to December 31, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
- Any budget revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors through passage of a formal resolution.
- The District legally adopts budgets for all of the funds of the District on a basis consistent with GAAP.
- Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as originally adopted or as amended by the Board of Directors. All appropriations lapse at year end.

The following provides details for the District’s adopted budget for the General Fund for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Original Budget	Total Revisions	Revised Budget
Governmental fund:			
General Fund	\$5,677,965	\$ (1,613,596)	\$4,064,369

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits. All cash equivalents have an original maturity of less than three months.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value or net asset value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* or GASB Statement No. 77, *Certain External Investment Pools*.

Receivables

In the government-wide financial statements, receivables are reported at their gross value and, when appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. At December 31, 2017, management has determined that an allowance for uncollectable receivables is unnecessary. Property taxes levied on December 31, 2017 are identified as property taxes receivable and deferred inflows of resources.

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Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond year end are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide financial statements, and will be reported as expenses in the following year. Because these assets do not represent current financial resources, these amounts are not included in the governmental fund balance sheet, but are instead reflected as expenditures in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

Bond Premium and Debt Issuance costs

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and deferred refunding amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest rate method as principal is paid. Debt issuance costs are recognized as an expense during the period of issuance.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and debt issuance costs during the period of issuance. The face amount of debt issued and the related premium are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the applicable District activities in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	30 years
Vehicles	10-25 years
Equipment	5-10 years

Compensated Absences

The District 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 District will compensate the employees for the benefits earned. Upon termination of employment from the District, an employee will be compensated for all accrued vacation and compensatory time at their current rate of pay. In addition, sick leave is paid out on a three-for-one basis (i.e., three sick days for one day's pay).

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Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, claims and judgments and the noncurrent portion of long-term liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within 60 days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Capital lease obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District reports deferred outflows of resources for the pension-related amounts. See Notes 6 and 7 for additional information on the pension-related amounts.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town reports a deferred inflow of resource relating to property taxes. In addition, the Town reports deferred inflows of resources for pension-related amounts. See Notes 6 and 7 for additional information on the pension-related amounts.

Fund Balance and Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

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

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

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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Restricted - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions, charter requirements or enabling legislation, or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed - amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Board is the highest level of decision making authority for the District. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through resolutions approved by the Board.

Assigned - amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. The Board has the authority to assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned - all other spendable amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, the District considers restricted resources to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Revenue Recognition/Property Taxes

Property taxes attach an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied in December, payable in the following year in full by April 30, or in two equal installments due on the last day of February and June 15. The county treasurer bills and collects property taxes for all taxing entities within the county. Property tax receipts collected by the county treasurer each month are remitted to the District by the tenth day of the subsequent month. Property tax revenues are recognized in the government-wide financial statements in the year that the property taxes are used to fund the operations of the District.

In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recognized in the year for which levied provided they become available and measurable. Property tax revenues are considered available when they become due or past due and are received by the District within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year.

Pensions

The District contributes to the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan ("SWDB"). The plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado ("FPPA"). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the SWDB plan and additions to/deductions from the SWDB plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the FPPA. 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.

In addition, the District contributes to a defined benefit pension plan to provide retirement income for volunteer firefighters in recognition of their service to the District. This plan is an agent multiple-employer Public Employee Retirement System affiliated with the FPPA for the purpose of administering the plan and managing the funds of the plan for investment.

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Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Cash and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Colorado state statutes govern the entity's deposits of cash. For deposits in excess of federally insured limits, Colorado Revised Statutes require the depository institution to maintain collateral on deposit with an official custodian (as authorized by the State Banking Board). The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposit. PDPA requires the eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") to create a single institutional collateral pool of obligations of the State of Colorado or local Colorado governments and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the assets in the pool must be at least 102% of the uninsured deposits. At December 31, 2017, the District had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$2,326,215. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$2,343,261 of which \$295,682 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance of \$2,047,579 was collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions' agents but not in the District's name.

Investments

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which the District may invest, which include:

- Certificates of deposit with an original maturity in excess of three months
- Certain obligations of the United States and U.S. Government agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Banker's acceptance of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

The District's policy is to hold investments until maturity.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, the District would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2017, the District had no investments exposed to custodial credit risk outside of its investment in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the "Trust"), discussed below.

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Interest Rate Risk

Colorado Revised Statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less from the date of purchase. This limit on investment maturities is a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Local Government Investment Pools

At December 31, 2017, the District had invested \$127,869 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust, an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commission 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. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. COLOTRUST PRIME invests only in U.S. Treasury and government agencies. COLOTRUST PLUS+ can invest in U.S. Treasury, government agencies, and in the highest-rate commercial paper. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as a 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. The Trust is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's and is measured at net asset value. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

At December 31, 2017, the District had cash, cash equivalent and investment balances as follows:

Cash with county treasurer	\$ 22,928
Petty cash	550
Bank deposits	2,326,215
<hr/>	
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$2,349,693

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Notes to Financial Statements
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3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2017, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	450,000	-	-	450,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,569,235	-	-	5,569,235
Vehicles	1,786,992	-	-	1,786,992
Equipment	522,412	199,154	(121,630)	599,936
Total capital assets, being depreciated	7,878,639	199,154	(121,630)	7,956,163
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(982,126)	(156,023)	-	(1,138,149)
Vehicles	(1,458,062)	(89,262)	-	(1,547,324)
Equipment	(331,012)	(54,596)	121,630	(263,978)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,771,200)	(299,881)	121,630	(2,949,451)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	5,107,439	(100,727)	-	5,006,712
Total capital assets, net	\$5,557,439	\$ (100,727)	\$ -	\$5,456,712

Depreciation for governmental activities capital assets has been allocated to the operations on the statement of activities.

The book value of assets acquired through capital lease is as follows:

Land, building and improvements	\$6,019,235
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,138,149)
Total	\$4,881,086

4. Long Term Debt

Capital Lease Obligation - 2010

On January 29, 2010, the District executed the Lease and Purchase Option Agreement with a financial institution for proceeds totaling \$3,600,000. The proceeds of the lease were used for the purchase of land, and construction of a new facility. The initial lease term expired on December 31, 2010. The lease may be renewed, at the discretion of the District, for additional one-year lease terms, for up to a total of fourteen renewal periods, with a bargain purchase option at the conclusion of the lease. Management anticipates that the capital lease will be renewed annually through the year ending December 31, 2024. Interest on the lease has been imputed at a rate of 6.5% per annum, and payments are due annually each July 15th, commencing during 2010.

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The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the District for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Capital lease obligation	\$2,243,099	\$ -	\$ 224,608	\$2,018,491	\$ 238,646
Compensated absences	115,884	158,411	216,147	58,148	-
Total	\$2,358,983	\$ 158,411	\$ 440,755	\$2,076,639	\$ 238,646

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2017, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 238,646	\$ 126,156	\$ 364,802
2019	253,562	111,240	364,802
2020	269,409	95,393	364,802
2021	286,247	78,555	364,802
2022	304,138	60,664	364,802
2023-2024	666,489	63,115	729,604
Total	\$ 2,018,491	\$ 535,123	\$2,553,614

5. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The District carries commercial insurance covering specific and general risks of loss, including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

6. Volunteer Firemen's Pension Plan

Plan Description. The District has established the Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan (the "Plan"), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado ("FPPA"). As of December 31, 2016, the Plan had 29 retirees and beneficiaries, 4 inactive, nonretired members and 8 active members. FPPA issues an annual, publicly available financial report that includes the assets of the Volunteer Plan. The report may be obtained on FPPA's website at www.fppaco.org.

Benefits Provided. Any firefighter who has both attained the age of 50 and completed 20 years of active service shall be eligible for a monthly pension. Pro rata pensions would apply to volunteers who reached 50 years of age and had between 10 and 20 years of service. A firefighter, who is disabled in the line of duty and whose disability is of such character and magnitude as to deprive the firefighter of earning capacity which extends beyond one year, shall be compensated in an amount determined by the Pension Board. The Plan also provides for a lump-sum burial benefit upon the death of an active or retired firefighter. Spouses of deceased firefighters may receive benefits as authorized by State statute.

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Funding Policy. The Plan receives contributions from the District in an amount not to exceed one-half mill of property tax revenue. As established by the legislature, the State of Colorado also contributes to the plan. The contributions are not actuarially determined. An actuary is used to determine the adequacy of contributions.

The actuarial study as of January 1, 2017, indicated that the current level of contributions to the fund is adequate to support, on an actuarially sound basis, the prospective benefits for the present Plan.

Contributions to the Plan from the District were \$79,500 and from the State of Colorado were \$29,700 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

At December 31, 2017, the District reported a net pension liability of \$1,026,181. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of \$193,733. At December 31, 2017, the District 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,620	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	11,563	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	35,260	-
District contributions subsequent to measurement date	79,500	-
	\$ 129,943	\$ -

The \$79,500 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2018. 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,	Amortization
2018	\$ 26,517
2019	11,333
2020	9,780
2021	2,813
	\$ 50,443

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Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return which eliminates the 2.5% inflation assumption, for each major asset class included in the Fund’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2016 are summarized in a table on the following page:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Rate of Return
Global Equity	36%	6.75%
Equity Long/Short	10%	4.85%
Illiquid Alternatives	23%	8.25%
Fixed Income	15%	0.50%
Absolute Return	10%	4.05%
Managed Futures	4%	3.00%
Cash	2%	0.00%
Total	100%	

Sensitivity of the District’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/ (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability/ (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1.00% Decrease 6.5% *	Current Discount Rate 7.5% *	1.00% Increase 8.5%*
District’s net pension liability	\$1,176,662	\$1,026,181	\$898,734

FPPA System Description. The FPPA administers an agent multiple-employer Public Employee Retirement System (“PERS”). The PERS represents the assets of numerous separate plans that have been pooled for investment purposes. The pension plan has elected to affiliate with FPPA for plan administration and investment only.

7. State of Colorado Fire and Police Pension Association - Defined Benefit Plan

Plan Description. The SWDB Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all full-time employees of participating fire or police departments in Colorado hired on or after April 8, 1978 (New Hires), provided that they are not already covered by a statutorily exempt plan. As of August 1, 2003, the SWDB Plan may include clerical and other personnel from fire districts whose services are auxiliary to fire protection. The Plan became effective January 1, 1980 and as of as of the measurement date of December 31, 2017 has 216 participating employer fire and police departments.

Employers once had the option to elect to withdraw from the SWDB Plan, but a change in state statutes permitted no further withdrawals after January 1, 1988.

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Colorado Revised Statutes Title 31, Article 31 grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado Board of Directors. The Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.fppaco.org.

Benefits Provided. The annual normal retirement benefit is 2 percent of the average of the member's highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter. The benefit earned prior to January 1, 2007 for members of affiliated Social Security employers will be reduced by the amount of Social Security income payable to the member annually. Effective January 1, 2007, members currently covered under Social Security will receive half the benefit when compared to the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan ("SWDB"). Benefits paid to retired members are evaluated and may be re-determined every October 1. The amount of any increase is based on the Board's discretion and can range from 0 to the higher of 3 percent or the Consumer Price Index.

In addition, upon retirement a member may receive additional benefits credited to the member's "Separate Retirement Account" each year after January 1, 1988. These are attributable to contributions in excess of the actuarially determined pension cost and the allocation of the net Fire & Police Members' Benefit Investment Fund earnings and losses thereon. Members do not vest in amounts credited to their Separate Retirement Account until retirement, and the Plan may use such stabilization reserve amounts to reduce pension cost in the event such cost exceeds contributions. It was previously mentioned that reentry members have a higher contribution rate. As a result their Separate Retirement Account ("SRA") has two components; the standard SRA and the reentry SRA. The component of a member's SRA attributable to the higher contribution rate is considered the reentry SRA. The reentry SRA cannot be used to subsidize the costs for the non-reentry members. Effective July 1, 2014, the standard Separate Retirement Account contribution rate for members of the Fire & Police Statewide Defined Benefit Plan was set at 0 percent. The reentry Separate Retirement Account contribution rate was set at 3.70 percent.

A member is eligible for an early retirement at age 50 or after 30 years of service. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with 5 percent as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution. Alternatively, a member with at least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the SWDB Plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to 2 percent of the member's average highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter.

A member may elect to participate in the deferred retirement option plan ("DROP") after reaching eligibility for normal retirement, early retirement, or vested retirement and age 55. A member can continue to work while participating in the DROP, but must terminate employment within 5 years of entry into DROP. The member's percentage of retirement benefit is determined at the time of entry into the DROP. The monthly payments that begin at entry into the DROP are accumulated in a DROP account until the member terminates service, at which time the DROP accumulated benefits can be paid as periodic installments, a lump sum, or if desired, a member may elect to convert the DROP to a lifetime monthly benefit with survivor benefits. While participating in the DROP, the member continues to make pension contributions that are credited to the DROP. Effective January 1, 2003, the member shall self-direct the investments of their DROP funds. The DROP balance invested with the asset custodian at December 31, 2016 was \$61,543,732. This amount was not included in the SWDB Plan Net Position.

Contributions. The SWDB Plan sets contribution rates at a level that enables all benefits to be fully funded at the retirement date of all members. Contribution rates for this Plan are set by state statute. Employer contribution rates can only be amended by state statute. Member contribution rates can be amended by state statute or by election of the membership.

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The SWDB Plan sets contribution rates at a level that enables all benefits to be fully funded at the retirement date of all members. Contribution rates for the SWDB are set by state statute. Employer contribution rates can only be amended by state statute. Member contribution rates can be amended by state statute or election of the membership. Members of the SWDB Plan and their employers are contributing at the rate of 9.5 percent and 8.0 percent, respectively, of base salary for a total contribution rate of 17.5 percent in 2017. In 2014, the members elected to increase the member contribution rate to the SWDB Plan beginning in 2015. Member contribution rates will increase 0.5 percent annually through 2022 to a total of 12.0 percent of base salary. Employer contributions will remain at 8.0 percent resulting in a combined contribution rate of 20.0 percent in 2022.

Contributions from members and employers of departments reentering the system are established by resolution and approved by the FPPA Board of Directors. The reentry group has a combined contribution rate of 20.5 percent of base salary in 2015. It is a local decision as to whether the member or employer pays the additional 4 percent contribution. Per the 2014 member election, the reentry group will also have their required member contribution rate increase 0.5 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 for a total combined member and employer contribution rate of 24 percent in 2022.

The contribution rate for members and employers of affiliated social security employers is 4.75 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, of base salary for a total contribution rate of 8.75 percent in 2017. Per the 2014 member election, members of the affiliate social security group will have their required contribution rate increase 0.25 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 to a total of 6.0 percent of base salary. Employer contributions will remain at 4.0 percent resulting in a combined contribution rate of 10.0 percent in 2022.

Contributions to the Plan from the District were \$108,252 for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At December 31, 2017, the District reported a net pension liability of \$89,114 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating Departments, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.24662 percent, which was an increase of .00241 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2015.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2017

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of \$139,092. At December 31, 2017, the District 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 79,568	\$ 4,532
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	60,872	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	240,537	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	31,889	23,399
District contributions subsequent to measurement date	108,252	-
	\$ 521,118	\$ 27,931

The \$101,652 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2018. 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,	Amortization
2018	\$ 92,723
2019	92,723
2020	86,552
2021	36,405
2022	16,967
Thereafter	59,564
	\$ 384,934

Actuarial Assumptions. The actuarial valuations for the plan were used to determine the total pension liability and actuarially determined contributions for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016. The valuations used the following actuarial assumption and other inputs:

Actuarial Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll, Open
Amortization Period	30 Years
Long-term investment rate of return	7.5%
Projected salary increases	4.0 - 14.0 percent
Cost of Living Adjustment	0.0 percent
Inflation	2.5 percent

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2017

Effective January 1, 2016, the post-retirement mortality tables for non-disabled retirees is a blend of the Annuitant and Employee RP-2014 generational mortality tables with blue collar adjustment projected with Scale BB. The occupationally disabled post-retirement mortality assumption uses the same table as used for healthy annuitants, except there is a three year set-forward, meaning a disabled member age 70 will be valued as if they were a 73 year old healthy retiree. The totally disabled post-retirement mortality assumption uses the RP-2014 generational mortality tables for disabled annuitants, except an additional provision to apply a minimum 3% mortality probability to males and 2% mortality probability for females is included to reflect substantial impairment for this population. The pre-retirement off-duty mortality tables are adjusted to 55% of the RP-2014 mortality tables for active employees. The on-duty mortality rate is 0.00020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Rate of Return
Global Equity	36.0%	9.25%
Equity Long/Short	10.0%	7.35%
Illiquid Alternatives	23.0%	10.75%
Fixed Income	15.0%	4.10%
Absolute Return	10.0%	6.55%
Managed Futures	4.0%	5.50%
Cash	2.0%	0.00%
Total	100.0%	

*While the expected inflation exceeds the expected rate of return for cash, a 0.0 percent real rate of return is utilized.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the Board’s funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Colorado statutes. Based on those assumptions, the SWDBP fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present values using a Single Discount Rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (to the extent that the plan’s fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the plan’s projected fiduciary net position is not sufficient to pay benefits).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50%; the municipal bond rate is 3.78% (based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the “state & local bonds” rate from Federal Reserve statistical release (H.15)); and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 7.50%.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2017

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/ (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/ (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1.00% Decrease*	Current Discount Rate*	1.00% Increase*
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$758,213	\$89,114	\$(466,607)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado financial report.

8. Voluntary Investment Program

Description - Effective May 1, 2010 employees of the District who are members of the SWDB (see Note 8) may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program ("457 Plan"), an Internal Revenue Code Section 457 defined contribution plan administered by FPPA. Plan participation is optional, and contributions are separate from others made to FPPA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the CRS, as amended, assigns the authority to establish the 457 Plan provisions to the State Legislature.

Funding Policy - The 457 Plan is funded by voluntary member contributions of up to a maximum limit set by the IRS (\$18,000 for the calendar years 2015 through 2017). Catch-up contributions up to \$6,000 for calendar years 2015 through 2017 were allowed for participants who had attained age 50 before the close of the plan year, subject to the limitations of IRC §414(v). For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 member contributions were \$17,880, 38,597 and \$30,891, respectively.

9. TABOR Compliance

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

The Amendment also requires local districts to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies as defined by the Amendment, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). The District has restricted \$125,036 for this purpose. The District believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions will require judicial interpretation.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2017

On May 7, 1995, the voting citizens of the District authorized the District to collect and spend for the purpose of funding capital projects, including the purchase of equipment, as a voter approved revenue change and property tax revenue change under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, whatever additional revenues are raised annually in 1996, and each year, thereafter, from its existing mill levy without any increases and from specific ownership taxes, interest income, and any other income of the District, such authority to collect and expend such amounts to constitute an exception to all limits which otherwise apply including the provision of the 5½% limit of Section 29-1-301, Colorado Revised Statutes.

10. Subsequent Events

Management of the District has evaluated subsequent events through July 30, 2018, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. No transactions or events that would require adjustment to or disclosures in the financial statements were identified.

Required Supplementary Information

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance (Budget and Actual) - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budget Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 3,769,010	\$ 3,769,010	\$ 3,749,639	\$ (19,371)
Specific ownership taxes	188,450	188,450	214,349	25,899
Intergovernmental	68,953	68,953	51,764	(17,189)
Charges for services	64,140	64,140	130,818	66,678
Earnings on investments	1,000	1,000	5,924	4,924
Other	21,589	21,589	15,359	(6,230)
Total revenues	4,113,142	4,113,142	4,167,853	54,711
Expenditures				
Current				
Personnel services	2,352,204	2,362,118	2,156,993	205,125
Administration	97,762	95,762	264,373	(168,611)
Office expense	19,550	17,550	5,502	12,048
Operations	935,183	782,355	445,121	337,234
Training	148,023	77,782	36,907	40,875
Debt service				
Principal	224,608	224,608	224,608	-
Interest	398,035	140,194	141,094	(900)
Capital outlay	1,422,600	284,000	199,154	84,846
Contingency	80,000	80,000	-	80,000
Total expenditures	5,677,965	4,064,369	3,473,752	590,617
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(1,564,823)	48,773	694,101	645,328
Other financing sources				
Proceeds from capital lease	1,138,000	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	\$ (426,823)	\$ 48,773	694,101	\$ 645,328
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,702,640	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 2,396,741	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
FPPA - Statewide Defined Benefit Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year Ended December 31,	2017	2016	2015	2014
Distict's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.24662%	0.24421%	0.27741%	0.24529%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 89,114	\$ (4,305)	\$ (313,078)	\$ (319,141)
District's covered payroll	\$ 1,268,637	\$ 1,183,838	\$ 1,247,525	\$ 1,065,413
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	7.02%	0.36%	25.10%	29.95%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	98.21%	100.10%	106.80%	105.80%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31 of the prior year.

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of District Contributions
FPPA - Statewide Defined Benefit Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 108,252	\$ 101,652	\$ 94,707	\$ 99,802	\$ 85,233
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	108,252	101,652	94,707	99,802	85,233
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Employee Payroll	\$ 1,353,150	\$ 1,268,637	\$ 1,183,838	\$ 1,247,525	\$ 1,065,413
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
and Related Ratios - Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan
December 31, 2017

Measurement Period Ended December 31,	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability			
Service Cost	\$ 8,559	\$ 8,559	\$ 11,491
Interest on the Total Pension Liability	108,201	109,263	114,355
Benefit Changes	-	-	-
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	17,113	-	(57,353)
Assumption Changes	54,661	-	-
Benefit Payments	(133,413)	(130,600)	(139,150)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	55,121	(12,778)	(70,657)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	1,503,978	1,516,756	1,587,413
Total Pension Liability - Ending	\$ 1,559,099	\$ 1,503,978	\$ 1,516,756
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Employer Contributions	\$ -	\$ 79,500	\$ 79,500
Pension Plan Net Investment Income	27,813	10,983	37,265
Benefit Payments	(133,413)	(130,600)	(139,150)
Pension Plan Administrative Expenses	(1,134)	(1,590)	(1,278)
State of Colorado Supplemental Discretionary Payment	29,700	29,700	29,700
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	(77,034)	(12,007)	6,037
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	609,952	621,959	615,922
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	\$ 532,918	\$ 609,952	\$ 621,959
Net Pension Liability/(Asset) - Ending	\$ 1,026,181	\$ 894,026	\$ 894,797
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	34.18%	40.56%	41.01%
Covered Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of District Contributions
Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan
December 31, 2017

FY Ending December 31,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2008	\$ 104,890	\$ 98,376	\$ 6,514	N/A	N/A
2009	104,890	97,700	7,190	N/A	N/A
2010	109,200	109,200	-	N/A	N/A
2011	109,200	109,200	-	N/A	N/A
2012	111,214	109,200	2,014	N/A	N/A
2013	113,200	123,851	(10,651)	N/A	N/A
2014	106,841	109,200	(2,359)	N/A	N/A
2015	112,746	109,200	3,546	N/A	N/A
2016	91,738	109,200	(17,462)	N/A	N/A
2017	91,738	109,200	(17,462)	N/A	N/A

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Notes to Schedule of Contributions:

Actual Contribution includes both the employer and State of Colorado Supplemental Discretionary Payment.

Other Supplementary Information

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
Schedule of Assessed Valuation, Mill Levy and Property Taxes

December 31, 2017

Assessment Date December 31,	Assessed Valuation For Tax Levy	Mills Levied (All Funds)	Total Property Taxes		Percent Collected To Levied
			Levied	Collected Currently	
2017	\$ 271,661,210	15.747	\$ 4,277,849	\$ -	0.00%
2016	239,347,791	15.747	3,769,010	3,749,639	99.49%
2015	239,905,784	15.747	3,777,796	3,752,225	99.32%
2014	207,388,329	11.747	2,436,191	2,435,094	99.95%
2013	206,929,065	11.747	2,430,796	2,416,244	99.40%
2012	206,419,277	11.747	2,424,807	2,422,391	99.90%
2011	205,477,608	11.747	2,413,730	2,406,532	99.70%
2010	210,960,904	11.747	2,478,157	2,477,245	99.96%
2009	211,374,590	11.747	2,483,017	2,480,462	99.90%
2008	204,526,050	11.747	2,402,568	2,401,698	99.96%
2007	203,998,600	11.747	2,396,372	2,392,973	99.86%
2006	190,013,120	11.747	2,232,084	2,231,296	99.96%
2005	189,359,700	7.747	1,466,970	1,465,943	99.93%
2004	184,360,190	7.747	1,428,238	1,426,284	99.86%
2003	184,959,776	7.747	1,432,883	1,424,851	99.44%
2002	185,435,285	7.747	1,436,567	1,433,020	99.75%
2001	184,165,070	7.747	1,426,727	1,420,631	99.57%
2000	148,641,890	4.405	654,768	652,193	99.61%
1999	147,537,190	4.405	649,901	647,945	99.70%
1998	134,177,310	4.405	591,051	587,174	99.34%

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.