

**MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE
SERVICE AUTHORITY**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

December 31, 2019 and 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

DONALD R. MORELAND & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority
Olathe, Colorado 81425

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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 an opinion 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 consolidated 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and 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.

Board of Directors
Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority
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Other-Matters

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 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. 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information - revenues and expenditures - budget and actual is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The supplementary information - revenues and expenditures - budget and actual is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate 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 prepare 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 our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Donald R. Moreland & Associates, P.C.

Montrose, Colorado
May 15, 2020

MANAGEMENT' S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority, we offer readers of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority (also referred to as the Authority) exceeded its liabilities at December 31, 2019 by \$964,872 (net position). Of this amount, \$964,872 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. At the close of the prior year the Authority's net position and unrestricted net position were \$695,881 and \$661,163, respectively.
- The Authority's total net position increased (decreased) by \$268,991 and \$(189,491) for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.
- Authority revenues increased in 2019, mainly as the result of an increased PUC approved monthly telephone charge effective March 1, 2019. The monthly telephone charge increased to \$1.75 from \$.70. In 2018, Authority revenues decreased mainly as the result of reimbursements from other governments.
- Authority expenses for 2019 decreased from the prior year, mainly as the result of decreased depreciation. For 2018, Authority expenses decreased, mainly as the result of decreased service contract costs.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority basic financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements are presented as a special purpose government engaged only in business type activities - providing emergency telephone services.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, 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 Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position* presents information showing how the Authority'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 flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

The *statement of cash flows* reports the Authority's cash flows from operating, capital and related financing and investing activities. Also presented are beginning and end of year cash and cash equivalents.

The basic financial statements can be found on pages 7 through 9 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 10 through 16 of the report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *supplementary information* concerning the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority's budgetary comparisons for revenues and expenditures. Supplementary information can be found on page 17 of this report.

Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a Authority's financial position. In the case of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority, assets exceeded liabilities by \$964,872 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

None of the Authority's net position reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., buildings and equipment). The Authority used these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current assets	\$ 978,012	672,243
Capital assets		34,718
Total assets	<u>978,012</u>	<u>709,961</u>
Current liabilities	<u>13,140</u>	<u>14,080</u>
Total liabilities	<u>13,140</u>	<u>14,080</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets		34,718
Unrestricted	<u>964,872</u>	<u>661,163</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 964,872</u>	<u>695,881</u>

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Under the GASB 34 reporting model the audit shows the Authority's net position increased (decreased) by \$268,991 and \$(189,491), respectively, during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. The increase in net position for 2019 was mainly due to the PUC approved monthly telephone charge effective March 1, 2019. The monthly telephone charge increased to \$1.75 from \$.70. The decrease in net position for 2018 was mainly due to increased dispatch support.

Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority
Changes in Net Position

	2019	2018
Revenues:		
Operating revenue	\$ 782,131	393,231
Non-operating revenue	7,535	4,931
Total revenues	\$ 789,666	398,162
Expenses:		
Operating expenses:		
Administrative and general	486,762	519,926
Depreciation	33,913	67,727
Total expenses	520,675	587,653
Change in net position	268,991	(189,491)
Net position - beginning of year	695,881	885,372
Net position - end of year	\$ 964,872	695,881

Total expenses have decreased from 2018 to 2019, mainly as the result of decreased depreciation. Total expenses increased 2017 to 2018, mainly as the result of increased dispatch support.

Budgetary highlights

Changes between actual revenues and budgeted amounts were primarily due to increased 9-1-1 telephone charge revenues.

Changes between actual expenses and budgeted amounts were primarily due to decreased operational and professional services, telecommunication services and travel.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$0 and \$34,718, respectively, (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets included a building and equipment.

The only major capital asset event during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, was the sale of the capital assets to the Western Colorado Regional Dispatch Center in 2019.

Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority
Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018.</u>
Buildings		
Equipment		<u>34,718</u>
Total capital assets \$	<u> </u>	<u>34,718</u>

Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 3 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- The Authority will continue to provide and improve the emergency telephone services.
- The Authority was granted an increase effective March 1, 2019 in the 9-1-1 telephone charge to \$1.75 per month from \$0.70 by the Public Utilities Commission. This increase should reduce or eliminate the recurring net losses and cash flows.

Request for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority's finances for all those with an interest in the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional information should be addressed to Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority, P.O. Box 911, Olathe, Colorado, 81425-0911.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2019 and 2018

<u>ASSETS</u>	2019	2018
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 428,388	231,192
Certificates of deposit	158,793	157,867
Investments	228,527	223,255
Accounts receivable	139,848	57,045
Prepaid expenses	22,456	5,884
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	978,012	675,243
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Buildings		11,091
Equipment		342,617
Accumulated depreciation		353,708
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		318,990
TOTAL ASSETS	978,012	709,961
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	13,140	14,080
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	13,140	14,080
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		34,718
Unrestricted	964,872	661,163
TOTAL NET POSITION \$	964,872	695,881

See Notes to Financial Statements.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>OPERATING REVENUE</u>		
9-1-1 telephone charges	\$ 713,888	323,125
Reimbursements	68,243	70,106
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>782,131</u>	<u>393,231</u>
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>		
9-1-1 emergency telephone service	12,053	17,349
Emergency notification service	30,050	28,750
Dispatch support	250,000	250,000
Equipment maintenance contracts	70,073	80,169
Operational services	108,668	108,134
Professional services	12,289	29,897
Board insurance	2,675	2,721
Travel, training and dues	700	1,500
Board and director office supplies	231	159
Board administration - miscellaneous	23	875
Miscellaneous		222
Bank charges		150
Depreciation and amortization	33,913	67,727
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>520,675</u>	<u>587,653</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>261,456</u>	<u>(194,422)</u>
<u>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</u>		
Gain on sale of assets	1,228	
Investment income	6,307	4,931
NET NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u>7,535</u>	<u>4,931</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	268,991	(189,491)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>695,881</u>	<u>885,372</u>
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 964,872</u>	<u>695,881</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Receipts from users	\$ 699,328	442,730
Payments to suppliers	<u>(504,274)</u>	<u>(530,200)</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>195,054</u>	<u>(87,470)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	<u>2,033</u>	
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</u>		
Redemption of certificates of deposit		75,702
Purchase of certificates of deposit	(926)	(219)
Purchase of investment	(5,272)	(4,593)
Investment income received	6,307	4,931
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>109</u>	<u>75,821</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	197,196	(11,649)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>231,192</u>	<u>242,841</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ <u><u>428,388</u></u>	<u><u>231,192</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$ 261,456	(194,422)
Adjustments to reconcile to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	33,913	67,727
Decrease (Increase) in receivables	(82,803)	49,499
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	(16,572)	12,486
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable	(940)	(22,760)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES \$	<u><u>195,054</u></u>	<u><u>(87,470)</u></u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2019 and 2018

1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

The Montrose Emergency Telephone Service Authority (Authority) operates under a contract that established the Authority as a separate governmental entity on February 1, 1988 under Colorado Revised Statutes, 29-11-101. The contracting parties are Montrose County, Colorado, the City of Montrose, Colorado, the Towns of Olathe, Naturita and Nucla, Colorado, the Fire Protection Districts of Montrose, Olathe and Nucla-Naturita, Colorado, and the Emergency Telephone Service Authorities of Ouray County and San Miguel County, Colorado. The Authority is governed by a board consisting of an appointed representative from each of the contracting parties. The Authority provides emergency telephone and other services to the above entities. The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The financial statements of the Authority consist only of the enterprise fund of the Authority, a stand-alone government. Based on criteria set forth by GASB, there are no component units for which the Authority is financially accountable.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are 9-1-1 emergency telephone charges to phone service consumers and reimbursements for services provided to other 9-1-1 authorities. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. 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.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
December 31, 2019 and 2018

1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET POSITION

Cash and cash equivalents. The Authority considers all cash on hand and demand deposits to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. The Authority considers all accounts receivable collectible and, accordingly, provides no allowance for doubtful accounts.

Capital assets. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. It is the Authority's policy to capitalize all capital expenditures over \$3,000 with an estimated useful life in excess of two years. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Capital assets acquired by capital lease are depreciated over the estimated useful lives and are included in depreciation expense. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	10 years
Equipment	3 - 5 years

E. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The Authority follows these procedures in establishing the budget.

- a. The Authority's treasurer submits a proposed operating budget to the Board and a public hearing is held prior to December for the following calendar year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- b. Prior to January 1, the budget is enacted by passage of a resolution. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except that grants are budgeted as revenues, principal payments and capital outlays are budgeted as expenditures, and no provision is made for depreciation. Budgeted expenditures are appropriated in total for the Authority and the level of control is in total.
- c. The Board of Directors may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year. During 2019 and 2018, no supplemental appropriations were adopted.
- d. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year.

2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

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. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must at least equal the aggregate uninsured deposits.

Custodial Credit Risks - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, none of the Authority's bank balances of \$587,181 and \$389,059, respectively, were exposed to custodial credit risk as \$408,793 and \$389,059, respectively, was insured and \$178,388 at December 31, 2019, was collateralized by securities pledged by financial institutions.

Investments

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority had the following investments:

	<u>MATURITIES</u>	<u>FAIR VALUE</u>	
		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Colotrust Plus	N/A	\$228,527	223,255

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority has invested \$228,527 and \$223,255, respectively, in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Part 7 of Article 75 of Title 24 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. COLOTRUST operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned by the pool are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pool.

The Authority's investment in COLOTRUST is rated AAAM by S&P. COLOTRUST is routinely monitored by the Colorado Division of Securities with regard to operations and investments. Separately issued financial statements may be obtained at the following address:

COLOTRUST
 717 17th Street, Suite 1850
 Denver, CO 80202
www.colotrust.com

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

December 31, 2019 and 2018

2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The Authority has not experienced fair value losses.

Credit risk

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local government entities may invest including obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities; certain international agency securities; general obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities; bankers' acceptances of certain banks; commercial paper; local government investment pools; written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities; certain money market funds; and guaranteed investment contracts. The Authority's general investment policy is to apply the prudent-person rule: Prudence and protection of Authority funds are the primary criteria. All investments and bid requests for investments are predicated on liquidity, yield, safety and interest of local economy. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority's investment in Colotrust Plus, a 2a7-like investment pool, was rated AAAM by Standard & Poors.

Concentration of credit risk

The Authority places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the Authority's investments are in Colotrust. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, Colotrust represented 100% of the District's investments.

These investments are presented on the balance sheet as follows:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Investments	<u>\$228,527</u>	<u>223,255</u>
	<u>\$228,527</u>	<u>223,255</u>

Fair value measurement

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 (GASB 72) *Fair Value Measurement and Application* establishes a hierarchy of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and requires disclosures to be made about investment fair value measurements, the level of fair value hierarchy, and valuation techniques. According to GASB 72, an investment is defined as a security or other asset that (a) a government holds primarily for the purpose of income or profit and (b) has a present service capacity based solely on its ability to generate cash or to be sold to generate cash.

The Authority records assets and liabilities in accordance with GASB 72, which establishes general principles for measuring fair value, provides additional fair application guidance and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
 December 31, 2019 and 2018

2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

The Authority's investments and derivative instruments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of assets and liabilities as follows.

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 - Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing a security and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. These may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, and others. Debt securities are valued in accordance with the evaluated bid price supplied by the pricing service and generally categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy.

Level 3 - Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing the security and would be based on the best information available under the circumstances.

The following table reflects the fair value of the Authority's investments and derivative instruments as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

<u>2019</u>		<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>			
<u>Assets</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Investments					
Colotrust		\$228,527			
	Total investments	<u>\$228,527</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>2018</u>		<u>Fair Value Measurement Using</u>			
<u>Assets</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Investments					
Colotrust		\$223,255			
	Total investments	<u>\$223,255</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(A) During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority invested in COLOTRUST, a local government investment pool. The valuation is measured at net asset value and is designed to approximate the share value. The pool's Board of Trustees, elected by the participants, is responsible for overseeing the management of COLOTRUST, including establishing operating standards and policies. COLOTRUST is designed to provide local governments with a convenient method for investing in short-term investments carefully chosen to provide maximum safety and liquidity, while still maximizing interest earnings.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
December 31, 2019 and 2018

3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	<u>Beginning</u> <u>Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending</u> <u>Balances</u>
2019				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 11,091		11,091	
Equipment	<u>342,617</u>		<u>342,617</u>	.
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>353,708</u>			.
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	11,091		11,091	
Equipment	<u>307,899</u>	<u>33,913</u>	<u>341,812</u>	.
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>318,990</u>	<u>33,913</u>	<u>352,903</u>	.
Total capital assets, net	\$ <u>34,718</u>	<u>(33,913)</u>	<u>805</u>	.
2018				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 11,091			11,091
Equipment	<u>342,617</u>			<u>342,617</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>353,708</u>			<u>353,708</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	10,814	277		11,091
Equipment	<u>240,449</u>	<u>67,450</u>		<u>307,899</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>251,263</u>	<u>67,727</u>		<u>318,990</u>

4 - SHORT-TERM DEBT

The Authority had no short-term debt during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

December 31, 2019 and 2018

5 - SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

The State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The Section is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. It is the opinion of management and the Authority's attorney that the Authority's emergency telephone service is an enterprise within the meaning of Article X, Section 20, and is not subject to the revenue limitations nor required to establish the emergency reserves.

6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Such exposure is covered by purchase of commercial insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through May 15, 2020, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

In 2020, domestic and international economies face uncertainty related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Authority may be adversely affected through a delay in collection of the telephone charges and negative impacts on operations. However, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

MONTROSE EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE AUTHORITY
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	2019			2018		
	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)
REVENUES						
9-1-1 telephone charges	\$ 320,000	713,888	393,888	336,000	323,125	(12,875)
Reimbursements	68,243	68,243	-	70,245	70,106	(139)
Investment income	3,000	6,307	3,307	1,500	4,931	3,431
Gain on sale of capital assets		1,228	1,228			
Miscellaneous				250		(250)
TOTAL REVENUES	391,243	789,666	398,423	407,995	398,162	(9,833)
EXPENDITURES						
9-1-1 emergency telephone service	25,500	12,053	13,447	23,000	17,349	5,651
Emergency notification service	33,300	30,050	3,250	30,300	28,750	1,550
Emergency notification service testing	2,000		2,000	2,000		
Dispatch support	250,000	250,000	-	250,000	250,000	-
Equipment maintenance contracts	102,700	70,073	32,627	78,200	80,169	(1,969)
Operational services	125,000	108,668	16,332	115,500	108,134	7,366
Professional services	33,500	12,289	21,211	31,500	29,897	1,603
Board insurance	2,800	2,675	125	2,800	2,721	79
Travel, training and dues	5,000	700	4,300	5,000	1,500	3,500
Board and director office supplies	650	231	419	650	159	491
Board administration - miscellaneous	50	23	27	500	875	(375)
Miscellaneous	2,500		2,500	2,500	222	2,278
Bank charges	300		300	300	150	150
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	583,300	486,762	96,538	542,250	519,926	22,324
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES \$	(192,057)	302,904	494,961	(134,255)	(121,764)	12,491
Reconciliation of Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures to Change in Net Position						
Depreciation		(33,913)			(67,727)	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION PER STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		268,991			(189,491)	