

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND

AUDITOR'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2019

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SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

December 31, 2019

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Robert Anderson – President

Charlie Apple – Director

Doreen Herriott – Treasurer

Thad Nieslanik – Secretary

ADMINISTRATOR

Kelly Mullane

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The Spring Valley Sanitation District (the "District") was formed on January 1, 1980 for the purpose of providing wastewater treatment services to the Spring Valley area. The District is located within Garfield County, Colorado, and serves the residential communities located in the Spring Valley area south of Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

The management's discussion and analysis of the Spring Valley Sanitation District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of the discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; it should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to enhance the reader's understanding of the District's overall financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

- In total, the District's overall Net Position increased \$68,560 from the previous fiscal year, primarily due to higher revenues.
- Non-operating revenues increased \$9,785 from the previous fiscal year, primarily because of an increase in interest income.
- Operating revenues increased \$25,450 from the previous fiscal year. This is a result an increase mainly in sewer service fees.
- The District's operating expenses increased \$19,360 from the previous fiscal year. This was primarily a result of an increase in legal and engineering costs.

USING THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and other supplemental information. The financial statements included in this annual report are those of a special-purpose government with only one fund that is engaged in a business-type activity. The following statements are included:

- Statement of Net Position – provides the District's long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – reports the District's operating and non-operating revenues by major source along with operating and non-operating expenses and capital contributions.
- Statement of Cash Flows – reports the District's cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, capital and related financing activities.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide data that are more detailed. The statements are followed by a section of other supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position

The perspective of the Statement of Net Position is of the District as a whole. Following is a summary of the District's Net Position for the fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets	\$ 1,420,335	\$ 1,173,583
Non-Current Assets	<u>3,358,529</u>	<u>3,499,773</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,778,864</u>	<u>4,673,356</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities	<u>47,809</u>	<u>10,961</u>
Deferred Outflow of Resources		
Property Taxes	<u>25,883</u>	<u>25,783</u>
<u>NET POSITION</u>		
Invested in Capital Assets	3,358,529	3,499,773
Unrestricted	<u>1,346,643</u>	<u>1,136,839</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 4,705,172</u>	<u>\$ 4,636,612</u>

Total assets increased approximately \$105,508. This was primarily a result of an increase in investments.

Total liabilities increased approximately \$36,848. This was due to an increase accounts payable and in prepaid service fees.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

The perspective of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position is of the District as a whole. This statement reflects general property taxes, service revenues, and the cost of providing services to the District. The following summary reflects the overall change in Net Position for the fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
REVENUES:		
Operating Revenues:		
Services Fees & Charges	\$ 280,303	\$ 254,852
Non-Operating Revenue:		
Property & Specific Ownership Taxes	33,190	33,353
Interest & Investment Earnings	29,066	19,118
Loan Reimbursement Fees	23,880	23,880
Tap Fees & Subdivision Acceptance	33,438	35,243
Total Non-Operating Revenue	<u>119,574</u>	<u>111,594</u>
Total Revenues & Other Financing Sources	<u>399,877</u>	<u>366,446</u>
 EXPENSES:		
Operating Expenses:		
Insurance	19,033	17,703
Management & Professional Fees	22,287	13,818
Operations & Maintenance	91,744	88,497
Directors Fees	1,507	1,615
Administrative	46,028	39,606
Depreciation	150,718	150,717
Total Operating Expenses	<u>331,317</u>	<u>311,956</u>
 CHANGE IN NET POSITION	 <u>\$ 68,560</u>	 <u>\$ 54,490</u>

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position, continued

Revenues increased \$33,431, primarily due to an increase in service fees and interest income.

System development fee expense decreased from the prior year. System development fee expense is the reimbursement of expansion charges paid to the District by “funding land owners” for the construction of a new sewer plant. Payments due to the funding land owners are in accordance with an agreement discussed in Note 6 of the financial statements and are based on tap fee revenue. Both tap fee and system developer fee revenues decreased due to decreased tap sales.

As indicated above, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales offsetting those services. The following table summarizes the information from the statement, reflecting the total cost of program services and the remaining net cost of program services, which are supported by taxes and other general revenues:

	TOTAL COST OF SERVICES		NET COST OF SERVICES	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Operations, Maintenance & Depreciation	\$242,462	\$239,214	\$(37,841)	\$ (15,638)
Management & Professional Fees	64,595	46,605	(21,541)	(29,746)
Insurance	19,033	17,703	19,033	17,703
Other Administrative Expenses	5,227	8,434	5,227	8,434
TOTAL / NET COST OF SERVICES	<u>\$331,317</u>	<u>\$311,956</u>	<u>\$(35,122)</u>	<u>\$ (19,247)</u>

In 2019, the District’s service charges were sufficient in amount to cover operating costs other than depreciation expense by \$99,704.

**THE DISTRICT’S FUNDS
Proprietary Fund - Enterprise Fund**

The Spring Valley Sanitation District is a special-purpose district whose activities are considered a business-type activity. Service fees support operations and charges assessed to residents for operations, maintenance, and administration of the District, and from property taxes and other general revenues. These activities are reported as a Proprietary, or Enterprise Fund.

As discussed above, Proprietary Fund financial statements consist of a statement of Net Position, a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund Net Position, and a statement of cash flows, and are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting. For financial reporting purposes, the District’s enterprise fund is considered a proprietary fund, which represents the operations of the Spring Valley Sanitation District.

For a discussion of the District’s funds as compared to the prior year, see the section entitled “The District as a Whole.”

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

BUDGET COMPARISONS

The District's procedures in establishing budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are summarized in Note 1 (E) of the financial statements. The District's budget is adopted on a budgetary basis, which is reconciled to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in Note 1 (E) of the financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedule for the District is found in the section entitled "Other Supplemental Information" following the Notes to Financial Statements.

As discussed in Note 1(E), the District uses a line-item based budget, which is designed to control line-item expenditures, but provide flexibility for overall budgetary management.

Total actual revenues for 2019, \$399,877 were \$54,937 more than budgeted. This was primarily due to an increase in interest income and service fees.

Total actual expenses of \$180,599 were \$32,793 less than budgeted expenses. This is largely due to careful attention during the year in keeping expenses in line, and less than expected repairs to system...

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the District had \$3,358,529 invested in capital assets. The following reflects fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018 net of depreciation of \$2,318,346 for 2018 and \$2,469,064 for 2019:

	2019	2018
Collections, Transportation, & Treatment	\$3,301,075	\$3,431,549
Equipment	57,454	68,224
Total	\$3,358,529	\$3,499,773

The decrease in net capital assets for the District is the result of a \$150,718 of depreciation expense.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The District remains in a “holding” pattern until the Funding Land Owners move forward with two major developments consisting of Spring Valley Ranch and Lake Springs Ranch. This continues to be a concern for the District as the plant ages, maintenance costs continue to increase, as well as the inflationary increases in operating costs. The Plant Operating Agreement only allows a fixed operational reserve fee to be charged on the unsold taps; therefore, as the costs continue to increase, the operational reserve fee income remains flat, making it difficult for the District to “balance” its budget each year. The District plant is currently operating at less than 10% of capacity.

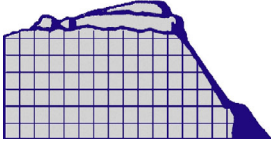
ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The real estate market has seen a slight improvement. The real estate market has a direct impact on the number of taps sold, as well as, new homes built. However, the District expects to see some lot sales in Filing 2 of Pinyon Mesa and, additionally, due to a new developers are in the preliminary planning stage for possible development of 32 condominiums and 16 single family dwellings on Lot 1, Re-Subdivision of Los Amigos Ranch, filing No. 1. In addition, the assessed valuation is expected to increase from the previous year, which will mean an increase in the property taxes collected. The District has a voter approved mill levy of 4.000 mills to supplement operating costs.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Kelly Mullane, District Administrator
PO Box 1461
Rifle, CO 81650
(970) 618-5147
svsanitation@yahoo.com



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Spring Valley Sanitation District
Glenwood Springs, Colorado

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Spring Valley Sanitation District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I 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, I 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.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinions

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Spring Valley Sanitation District, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis information on pages 1-6 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. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I 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

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Spring Valley Sanitation District's financial statements taken as a whole. The budgetary comparison information on page 22-23 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepared the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Paul D. Miller, CPA, LLC

Grand Junction, CO
February 21, 2020

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION-PROPRIETARY FUND
December 31, 2019

	<u>Business Type Activities</u> <u>Enterprise Fund</u>
ASSETS:	
Current Assets:	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 42,324
Investment	1,348,587
Cash with County	159
Accounts Receivables-net of \$0 allowances	992
Property taxes receivable	25,883
Prepaid Expenses	<u>2,390</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>1,420,335</u>
Non-Current Assets:	
Capital Assets-Net	<u>3,358,529</u>
Total Non-Current Assets	<u>3,358,529</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,778,864</u>
LIABILITIES & NET POSITION	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	12,740
Prepaid Service Fees	<u>35,069</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>47,809</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>47,809</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources	
Property taxes	<u>25,883</u>
Net Position:	
Invested in Capital Assets	3,358,529
Unrestricted	<u>1,346,643</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 4,705,172</u>

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

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES
IN NET POSITION-PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Business Type Activity</u>
	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
OPERATING REVENUES:	
Service Fees	\$ 274,681
Other Operating Revenue	5,622
Total Operating Revenues	<u>280,303</u>
COLLECTION & TREATMENT EXPENSES:	
Chemicals	840
Depreciation	(150,718)
Inspection Fees	550
Electricity	25,417
Lab Fees & Expenses	3,289
Licenses & Permits	2,779
Plant Operator	29,406
Plant Supplies	2,046
Propane	3,260
Repairs & Maintenance	22,640
Trash Removal	1,517
Total Collection & Treatment Expenses	<u>(58,974)</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:	
District Administrator	31,325
Directors Fees	1,507
Engineering	9,476
Insurance	19,033
Internet	1,080
Office Expense	2,375
Professional Expense	22,287
Membership & Dues	233
Telephone	1,539
Total Administrative Expenses	<u>88,855</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>29,881</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>250,422</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Payment in Lieu of Property Taxes	5,000
Interest Income	29,066
Loan Reimbursement Fees	23,880
Property & Specific Ownership Taxes	28,190
Total Non-Operating Revenue(Expense)	<u>86,136</u>
Change in Net Position	336,558
Capital Contributions- Plant Investment Fee	33,438
Sub-Division	-
	<u>33,438</u>
Change in Net Position	369,996
Total Net Position , Beginning of Year	4,636,612
Total Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 5,006,608</u>

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

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 298,906
Other Operating Cash Receipts	5,622
Cash Payments for Goods & Service	<u>(152,116)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	<u>152,412</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Property & Specific Ownership Taxes-Net	28,215
Payment in Lieu of Property Taxes	<u>5,000</u>
Net Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>33,215</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Debt Surcharge	23,880
Payment for Capital Acquisitions	<u>(9,474)</u>
Net Cash Flows From Capital & Related Financing Activities	<u>14,406</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Increase in Investments	<u>(298,266)</u>
Plant Investment Fees	33,438
Interest on Investment	<u>29,041</u>
Net Cash Flows Provided From Investing Activities	<u>(235,787)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	
	<u>(35,754)</u>
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>78,078</u>
CASH AT END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 42,324</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET	
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 250,422
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Cash Provided	
by Operations:	
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	-
Depreciation & Amortization	<u>(150,718)</u>
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	117
(Increase) Decrease in Cash with County Treasurer	25
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	15,718
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	12,740
Increase (Decrease) in Prepaid Service Fees	<u>24,108</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 152,412</u>
NONCASH ACTIVITY:	
Acceptance of Sub-division into system	<u>\$ -</u>

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

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Spring Valley Sanitation District was formed on January 1, 1980, for the purpose of providing wastewater treatment services to the developing Spring Valley area south of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, in Garfield County.

A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Spring Valley Sanitation District (the District) is organized pursuant to provisions set forth in the Colorado Special District Act. The governing body of the district consists of a four member Board of Directors which is elected by the registered voters within the District. The purpose of the District is to provide wastewater treatment services to the Spring Valley area. The Board is responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel and adopting an annual budget in accordance with state statutes.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has specified the criteria to be used in defining a governmental entity for financial reporting purposes. The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e. the District, and (b) organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is potential for the organization provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burden on, the district. Consideration is also given to other organizations that are fiscally dependent; i.e. unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the District. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also include in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria discussed above, the District's financial statements do not included any component units, nor do they exclude any potential component units requiring inclusion in the District's reporting entity, nor is the District a component unit of any other government. The District's financial statements include the accounts of all the District's operations.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATIONS/BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include fund financial statements for a Proprietary Fund. The District is a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. For these governments, only enterprise fund financial statements are presented.

The accounts of the District are organized and operated on a fund basis. The operations are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses.

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is determination of operating income, changes in the net position, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to business in the private sector, the District's Enterprise Fund is a proprietary fund type. Enterprise Funds are required to be used to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third-party requirements that cost of providing services including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges, or (c) has a pricing policy designed for the fees and charges of record similar costs.

Proprietary Fund *operating revenue and expenses* are related to providing management and operational services within the District. Revenues and expenses arising from capital and non-capital financing activities and from investing activities are presented as non-operating revenues and expenses.

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Proprietary Fund 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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, consist of property and specific ownership taxes. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied.

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of donation. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures; renewals and betterments are capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized in proprietary funds as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalized value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

D. CAPITAL ASSETS-continued

The District capitalizes assets with an original cost in excess of \$1,500, and estimates useful lives as follows:

Furniture and Equipment	5-10 years
Plant and Lines	40 years

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets used by proprietary funds is charged as an expense against their operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on proprietary fund balance sheets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

E. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The District uses the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to October 15, the District's Secretary, or other qualified person appointed by the Board, submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. A "Notice of Budget" is published when the budget is received.
2. Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to December 15, the Board shall adopt by resolution, the budget for the ensuing fiscal year and shall certify the tax levy to the County Commissioners.
4. On or before December 31, the Board shall pass an annual appropriating ordinance in which such sums of money shall be appropriated, as the Board deems necessary to defray all expenses and liabilities of the District during the ensuing year.
5. The budget for the fund is adopted on a basis consistent with state statutes for governmental units, which provides that debt principal payments and capital outlay be treated as expenditures.
6. After adoption of the budget ordinance, the District may make by ordinance the following changes: a) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated budget; b) emergency appropriations; c) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

E. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING-continued

7. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Board approval is required for changes in the total budget of any fund. Budget amounts included in the financial statements are based on the final, legally amended budget.
8. Budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

The District legally adopted its annual budget for 2019.

The budget for the Enterprise Fund is adopted on a Non-GAAP basis and is reconciled from GAAP basis as follows:

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
<u>Revenues</u>			
GAAP Operating Revenue	\$254,400	\$280,303	\$ 25,903
GAAP Non-Operating Revenue	<u>90,540</u>	<u>119,574</u>	<u>29,034</u>
Total Budgetary Based Revenue	<u>\$344,940</u>	<u>\$399,877</u>	<u>\$ 54,937</u>
<u>Expenses</u>			
GAAP Operating Expense	\$213,392	\$180,599	\$ 32,793
GAAP Non-Operating Expense	<u>130,000</u>	<u>9,474</u>	<u>120,526</u>
Total Budgetary Based Expenses	<u>\$343,392</u>	<u>\$190,073</u>	<u>\$ 153,319</u>

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

F. CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

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

G. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The District has no employees; therefore, there are no provisions for compensated absences.

H. ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In general, payables and accrued liabilities are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources and are reported as current obligations for the fund.

I. PROPERTY TAXES RECEIVABLE AND DEFERRED REVENUE

Property taxes are levied on December 15 and attached as an enforceable lien on property on January 1st of the following year. They may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without penalty or interest. Taxes which are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at a rate of 1% per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 16th. Property taxes are levied and collected on behalf of the District by Garfield County and are reported as revenue when received by the County Treasurer. Property taxes levied in the current year and payable in the following year are reported as a receivable at December 31st. However, since the taxes are not available to pay current liabilities, the receivable is recorded as deferred inflow of resources.

J. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows for the proprietary fund, all short-term investments that are highly liquid are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and at the day of purchase, they have a maturity date no longer than three months. Additional cash disclosures are found in Note 2 of the Notes to Financial Statements.

K. CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The District considers customer accounts receivable to be fully collectible. The District is empowered to place a lien on real property in the case of nonpayment. Accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required.

L. USE OF ESTIMATES

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

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES-continued

M. RESTRICTED ASSETS/RESERVATIONS OF FUND BALANCES

Assets are reported as restricted when limitation on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by enabling legislation. *Reservations* of fund balance arise from certain Board designations of fund balance, as well as the aforementioned constraints. It is the District's policy to use restricted funds for expenditures for which both restricted and unrestricted funds are available. There are no restrictions or reservations of fund balances for 2019.

N. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, requires disclosures of fair value information about financial instruments. The District has a number of financial instruments, including cash and equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable, and notes payable, none of which are held for trading purposes. The District estimates that the fair value of its financial instruments at December 31, 2019, do not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying statement of net position.

O. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed subsequent events as of the date of the availability of the audit report.

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

At December 31, 2019, the District's bank deposits (Checking and Money Market) were covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or collateralized under PDPA in accordance with state statutes and had bank balances in the amount of \$42,324 of which all was covered by FDIC.

The District also has invested \$1,348,587 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust Plus (COLOTRUST), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool Surplus funds. COLOTRUST is valued using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment, which approximates fair value. COLOTRUST investments do not have any unfunded commitments, redemption restrictions or redemptions notice periods.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, continued

COLOTRUST operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. COLOTRUST offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+ are rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of U.S. government agencies. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all state statutes governing COLOTRUST. COLOTRUST financial statements may be obtained at www.colotrust.com.

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

Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities, including securities issued by FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association), GNMA (Government National Mortgage Association), FHLMC (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation), the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Federal Land

Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain international agency securities, including the World Bank.

- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities, the District of Columbia, the territorial possessions of the U.S. rated in the highest two rating categories by two or more of the nationally recognized rating agencies.
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Commercial paper
- . Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities.
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- . Local government investment pools
- . The investing local government's own securities including certificates of participation and lease obligations.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT NOTES TO
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, continued

Risk Disclosures

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

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

Interest rate risk is the extent to which changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District maintains an investment policy that limits investment maturities to three years as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates and to avoid undue concentration in any sector of the yield curve. Exceptions to this structure may be allowed where maturities can be structured to accommodate readily identifiable cash flows as approved by the Board. As of December 31, 2019, the District had no investments that were subject to interest rate risk as described above.

The District was not subject to foreign currency risk at December 31, 2019.

Fair Value

The District categorized its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There is a hierarchy of three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for an identical asset or liability that a government can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of property, plant, and equipment at December 31, 2019 follows:

	January 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2019
Collection & Treatment	\$ 5,626,473	\$ 9,474	\$ -	\$ 5,635,947
Office Furniture	925	-	-	925
Equipment	190,721	-	-	190,721
Total	5,818,119	9,474	-	5,827,593
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,318,346)</u>	<u>(150,718)</u>	-	<u>(2,469,064)</u>
	3,499,773	<u>(141,244)</u>	-	3,358,529
Project in Process GIS	-	-	-	-
Net Fixed Assets	<u>\$ 3,499,773</u>	<u>\$ (141,244)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,358,529</u>

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Depreciation expense in the amount \$150,718 was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2019.

NOTE 4 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God.

The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the Pool) which is sponsored by the Special District Association (SDA) of Colorado. The Pool provides property and general liability, automobile physical damage and liability, public official's liability and machinery coverage to its members. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property, and public official's liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula. The pool made no distributions to the District in the year ended December 31, 2019.

NOTE 5 - CONTINGENCIES

During the normal course of business, the District incurs claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the District and their legal representatives feel none of these claims or assertions are significant enough that they would materially affect the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements at December 31, 2019.

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019

NOTE 6 -

COMMITMENTS

System Development Agreements

Under an agreement dated December 15, 1999, the District received funds for the construction of the new tertiary wastewater treatment plant and associated collection and conveyance facilities from the funding landowners--Spring Valley Development, Inc., Berkeley Family Limited Partnership, Colorado Mountain College District, and Los Amigos Ranch Partnership. The District's cost recovery obligation to the funding landowners is solely from District revenues, and the District's cost recovery obligation is not deemed to be a debt repayment obligation. The District's cost recovery obligation shall not exceed actual cost expended for construction of the plant plus 5% interest on the unrecovered sum compounded annually with a total recovery limited of 200% of actual costs. The District's cost recovery obligation terminates at the expiration of the twenty-fifth full year of plant operations, and is to begin following completion of plant construction. Plant operation began October 1, 2002.

NOTE 7 -

TABOR Amendment – Revenue and Spending Limitations Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments.

The Amendment provides that governmental entities that qualify as an "Enterprise" are not subject to the Amendment. An enterprise is defined as a government-owned business authorized to issue its own revenue bonds and receives less than 10% of its total annual revenue from state and local government grants. Management believes that the District qualifies as an "Enterprise" and, therefore, is not subject to the Amendment. The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation, however, the District believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the Amendments.

NOTE 8 -

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

Beginning in 2015, Spring Valley Sanitation District entered into an agreement whereby they would share the cost of the District's administrative services with another sanitation district. The agreement calls for Spring Valley Sanitation District to pay to the other sanitation district 1/3 of the salary and benefit package of the District Administrator of West Glenwood Springs Sanitation District. For 2019 that amounted to \$31,325.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
 BUDGET & ACTUAL COMPARISON
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Original Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
BUDGETARY OPERATING REVENUES:			
Sewer Service Fees	\$ 162,400	\$ 184,501	\$ 22,101
Operational Reserve Fees	57,280	57,200	(80)
Standby Fees	21,020	20,920	(100)
Lift Station Surcharge	10,800	12,060	1,260
Inspection Fees	700	600	(100)
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,200	5,022	2,822
Total Budgetary Operating Revenue	<u>254,400</u>	<u>280,303</u>	<u>25,903</u>
BUDGETARY NON-OPERATING REVENUES			
Payment in Lieu of Property Taxes	5,000	5,000	-
Interest Income	5,450	29,066	23,616
Loan Reimbursement Surcharge	23,880	23,880	-
General Property Taxes	26,360	26,327	(33)
Specific Ownership Taxes	1,700	1,863	163
Tap Fees	28,150	33,438	5,288
Total Budgetary Non-Operating Revenues	<u>90,540</u>	<u>119,574</u>	<u>29,034</u>
Total Budgetary Revenues	<u>\$ 344,940</u>	<u>\$ 399,877</u>	<u>\$ 54,937</u>
BUDGETARY OPERATING EXPENSE:			
Collection & Treatment Expenses:			
Chemicals	2,000	840	1,160
Electricity	31,000	25,417	5,583
Inspection Fees	900	550	350
Lab Fees & Expenses	5,000	3,289	1,711
Licenses & Permits	3,750	2,779	971
Plant Operator	33,000	29,406	3,594
Plant Supplies	2,000	2,046	(46)
Propane	6,000	3,260	2,740
Repairs & Maintenance			
Building & Grounds	13,000	2,785	10,215
Machinery	7,000	14,188	(7,188)
Sewer Lines	25,000	5,667	19,333
Trash Removal	1,275	1,517	(242)
Administrative Expenses:			
Bank Charges	100	65	35
Director Fees	5,000	1,507	3,493
Internet	1,200	1,080	120
Office Expense	5,367	2,310	3,057
Insurance	18,000	19,033	(1,033)
Accounting	5,650	5,600	50
Engineering	8,500	9,476	(976)
Telephone	1,450	1,539	(89)
Balance Carried Forward	<u>175,192</u>	<u>132,354</u>	<u>42,838</u>

SPRING VALLEY SANITATION DISTRICT
 BUDGET & ACTUAL COMPARISON
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Actual Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Administrative Expense-Brought Forward:	<u>\$ 175,192</u>	<u>\$ 132,354</u>	<u>\$ 42,838</u>
Professional Fees			
District Administrator	26,800	31,325	(4,525)
Legal	10,500	16,687	(6,187)
Memberships & Dues	<u>900</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>667</u>
Total Budgetary Operating Expenses	<u>213,392</u>	<u>180,599</u>	<u>32,793</u>
BUDGETARY NON-OPERATING EXPENSES			
Capital Outlays	130,000	9,474	120,526
Total Budgetary Non-Operating Expense	<u>130,000</u>	<u>9,474</u>	<u>120,526</u>
TOTAL BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS	<u>\$ 343,392</u>	<u>190,073</u>	<u>\$ 153,319</u>
Net Surplus- Budgetary Basis		209,804	
Reconciling Items:			
Less:			
Depreciation		(150,718)	
Add:			
Capital Outlays		9,474	
Change in Net Position		<u>\$ 68,560</u>	