TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020





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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Mayor and Town Council Town of Star Valley Ranch Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Town's 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.

Auditors' 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, the schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 Town's basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 23, 2020, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

JONES SIMKINS LLC

Jones Dimkins LLC

Logan, Utah

November 23, 2020

This document is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Star Valley Ranch (the "Town") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The Town's management encourages readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements, which follow this section. To help the reader with navigation of this report, the Town's activities are classified in the following manner: governmental activities, which include general administration, public safety, public works, community development, etc., and business-type activities, which include operation of the Town's water utilities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The total net position of the Town increased by approximately \$1,835,000. The governmental net position increased by approximately \$286,000, and the business-type net position increased by approximately \$1,549,000.

The total net position of governmental and business-type activities is approximately \$18,161,000 and is made up of approximately \$15,726,000 in capital assets, such as land, infrastructure, buildings, and equipment, net of related debt.

The net total indebtedness of the Town increased approximately \$748,000 during the year related to loans to help fund water system improvements.

As of June 30, 2020, the following projects were in process or completed:

- The Town completed the Water Supply Project-2017 funded with the State of Wyoming. Funding is made up of both the Mineral Royalty Grant Program (MRG) and the State Lands and Investments Board (SLIB). The approved funding from MRG was a grant in the amount of \$982,300. The original approved funding from SLIB was a loan in the amount of \$1,964,600, however; the Town relinquished \$63,600 of the original loan funds, which resulted in a final funding amount from SLIB of \$1,901,000. The loan included a loan forgiveness provision of twenty-five percent (25%). Upon completion, the loan forgiveness totaled \$475,250.
- The Town proceeded with the Water Supply Project-2019 funded with the State of Wyoming. Funding is made up of both the Mineral Royalty Grant Program (MRG) and the State Lands and Investments Board (SLIB). The approved funding from MRG was a grant in the amount of \$1,868,000. The approved funding from SLIB was a loan in the amount of \$4,111,000. The loan includes a loan forgiveness provision of twenty-five percent (25%). The construction of this project began during fiscal year 2019 and is expected to continue through fiscal year 2021.

REPORTING THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town's assets, deferred inflows/outflows, and liabilities, with the residual balance reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. However, you will also need to consider other non-financial factors.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year reported. 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 all of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Both the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which together comprise the government-wide financial statements, distinguish between activities that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 15 and 16 of this report.

REPORTING THE TOWN'S MOST SIGNIFICANT FUNDS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town also uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds – These funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. These fund statements focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps users determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the fund financial statements. The major governmental fund (as determined by generally accepted accounting principles) is the General Fund. The basic General Fund financial statements and reconciliation to governmental activities can be found on pages 17 through 20 of this report.

Proprietary funds – The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund, the enterprise fund type. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its culinary water operations. As determined by generally accepted accounting principles, the Water Fund meets the criteria for major fund classification. The basic financial statements of the Water Fund may be found on pages 21 through 24 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the information provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 25 through 50 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by approximately \$18,161,000.

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position (87%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure assets, machinery and equipment, net of depreciation), net of related debt. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Additional parts of net position, approximately 3%, are assets that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be expended (debt reserve). The remaining 10% of net position can be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to its creditors and citizens.

The following table summarizes the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

		Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	<u>Total</u>		
	_	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	1,584,632 5,002,864	2,341,095 5,063,546	3,025,499 18,263,647	2,950,183 15,318,662	4,610,131 23,266,511	5,291,278 20,382,208	
Total assets	_	6,587,496	7,404,641	21,289,146	18,268,845	27,876,642	25,673,486	
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension		48,068	130,519	32,045	83,639	80,113	214,158	
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities	_	122,837 924,955	1,248,287 1,035,691	1,487,785 6,945,949	951,693 6,095,935	1,610,622 7,870,904	2,199,980 7,131,626	
Total liabilities	_	1,047,792	2,283,978	8,433,734	7,047,628	9,481,526	9,331,606	
Deferred inflows of resources - revenues for future periods		202,631	202,000	-	-	202,631	202,000	
Pension	_	66,973	16,976	44,649	10,853	111,622	27,829	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	_	4,452,864 - 865,304	4,513,546 - 518,660	11,272,760 500,000 1,070,048	9,252,249 500,000 1,541,754	15,725,624 500,000 1,935,352	13,765,795 500,000 2,060,414	
Total net position	\$	5,318,168	5,032,206	12,842,808	11,294,003	18,160,976	16,326,209	

The following table provides a summary of the Town's operations for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

		Governmental Activities		Business-typ	oe Activities	<u>Total</u>		
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenues								
Program revenues								
Charges for services	\$	55,120	21,471	1,225,623	1,161,796	1,280,743	1,183,267	
Operating grants and								
contributions		4,356	5,882	-	-	4,356	5,882	
Capital grants and								
contributions		-	-	1,348,613	535,185	1,348,613	535,185	
General revenues								
Sales, use, and other taxes		777,668	855,188	-	-	777,668	855,188	
Property taxes		286,963	257,357	-	-	286,963	257,357	
Other taxes		89,698	93,919	-	_	89,698	93,919	
Interest		5,269	10,185	24,454	13,943	29,723	24,128	
Mineral royalties		249,640	248,149	-	_	249,640	248,149	
Gain on disposal								
of assets		7,897	-	1,900	-	9,797	-	
Miscellaneous		10,164	464	31,860	33,229	42,024	33,693	
Total revenues		1,486,775	1,492,615	2,632,450	1,744,153	4,119,225	3,236,768	
Expenses								
General government		399,669	449,788	-	-	399,669	449,788	
Public safety		186,919	177,598	-	-	186,919	177,598	
Public works		571,821	987,248	-	-	571,821	987,248	
Community development		42,404	44,259	-	_	42,404	44,259	
Water		-		1,083,645	997,739	1,083,645	997,739	
Total expenses		1,200,813	1,658,893	1,083,645	997,739	2,284,458	2,656,632	
Change in net position	-	285,962	(166,278)	1,548,805	746,414	1,834,767	580,136	
Net position - beginning		5,032,206	5,198,484	11,294,003	10,547,589	16,326,209	15,746,073	
Net position - ending	\$	5,318,168	5,032,206	12,842,808	11,294,003	18,160,976	16,326,209	

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by approximately \$286,000 for the current fiscal year. A key element of this increase is as follows:

 Public works expenditures decreased approximately \$415,000 when compared to the prior year. These decreased expenditures primarily relate to less road improvements and road construction projects. The decrease in expenditures is partially offset by a decrease in tax revenues of approximately \$52,000. Other governmental departments experienced modest increases in expenditures.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities net position increased by approximately \$1,549,000. Key elements of the increase in business-type activities net position are as follows:

- Charges for services provided revenue of approximately \$1,226,000, which resulted in an increase of approximately \$64,000 when compared to the prior year. Water rates will continue to increase so this figure will continue to grow over the next budget years. These increases will be necessary to cover the cost of construction and updating the water system.
- The Town received capital grants of approximately \$1,349,000 from the State of Wyoming, which resulted in an increase of approximately \$814,000 when compared to the prior year. These grants were used to fund various water system improvements and construction projects. The second phase of the water system was completed during fiscal year 2020.
- During fiscal year 2019 the Town applied for and was approved for additional funding in the form of grants and loans from the State of Wyoming of approximately \$5,979,000 to complete the third and final phase of the water system project. Said funding consists of approximately \$1,868,000 in grants and approximately \$4,111,000 in loan proceeds. As of June 30, 2020, grant revenues of approximately \$1,045,000 and loan proceeds of approximately \$1,054,000 had been received for the third and final phase of the water system project. The remaining funds to complete the third phase of the water system improvement project are expected to be received no later than fiscal year 2022.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

Governmental funds

The focus of the Town's sole governmental fund (the General Fund) is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. As of June 30, 2020, the Town's General Fund reported fund equity of approximately \$1,274,000. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. All activities which are not required to be accounted for in separate funds either by state or local ordinance or by a desire to maintain a separate matching of revenues and expenses are accounted for in this fund.

Taxes continue to be the largest source of revenue in the General Fund and represented 78% of total general fund revenues. The largest element of taxes is sales and use taxes, as it has been for the last several years. Sales and use tax represent 67% of total tax revenues and 52% of total general fund revenues. Sales and use tax revenues decreased from approximately \$855,000 in fiscal year 2019 to approximately \$778,000 in fiscal year 2020; a decrease of approximately \$78,000 or 9%. Property tax revenues increased from approximately \$257,000 in fiscal year 2019 to approximately \$287,000 in fiscal year 2020; an increase of approximately \$30,000 or 12%.

Excluding capital outlay, General Fund collective departmental expenditures decreased by approximately \$458,000; due mainly to a decrease in road upgrades, construction and maintenance costs.

Proprietary funds

The Town maintains enterprise funds to account for the business-type activities of the Town. The separate fund statements included in this report provide the same information for business-type activities as is provided in the government-wide financial statements. However, the difference is that the fund statements provide more detail.

The Water Fund incurred an operating income of approximately \$272,000 in fiscal year 2020 as compared to an operating income of approximately \$340,000 in fiscal year 2019; the decrease is due to an increase in water fund expenses, including salaries and benefits, of approximately \$138,000, which was partly offset by an increase of charges for services of approximately \$64,000. Water usage rates will continue to be increased annually by the Town in an effort to maintain Water Fund operations and make debt payments.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During the fiscal year, it is not uncommon to make adjustments to the original budget. There are often matters that are unknown during the initial budget approval process which occur during the course of the year, which require action on the part of the Town. These unknowns may be factors outside the control of the Town administration.

The budget is constantly under review by the Town Administrator, Mayor, and Town Council. There were minor adjustments from the original budget to the final budget. Other items of note when expenditures are compared to the budget are as follows:

• No funds overspent on their budgets.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets - The investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020, amounts to approximately \$23,267,000 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and systems, improvements, infrastructure (streets, sidewalks, bridges, etc.), and machinery and equipment.

The net decrease in the Town's governmental fixed assets for fiscal year 2020 was approximately \$61,000 and depreciation expense was approximately \$124,000. The decrease in governmental fixed assets was mainly attributed to depreciation and was partly offset by fixed asset additions of approximately \$69,000.

The net increase in the Town's proprietary fixed assets for fiscal year 2020 was approximately \$2,945,000 and depreciation expense was approximately \$412,000. The main increase in the Town's proprietary fixed assets was due to the additions from the Water Supply 2017 and 2019 Projects.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the footnotes to these financial statements.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Long-term liabilities - As of June 30, 2020, the Town had total debt and other long term liabilities outstanding of approximately \$8,191,000. These long-term liabilities relate primarily to the loans received to make water system improvements and the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68.

Additional information on the outstanding debt and pension obligations of the Town can be found in the footnotes of these financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The Town expects modest increases in property and sales and use tax revenues and collections due to improving economic conditions. Accordingly, the fiscal 2021 budget remains relatively consistent in comparison to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

The Town also plans to begin the following projects in the upcoming fiscal year:

- Replace the undersized (PVC) plastic water lines throughout the Town and complete the placement of fire hydrants in the Town. The third phase of this project will continue and is expected to be completed in 2021.
- The Town has nearly completed the necessary improvements to the Town Hall building purchased during fiscal year 2019. These improvements are necessary to ensure the Town Hall building is up to current building codes and specifications. The Town anticipates occupancy of the building during fiscal year 2021.
- The Town has continued developing different trails that begin in the Town boundaries and then venture out into US Forest Service property.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mayor Kathleen Buyers, Town of Star Valley Ranch, 560 Middle Branch Drive #7028, Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming 83127-5158 (kbuyers@starvalleyranchwy.org).

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

	_	Pr	imary Governme	nt
	(Governmental	Business-type	_
	_	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:		_		
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,181,129	1,909,684	3,090,813
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		-	500,000	500,000
Due from other governments		356,021	295,578	651,599
Receivables		-	176,286	176,286
Inventories		16,613	143,951	160,564
Prepaid expenses		30,869	-	30,869
Nondepreciable capital assets		3,324,496	3,135,716	6,460,212
Depreciable capital assets		2,941,305	18,541,729	21,483,034
Accumulated depreciation	_	(1,262,937)	(3,413,798)	(4,676,735)
Total assets	_	6,587,496	21,289,146	27,876,642
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Pension	_	48,068	32,045	80,113
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		108,469	1,182,136	1,290,605
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year		14,368	305,649	320,017
Due in more than one year		550,000	6,695,981	7,245,981
Net pension liability	_	374,955	249,968	624,923
Total liabilities	_	1,047,792	8,433,734	9,481,526
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes		202,631	-	202,631
Pension	_	66,973	44,649	111,622
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	269,604	44,649	314,253
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		4,452,864	11,272,760	15,725,624
Restricted		- -	500,000	500,000
Unrestricted	_	865,304	1,070,048	1,935,352
Total net position	\$_	5,318,168	12,842,808	18,160,976

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

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2020

				Program Revenues	S		(Expense) Revenue anges in Net Position	
		_	Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	Governmental	Business-type	
Activities		Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary government:								
Governmental:	ф	200.660	55 100	1.256		(240,102)		(240,102)
General government	\$	399,669 186,919	55,120	4,356	-	(340,193) (186,919)	-	(340,193) (186,919)
Public safety Public works		571,821	-	-	-	(571,821)	-	(571,821)
Community development		42,404	-	-	_	(42,404)	-	(42,404)
• •	_		55 120					
Total governmental activities	_	1,200,813	55,120	4,356		(1,141,337)		(1,141,337)
Business-type activities:								
Water	_	1,083,645	1,225,623		1,348,613		1,490,591	1,490,591
Total business-type activities		1,083,645	1,225,623		1,348,613		1,490,591	1,490,591
Total primary government	\$	2,284,458	1,280,743	4,356	1,348,613	(1,141,337)	1,490,591	349,254
			General revenues	:				
			Taxes:					
			Sales and use	tax	:	\$ 777,668	-	777,668
			Property tax			286,963	-	286,963
			Other taxes			89,698		89,698
			Total taxes			1,154,329	-	1,154,329
			Interest and inv	estment earnings		5,269	24,454	29,723
			Mineral royaltie	es		249,640	-	249,640
			Gain on disposa	al of assets		7,897	1,900	9,797
			Miscellaneous			10,164	31,860	42,024
			Total general reve	enues and transfers	3	1,427,299	58,214	1,485,513
			Change in net pos	sition		285,962	1,548,805	1,834,767
			Net position - beg	ginning		5,032,206	11,294,003	16,326,209
			Net position - end	ling	:	5,318,168	12,842,808	18,160,976

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2020

		General	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	_	General	Tulius
	\$	1,181,129	1 191 120
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	Ф		1,181,129
Due from other governments		356,021	356,021
Inventories		16,613	16,613
Prepaid expenses	_	30,869	30,869
Total assets	_	1,584,632	1,584,632
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		108,469	108,469
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	_	202,631	202,631
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable		47,482	47,482
Committed		373,117	373,117
Unassigned		852,933	852,933
Ç		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total fund balances		1,273,532	1,273,532
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,			
and fund balances	\$_	1,584,632	1,584,632

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION Year Ended June 30, 2020

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$	1,273,532
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			48,068
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Land Machinery and equipment Infrastructure Buildings and improvements Construction in progress Accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,667,827 842,092 1,177,349 921,864 1,656,669 (1,262,937)	-	5,002,864
Long-term liabilities, including debt and related accrued interest, compensated absences, and net pension liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Notes payable Compensated absences Net pension liability	\$ (550,000) (14,368) (374,955)	-	(939,323)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			(66,973)
Net position of governmental activities		\$_	5,318,168

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2020

		General	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	_		
Taxes	\$	1,154,329	1,154,329
Licenses and permits		50,396	50,396
Intergovernmental		249,640	249,640
Miscellaneous	_	24,513	24,513
Total revenues	_	1,478,878	1,478,878
Expenditures:			
General government		357,259	357,259
Public safety		186,919	186,919
Public works		537,269	537,269
Community development	_	42,404	42,404
Total expenditures	_	1,123,851	1,123,851
Excess of revenues over expenditures	_	355,027	355,027
Other financing sources:			
Proceeds from sale of assets	_	7,897	7,897
Total other financing uses	_	7,897	7,897
Net change in fund balance		362,924	362,924
Fund balance - beginning	_	910,608	910,608
Fund balance - ending	\$_	1,273,532	1,273,532

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH

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

$\underline{\text{TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES}}$

Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		\$	362,924
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of these assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.			
Capital outlays Depreciation expense	\$ 63,279 (123,961)	<u>)</u>	(60,682)
The net effect of transactions involving net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense is to decrease net position.			(21,712)
Governmental funds do not report expenditures related to compensated absences. However, the Statement of Activities reports this activity as an expense.			5,432
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	285,962

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

Assets: Current assets: Pooled cash and cash equivalents \$1,909,684 1,909,684 Restricted cash and cash equivalents \$500,000 500,00		Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Pooled cash and cash equivalents \$ 1,909,684 1,909,684 Restricted cash and cash equivalents 500,000 500,000 Due from other governments 295,578 295,578 Receivables 176,286 176,286 Inventories 143,951 143,951 Total current assets 3,025,499 3,025,499 Non-current assets: 15,000 15,000 Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 1,492,176 1,492,176 Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) 3(3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 <	Assets:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents 500,000 500,000 Due from other governments 295,578 295,578 Receivables 176,286 176,286 176,286 176,286 176,286 180,286 18	Current assets:		
Due from other governments 295,578 295,578 Receivables 176,286 176,286 Inventories 143,951 143,951 Total current assets 3,025,499 3,025,499 Non-current assets: 15,000 15,000 Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 4,487,785 4,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year		, ,	
Receivables Inventories 176,286 143,951 143,951 176,286 143,951 176,286 143,951 176,286 143,951 176,286 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 143,951 15,000 25,000 <	<u>-</u>		
Inventories 143,951 143,951 Total current assets 3,025,499 3,025,499 Non-current assets: 2 Land 15,000 15,000 Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Lines and improvements 548,632 548,632 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation 3,413,798 3,413,798 Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 2 32,045 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Current liabilities 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 <	<u> </u>		
Total current assets 3,025,499 3,025,499 Non-current assets: 15,000 15,000 Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 1,492,176 1,492,176 Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 21,289,146 21,289,146 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Current liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 <	Receivables	,	
Non-current assets:	Inventories	143,951	143,951
Land 15,000 15,000 Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Lines and improvements 548,632 548,632 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Current liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760	Total current assets	3,025,499	3,025,499
Construction in progress 3,120,716 3,120,716 Buildings and improvements 1,492,176 1,492,176 Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760	Non-current assets:		
Buildings and improvements 1,492,176 1,492,176 Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net position: Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Land	15,000	15,000
Lines and improvements 16,500,921 16,500,921 Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048	Construction in progress	3,120,716	3,120,716
Machinery and equipment 548,632 548,632 Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 2 2 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Current liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 8,433,734 8,433,734 Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Buildings and improvements	1,492,176	1,492,176
Accumulated depreciation (3,413,798) (3,413,798) Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: *** *** Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: *** *** Current liabilities: *** *** Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: *** ** Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: ** ** Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 </td <td>Lines and improvements</td> <td>16,500,921</td> <td>16,500,921</td>	Lines and improvements	16,500,921	16,500,921
Total non-current assets 18,263,647 18,263,647 Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: 20,045 32,045 Current liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 20,000 44,649 Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Machinery and equipment	548,632	548,632
Total assets 21,289,146 21,289,146 Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: State of the control of the c	Accumulated depreciation	(3,413,798)	(3,413,798)
Deferred outflows of resources: 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: 32,045 32,045 Current liabilities: 8 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total non-current assets	18,263,647	18,263,647
Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total assets	21,289,146	21,289,146
Pension 32,045 32,045 Total deferred outflows of resources 32,045 32,045 Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Deferred outflows of resources:		
Liabilities: Current liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 9 44,649 Pension 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048		32,045	32,045
Current liabilities: 1,182,136 1,182,136 Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total deferred outflows of resources	32,045	32,045
Accounts payable and accrued expenses 1,182,136 1,182,136 Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 24,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048			
Long-term liabilities, due within one year 305,649 305,649 Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 9 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 11,272,760 11,272,760 500,000 500,000 10,000		1 100 106	1 100 106
Total current liabilities 1,487,785 1,487,785 Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048			
Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year 6,695,981 6,695,981 Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: 249,968 249,968 Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Long-term liabilities, due within one year	305,649	305,649
Net pension liability 249,968 249,968 Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total current liabilities	1,487,785	1,487,785
Total liabilities 8,433,734 8,433,734 Deferred inflows of resources: Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048	Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year	6,695,981	6,695,981
Deferred inflows of resources: Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Strict investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Net pension liability	249,968	249,968
Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Strict investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total liabilities	8,433,734	8,433,734
Pension 44,649 44,649 Total deferred inflows of resources 44,649 44,649 Net position: Strict investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Deferred inflows of resources:		
Net position: 11,272,760 11,272,760 Net investment in capital assets 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Pension	44,649	44,649
Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Total deferred inflows of resources	44,649	44,649
Net investment in capital assets 11,272,760 11,272,760 Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	Net position:		
Restricted 500,000 500,000 Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048		11,272,760	11,272,760
Unrestricted 1,070,048 1,070,048	<u>*</u>		
Total net position \$ 12,842,808 12,842,808			
	Total net position \$	12,842,808	12,842,808

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION –

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2020

	_	Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	\$	1,225,623	1,225,623
Miscellaneous	_	31,860	31,860
Total operating revenues	_	1,257,483	1,257,483
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and benefits		332,042	332,042
Current expenses		241,743	241,743
Depreciation	_	411,791	411,791
Total operating expenses	_	985,576	985,576
Operating income	_	271,907	271,907
Non-operating income (expense):			
Grants		1,348,613	1,348,613
Interest income		24,454	24,454
Interest expense		(98,069)	(98,069)
Gain on disposal of assets	_	1,900	1,900
Total non-operating income	_	1,276,898	1,276,898
Change in net position	-	1,548,805	1,548,805
Net position - beginning	<u>-</u>	11,294,003	11,294,003
Net position - ending	\$ <u>_</u>	12,842,808	12,842,808

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2020

	_	Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u> :			
Receipts from customers and users	\$	1,223,432	1,223,432
Payments to suppliers		(661,465)	(661,465)
Payments to employees	_	(342,041)	(342,041)
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	219,926	219,926
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:			
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_		
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		1,489,303	1,489,303
Proceeds from the sale of assets		1,900	1,900
Payments on long-term debt		(237,368)	(237,368)
Proceeds from capital grants		1,121,246	1,121,246
Interest and fiscal charges		(98,069)	(98,069)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(2,371,515)	(2,371,515)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	_	(94,503)	(94,503)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	_	24,454	24,454
Net cash provided by investing activities	_	24,454	24,454
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		149,877	149,877
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	_	2,259,807	2,259,807
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (\$500,000 restricted)	\$_	2,409,684	2,409,684
			(continued)

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Water Fund		Total Proprietary Funds
Reconciliation of operating income to			_	
net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income \$	<u> </u>	271,907	_	271,907
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash				
provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation		411,791		411,791
Net change in pension expense		24,836		24,836
Accrued compensation expense		2,500		2,500
Net change in assets and liabilities:				
Increase in receivables		(34,050)		(34,050)
Decrease in inventories		6,017		6,017
Increase in prepaid expenses		(3,357)		(3,357)
Decrease in accounts payable		(428,239)		(428,239)
Increase in accrued liabilities		(31,479)	_	(31,479)
Total adjustments		(51,981)		(51,981)
Net cash provided by operating activities \$	S_	219,926	: =	219,926
Non-cash capital and related financing activities:				
Total acquisition and construction of capital assets			\$	(3,356,776)
Less capital assets financed with accounts payable			Ψ	985,261
Less capital assets infancea with accounts payable			-	703,201
Cash paid for acquisition and construction of				
capital assets			\$_	(2,371,515)
Total loan and grant proceeds			\$	2,408,149
Plus loan and grant proceeds with receivables in the prior year				395,672
Less loan and grant proceeds with receivables in the current year	r			(295,578)
- ·			-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cash received from loan and grant proceeds			\$	2,508,243

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

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Town of Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming (the "Town"), operates as an incorporated governmental entity within the State of Wyoming. The Town operates under the Council-Mayor form of government and provides the following services: public safety (police and fire), streets and public improvements, community development, and general administrative services. In addition, the Town owns and operates a water system.

The financial statements of the Town 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 accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The Town's basic financial statements include the accounts of all Town operations. The accounting policies of the Town conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

The Town has no oversight responsibility for any other governmental entity since no other entities are considered to be controlled by or dependent on the Town. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, funding, and appointment of the respective government board.

Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements

The Town's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Town's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Town's public safety, public improvements, community development and general administrative services are classified as governmental activities. The Town's water services are classified as business-type activities.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns are (a) presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debts and obligations. The Town's Net Position is reported in three parts: net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements (continued)

Governmental activities are usually financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town's functions and business-type activities (general, public safety, water services, etc.). The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property taxes, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions.

Program revenues must be directly associated with the function or a business-type activity. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. The net costs (by function or business-type activity) are normally covered by general revenue (property or sales taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, interest income, etc.). The Town does not allocate indirect costs.

These government-wide statements focus more on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in the Town's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

Basic Financial Statements – Fund Statements

The Town's accounting system is organized on a fund basis. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that the government establishes for accountability purposes in accordance with statutes, laws, regulations, restrictions, or specific purposes.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major individual funds, as defined by GASB Statement No. 34, with each displayed as a separate column. All remaining governmental and proprietary funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds in their respective fund financial statements.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basic Financial Statements – Fund Statements (continued)

The following fund types are used by the Town:

Governmental Funds

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund financial statements) is on determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than on net income.

The following is a description of the governmental fund of the Town:

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

Proprietary Funds

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector. The following is a description of the proprietary funds of the Town. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating 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. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition, such as investment earnings, are reported as non-operating.

Proprietary 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 is (a) financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the fund's net revenues, (b) has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges, or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designed to recover similar costs.

The Town's major proprietary fund consists of the following:

• The Water Fund accounts for the water services provided to Town residents.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made regardless of the measurement focus applied. The following provides a summary of the basis of accounting used by the Town:

Accrual

Both governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements are presented on 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. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Modified Accrual

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when 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 Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days (the availability period) of the end of the current fiscal period. An exception to this policy is expenditure-driven grant revenues, which generally are considered to be available if the eligible expenditures have been made. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. However, debt service and compensated absences expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Financial Statement Amounts

Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents

Wherever possible, the Town's cash accounts are pooled into common pooled accounts in order to maximize investment opportunities. Each fund whose monies are deposited in the pooled cash accounts has equity therein. An individual fund's equity in the pooled cash accounts is available on demand and is considered to be cash equivalents for purposes of these financial statements. Negative balances incurred in pooled cash at year-end are treated as interfund payables of the deficit account and interfund receivables in other funds with positive balances. Investments of the pool are reported at fair value.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

For the purpose of the Statement of Net Position, the term "pooled cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand deposit accounts, savings accounts, or other short-term, highly liquid investments. For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the enterprise funds consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Interfund Balances and Transactions

During the course of operations, transactions sometimes occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities or between funds within business-type activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Transfers are used to report flows of cash (or other assets) between funds without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. In the government-wide Statement of Activities, transfers between governmental funds have been eliminated. In the fund financial statements, transfers are reported as other financing sources or uses.

Receivables and Due from Other Governments

Receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end but received after year-end. All receivable balances are reported net of any allowance for uncollectible accounts. Allowances for uncollectible accounts are based upon historical trends and current data regarding the condition of specific debtors as of the date of issuance of the financial statements. Business-type activities report receivables for utility service fees and grants.

Due from other governments consists of amounts due to the Town at year-end but remitted after year-end. The balance consists primarily of sales tax, franchise taxes, property taxes, other taxes, and grants.

Inventories

Inventories held by the proprietary fund and the general fund are valued using the first-in, first-out method and expenditures are recorded as inventory is used (consumption method).

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$5,000 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Other costs for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on all depreciable assets has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The ranges of estimated useful lives are as follows:

Water lines 50 years
Buildings, infrastructure, and improvements 30 years
Machinery and equipment 5 to 12 years

In the governmental fund financial statements, the acquisition or construction of capital assets is accounted for as capital outlay expenditures.

Capitalized Interest

The Town capitalizes material net interest costs as part of the cost of construction for proprietary capital projects.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category; which is related to deferred pension expense and will be amortized to pension expense over the ensuing years.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Two items are reported in the governmental fund balance sheet as deferred inflows of resources, one is due to property taxes being recognized as receivables prior to the period for which the taxes are levied and another represents the difference between expected and actual experience of the proportionate share of the net pension liability. These amounts are also reported as deferred inflows of resources on the government-wide statement of position.

Pension Related Assets, Liabilities and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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 Wyoming Retirement System (the System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. 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.

Compensated Absences

The Town's policies regarding vacation time permit employees to accumulate unused vacation leave. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds do not report a long-term liability for compensated absences while proprietary funds report the entire liability. Compensated absences related to governmental activities are usually liquidated by the General Fund. In the government-wide financial statements, the liability for governmental activities compensated absences is included in current liabilities.

Long-term Liabilities

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Long-term Liabilities (continued)

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term liabilities and obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, and similar items, when material, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs, except any portion related to prepaid insurance costs, are recognized as an expense in the period incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are recorded as an asset and recognized as an expense in a systematic and rational manner over the duration of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term liabilities is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Equity Classifications

Equity in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital
 assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any
 bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or
 improvement of these assets.
- Restricted Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use whether by: 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Balance Classifications

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance in the fund financial statements. Fund balance is further classified based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Town has classified inventory and prepaid expenses as nonspendable.

Restricted - This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town Council. These amounts cannot be used for any purpose unless the Town Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned - This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Town Council or Town administrator. No other governing body or officials have this authority delegated to them. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned - This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by the offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenues

Program revenues - Program revenues include charges to customers, grants and contributions for operational or capital requirements. Grants are usually reimbursable grants and are thus recognized as revenue at the time the associated expenditures are made.

General revenues - Property taxes, franchise taxes, motor vehicle taxes, other taxes, and interest income associated with the current fiscal period that are susceptible to accrual, and received in the availability period, are recognized as revenues of the fiscal period they are intended to finance. All taxes and internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues.

Proprietary funds - Proprietary funds distinguish between operating revenues and non-operating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations. Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds, which finance either capital projects or current operations, are reported as non-operating revenue or capital contributions. Other revenues that do not result from providing services are reported as non-operating revenues.

Expenses/Expenditures

Flow assumptions - When an expense/expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the Town's general policy to use restricted resources first. When an expense/expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Town considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed.

Proprietary funds - For proprietary fund financial statements, operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property Tax Calendar

Lincoln County assesses all taxable property other than centrally assessed property, which is assessed by the State of Wyoming, by January 1 of each year. The Town must adopt a final tax rate prior to the third Monday of July. Property taxes are levied by Lincoln County on or about August 1 and are payable in two installments in November and May. Lincoln County collects all property tax payments and remits the collections to the Town monthly. State law allows anyone to pay the delinquent taxes on a property and obtain an enforceable lien on that property. Therefore, the Town's delinquent property taxes are insignificant.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments

The State of Wyoming has established laws regarding the investment of public funds (Wyoming Statutes, 9-4). The Town's adopted investment policy refers to State laws and indicates the Town will comply with State laws.

The Town's deposits and investments consist of the following:

Financial Statement Description	_	Deposits	Investments	Cash	Total
Pooled cash and cash equivalents:					
Demand deposits	\$	759,243	-	100	759,343
Certificates of deposit	_	2,331,470			2,331,470
	_	3,090,713		100	3,090,813
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:		500,000			500,000
Certificates of deposit	_	500,000			500,000
Total deposits and investments	\$_	3,590,713		100	3,590,813

Deposits

State law specifies the types of financial institutions in which the Town can deposit monies. State law also requires that all deposits in financial institutions be fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by a pledge of collateral or the furnishing of a surety bond. At June 30, 2020, \$1,422,277 of the Town's bank balances of \$3,684,045 was uninsured, but all of the Town's bank balances were collateralized by the pledging financial institutions.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

Investments

Wyoming statutes (W.S. 9-4-831) specifically identify the types of investments that may be held by the Town and the conditions for making investment transactions. Accordingly, the Town may invest in the following investments:

- United States treasury bills, notes, or bonds or any other obligation issued by the United States treasury or guaranteed by the United States;
- bonds, notes, debentures or any other obligation or securities issued by or guaranteed by any federal government agency or instrumentality;
- repurchase agreements involving securities which are authorized investments that have been previously mentioned and subject to certain limitations, mortgage-backed securities that are obligations of or guaranteed or insured issuances of the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities or organizations created by an act of Congress excluding those defined as high risk;
- bankers acceptances eligible for purchase by the federal reserve system;
- guaranteed investment contracts if issued by a United States commercial bank or insurance company whose credit rating is of the highest category;
- a commingled fund of eligible securities if the securities are held through a trust department of a bank authorized to do business in the State of Wyoming or through a trust company authorized to do business in the State of Wyoming with total capital of at least \$10,000,000; bonds of the Wyoming Natural Gas Pipeline Authority and the Wyoming Infrastructure Authority;
- commercial paper of corporations organized and existing under the laws of any state of the United States with a maturity of not more than 270 days and rated by Moody's as P-1 or by Standard and Poor's as A-1 or equivalent ratings indicating that the commercial paper issued by a corporation is of the highest quality rating;
- diversified money market funds in which the Town does not own more than 10% of the Net Position of the funds and subject to several other limits.

The Town may also enter into contracts which are determined to be necessary or appropriate to hedge risk or to place the obligation of the bonds, in whole or in part, on the interest rate, cash flow, or other basis; but these contracts may not be used for investment.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk other than State laws.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with State laws.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing exposure to credit risk is to comply with State laws. At June 30, 2020, the Town did not hold any investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Town's policy for reducing exposure to credit risk is to comply with State laws.

Note 3 – Receivables and Payables

The Town's receivables consist of the following:

Governmental activities:

Due from other governments:		
Property tax	\$	202,631
Sales tax	_	153,390
	-	27.021
Total governmental activities	\$=	356,021
Business-type activities:		
Due from other governments:		
Capital grants	\$_	295,578
Receivables:		
Water services and fees		174,863
Interest	_	1,423
	_	
Total receivables	_	176,286
Total hyginass tyme activities	¢	171 061
Total business-type activities	\$_	471,864

Note 3 – Receivables and Payables (continued)

The Town's payables consist of the following:

Governmental activities:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses:		
Refundable building permits	\$	81,750
Payables to vendors		15,678
Payroll and benefits	_	11,041
Total governmental activities	\$ <u></u>	108,469
Business-type activities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:		
Payables to vendors	\$	991,259
Interest		98,764
Customer deposits		80,319
Payroll and benefits	_	11,794
	_	
Total business-type activities	\$_	1,182,136

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital assets activity is as follows:

	July 1,	A 1.1%	D.L.C	TD C	June 30,
Covernmental activities	2019	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	2020
Governmental activities Capital assets not being					
•					
depreciated:	1 667 927				1 667 937
Land and improvements \$		-	-	_	1,667,827
Construction in progress	1,656,669			-	1,656,669
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	3,324,496			-	3,324,496
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Machinery and equipment	794,922	63,279	(16,109)	_	842,092
Infrastructure	1,177,349	_	-	_	1,177,349
Buildings	921,864	_	_	_	921,864
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	2,894,135	63,279	(16,109)	_	2,941,305
Accumulated depreciation for:					
Machinery and equipment	(454,901)	(65,648)	16,109	-	(504,440)
Infrastructure	(377,806)	(38,232)	-	-	(416,038)
Buildings	(322,378)	(20,081)	-	-	(342,459)
					-
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,155,085)	(123,961)	16,109	-	(1,262,937)
Total governmental activities					
capital assets, net \$	5,063,546	(60,682)		-	5,002,864
Depreciation expense is charged	to functions of th	ne Town as fo	ollows:		
-					
Streets and public improv	ements			\$	77,501
General government					46,460
-					
Total depreciation expension	nse			\$	123,961

$\frac{\text{TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH}}{\text{NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS}} \\ \underline{\text{June 30, 2020}}$

Note 4 – Capital Assets (continued)

Business-type capital assets activity is as follows:

	July 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	June 30, 2020
Business-type activities					
Capital assets not being					
depreciated:					
Land \$	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
Construction in progress	2,695,949	3,280,624		(2,855,857)	3,120,716
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	2,710,949	3,280,624		(2,855,857)	3,135,716
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Machinery and equipment	523,946	24,685	_	_	548,631
Water improvements	13,593,598	51,467	_	2,855,857	16,500,922
Buildings	1,492,176	<u>-</u>			1,492,176
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	15,609,720	76,152		2,855,857	18,541,729
Accumulated depreciation for:					
Machinery and equipment	(214,113)	(60,641)	_	_	(274,754)
Water improvements	(2,480,873)	(312,759)	_	_	(2,793,632)
Buildings	(307,021)	(38,391)			(345,412)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,002,007)	(411,791)			(3,413,798)
Total capital assets being					
depreciated, net	12,607,713	(335,639)		2,855,857	15,127,931
Total business-type activities					
capital assets, net \$	15,318,662	2,944,985		<u>-</u>	18,263,647

Note 5 – Interfund Balances and Transfers

During the year, the Town did not make any interfund transfers.

Note 6 – Commitments

As of June 30, 2020, the Town has entered into construction contracts related to water supply improvement projects of approximately \$3,000,000.

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity is as follows:

						Due
		Beginning			Ending	Within
<u>Governmental activities</u> :		Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance	One Year
	-	_				
Direct borrowings	\$	550,000	-	-	550,000	-
Compensated absences	_	19,800		(5,432)	14,368	14,368
Total governmental						
long-term liabilities	\$	569,800		(5,432)	564,368	14,368
Business-type activities:						
Direct borrowings	\$	6,066,413	1,637,092	(712,618)	6,990,887	294,906
Compensated absences		14,100		(3,357)	10,743	10,743
	-					
Total business-type						
long-term liabilities	\$	6,080,513	1,637,092	(715,975)	7,001,630	305,649

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Governmental Activities

Direct borrowings related to governmental activities is comprised of the following:

\$550,000 loan from Ridge Creek Investment Company, for the Town Hall building. Due in monthly installments of \$3,333, interest at 4%, matures January 2041.

\$ 550,000

\$ 550,000

The requirements to service all governmental activities long-term debt is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	 Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 18,328	21,666	39,994
2022	19,075	20,920	39,995
2023	19,852	20,143	39,995
2024	20,661	19,334	39,995
2025	21,503	18,492	39,995
2026-2030	121,390	78,583	199,973
2031-2035	148,217	51,756	199,973
2036-2040	 180,974	19,000	199,974
Totals	\$ 550,000	249,894	799,894

The Town's direct borrowings from Ridge Creek Investment Company (RCIC) includes certain default provisions. In the event that the Town defaults and fails to complete the purchase of the Town Hall building, RCIC's sole remedy shall be to receive 100% of the Town's earnest money deposit. In the event of default by RCIC, the Town shall have the right, at the Town's option, to terminate the contract and recover the Town's earnest money deposit or specifically enforce the terms and provisions of the contract or seek other damages available to the Town.

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Business-Type Activities

Direct borrowings related to the Water Fund is comprised of the following:

\$1,645,885 loan from the Wyoming Water Development Commission, initial draw July 8, 2009 for the water supply development project. Due in annual installments of \$95,228,	
interest at 4%, matures June 2043.	\$ 1,451,932
\$1,425,750 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, initial draw during July 2017 for the Water Supply Project - 2017. Due in annual installments of \$75,080,	
interest at 2.5%, matures June 2039.	1,425,750
\$1,463,328 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, initial draw July 28, 2015 for the Water Supply Project - 2015. Due in annual installments of \$93,868, interest at 2.5%, matures August 2036.	1,283,520
	1,200,020
As of June 30, 2020, the Town borrowed \$1,053,925 from the	
Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, for the Water	
Supply Project- 2019, interest at 2.5%. The terms of the loan	
require payments to commence a year subsequent to construction	
completion, unpaid principal is expected to be no more than \$2,055,560 due in annual installments of approximately \$131,500,	
matures April 2041.	1,053,925
•	
\$1,358,943 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments	
Board, initial draw June 30, 2012 for the steel pipe replacement	
phase II project. Due in annual installments of \$67,947, non-interest bearing, matures Oct 2032.	883,313
interest bearing, matures Oct 2032.	005,515
\$641,554 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments	
Board, initial draw July 6, 2009 for the water meters installation	
project. Due in annual installments of \$32,078, non-interest	
bearing, matures August 2030.	352,855

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Business-Type Activities

\$363,792 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, initial draw June 24, 2014 for the steel pipe replacement phase III project. Due in annual installments of \$18,190, non-interest bearing, matures September 2034.

272,848

\$438,474 loan from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, initial draw June 17, 2010 for the steel pipe replacement project. Due in annual installments of \$28,127, interest at 2.5%, matures December 2030.

266,744

6,990,887

The Town has pledged all Water Fund revenues to secure the direct borrowings listed above. As of June 30, 2020, the future principal and interest payments on these direct borrowings totaled approximately \$8,854,000. Principal and interest on these direct borrowings due within one year is approximately \$416,000 or 33% of water operating revenues. The Town's direct borrowings from the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board have the following provisions. In an event of default, provisions include, but are not limited to the following remedies: the timing of the repayment of outstanding amounts become immediately due and the Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board may proceed against the revenues assigned and pledged by the Town pursuant to the loan assignment and pledge of revenues as provided by law.

The requirements to service all business-type activities long-term debt is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$	294,906	121,117	416,023
2022		341,119	153,382	494,501
2023		347,252	147,250	494,502
2024		353,560	140,941	494,501
2025		360,050	134,452	494,502
2026-2030		1,904,335	568,172	2,472,507
2031-2035		1,714,896	379,768	2,094,664
2036-2040		1,263,143	183,017	1,446,160
2041-2045	_	411,626	35,268	446,894
Totals	\$_	6,990,887	1,863,367	8,854,254

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Business-Type Activities

In addition, the direct borrowing from the Wyoming Water Development Commission for the water supply project required that the Town make annual deposits of \$50,000 into a sinking fund until a reserve balance of \$500,000 had been reached. The sinking fund must be maintained through the life of the direct borrowing and the reserve balance of \$500,000 is reported as restricted cash in the Water Fund.

Note 8 – Net Position and Fund Equities

Restricted net position represents moneys required to be maintained to satisfy third party agreements or legal requirements. Nonspendable, restricted, committed, and assigned fund balance represent moneys required to be maintained to satisfy third party agreements, legal requirements, enabling legislation, or the assignment of the Town's appointed designee. Restricted net position, nonspendable, and committed fund balance are as follows:

Business-Type Activities:

Restricted for water supply project reserves	\$ 500,000
General Fund:	
Nonspendable:	
Prepaid expenses	\$ 30,869
Inventory	 16,613
Total nonspendable	\$ 47,482
Committed:	
Road rehabilitation	\$ 313,317
Capital equipment	 59,800
Total committed	\$ 373,117

Note 9 – Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

The Town participates in the Wyoming Retirement System (the "System"), a statewide cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The System is established and governed by the respective sections of Wyoming state statute. The statute provides for the administration of the System under the direction of the Wyoming State Retirement Board whose members are appointed by the Governor. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Wyoming Retirement System, 6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 500, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002 or by calling 1-307-777-7691.

Substantially all Town full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Public Employees Pension Plan (PEPP) offered by the System.

Public Employees Pension Plan

PEPP is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit, contributory retirement plan covering all full-time employees of the Town.

PEPP statutorily required 17.62% of the participant's salary to be contributed to PEPP, consisting of 8.75% of the participant's salary as employee contributions and 8.87% as employer contributions. The amount of contributions designated as employee contributions represent the portion of total contributions that a participant retains ownership of and can elect to receive as a refund upon termination of employment. Employers can elect to cover all or a portion of the employee's contribution at their discretion.

Through legislation passed during the 2014 legislative session, two tiers of benefits were established for participants of this plan.

- Tier 1, PEPP allows for normal retirement after four years of service and attainment of age 60. Early retirement is allowed provided the employee has completed four years of service and attained age 50 or 25 years of service but will result in a reduction of benefits based on the length of time remaining to age 60.
- Tier 2, PEPP allows for normal retirement after four years of service and attainment of age 65. Early retirement is allowed provided the employee has completed four years of service and attained age 55, or 25 or more years of service but will result in a reduction of benefits based on the length of time remaining to age 65. All employees may also retire upon normal retirement on the bases that the sum of the member's age and service is at least 85.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

Public Employees Pension Plan (continued)

PEPP provides retirement, disability and death benefits according to predetermined formulas and allows retirees to select one of seven optional methods for receiving benefits, including two joint and survivor forms of benefits: a 100% joint and survivor annuity, and a 50% joint and survivor annuity. The benefit amounts under these options are determined on an actuarially equivalent basis. Any cost of living adjustment provided to retirees must be granted by the State Legislature. In addition a cost of living adjustment will not be approved by the legislature unless the plan is 100% funded after the COLA is awarded.

Employees terminating prior to normal retirement can elect to withdraw all employee contributions plus accumulated interest through date of termination or, if they are vested, they may elect to remain in PEPP and be eligible for retirement benefits at age 60 (Tier 1 employees) and 65 (Tier 2 employees).

Contributions to PEPP for the year ended June 30, 2020 were \$105,225.

Wyoming Deferred Compensation Plan

The Wyoming Deferred Compensation Plan (WDCP) administered by the System is an IRS Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plan. WDCP is available as a supplemental plan to the defined benefit retirement plans. Contributions may be made into WCDP (subject to plan and Internal Revenue Code limitations) by employees and employer contributions may be made into WDCP at rates determined by the Town. Upon qualifying for distributions, benefits are paid out in lump sums, or as periodic benefit payments, at the option of the participant based on individual account balances and WDCP provisions. WDCP's account balances are fully vested to the participants at the time of deposit. Investments in WDCP are individually directed by WDCP participants among WRS approved investment options of varying degrees of risk and earnings potential. Participants may transfer their funds between these options daily. Investments of WDCP are valued daily. In addition to employee contributions, WDCP also accepts employer contributions on behalf of the employees, provided such contribution when added to the employees' deferred contribution does not exceed the maximum deferral permitted by the IRS.

During 2020, employees did not contribute to WDCP and the Town elected not to make contributions to WDCP on behalf of participating employees.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

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

At June 30, 2020, the Town reported an entity-wide net pension liability of \$624,923, of which \$374,955 is related to governmental activities and \$249,968 is related to the Town's water enterprise fund. The Town's entity-wide net pension liability is based on its proportionate share of the total pension liability. The Town's proportionate share of the total pension liability is 0.0265933%.

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension liability was based upon actual historical employer contributions to the plan from the census data submitted to the plan for pay periods ending in 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized entity-wide pension expense of \$82,215. At June 30, 2020, the Town reported entity-wide deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred	Deferred
	(Outflows of	Inflows of
	_	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	-	105,568
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments		-	-
Change in proportionate share		9,646	6,054
Change in assumption		22,026	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		48,441	
	\$	80,113	111,622

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions of \$48,441 made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

Pension Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	Deferred Outflow (Inflows) of Resources	of
2021	\$ (12,103)	
2022	(26,784)	
2023	601	
2024	(41,664)	
	\$ (79,950)	

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Projected salary increases,	
includes inflation	2.5% to 6.5%
Assumed inflation rate	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table, fully generational, for Males and Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale BB.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for all plans was 7%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the Wyoming State Retirement Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Wyoming State Statutes. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

Discount Rate (continued)

Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability.

The assumed asset allocation of PEPP's portfolio, the long-term expected rate of return for each asset class, and the expected rate of return is presented arithmetically and geometrically below over a 20 year time frame.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected arithmetic returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These real rates of return are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

For each major asset class that is included in the pension plans target asset allocation as of January 1, 2019, these best estimates are summarized in the following table:

Category	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Real Return	Arithmetic Nominal Return	Geometric Real Return	Geometric Nominal Return
Tactical Cash	2.00%	-0.19%	2.41%	-20.00%	2.40%
Fixed Income	21.00%	1.67%	4.27%	1.32%	3.92%
Equity	48.50%	7.42%	10.02%	5.43%	8.03%
Marketable Alternatives	19.00%	4.33%	6.93%	3.46%	6.06%
Private Markets	9.50%	5.58%	8.18%	4.46%	7.06%
Total	100%	5.30%	7.90%	3.99%	6.59%

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

For the PEPP, the following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8 percent) than the current rate:

		Discount	
	1% Decrease 6.00%	Rate 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
Proportionate share of			
net pension liability	944,153	624,923	358,496

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Wyoming Retirement System financial report.

Note 10 – Operating Lease

The Town leases machinery and office equipment under non-cancelable operating leases which expire through 2023. Rental expense and equipment rental under the operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2020, was approximately \$43,000.

Future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases are approximately as follows:

<u>Year</u>		Amount
2021	\$	43,000
2022		43,000
2023		14,000
	\$_	100,000

Note 11 – Risk Management

The Town mitigates risk of loss through the purchase of commercial liability insurance and through participation in a local government risk pool. The Town pays an annual premium for its general insurance coverage. The pool was created to be self-sustaining through member premiums. There have been no claim settlements that exceeded the Town's insurance coverage in the last three fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE -

GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues:	-				
Taxes	\$	1,043,405	1,048,633	1,154,329	105,696
Licenses and permits		22,500	42,500	50,396	7,896
Intergovernmental		245,513	194,336	249,640	55,304
Miscellaneous revenues	_	15,650	15,650	24,513	8,863
Total revenues	_	1,327,068	1,301,119	1,478,878	177,759
Expenditures:					
General government		2,097,887	2,068,984	357,259	1,711,725
Public safety		207,060	201,160	186,919	14,241
Public works		855,359	919,006	537,269	381,737
Community development	_	66,378	61,585	42,404	19,181
Total expenditures	_	3,226,684	3,250,735	1,123,851	2,126,884
Excess of revenues over					
expenditures	_	(1,899,616)	(1,949,616)	355,027	2,304,643
Other financing sources:					
Proceeds from sale of assets	_	1,000	1,000	7,897	6,897
Total other financing sources	-	1,000	1,000	7,897	6,897
Net change to fund balance	\$_	(1,898,616)	(1,948,616)	362,924	2,311,540
Fund balance - beginning				910,608	
Fund balance - ending			\$	1,273,532	

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

]	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Public Employee Pension Plan Proportion of the net pension liability		0.026593%	0.026146%	0.026684%	0.026469%	0.024811%	0.024423%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	624,923 \$	796,213	608,217	639,895	577,928 \$	430,983
Covered employee payroll	\$	462,248 \$	455,289	474,007	471,923	\$ 443,502 \$	407,927
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		135.19%	174.88%	128.31%	135.59%	130.31%	105.65%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		76.83%	69.17%	76.35%	73.42%	73.40%	79.08%

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

		Year Ended June 30, 2020	•	Year Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended June 30, 2018		Year Ended June 30, 2017	•	Year Ended June 30, 2016		Year Ended June 30, 2015
Public Employee Pension Plan	_		_			_		_		_	
Contractually required contribution	\$	105,225	\$	84,778	\$ 75,337	\$	80,383	\$	75,653	\$	67,726
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	_	105,225	_	84,778	 75,337	=	80,383		75,653	· -	67,726
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$_		\$_	-	\$ _	\$_	_	\$_	-	\$	
Covered employee payroll	\$	597,191	\$	497,523	\$ 453,291	\$	483,652	\$	455,193	\$	426,755
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		17.62%		17.04%	16.62%		16.62%		16.62%		15.87%

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY REPORTING

June 30, 2020

Note 1 – Budget Presentation

A Budgetary Comparison Schedule is presented for the General Fund as required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgets for governmental funds are adopted on a GAAP basis.

Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all governmental and business-type funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. Each fund adopts a "balanced budget" in accordance with State law. As allowed by State law, the Town Council may authorize increases to or uses of unreserved fund balances. In the budget presentations, authorized increases to fund balance are shown as positive changes in fund balance and authorized decreases are shown as negative changes in fund balance.

Note 2 – Budget Adoption and Monitoring

The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and includes information on the past year, current year estimates, and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The proposed budget is presented to the Town Council for review. The Town Council holds public hearings and may add to, subtract from, or change appropriations. The Town must adopt the budget by the first Monday in July.

State statute requires that Town officers shall not incur expenditures or encumbrances in excess of total appropriations for any fund in the budget as adopted or subsequently amended.

Only the Town Council at a properly advertised public hearing can make increases in total fund appropriations. The final budget information presented is after all approved amendments.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town was compliant with all budgets, with no funds exceeding budget expenditures.

Note 3 – Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions

Generally accepted accounting standards require the presentation of 10 years of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the Town's annual contributions. Transition provisions in the accounting standard indicate that information should be presented for as many years as are available. The Town determined that it is not practicable to provide information prior to December 31, 2014.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –

BUDGET AND ACTUAL -

GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

	_	Final			2019
		Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
Revenues:	_				_
Taxes:					
Sales and use taxes	\$	715,963	777,668	61,705	855,188
Property taxes		243,000	286,963	43,963	257,357
Gas taxes		27,170	26,970	(200)	25,306
Severance taxes	_	62,500	62,728	228	68,613
Total taxes	-	1,048,633	1,154,329	105,696	1,206,464
Licenses and permits:					
Building permits and					
sign licenses		19,500	41,290	21,790	14,850
Other licenses and permits	_	23,000	9,106	(13,894)	3,067
Total licenses and permits	_	42,500	50,396	7,896	17,917
Intergovernmental:					
Mineral royalties		65,000	121,056	56,056	120,143
Share the wealth grant	_	129,336	128,584	(752)	128,006
Total intergovernmental	_	194,336	249,640	55,304	248,149
Miscellaneous revenues:					
Interest and investment earnings		12,000	5,269	(6,731)	10,186
Other	_	3,650	19,244	15,594	9,900
Total miscellaneous revenues	_	15,650	24,513	8,863	20,086
Total revenues	_	1,301,119	1,478,878	177,759	1,492,616
Expenditures:					
General government:					
Salaries and benefits		217,046	220,332	(3,286)	191,427
Capital outlay - general government		1,643,616	20,330	1,623,286	1,670,237
Municipal court		2,380	1,413	967	1,548
Administrative		100,995	55,401	45,594	59,074
Consulting		41,667	40,091	1,576	31,730
Legal		15,000	10,978	4,022	5,024
Town hall	_	48,280	8,714	39,566	12,361
Total general government	_	2,068,984	357,259	1,711,725	1,971,401
	_	_	_	_	(continued)

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –

BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

	Final			2019
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
Public safety:				
Salaries and benefits	122,760	127,677	(4,917)	99,380
Other	12,400	8,854	3,546	12,218
Emergency medical services	33,000	25,194	7,806	33,000
Fire protection	33,000	25,194	7,806	33,000
Total public safety	201,160	186,919	14,241	177,598
Public works:				
Salaries and benefits	315,951	278,594	37,357	242,111
Capital outlay	305,000	42,949	262,051	468,074
Streets	298,055	215,726	82,329	262,223
Total public works	919,006	537,269	381,737	972,408
Community development:				
Salaries and benefits	56,635	39,059	17,576	38,498
Community development	4,950	3,345	1,605	5,761
Total community development	61,585	42,404	19,181	44,259
Total expenditures	3,250,735	1,123,851	2,126,884	3,165,666
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(1,949,616)	355,027	2,304,643	(1,673,050)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,000	7,897	6,897	_
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	_	-	550,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,000	7,897	6,897	550,000
Net change to fund balance	\$ (1,948,616)	362,924	2,311,540	(1,123,050)
Fund balance - beginning	 -	910,608		2,033,658
Fund balance - ending	\$	1,273,532		910,608
<u> </u>	:			

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES –

BUDGET AND ACTUAL – WATER FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

		Final			2019
		Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
Operating revenues:		_			_
Charges for services	\$	1,139,947	1,225,623	85,676	1,161,796
Miscellaneous	_	189,500	31,860	(157,640)	33,229
Total operating revenues		1,329,447	1,257,483	(71,964)	1,195,025
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits		396,496	307,206	89,290	265,649
Current expenses		235,992	241,743	(5,751)	195,079
Total operating expenses		632,488	548,949	83,539	460,728
Operating income		696,959	708,534	11,575	734,297
Non-operating income (expense):					
Interest income		12,000	24,454	12,454	13,943
Interest expense		(129,177)	(98,069)	31,108	(143,118)
Total non-operating expense		(117,177)	(73,615)	43,562	(129,175)
				<u> </u>	
Income before transfers and capital					-0
budget income		579,782	634,919	55,137	605,122
Capital budget income (expenses):					
Grant proceeds		2,243,155	1,348,613	(894,542)	535,185
Debt proceeds		4,486,310	1,161,842	(3,324,468)	544,161
Debt principal payments		(360,782)	(237,369)	123,413	(232,320)
Equipment and improvements -					
grants, loans	_	(7,116,480)	(3,356,777)	3,759,703	(1,184,582)
Net income budget basis	\$	(168,015)	(448,772)	(280,757)	267,566
Adjustment from budget basis to					
GAAP basis:					
Debt proceeds			(1,161,842)		(544,161)
Gain on disposal of assets			1,900		-
Debt principal payments			237,369		232,320
Capital outlay			3,356,777		1,184,582
Depreciation			(411,791)		(418,935)
Change in pension expense			(24,836)	<u>-</u>	25,042
Net income GAAP basis		\$	1,548,805	_	746,414

GOVERNMENTAL AUDIT REPORT



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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Mayor and Town Council Town of Star Valley Ranch Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 23, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Town's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

JONES SIMKINS LLC

Jones Dimkins LLC

Logan, Utah

November 23, 2020

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2020

Findings related to the financial statements required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*:

None

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

(Client Submitted Document) Year Ended June 30, 2020

There were no findings for the June 30, 2020 audit.