TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021





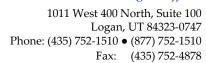
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Logan Office:



Salt Lake City Office:

41 North Rio Grande; Suite 101 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 Phone: (801) 561-6026 Fax: (801) 561-2023

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, 2021, 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, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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.

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 December 20, 2021, 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 Dimkins LLC

JONES SIMKINS LLC Logan, Utah December 20, 2021

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>

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, 2021. 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 \$1,857,000. The governmental net position increased by approximately \$457,000, and the business-type net position increased by approximately \$1,400,000.

The total net position of governmental and business-type activities is approximately \$20,018,000 and is made up of approximately \$16,628,000 in capital assets, such as land, infrastructure, buildings, and equipment, net of related debt.

The net total indebtedness of the Town increased approximately \$1,274,000 during the year related to loans to help fund water system improvements.

As of June 30, 2021, the following projects were in process or completed:

- The Town completed 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 original approved funding from SLIB was a loan in the amount of \$4,111,000, however; as of June 30, 2021 the Town had a funding amount from SLIB of \$3,537,471. The loan included a loan forgiveness provision of twenty-five percent (25%). The loan forgiveness totaled \$884,368.
- The Town started the Water Supply Project-2021 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 \$723,000. The approved funding from SLIB was a loan in the amount of \$1,468,000. The loan includes a loan forgiveness provision of twenty-five percent (25%). The construction of this project began during fiscal year 2021 and is expected to continue through fiscal year 2022.

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 \$20,018,000.

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position (83%) 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 14% of net position can be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to its creditors and citizens.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION							
		Government	tal Activities	ivities Business-type Activities		Tot	al
		2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	2,275,972 5,230,304	1,584,632 5,002,864	2,970,461 20,304,411	3,025,499 18,263,647	5,246,433 25,534,715	4,610,131 23,266,511
Total assets		7,506,276	6,587,496	23,274,872	21,289,146	30,781,148	27,876,642
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension		71,597	48,068	49,753	32,045	121,350	80,113
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities		566,917 922,597	122,837 924,955	819,662 8,201,083	1,487,785 6,945,949	1,386,579 9,123,680	1,610,622 7,870,904
Total liabilities		1,489,514	1,047,792	9,020,745	8,433,734	10,510,259	9,481,526
Deferred inflows of resources - revenues for future periods		225,600	202,631	_	-	225,600	202,631
Pension		87,741	66,973	60,973	44,649	148,714	111,622
Total deferred inflows of resources		313,341	269,604	60,973	44,649	374,314	314,253
Net investment in capital assets Restricted		4,656,926	4,452,864	11,971,175	11,272,760	16,628,101	15,725,624
Unrestricted		- 1,118,092	- 865,304	500,000 1,771,732	500,000 1,070,048	500,000 2,889,824	500,000 1,935,352
Total net position	\$	5,775,018	5,318,168	14,242,907	12,842,808	20,017,925	18,160,976

The following table summarizes the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position as of June 30, 2021 and 2020.

The following table provides a summary of the Town's operations for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

	Gov	ernment	al Activit	ies	Business-t	ype Act	ivities		Total		
	20)21	2020		2021		2020	202	1	202	20
Revenues											
Program revenues											
Charges for services	\$ 6	6,710	55,1	20	1,334,579	1,2	225,623	1,401	,289	1,280	0,743
Operating grants and											
contributions	6	1,930	4,3	56	-		-	61	,930	4	4,356
Capital grants and											
contributions		-	-		1,294,951	1,	348,613	1,294	,951	1,348	8,613
General revenues											
Sales, use, and other taxes	96	7,063	777,6	68	-		-	967	,063	777	7,668
Property taxes	30	2,711	286,9	63	-		-	302	2,711	280	5,963
Other taxes	8	9,465	89,6	98	-		-	89	,465	89	9,698
Interest		3,179	5,2	69	14,604		24,454	17	,783	29	9,723
Mineral royalties	26	1,806	249,6	40	-		-	261	,806	249	9,640
Gain on disposal											
of assets		5,000	7,8		-		1,900		5,000		9,797
Miscellaneous		6,136	10,1	64	69,103		31,860	75	5,239	42	2,024
Total revenues	1,78	4,000	1,486,7	75	2,713,237	2,0	532,450	4,497	,237	4,119	9,225
Expenses											
General government	29	0,626	399,6	69	-		-	290	,626	399	9,669
Public safety	21	0,084	186,9	19	-		-	210	,084	180	5,919
Public works	77	2,428	571,8	21	-		-	772	2,428	57	1,821
Community development	5	4,012	42,4	04	-		-	54	,012	42	2,404
Water		-			1,313,138	1,0	083,645	1,313	,138	1,083	3,645
Total expenses	1,32	7,150	1,200,8	13	1,313,138	1,0	083,645	2,640),288	2,284	4,458
Changes in net position											
before transfers	45	6,850	285,9	62	1,400,099	1,:	548,805	1,856	5,949	1,834	4,767
Transfers		-			-		-		-		-
Change in net position	45	6,850	285,9	62	1,400,099	1,	548,805	1,856	5,949	1,834	4,767
Net position - beginning	5,31	8,168	5,032,2	06	12,842,808	11,2	294,003	18,160	,976	16,320	5,209
Net position - ending	\$5,77	5,018	5,318,1	68	14,242,907	12,	842,808	20,017	,925	18,160),976

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities net position increased by approximately \$457,000 for the current fiscal year. A key element of this increase is as follows:

• Public works expenditures increased approximately \$201,000 when compared to the prior year. These increased expenditures primarily relate to more road improvements and road construction projects. The increase in expenditures is offset by an increase in tax revenues of approximately \$205,000. Other governmental departments experienced modest increases in expenditures.

Business-Type Activities

Business-type activities net position increased by approximately \$1,400,000. Key elements of the increase in business-type activities net position are as follows:

- Charges for services provided revenue of approximately \$1,335,000, which resulted in an increase of approximately \$109,000 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 \$1,295,000 from the State of Wyoming, which resulted in a decrease of approximately \$54,000 when compared to the prior year. These grants were used to fund various water system improvements and construction projects. The third phase of the water system was completed during fiscal year 2021.
- During fiscal year 2021 the Town applied for and was approved for additional funding in the form of grants and loans from the State of Wyoming of approximately \$2,191,000 to complete the fourth and final phase of the water system project. Said funding consists of approximately \$723,000 in grants and approximately \$1,468,000 in loan proceeds. As of June 30, 2021, grant revenues of approximately \$58,000 and loan proceeds of approximately \$37,000 had been received for the fourth and final phase of the water system project. The remaining funds to complete the fourth 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, 2021, the Town's General Fund reported fund equity of approximately \$1,528,000. 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 76% 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 71% of total tax revenues and 54% of total general fund revenues. Sales and use tax revenues increased from approximately \$778,000 in fiscal year 2020 to approximately \$967,000 in fiscal year 2021; an increase of approximately \$189,000 or 24%. Property tax revenues increased from approximately \$287,000 in fiscal year 2020 to approximately \$303,000 in fiscal year 2021; an increase of approximately \$16,000 or 5%.

Excluding capital outlay, General Fund collective departmental expenditures increased by approximately \$126,000; due mainly to an increase 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 \$217,000 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to an operating income of approximately \$272,000 in fiscal year 2020; the decrease is due to an increase in water fund expenses of approximately \$201,000, which was partly offset by an increase of charges for services of approximately \$109,000. 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 Clerk, 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, 2021, amounts to approximately \$25,535,000 (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 increase in the Town's governmental fixed assets for fiscal year 2021 was approximately \$227,000 and depreciation expense was approximately \$173,000. The increase in governmental fixed assets was mainly attributed to fixed asset additions of approximately \$342,000.

The net increase in the Town's proprietary fixed assets for fiscal year 2021 was approximately \$2,041,000 and depreciation expense was approximately \$458,000. The main increase in the Town's proprietary fixed assets was due to the additions from the Water Supply 2019 and 2021 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, 2021, the Town had total debt and other long-term liabilities outstanding of approximately \$9,573,000. 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 2022 budget remains relatively consistent in comparison to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

The Town also plans to begin/continue 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 fourth phase of this project will continue and is expected to be completed in 2022.
- The Town has continued developing different trails that begin in the Town boundaries and then venture out into US Forest Service property.

WATER UTILITY SUSTAINABILITY

The Town continues to receive funding from the State of Wyoming in the form of loans and grants for the improvements and upgrades to the Town's water system. The Town's management continues to prudently evaluate and steadily adjust the water utility rates in effect so as to meet current operating costs in addition to current and future debt service payments. Adjustments to the water utility rates have been accomplished annually through the Town Council's commitment to support the use of a revenue/expense modeling tool. As of June 30, 2021, the Water Fund has approximately \$2,625,000 in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents which is equivalent to approximately four years of future debt service payments.

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, 171 Vista Drive #7007, Star Valley Ranch, Wyoming 83127-5158 (kbuyers@starvalleyranchwy.org).

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2021

	Primary Government			
		Governmental	Business-type	
	-	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:				
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,802,665	2,125,189	3,927,854
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		-	500,000	500,000
Due from other governments		413,683	66,209	479,892
Receivables		-	236,822	236,822
Inventories		36,632	42,241	78,873
Prepaid expenses		22,992	-	22,992
Nondepreciable capital assets		1,724,060	167,054	1,891,114
Depreciable capital assets		4,900,005	24,049,537	28,949,542
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,393,761)	(3,912,180)	(5,305,941)
Total assets		7,506,276	23,274,872	30,781,148
Deferred outflows of resources:				
Pension	-	71,597	49,753	121,350
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		378,488	414,819	793,307
Unearned revenue		143,867	-	143,867
Long-term liabilities:				
Due within one year		44,562	404,843	449,405
Due in more than one year		545,695	7,939,169	8,484,864
Net pension liability		376,902	261,914	638,816
Total liabilities		1,489,514	9,020,745	10,510,259
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Property taxes		225,600	-	225,600
Pension	-	87,741	60,973	148,714
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	313,341	60,973	374,314
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		4,656,926	11,971,175	16,628,101
Restricted		-	500,000	500,000
Unrestricted		1,118,092	1,771,732	2,889,824
Total net position	\$	5,775,018	14,242,907	20,017,925

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCHSTATEMENT OF ACTIVITIESYear Ended June 30, 2021

			Program Revenues				(Expense) Revenue anges in Net Positio	
Activities	_	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government: Governmental:								
General government Public safety Public works Community development	\$	290,624 210,086 772,428 54,012	66,710 - -	61,930 - -	- - -	(161,984) (210,086) (772,428) (54,012)		(161,984) (210,086) (772,428) (54,012)
Total governmental activities		1,327,150	66,710	61,930		(1,198,510)		(1,198,510)
Business-type activities: Water	_	1,313,138	1,334,579		1,294,951		1,316,392	1,316,392
Total business-type activities		1,313,138	1,334,579	-	1,294,951	-	1,316,392	1,316,392
Total primary government	\$	2,640,288	1,401,289	61,930	1,294,951	(1,198,510)	1,316,392	117,882
			General revenues Taxes: Sales and use Property tax Other taxes	-	:	\$ 967,063 302,711 89,465	-	967,063 302,711 89,465
			Total taxes			1,359,239		1,359,239
			Interest and inv Mineral royaltic Gain on disposa Miscellaneous			3,179 261,806 25,000 6,136 1,655,360	14,604 - - 69,103 83,707	1,339,239 17,783 261,806 25,000 75,239 1,739,067

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

456,850

5,318,168

5,775,018

\$

1,400,099

12,842,808

14,242,907

1,856,949

18,160,976

20,017,925

Change in net position

Net position - ending

Net position - beginning

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH BALANCE SHEET -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2021

	_	General	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,802,665	1,802,665
Due from other governments		413,683	413,683
Inventories		36,632	36,632
Prepaid expenses		22,992	22,992
Total assets	=	2,275,972	2,275,972
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		378,488	378,488
Unearned revenue		143,867	143,867
Total liabilities		522,355	522,355
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		225,600	225,600
Fund balances:			
Nonspendable		59,624	59,624
Committed		732,158	732,158
Unassigned	_	736,235	736,235
Total fund balances	_	1,528,017	1,528,017
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	2,275,972	2,275,972

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET</u> <u>OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u>

Total fund balances for governmental funds			\$	1,528,017
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.	t			71,597
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 1,012,118 1,301,894 2,585,993 56,233 (1,393,761)	_	5,230,304
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	\$	(573,378) (16,879) (376,902)		(967,159)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				(87,741)
Net position of governmental activities			\$	5,775,018

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Total
			Governmental
	_	General	Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$	1,359,239	1,359,239
Licenses and permits		58,183	58,183
Intergovernmental		303,339	303,339
Miscellaneous	-	38,239	38,239
Total revenues	-	1,759,000	1,759,000
Expenditures:			
General government		399,442	399,442
Public safety		210,086	210,086
Public works		889,353	889,353
Community development	-	54,012	54,012
Total expenditures	-	1,552,893	1,552,893
Excess of revenues over expenditures	_	206,107	206,107
Other financing sources (uses):			
Proceeds from sale of assets		25,000	25,000
Proceeds from issuance of debt		44,000	44,000
Debt principal payments	_	(20,622)	(20,622)
Total other financing sources	-	48,378	48,378
Net change in fund balance		254,485	254,485
Fund balance - beginning	-	1,273,532	1,273,532
Fund balance - ending	\$_	1,528,017	1,528,017

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		\$	254,485
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	\$ 400,924 (173,484)		227,440
The net effect of transactions involving net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense is to increase net position.	,		814
Governmental funds do not report expenditures related to compensated absences. However, the Statement of Activities reports this activity as an expense.			(2,511)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds but results in an increase in long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of principal on long- term debt is an expenditure in governmental funds, but reduces liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the Statement of Activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.			(23,378)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	456,850
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – <u>PROPRIETARY FUNDS</u> June 30, 2021

Assets:	Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Current assets: Pooled cash and cash equivalents \$ Restricted cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments Receivables Inventories	2,125,189 500,000 66,209 236,822 42,241	2,125,189 500,000 66,209 236,822 42,241
Total current assets	2,970,461	2,970,461
Non-current assets: Land Construction in progress Buildings and improvements Lines and improvements Machinery and equipment Accumulated depreciation	15,000 152,054 1,492,176 21,968,442 588,919 (3,912,180)	15,000 152,054 1,492,176 21,968,442 588,919 (3,912,180)
Total non-current assets	20,304,411	20,304,411
Total assets	23,274,872	23,274,872
Deferred outflows of resources: Pension	49,753	49,753
Total deferred outflows of resources	49,753	49,753
Liabilities: Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Long-term liabilities, due within one year	414,819 404,843	414,819 404,843
Total current liabilities	819,662	819,662
Long-term liabilities, due in more than one year Net pension liability	7,939,169 261,914	7,939,169 261,914
Total liabilities	9,020,745	9,020,745
Deferred inflows of resources: Pension	60,973	60,973
Total deferred inflows of resources	60,973	60,973
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	11,971,175 500,000 1,771,732	11,971,175 500,000 1,771,732
Total net position \$	14,242,907	14,242,907

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES <u>AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION –</u> <u>PROPRIETARY FUNDS</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u>

	-	Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Operating revenues:	Φ	1 22 4 550	1 224 570
Charges for services	\$	1,334,579	1,334,579
Miscellaneous	-	69,103	69,103
Total operating revenues	_	1,403,682	1,403,682
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and benefits		316,662	316,662
Current expenses		371,727	371,727
Depreciation	_	498,382	498,382
Total operating expenses	_	1,186,771	1,186,771
Operating income	-	216,911	216,911
Non-operating income (expense):			
Grants		1,294,951	1,294,951
Interest income		14,604	14,604
Interest expense	-	(126,367)	(126,367)
Total non-operating income	_	1,183,188	1,183,188
Change in net position	-	1,400,099	1,400,099
Net position - beginning	_	12,842,808	12,842,808
Net position - ending	\$	14,242,907	14,242,907

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

Cash flows from operating activities:Receipts from customers and users\$ 1,343,146	1,343,146 (1,232,229) (318,715)
1	(1,232,229)
Payments to suppliers (1,232,229)	(318,715)
Payments to employees (318,715)	
Net cash used in operating activities (207,798)	(207,798)
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 2,499,589	2,499,589
Payments on long-term debt (293,691)	(293,691)
Proceeds from capital grants 660,770	660,770
Interest and fiscal charges (126,367)	(126,367)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets (2,331,602)	(2,331,602)
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities 408,699	408,699
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest received 14,604	14,604
Net cash provided by investing activities 14,604	14,604
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 215,505	215,505
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning 2,409,684	2,409,684
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (\$500,000 restricted) \$2,625,189	2,625,189
	(continued)

(continued)

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS -<u>PROPRIETARY FUNDS</u> Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Water Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Reconciliation of operating income to	_		
net cash used in operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	216,911	216,911
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation		498,382	498,382
Net change in pension expense		10,562	10,562
Accrued compensation expense		34	34
Net change in assets and liabilities:			
Increase in receivables		(60,536)	(60,536)
Decrease in inventories		101,710	101,710
Decrease in accounts payable		(962,212)	(962,212)
Decrease in accrued liabilities		(12,649)	(12,649)
Total adjustments		(424,709)	(424,709)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(207,798)	(207,798)
Non-cash capital and related financing activities:			
Total acquisition and construction of capital assets		\$	(2,539,146)
Less capital assets financed with accounts payable			207,544
Cash paid for acquisition and construction of			
capital assets		\$	(2,331,602)
Total loan and grant proceeds		\$	2,930,990
Plus loan and grant proceeds with receivables in the prior year			295,578
Less loan and grant proceeds with receivables in the current year	aı		(66,209)
Cash received from loan and grant proceeds		\$	3 160 350
Cash received from toan and grant proceeds		Ф	3,160,359

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.

<u>Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (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, firstout 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. 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 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	\$	665,854	-	100	665,954
Certificates of deposit	_	3,261,900			3,261,900
	_	3,927,754		100	3,927,854
Restricted cash and cash equivalents:					
Certificates of deposit	_	500,000		-	500,000
Total deposits and investments	\$_	4,427,754		100	4,427,854

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, 2021, \$1,481,793 of the Town's bank balances of \$4,554,212 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, 2021, 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 a	activities:
----------------	-------------

Due from other governments: Property tax Sales tax	\$ 227,246 186,437
Total governmental activities	\$413,683
Business-type activities:	
Due from other governments: Capital grants	\$66,209
Receivables: Water services and fees Interest	236,487
Total receivables	236,822
Total business-type activities	\$303,031

Note 3 - Receivables and Payables (continued)

The Town's payables consist of the following:

Governmental activities:

Accounts payable and accrued expenses: Payables to vendors Refundable building permits Payroll and benefits	\$ 225,944 132,320 20,224
Total governmental activities	\$ 378,488
Business-type activities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:	
Payables to vendors	\$ 236,590
Interest	102,798
Customer deposits	64,731
Payroll and benefits	 10,700
Total business-type activities	\$ 414,819

Note 4 – Capital Assets

Capital assets activity is as follows:

	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	June 30, 2021
Governmental activities			·		
Capital assets not being					
depreciated:					
Land and improvements	, , ,	-	-	-	1,667,827
Construction in progress	1,656,669	58,893		(1,659,329)	56,233
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	3,324,496	58,893		(1,659,329)	1,724,060
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Machinery and equipment	842,092	212,686	(42,660)	-	1,012,118
Infrastructure	1,177,349	124,545	-	_	1,301,894
Buildings	921,864	4,800		1,659,329	2,585,993
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	2,941,305	342,031	(42,660)	1,659,329	4,900,005
Accumulated depreciation for: Machinery and equipment	(504,440)	(85,360)	42,660		(547,140)
Infrastructure	(416,038)	(40,307)	42,000	-	(456,345)
Buildings	(342,459)	(40,307)	_	_	(390,276)
Dunungs	(342,437)	(47,017)			(370,270)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,262,937)	(173,484)	42,660	-	(1,393,761)
Total governmental activities					
capital assets, net	5,002,864	227,440			5,230,304

Depreciation expense is charged to functions of the Town as follows:

Streets and public improvements General government	\$ 95,761 77,723
Total depreciation expense	\$ 173,484

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>

Note 4 - Capital Assets (continued)

Business-type capital assets activity is as follows:

	July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	June 30, 2021
Business-type activities					
Capital assets not being					
depreciated:					
Land \$,	-	-	-	15,000
Construction in progress	3,120,716	2,498,858		(5,467,520)	152,054
Total capital assets not					
being depreciated	3,135,716	2,498,858		(5,467,520)	167,054
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Machinery and equipment	548,631	40,288	_	-	588,919
Water improvements	16,500,922	_	-	5,467,520	21,968,442
Buildings	1,492,176	-			1,492,176
Total capital assets					
being depreciated	18,541,729	40,288		5,467,520	24,049,537
Accumulated depreciation for:					
Machinery and equipment	(274,754)	(64,826)	-	-	(339,580)
Water improvements	(2,793,632)	(395,165)	-	-	(3,188,797)
Buildings	(345,412)	(38,391)			(383,803)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,413,798)	(498,382)			(3,912,180)
Total capital assets being					
depreciated, net	15,127,931	(458,094)		5,467,520	20,137,357
Total business-type activities					
capital assets, net	18,263,647	2,040,764			20,304,411

Note 5 – Interfund Balances and Transfers

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

Note 6 – Commitments

As of June 30, 2021, the Town has entered into construction contracts related to water supply improvement projects of approximately \$2,100,000.

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity is as follows:

Governmental activities:	_	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Within One Year
Direct borrowings Direct borrowings - lease Compensated absences	\$	550,000 - 14,368	44,000 2,511	(9,073) (11,549) -	540,927 32,451 16,879	17,113 10,570 16,879
Total governmental long-term liabilities	\$_	564,368	46,511	(20,622)	590,257	44,562
Business-type activities:						
Direct borrowings Compensated absences	\$	6,990,887 10,743	1,636,039 34	(293,691)	8,333,235 10,777	394,066 10,777
Total business-type long-term liabilities	\$	7,001,630	1,636,073	(293,691)	8,344,012	404,843

Due

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. Secured by the Town Hall building. \$540,927

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

Year	_	Principal Interest		Total
2022	\$	17,113	19,551	36,664
2023		19,396	20,600	39,996
2024		20,187	19,809	39,996
2025		21,009	18,987	39,996
2026		21,865	18,131	39,996
2027-2031		123,436	76,544	199,980
2032-2036		150,715	49,265	199,980
2037-2041	_	167,206	16,070	183,276
Totals	\$	540,927	238,957	779,884

The Town's direct borrowings from Ridge Creek Investment Company (RCIC) includes certain default provisions. In the event of default by the Town, RCIC, by written notice to the Town, may accelerate the remaining unpaid principal and then declare the principal of and accrued interest on the note to be immediately due and payable. Upon such declaration the principal and interest shall be due and payable within thirty (30) days after receipt by the Town of such notice.

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

The Town has the following direct borrowing-capital lease pertaining to governmental activities:

\$44,000 lease purchase agreement, payable to Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation, due in annual installments of \$11,654, beginning in July 2020, including interest of 3.35%, maturing July 2023. Secured by equipment. In an event of default, provisions include, but are not limited to, the following remedies: remove the equipment at the Town's expense and require immediate payment of all amounts due, plus interest and any applicable taxes.

32,451

\$

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under the governmental activities' capital lease and the present value of the net minimum lease payments:

Year		Amount
2022 2023 2024	\$	11,654 11,654 11,223
Net minimum lease payments		34,531
Less amount representing interest	_	(2,080)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	32,451

At June 30, 2021, the cost of assets financed by capital leases is \$44,000 net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,143.

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>

<u>Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities</u> (continued)

Business-Type Activities

Direct borrowings related to the Water Fund is comprised of the following:	
As of June 30, 2021, the Town borrowed \$2,653,103 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 \$2,700,000 due in annual installments of approximately \$135,000, matures April 2041.	\$ 2,653,103
\$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.	1,414,781
\$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,	1 200 154
interest at 2.5%, matures June 2039.	1,369,154
\$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.	1,222,882
morost at 2.5 /0, mataros magast 2000.	1,222,002
\$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.	815,366
\$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.	320,777

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-		254 (59
interest bearing, matures September 2034.		254,658
\$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.		245,651
As of June 30, 2021, the Town borrowed \$36,863 from the		
Wyoming State Loan and Investments Board, for the Water		
Supply Project - 2021, 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		
\$1,468,208 due in annual installments of approximately \$94,181,		
matures April 2042.	_	36,863
	\$	8,333,235
	Ψ=	0,555,255

The Town has pledged all Water Fund revenues to secure the direct borrowings listed above. As of June 30, 2021, the future principal and interest payments on these direct borrowings totaled approximately \$10,613,000. Principal and interest on these direct borrowings due within one year is approximately \$589,000 or 42% 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.

Note 7 – Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

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

Year	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$	394,066	194,783	588,849
2023		401,543	186,773	588,316
2024		409,229	179,621	588,850
2025		417,131	171,719	588,850
2026		425,256	163,594	588,850
2027-2031		2,255,753	687,833	2,943,586
2032-2036		1,966,607	454,587	2,421,194
2037-2041		1,621,370	211,884	1,833,254
2042-2046		442,280	28,990	471,270
Totals	\$	8,333,235	2,279,784	10,613,019

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 and cash equivalents 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	\$ 22,992
Inventories	 36,632
Total nonspendable	\$ 59,624
Committed:	
Road rehabilitation	\$ 672,913
Capital equipment	59,245
Total committed	\$ 732,158

Note 9 - Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

The Town participates in the Wyoming Retirement System (the "System"), a statewide costsharing 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 18.12% of the participant's salary to be contributed to PEPP, consisting of 9.00% of the participant's salary as employee contributions and 9.12% 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, 2021 were \$90,174.

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 2021, 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, 2021, the Town reported an entity-wide net pension liability of \$638,816, of which \$376,902 is related to governmental activities and \$261,914 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 0.029393%.

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020 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 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized entity-wide pension expense of \$34,054. At June 30, 2021, the Town reported entity-wide deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	(Deferred Dutflows of	Deferred Inflows of
	_	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience Net difference between projected and actual	\$	-	145,609
earnings on pension plan investments		12,139	-
Change in proportionate share		61,207	3,105
Change in assumption		3,967	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		44,037	-
	\$	121,350	148,714

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions of \$44,037 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 Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (22,206)
2023	7,800
2024	(41,067)
2025	(15,928)
	\$(71,401)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, 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%	-1.00%	1.11%	-1.00%	1.10%
Fixed Income	21.00%	1.34%	3.44%	1.00%	3.10%
Equity	48.50%	7.34%	9.44%	5.23%	7.33%
Marketable Alternatives	19.00%	4.50%	6.60%	3.47%	5.57%
Private Markets	9.50%	5.82%	7.92%	4.53%	6.63%
Total	100%	5.23%	7.33%	3.82%	5.92%

Note 9 – Retirement Plans (continued)

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

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%		1% Increase 8.00%		
Proportionate share of net pension liability	1,000,951	638,816	336,610		

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 2025. Rental expense and equipment rental under the operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2021, was approximately \$53,000.

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

Year		Amount
2022	\$	53,000
2023	Ŧ	24,000
2024		11,000
2025		55,000
	\$	143,000

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

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE -</u> <u>GENERAL FUND</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u>

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues:		<u> </u>	0		
Taxes	\$	1,141,340	1,141,340	1,359,239	217,899
Licenses and permits		53,900	53,900	58,183	4,283
Intergovernmental		691,937	691,937	303,339	(388,598)
Miscellaneous revenues	_	45,980	45,980	38,239	(7,741)
Total revenues		1,933,157	1,933,157	1,759,000	(174,157)
Total revenues	-	1,933,137	1,955,157	1,739,000	(1/4,137)
Expenditures:					
General government		422,091	438,250	399,442	38,808
Public safety		238,878	238,878	210,086	28,792
Public works		1,165,582	1,165,582	889,353	276,229
Community development	_	110,106	109,982	54,012	55,970
Total expenditures	_	1,936,657	1,952,692	1,552,893	399,799
Excess of revenues over					
expenditures	_	(3,500)	(19,535)	206,107	225,642
Other financing sources (uses):					
Proceeds from sale of assets		3,500	3,500	25,000	21,500
Proceeds from issuance of debt		-	-	44,000	44,000
Debt principal payments	_	-		(20,622)	(20,622)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	3,500	3,500	48,378	44,878
Net change to fund balance	\$_		(16,035)	254,485	270,520
Fund balance - beginning				1,273,532	
Fund balance - ending			\$	1,528,017	

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

]	December 31, 2020	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	_	0.029393%	0.026593%	0.026146%	0.026684%	0.026469%	0.024811%	0.024423%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	638,816 \$	624,923 \$	796,213	\$ 608,217 \$	639,895	577,928	430,983
Covered employee payroll	\$	523,333 \$	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		122.07%	135.19%	174.88%	128.31%	135.59%	130.31%	105.65%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		79.24%	76.83%	69.17%	76.35%	73.42%	73.40%	79.08%

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Y	Year Ended June 30, 2021		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	\$	90,174	\$	105,225	\$	84,778	\$	75,337	\$ 80,383	\$	75,653	\$	67,726
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		90,174		105,225	_	84,778	-	75,337	 80,383		75,653	_	67,726
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$		\$ -	\$	-	\$_	-
Covered employee payroll	\$	497,649	\$	597,191	\$	497,523	\$	453,291	\$ 483,652	\$	455,193	\$	426,755
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		18.12%		17.62%		17.04%		16.62%	16.62%		16.62%		15.87%

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION -</u> <u>BUDGETARY REPORTING</u> June 30, 2021

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, 2021, 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

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND</u> <u>CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –</u> <u>BUDGET AND ACTUAL –</u> <u>GENERAL FUND</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u> (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2020)

	_	Final			2020
		Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
Revenues:	_				
Taxes:					
Sales and use taxes	\$	787,740	967,063	179,323	777,668
Property taxes		261,600	302,711	41,111	286,963
Gas taxes		27,000	24,474	(2,526)	26,970
Severance taxes	_	65,000	64,991	(9)	62,728
Total taxes	-	1,141,340	1,359,239	217,899	1,154,329
Licenses and permits:					
Building permits and					
sign licenses		28,500	40,968	12,468	41,290
Other licenses and permits	_	25,400	17,215	(8,185)	9,106
Total licenses and permits	_	53,900	58,183	4,283	50,396
Intergovernmental:					
Mineral royalties		60,000	123,109	63,109	121,056
Share the wealth grant		129,336	138,697	9,361	128,584
Other grants	_	502,601	41,533	(461,068)	
Total intergovernmental	_	691,937	303,339	(388,598)	249,640
Miscellaneous revenues:					
Interest and investment earnings		12,000	3,179	(8,821)	5,269
Other	_	33,980	35,060	1,080	19,244
Total miscellaneous revenues	_	45,980	38,239	(7,741)	24,513
Total revenues	_	1,933,157	1,759,000	(174,157)	1,478,878
Expenditures:					
General government:					
Salaries and benefits		97,183	84,102	13,081	220,332
Capital outlay - general government		-	188,238	(188,238)	20,330
Municipal court		1,907	1,489	418	1,413
Administrative		79,323	51,828	27,495	55,401
Consulting		42,700	29,999	12,701	40,091
Legal		12,000	7,095	4,905	10,978
Town hall	_	205,137	36,691	168,446	8,714
Total general government		438,250	399,442	38,808	357,259
	_				(continued)

<u>TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH</u> <u>STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND</u> <u>CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –</u> <u>BUDGET AND ACTUAL –</u> <u>GENERAL FUND</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u> (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2020)

	Final			2020
	Budget	Actual	Variance	Actual
Public safety:				
Salaries and benefits	142,555	134,528	8,027	127,677
Other	9,173	9,558	(385)	8,854
Emergency medical services	33,000	33,000	-	25,194
Law enforcement	150	-	150	-
Fire protection	54,000	33,000	21,000	25,194
Total public safety	238,878	210,086	28,792	186,919
Public works:				
Salaries and benefits	320,015	274,149	45,866	278,594
Capital outlay	197,601	212,686	(15,085)	42,949
Streets	647,967	402,518	245,449	215,726
Total public works	1,165,583	889,353	276,230	537,269
Community development:				
Salaries and benefits	84,108	51,458	32,650	39,059
Community development	25,873	2,554	23,319	3,345
Total community development	109,981	54,012	55,969	42,404
Total expenditures	1,952,692	1,552,893	399,799	1,123,851
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(19,535)	206,107	225,642	355,027
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of assets	3,500	25,000	21,500	7,897
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	44,000	44,000	-
Debt principal payments		(20,622)	(20,622)	-
Total other financing sources	3,500	48,378	44,878	7,897
Net change to fund balance	\$ (16,035)	254,485	270,520	362,924
Fund balance - beginning		1,273,532		910,608
Fund balance - ending	\$	1,528,017		1,273,532

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES – <u>BUDGET AND ACTUAL –</u> <u>WATER FUND</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u> (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2020)

		Final Budget	Actual	Variance	2020 Actual
Operating revenues:		Budget	Actual	variance	Actual
Charges for services	\$	1,458,624	1,334,579	(124,045)	1,225,623
Miscellaneous	_	166,647	69,103	(97,544)	31,860
Total operating revenues	_	1,625,271	1,403,682	(221,589)	1,257,483
Operating expenses:					
Salaries and benefits		379,488	306,100	73,388	307,206
Current expenses	_	529,099	371,727	157,372	241,743
Total operating expenses	_	908,587	677,827	230,760	548,949
Operating income		716,684	725,855	9,171	708,534
Non-operating income (expense):					
Interest income		12,000	14,604	2,604	24,454
Interest expense		(121,117)	(126,367)	(5,250)	(98,069)
Total non-operating expense		(109,117)	(111,763)	(2,646)	(73,615)
Income before transfers and capital					
budget income		607,567	614,092	6,525	634,919
Capital budget income (expenses):					
Grant proceeds		880,488	1,294,951	414,463	1,348,613
Debt proceeds		935,100	1,636,039	700,939	1,161,842
Debt principal payments		(557,567)	(293,691)	263,876	(237,369)
Equipment and improvements - grants, loans		(1,870,588)	(2,539,146)	(668,558)	(3,356,777)
Net income budget basis	\$	(5,000)	712,245	717,245	(448,772)
Adjustment from budget basis to					
GAAP basis:					
Debt proceeds			(1,636,039)		(1,161,842)
Gain on disposal of assets			- 293,691		1,900
Debt principal payments Capital outlay			2,539,146		237,369 3,356,777
Depreciation			(498,382)		(411,791)
Change in pension expense			(10,562)		(24,836)
Net income GAAP basis		\$	1,400,099		1,548,805

GOVERNMENTAL AUDIT REPORT

Logan Office:



1011 West 400 North, Suite 100 Logan, UT 84323-0747 Phone: (435) 752-1510 • (877) 752-1510 Fax: (435) 752-4878

Salt Lake City Office:

41 North Rio Grande; Suite 101 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 Phone: (801) 561-6026 Fax: (801) 561-2023

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, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2021.

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 Dimkins LLC

JONES SIMKINS LLC Logan, Utah December 20, 2021

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

None

TOWN OF STAR VALLEY RANCH <u>CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN</u> <u>(Client Submitted Document)</u> <u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u>

There were no findings for the June 30, 2021 audit.