



City of Dacono, Colorado

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2018



City of Dacono, Colorado

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Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
City of Dacono, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dacono, Colorado (the "City"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Dacono, Colorado, as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 16 and the budgetary comparison information on pages 50 through 54, the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) on page 55 and Schedule of City Contributions on page 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules and Local Highway Finance Report on pages 57 through 60 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

ACM LLP

Greeley, Colorado
July 8, 2019



Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2018

As management of the City of Dacono (the City), we offer readers of the City's basic financial statements this narrative and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Dacono for the year ended December 31, 2018. The City's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosures following this section. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in conjunction with additional information provided by auditors in the Independent Auditor's Report.

2018 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$51,482,539 (total net position). The City's net position includes all Funds; General, Water, Capital Equipment, Street, Impact Fee, Conservation Trust, and the Economic Development Authority of Dacono (EDAD) Fund.

Total net position is comprised of the following:

- The net investment in capital assets of \$39,248,782, which includes all property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, and is reduced by the amount of outstanding debt related to the purchase and construction of capital assets.
- Net position of \$385,097 is restricted by constraints imposed from outside the City by law or regulation.
- Unrestricted net position of \$11,848,600 represents the portion of assets available to maintain the City's continued obligations to creditors and the citizens.

The City's governmental funds reported total ending fund balance of \$6,295,563 which is an increase of \$841,550 from the prior year's total governmental fund balance of \$5,454,013.

At the end of the current calendar year, the unassigned portion of the General Fund balance was \$2,257,282 or 60% of total General Fund expenditures.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The basic statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the City's overall financial status.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the categories being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. This statement among other non-financial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base (commercial vs. residential), and the age and condition of the City infrastructure, would need to be evaluated to judge the City's overall condition.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows, otherwise known as accrual accounting. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year-end or capital proceeds funded through lease purchase agreements).

Both government-wide financial statements separate the activities performed by those supported by taxes and those business-type activities intended to recover most all of the costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation. Business-type activities include water and trash.

The government-wide financial statements are found on pages 17 - 19 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

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 City keeps track of these funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal and code requirements.

The City has two types of funds:

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Major funds are reported separately while the smaller funds are reported in combination.

Both the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the difference between them and the government-wide financial statements.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are found on pages 20 - 25 of this report.

Individual fund information for the non-major fund is found in the statement on page 57 of this report.

Proprietary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and generally report services for which the City charges customers a fee. The City's proprietary fund is classified as an enterprise fund or more specifically, the Water Fund. The Water Fund encompasses the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements are located on pages 26 - 28 of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements, both government-wide and at the fund level. The notes to the basic financial statements begin on page 29 of this report.

Required and Other Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains certain required supplementary information concerning the City's budget presentations.

Budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds are included as required supplementary information and can be found on pages 50 - 54 of this report.

Also included in the supplementary information section is the net pension liability (asset) calculation to comply with GASB statement 68 requirements. A ten-year chart of City contributions to the defined benefit plan (FPPA) is presented. Because of the newness of this requirement, only six years of data exist. These items are found on pages 55 and 56 of this report.

Included in other supplementary information section are the combined and individual fund schedules of non-major fund types and the proprietary fund which can be found on pages 57 and 58 of this report.

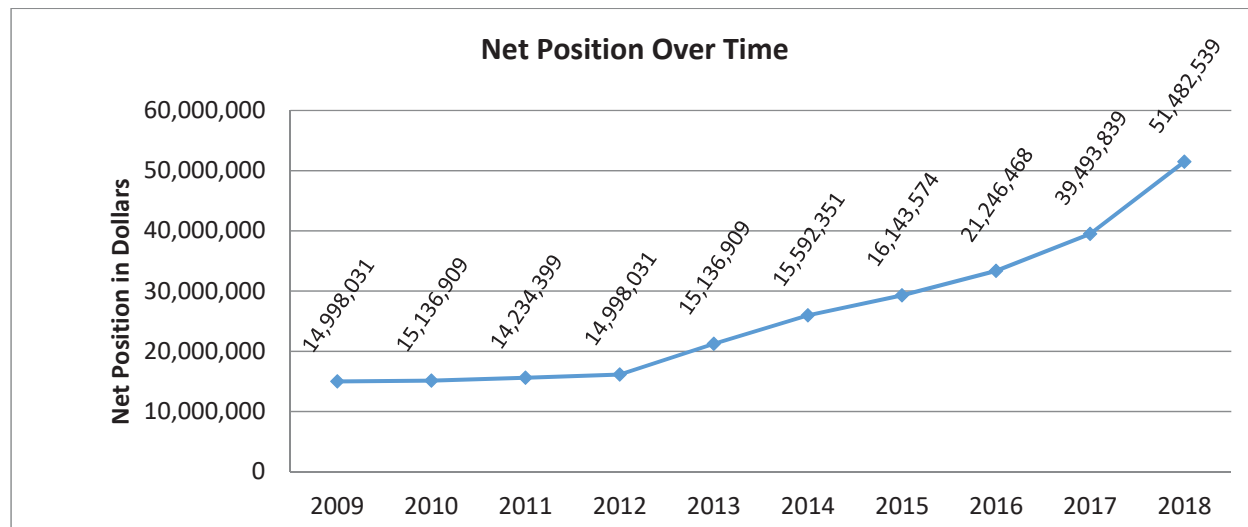
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The City's net position at calendar year end is \$51,482,539. The following table shows a summary of the City's net position:

Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$9,320,484	\$8,499,497	\$6,149,473	\$5,588,957	\$15,469,957	\$14,088,454
Capital assets	19,633,643	14,671,710	22,612,696	18,075,458	42,246,339	32,747,168
Net pension asset	144,052	-	-	-	144,052	-
Total assets	29,098,179	23,171,207	28,762,169	23,664,415	57,860,348	46,835,622
Deferred outflow of resources						
Deferred loss on refunding	79,914	91,330	-	-	79,914	91,330
Deferred outflows - pension	199,855	250,325	-	-	199,855	250,325
Total deferred outflow of resources	279,769	341,655	-	-	279,769	341,655
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	1,090,915	911,068	325,192	840,595	1,416,107	1,751,663
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due in one year	493,307	396,033	158,117	151,162	651,424	547,195
Due in more than one year	1,536,400	1,956,292	1,059,160	1,215,966	2,595,560	3,172,258
Net Pension Liability	-	46,589	-	-	-	46,589
Total liabilities	3,120,622	3,309,982	1,542,469	2,207,723	4,663,091	5,517,705
Deferred inflow of resources						
Unearned revenue -property taxes	1,943,981	2,142,101	-	-	1,943,981	2,142,101
Deferred inflows - pension	50,506	23,632	-	-	50,506	23,632
Total deferred inflow of resources	1,994,487	2,165,733	-	-	1,994,487	2,165,733
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	17,825,006	12,526,059	21,423,776	16,735,376	39,248,782	29,261,435
Restricted	385,097	165,366	-	-	385,097	165,366
Unrestricted	6,052,736	5,345,722	5,795,924	4,721,316	11,848,660	10,067,038
Total net position	\$24,262,839	\$18,037,147	\$27,219,700	\$21,456,692	\$51,482,539	\$39,493,839

The following chart reports the total net position balance from fiscal year 2009-2018:



The City maintains a feasible current ratio. The current ratio compares current assets to current liabilities plus non-current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources due in one year and is an indication of the ability to pay current obligations. The current ratio for governmental activities is 2.6 as compared to 2.4 at December 31, 2017. For business-type activities, the current ratio is 12.7 as compared to 5.6 at December 31, 2017.

The City reported positive gains in net position for both governmental and business-type activities. During 2018, net position increased by \$6,225,692 for governmental activities and \$5,763,008 for business-type activities. The City's overall financial position increased during calendar year 2018 by \$11,988,700.

Note that approximately 67.4% of the governmental activities total assets are invested in capital assets (with 86.7% of the capital asset cost being depreciable). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens. 78.6% of the business-type activity assets are tied up in capital assets. Those assets are used to provide water and trash removal services to the citizens and generate revenues for the Water fund. Combining governmental activities and business-type activities, the City has invested 73.0% of its total assets in capital assets.

The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

Change in Net Position

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Primary Government	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$1,329,101	\$783,365	\$2,142,754	\$2,000,204	\$3,471,855	\$2,783,569
Operating grants and contributions	384,251	254,388	-	262,695	384,251	517,083
Capital grants and contributions	4,332,192	1,327,606	5,409,965	3,465,358	9,742,157	4,792,964
General revenues						
Sales taxes	1,588,713	1,474,489	-	-	1,588,713	1,474,489
Property taxes	2,136,633	1,409,790	-	-	2,136,633	1,409,790
Franchise taxes	207,192	186,487	-	-	207,192	186,487
Other taxes	793,310	724,508	-	-	793,310	724,508
Interest	123,158	50,253	92,405	43,934	215,563	94,187
Other	357,434	191,399	13,970	13,563	371,404	204,962
Gain on sale of assets	5,000	54,684	-	-	5,000	54,684
Total revenues	11,256,984	6,456,969	7,659,094	\$5,785,754	18,916,078	12,242,723
Expenses						
General government	1,826,742	1,501,590	-	-	1,826,742	1,501,590
Public safety	1,753,172	1,407,374	-	-	1,753,172	1,407,374
Public works	1,245,303	1,197,242	-	-	1,245,303	1,197,242
Parks and recreation	124,802	117,423	-	-	124,802	117,423
Interest on long term debt	81,273	70,028	-	-	81,273	70,028
Water	-	-	1,896,086	1,826,935	1,896,086	1,826,935
Total expenses	5,031,292	4,293,657	1,896,086	1,826,935	6,927,378	6,120,592
Change in net position	6,225,692	2,163,312	5,763,008	\$3,958,819	11,988,700	6,122,131
Net position, beginning	\$18,037,147	15,873,835	21,456,692	17,497,873	\$39,493,839	33,371,708
Net position, ending	<u>\$24,262,839</u>	<u>\$18,037,147</u>	<u>\$27,219,700</u>	<u>\$21,456,692</u>	<u>\$51,482,539</u>	<u>\$39,493,839</u>

Governmental Activity Revenues

The operations of the City are funded primarily by local property tax revenues and sales tax. Other funding sources are use tax, franchise and admissions tax and building permits. Tax revenue for the year was \$4,725,848, an increase of 24.5% from the prior year. Sales tax increased in 2018 by 7.7%, property tax collections increased 51.5% and all other taxes increased by 9.8%. In total, tax revenue increased \$930,574 for the 2018 calendar year. The high rate of increase in property tax is primarily due to the increase in oil and gas production during 2018 and will fluctuate year to year due to the volatility of the industry. Growth is the means by which the City will be able to increase both revenue streams to provide resources for building and maintaining capital infrastructure and amenities for its citizens. Overall, total revenue increased across all governmental funds from 2017 to 2018 by \$1,845,113.

Governmental Activity Expenses

The following table represents the cost of each of the City’s programs, including the net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost illustrates the burden placed on the taxpayers by each of these functions.

Governmental Activities				
	Total Cost of Service	Percentage of Total	Net Cost of Service	Percentage of Total
General Government	\$1,826,742	36.3%	(\$599,279)	-59.1%
Public Safety	\$1,753,172	34.8%	(\$1,610,695)	-158.8%
Public Works	\$1,245,303	24.8%	\$3,404,947	335.7%
Parks and Recreation	\$124,802	2.5%	(\$99,448)	-9.8%
Long-term Debt Interest	\$81,273	1.6%	(\$81,273)	-8.0%
Total	\$5,031,292	100.0%	\$1,014,252	100.0%

The public safety function is one of the highest cost functions of government due to the necessity to upgrade technologies, high cost of capital assets, and staffing requirements.

Proprietary-type funds

Proprietary-type funds are used to account for activities that have the characteristics of business activities. Net position in these funds is similar to retained earnings in the private sector. TABOR limits governmental grants and outside sources of funding to 10% of the total revenues for an enterprise fund. TABOR is the commonly used acronym for the Taxpayers Bill of Rights, which is an amendment to the Colorado Constitution known as Article X, Section 20.

The City's only proprietary fund, the Water Fund reported \$27,219,700 in net position at the end of 2018, up \$5,763,008 from the prior year's ending balance of \$21,456,692. The unrestricted portion of net position as of December 31, 2018 was \$5,795,924 up from \$4,721,316 as of December 31, 2017. The unrestricted portion of net position is the amount that is currently not invested in capital assets, or held to cover liabilities. All costs in the Fund are supported by the Fund itself.

Proprietary funds generally report services for which the City charges customers a fee. The City's Water Fund receives its revenue from water distribution services, capital improvement fees, and trash collection services. Trash collections fees are passed through the Water Fund as an expense and therefore do not create any additional revenue for the City. Capital improvement fees are committed funds for the maintenance and construction of water system capital and infrastructure, including bond payments.

The Water Fund maintained cash and cash equivalents at the end of the calendar year of \$5,887,337, an increase of 17.2% from the prior year's balance of \$5,022,464. The cash and cash equivalents value is the liquid resources available to maintain current operations and pay its creditors. The Water Fund's reserves are increasing due to growth and developer programs created to improve reserves for future water needs; there was no increase in rates charged for water in 2018. The City will undergo a water rate study in 2020 to analyze future demand, sustainability and potential fee increases to meet the needs of the community.

FUND ANALYSIS

Governmental Funds

The focus for the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for ongoing service delivery requirements.

As of the end of the current fiscal year the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$6,295,563 up from the fund balance of \$5,454,013 as of December 31, 2017. Of that fund balance, \$2,257,282 is unassigned and available for future needs. Non-spendable funds include \$1,245 held in deposit by a vendor for postage liability. Restricted fund balances are those whose purpose is specifically designated by law and include the Conservation Trust for parks and open space of \$35,605 and money set aside to meet the TABOR emergency reserve requirement of \$205,440. The committed fund balances are those that are earmarked by resolution, or ordinance as established by City Council; highway and street funds of \$1,350,112, impact fees for roadways, drainage, parks and City facilities of \$2,264,353, \$181,163 for capital equipment and other assets, and \$363 in the Economic Development Authority of Dacono, Dacono's urban renewal authority fund.

The total ending fund balance of governmental funds increased 15.4% from the prior year.

General Fund – The General Fund is the City’s primary operating fund. The General Fund balance is \$2,463,967, a 33.9% increase from the prior year fund balance of \$1,840,075. The ending unassigned fund balance represents the equivalent of 60.0% of annual expenditures; compared to 58.5% at December 31, 2018. This ratio is strong and represents growing General Fund reserves.

Total tax revenue appropriated to the General Fund increased from 2017 levels by 34.7%. This increase is mostly due to rising property tax, which increased in 2018 by 51.5% from rising oil and gas production.

Licensing and permit fees increased from 2017 levels, up 119%. There were 79 new home permits pulled in 2018 compared to 80 new homes in 2017. Two commercial properties pulled permits in 2018; Courtesy Ford and Symmetry Builders. The biggest cause of the large increase in licensing was the introduction of encroachment licenses. Black Diamond Rockies Midstream signed an encroachment license agreement for a crude oil pipeline to be installed through City properties. The City received a one-time payment of \$350,000 in 2018 for the license and privilege and will receive recurring revenues in subsequent years.

Court fines increased in 2018 by 27.9% from the prior year.

In total, General Fund revenues increased 47.6% from 2017 levels, the most notable reasons are the aforementioned property tax and licensing increases.

General Fund expenditures increased 19.4%.

Overall general government expenditures rose \$305,622 or 21.0%. This category includes several departments including administration, municipal court, planning, legislative and economic development. The increase was primarily due to more oil and gas development and upcoming residential and commercial planning as well; attorney costs, engineering reviews, and developer reimbursable costs all increased in 2018. The City also saw an increase in information technology expenses; installing a new server in a new server room and improvements to various computers and peripherals in several departments.

Public Safety expenditures increased by \$452,782 or 34.1%. This increase is mainly due to higher personnel costs. The City’s Police department is fully staffed; many officers with several years of service behind them.

Parks and recreation expenditures decreased \$3,415 or 4.4%. This modest decrease came from generally lower maintenance costs and personnel expenses.

Capital Outlay made up 3.8% of the total general fund expenditures. These expenditures included a new Carbon Valley Veteran's Memorial sign, permanent electric power at Centennial field, additional lighting at Clem Dufour Park, amenities added to Dave Osborne Park, building a new server room in the City Hall basement, and installation of a new server. In total, \$144,073 was spent on capital assets through the General Fund.

Street Fund - This fund is used primarily to track revenue and expenses directly related to the building, repair and maintenance of the streets and sidewalks within the City limits. Tax revenue is the main source of revenue of the Street Fund. Dacono voters approved a tax increase in 2005 for the issuance of GO bonds for a street improvement project which were refunded in 2014. Also, the street fund receives 45% of all sales and use tax generated by the City. The fund also receives 100% of the highway user's tax supplied by CDOT. In 2018, Street Fund revenues were used to pave Glen Ayre Street, create a school zone for Homyak K-8, add road base to Grandview Blvd and York Street, slurry seal and road patch various areas in the City, and install sidewalk chases at Sharpe Farms. Other projects that were started include a new storage building for Public Works, installing drain pans at Sharpe Farms, and beginning design work for Forest Avenue; these projects will continue into 2019. The ending fund balance of the Street Fund is \$1,350,112, a decrease of 12.0% from the prior year fund balance of \$1,534,367.

Capital Equipment Fund – This fund is used exclusively for purchasing capital assets. The main revenue source for this fund is sales and use tax; 10% of all sales and use tax collections have been committed to this fund by Council resolution. In 2018, this fund was used to lease purchase a tractor with a plow, and purchase two more vehicles for the Police Department. This fund is also used to make recurring lease purchase payments for other equipment purchase in prior years. In total, the cost of equipment purchased through the Capital Equipment Fund totaled \$194,460; the debt payments totaled \$191,072. The ending fund balance is \$181,163, a decrease of 30.8% from the prior year fund balance of \$261,644.

Impact Fee Fund – This fund is a special revenue fund created to pay for amenities required for future growth and expansion. There are four designated accounts in this fund; arterial roads, drainage, parks, and City facilities. Impact fees are a requirement of new development to cover the cost of necessary infrastructure and amenities to support the additional growth. In 2018, this fund covered design fees related to paving York Street in the future; designing will continue into 2019. The ending fund balance is \$2,264,353, an increase of 25.6% from the 2017 fund balance of \$1,803,385.

Conservation Trust Fund – This fund is a restricted fund with the main revenue source being lottery ticket sales from the state of Colorado. The funds are to be spent on building, restoring, and maintaining parks and open space within the City limits. In 2018, the City used a portion of these funds to maintain the BMX track as provided in the intergovernmental agreement with the Carbon Valley Parks and Recreation District. The ending balance in this fund is \$35,605 up 144.8% from 2017's balance of \$14,542.

Economic Development Authority of Dacono Fund – This fund is a committed fund which was created to support the urban renewal efforts in Dacono. The Fund was primarily supported by the General Fund during 2018 but did start to bring in tax increment financing during the year. The Authority spent \$100,000 on the next phase of concrete fence panels along Holly Street. This expenditure is aimed at advancing the City of Dacono’s goal of eliminating deteriorating and blight in areas of the city. The Authority also paid debt payments of \$103,640 on the vacant property purchased in 2016. The fund has a small balance of \$363 at year end.

Proprietary Funds

As previously explained, proprietary funds are established as a business-type activity, therefore are accounted for much like a privately held business and net assets are essentially retained earnings. The City of Dacono maintains only one proprietary fund.

Water Fund – This fund is responsible for maintaining the entire water system utilizing customer fees as the main source of revenue. Total water revenue for 2018 was \$3.12 million. In comparison, the expenses covered by that revenue reached \$2.01 million, resulting in a gain of about \$1.09 million. In 2018, the City spent \$278,268 replacing the SCADA water system and relocating all the residential meters in Sundance to curbside. The increase in Water Fund balance will be placed in reserves for future capital projects.

To help revive new construction heavily burdened by the high cost of water and related expenses, Council implemented the Water Dedication Assistance Program, in 2014, which was a limited program to provide developers access to discounted CBT water shares allotted to the City for their designated projects. This cash-in-lieu program offered a 25% discount from market rates for project water. In turn, the developer would provide an upgraded amenity in the project for the benefit of its residents and the City. The project was a success and all the available shares were sold to three developers in two years. As these developers applied for permits, the revenue was recognized as capital contributions. In 2018, \$765,938 was generated from this project. The revenue created by this program will provide reserves for future water projects such as NISP. In 2018, the City introduced another cash-in-lieu program with different guidelines but will build up those reserves further.

The unrestricted net position in the Water Fund at the end of 2018 is \$5,795,924; a 22.8% increase from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City budgeted General Fund revenues of \$4,381,255 for the year ending December 31, 2018. Actual revenues were \$4,563,604.

The City budgeted for General Fund expenditures of \$4,049,045 for the year ending December 31, 2018. Actual expenditures were \$3,757,136. The difference is spread out through all

departments but the majority came from decreases in the police department, economic development and parks and recreation.

The overall fund balance increased by \$475,682 more than was budgeted (variance).

Street Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City budgeted Street Fund revenues of \$1,415,110 for the year ending December 31, 2018. Actual revenues were \$1,510,092. The primary reason for the \$94,982 increase was higher highway users tax revenue and sales and use tax collections.

The City budgeted for Street Fund expenditures of \$1,969,025 for the year ending December 31, 2018. Actual expenditures were \$1,694,347. The main reason for the \$274,678 decrease comes from projects that were budgeted for in 2018 but did not get fully completed; these include the Public Works storage building, Forest Avenue design work, and the Sharpe Farms drain pans. All of these project will continue into 2019.

The overall fund balance decreased by \$369,600 less than budgeted (variance).

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2018 amounts to \$19,633,643 for governmental activities and \$22,612,696 for business-type activities (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets consists of land, buildings, water rights, water system, improvements/infrastructure, vehicles and equipment. The detail of this investment is in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

As of December 31, 2018, the City's long-term debt consisted of \$3,246,984 in capital leases, street general obligation bonds, water revenue bonds, and accrued compensated employee absences (earned paid time off). The detail of Long-term debt is in Note 6 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CITY

Residential growth - Housing starts remained stable in 2018; 80 new homes were permitted in 2017 and 79 were permitted in 2018. Interest in new development throughout the City remains high with the most active developers being CDG Colorado and Century Communities. Tamrick Homes also began a 15-lot phase in Eagle Meadow.

The cost, availability and certainty of water remains the largest obstacles to growth in the City. The cost of Colorado Big Thompson water continues to rise dramatically; the market rate is between \$28,600-\$35,000 per share. Water costs factor into the overall development cost and attainability of housing. In 2018, the City took a pro-active approach to establish a cash-in-lieu program through a Water Rights Dedication Assistance Policy adopted by Resolution 18-106. This resolution allows the City to sell water at market-rate via cash-in-lieu. The program is competitive and there is limited availability. Eligible projects enter into a water purchase agreement with the City of Dacono. Development projects deemed to have quality amenities exceeding minimum standards, enhanced architectural design standards, or other features that provide added value to the community are given the highest priority.

As growth remains a primary city goal, the City remains focused on committing resources to development of creative policies, streamlining the development process and associated costs, and finding alternative sources of water to provide development certainty and affordability of this resource.

Business growth - The City continues to see growth in commercial and industrial development. In 2018, building permits for new businesses such as Courtesy Ford, Maverik Store, and Van's/Sunbelt Rentals were issued. Approximately 4-square miles of Dacono are designed as part of the Federal Opportunity Zones. The Opportunity Zones incentive is a new community investment tool established by Congress in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities nationwide. The City is proactively marketing this program through international publications, trade show journals, and creating a community prospectus. Additionally, advances were made to create a stand-alone economic development website with customized content for prospective businesses and industries looking to relocate to Dacono. The City continues to partner with Upstate Colorado for administration of the State of Colorado-Weld County Enterprise Zone. The Enterprise Zone provides state income tax credits to encourage businesses to locate/expand in designated areas of the state.

Oil and Gas - Oil and gas activity in the City of Dacono remains strong. The Dacono City Council approved two operator agreements in 2018 permitting a total of 58 wells. Anadarko intends to drill up to thirty-six (36) wells in two different pad sites and Crestone Peak Resource plans to drill twenty-two (22) wells on two pads. The intent of the operator agreements was to reduce the surface impacts of oil and gas exploration by protecting property values through enhanced safety and best management practices. Additionally, the operator agreement process led to critical changes in the proposed surface location of several wells further reducing potential financial impacts and community impacts of oil and gas exploration.

The City retained BBC Research & Consulting (BBC) to evaluate and estimate the benefits the City will receive from the Anadarko Operator Agreement. According to the BBC study, the agreement will create between \$12.0 and \$19.6 million in market benefits for the City and its residents through a combination of land dedication, annexation agreements, development fees

and permit revenue, and revenue from oil and gas production. According to data from the Weld County Assessor, the market value of the land donated to the City of Dacono is about \$1.7 million as of 2018.

Crestone Peak Resources, LLC provided the City with their own fiscal analysis. According to Crestone, over a twenty-five-year production cycle on average, the Crestone facilities are expected to generate \$621,126 in taxes to the City per year with a total fiscal impact estimated at \$15,528,154 for the City's General Fund

It is worth noting these estimates are based upon current publicly available information. Changes to assessment rates, mill levies, tax rates, and/or oil and gas prices which could fluctuate in the future will impact the long-term projections.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the City. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

City of Dacono
Attn: Kelly Stroh
512 Cherry St
P. O. Box 186
Dacono, CO 80514

Basic Financial Statements

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and investments	\$ 4,910,404	\$ 2,393,892	\$ 7,304,296
Restricted cash and investments	2,281,784	3,493,445	5,775,229
Receivables	2,127,051	259,323	2,386,374
Inventory	-	2,813	2,813
Deposits	1,245	-	1,245
Capital assets:			
Not being depreciated	2,592,477	13,911,628	16,504,105
Being depreciated, net of accumulated depreciation	17,041,166	8,701,068	25,742,234
Net pension asset	144,052	-	144,052
Total assets	29,098,179	28,762,169	57,860,348
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred loss on refunding	79,914	-	79,914
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	199,855	-	199,855
Total deferred outflows of resources	279,769	-	279,769
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	137,800	173,884	311,684
Accrued salaries and benefits	64,898	12,900	77,798
Accrued interest payable	9,975	3,170	13,145
Unearned revenues	110,844	11,188	122,032
Developer escrow	725,170	-	725,170
Deposits	42,228	124,050	166,278
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Accrued compensated absences	141,156	28,357	169,513
Due within one year	493,307	158,117	651,424
Due in more than one year	1,395,244	1,030,803	2,426,047
Total liabilities	3,120,622	1,542,469	4,663,091
Deferred inflows of resources			
Deferred revenues - property taxes	1,943,981	-	1,943,981
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	50,506	-	50,506
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,994,487	-	1,994,487
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	17,825,006	21,423,776	39,248,782
Restricted			
Emergencies	205,440	-	205,440
Parks and recreation	35,605	-	35,605
Pension	144,052	-	144,052
Unrestricted	6,052,736	5,795,924	11,848,660
Total net position	\$ 24,262,839	\$ 27,219,700	\$ 51,482,539

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Activities

Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Functions/Programs				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 1,826,742	\$ 1,201,749	\$ 25,714	\$ -
Public safety	1,753,172	113,352	29,125	-
Public works	1,245,303	14,000	304,058	4,332,192
Parks and recreation	124,802	-	25,354	-
Interest on long-term debt	81,273	-	-	-
Total government activities	5,031,292	1,329,101	384,251	4,332,192
Business-type activities:				
Water	1,896,086	2,142,754	-	5,409,965
Total business-type activities	1,896,086	2,142,754	-	5,409,965
Total primary government	\$ 6,927,378	\$ 3,471,855	\$ 384,251	\$ 9,742,157
General revenues				
Taxes:				
Property taxes				
Specific ownership taxes				
Sales taxes				
Franchise taxes				
Other taxes				
Earnings on investments				
Other revenues				
Gain on sale of capital assets				
Total general revenues				
Changes in net position				
Net position at beginning of year				
Net position at end of year				

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (599,279)	\$ -	\$ (599,279)
(1,610,695)	-	(1,610,695)
3,404,947	-	3,404,947
(99,448)	-	(99,448)
(81,273)	-	(81,273)
1,014,252	-	1,014,252
-	5,656,633	5,656,633
-	5,656,633	5,656,633
1,014,252	5,656,633	6,670,885
2,136,633	-	2,136,633
164,869	-	164,869
1,588,713	-	1,588,713
207,192	-	207,192
628,441	-	628,441
123,158	92,405	215,563
357,434	13,970	371,404
5,000	-	5,000
5,211,440	106,375	5,317,815
6,225,692	5,763,008	11,988,700
18,037,147	21,456,692	39,493,839
\$ 24,262,839	\$ 27,219,700	\$ 51,482,539

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2018

	General Fund	Street Fund
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 3,413,911	\$ 1,295,008
Restricted cash and investments	-	-
Receivables	1,812,753	298,652
Deposits	1,245	-
Total assets	\$ 5,227,909	\$ 1,593,660
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 107,024	\$ 13,345
Accrued salaries and benefits	54,939	9,959
Unearned revenues	110,844	-
Deposits	42,228	-
Developer escrow	725,170	-
Total liabilities	1,040,205	23,304
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred revenues - property taxes	1,723,737	220,244
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,723,737	220,244
Fund balances		
Nonspendable	1,245	-
Restricted	205,440	-
Committed	-	1,350,112
Unassigned	2,257,282	-
Total fund balances	2,463,967	1,350,112
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 5,227,909	\$ 1,593,660

Impact Fee Fund	Economic Development Authority Fund	Capital Equipment Fund	Conservation Trust Fund (Nonmajor)	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 363	\$ 165,517	\$ 35,605	\$ 4,910,404
2,281,784	-	-	-	2,281,784
-	-	15,646	-	2,127,051
-	-	-	-	1,245
\$ 2,281,784	\$ 363	\$ 181,163	\$ 35,605	\$ 9,320,484
\$ 17,431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,800
-	-	-	-	64,898
-	-	-	-	110,844
-	-	-	-	42,228
-	-	-	-	725,170
17,431	-	-	-	1,080,940
-	-	-	-	1,943,981
-	-	-	-	1,943,981
-	-	-	-	1,245
-	-	-	35,605	241,045
2,264,353	363	181,163	-	3,795,991
-	-	-	-	2,257,282
2,264,353	363	181,163	35,605	6,295,563
\$ 2,281,784	\$ 363	\$ 181,163	\$ 35,605	\$ 9,320,484

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet with the
Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2018

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

Fund balances of governmental funds		\$ 6,295,563
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets	\$ 27,596,216		
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(7,962,573)</u>		19,633,643

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

Net pension asset	\$ 144,052		
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	199,855		
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	<u>(50,506)</u>		293,401

The deferred loss on issuance of refunding bonds is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and is amortized over the life of the bonds in the statement of net position.	79,914
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Long-term liabilities are not due and payable from current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements. Long-term liabilities consist of:

Bonds payable	\$ (1,382,316)		
Capital leases payable	(506,235)		
Accrued interest payable	(9,975)		
Accrued compensated absences	<u>(141,156)</u>		<u>(2,039,682)</u>

Total net position of governmental activities	\$ 24,262,839
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	General	Street Fund
Revenues		
Taxes	\$ 3,339,582	\$ 1,164,092
Impact fees	-	-
Licenses and permits	646,078	14,000
Intergovernmental	54,839	304,058
Court	113,352	-
Earnings on investments	52,319	27,942
Miscellaneous	357,434	-
Total revenues	4,563,604	1,510,092
Expenditures		
Current:		
General government	1,760,222	-
Public safety	1,778,820	-
Public works	-	500,975
Parks and recreation	74,021	-
Debt service:		
Principal	-	177,278
Interest	-	40,393
Capital outlay	144,073	975,701
Total expenditures	3,757,136	1,694,347
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	806,468	(184,255)
Other financing sources (uses)		
Proceeds from capital lease	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	5,000	-
Transfers in	-	-
Transfers out	(187,576)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(182,576)	-
Net change in fund balances	623,892	(184,255)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,840,075	1,534,367
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 2,463,967	\$ 1,350,112

Impact Fee Fund	Economic Development Authority Fund	Capital Equipment Fund	Conservation Trust Fund (Nonmajor)	Total Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ 16,790	\$ 205,384	\$ -	\$ 4,725,848
555,671	-	-	-	555,671
-	-	-	-	660,078
-	-	-	25,354	384,251
-	-	-	-	113,352
39,590	-	3,281	26	123,158
-	-	-	-	357,434
595,261	16,790	208,665	25,380	6,919,792
-	363	-	-	1,760,585
-	-	-	-	1,778,820
-	-	-	-	500,975
-	-	-	-	74,021
-	95,332	172,206	-	444,816
-	8,308	18,866	-	67,567
134,293	100,000	194,460	4,317	1,552,844
134,293	204,003	385,532	4,317	6,179,628
460,968	(187,213)	(176,867)	21,063	740,164
-	-	96,386	-	96,386
-	-	-	-	5,000
-	187,576	-	-	187,576
-	-	-	-	(187,576)
-	187,576	96,386	-	101,386
460,968	363	(80,481)	21,063	841,550
1,803,385	-	261,644	14,542	5,454,013
\$ 2,264,353	\$ 363	\$ 181,163	\$ 35,605	\$ 6,295,563

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances with the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds. \$ 841,550

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlay and contributed assets exceeded depreciation during the period.

Capital outlay	\$ 1,552,844	
Contributed capital assets	4,332,192	
Depreciation expense	<u>(923,103)</u>	4,961,933

Increase in accrued interest payable is reflected as an expense on the statement of activities and not reflected as an expense on the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. (2,290)

The issuance of long-term debt is reported as other financing sources in the governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term debt liabilities in the statement of net position. (96,386)

Repayment of bond and capital lease principal are expenditures in the governmental funds but are shown as reductions in long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities. 444,816

Increase in accrued compensated absences liability reflected in expense on the statement of activities and not reflected as an expense on the government fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances. (25,812)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This includes the amortization of the deferred loss on refunding. (11,416)

Changes in pension related account balances relating to the City's defined benefit retirement plan is recognized on the statement of activities and not included in the fund financial statements. 113,297

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 6,225,692

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Net Position
Water Fund
December 31, 2018

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 2,393,892
Restricted cash and investments	3,493,445
Accounts receivable	259,323
Inventory	2,813
Total current assets	6,149,473
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	22,612,696
Total noncurrent assets	22,612,696
Total assets	28,762,169
Liabilities and Net Position	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	173,884
Accrued salaries and benefits	12,900
Unearned revenue	11,188
Deposits	124,050
Accrued interest payable	3,170
Current portion of bonds payable	158,117
Total current liabilities	483,309
Noncurrent liabilities	
Accrued compensated absences	28,357
Bonds payable	1,030,803
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,059,160
Total liabilities	1,542,469
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	21,423,776
Unrestricted	5,795,924
Total net position	\$ 27,219,700

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

Operating revenues	
Water sales	\$ 1,885,832
Trash charges	256,922
Miscellaneous income	13,970
Total operating revenues	2,156,724
Operating expenses	
Water distribution and trash collection	641,628
General and administrative	910,987
Depreciation	310,403
Total operating expenses	1,863,018
Operating income	293,706
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	
Earnings on investments	92,405
Interest expense	(33,068)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	59,337
Income before contributions	353,043
Capital contributions	5,409,965
Change in net position	5,763,008
Net position at beginning of year	21,456,692
Net position at end of year	\$ 27,219,700

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Statement of Cash Flows
Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,461,081
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,370,976)
Cash payments to employees	(473,661)
Net cash flows from operating activities	616,444
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Capital contributions	700,501
Change in restricted cash and cash equivalents	110,559
Acquisitions of capital assets	(296,114)
Deposits from customers	(64,450)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(151,162)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(32,751)
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities	266,583
Cash flows from investing activities	
Earnings on investments	92,405
Net cash flows from investing activities	92,405
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	975,432
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,418,460
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,393,892
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows from operating activities	
Operating income	\$ 293,706
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash flows from operating activities:	
Depreciation	310,403
Decrease in operating assets:	
Receivables	304,357
(Increase)/decrease in operating liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(296,124)
Accrued compensated absences and other accrued expenses	4,102
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 616,444
Non-cash investing, capital and financing activities	
Capital assets contributed	\$ 4,551,527

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

City of Dacono, Colorado

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2018

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Form of Organization

The City of Dacono, Colorado (the "City") was formed in 1908, and became a home rule city in 1994. The City is governed by a Mayor and six-member council elected by the residents.

The financial statements of the City 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 principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

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

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

Blended Component Unit

The Economic Development Authority of Dacono (the "Authority") was created in June 2016 and an agreement was entered into between the City and the Authority for administrative services. The Economic Development Authority of Dacono intends to provide financial assistance and deliver public improvements only as shown to be necessary, in partnership with property owners and other affected parties, in order to accomplish the objectives stated in the Dacono Area Urban Renewal Plan. The activity of the Economic Development Authority is reported as blended component unit of the City, a major fund. Separate financial statements are not issued for the Authority.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, charges for services and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on user charges for support.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to those who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The fund financial statements report detailed information about the City. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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.

The governmental fund financial statements are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus, whereby only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included in the balance sheet, and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances present increases and decreases in those components. These funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Property taxes, specific ownership taxes, grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Expenditures generally are recognized when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recognized only when payment is due.

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

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

Street Fund - The Street Fund is a special revenue fund of the City. It is used to account for the allocated sales and use tax revenue which by City Ordinance must be used for public works projects.

Impact Fee Fund - The Impact Fee Fund is a special revenue fund of the City. It is used to account for the impact fee revenues from developers which by City Ordinance must be used for specific purposes.

Economic Development Authority Fund - The Economic Development Authority Fund is a blended component unit, and reported as a special revenue fund of the City. It reports the activities of the Economic Development Authority of Dacono.

Capital Equipment Fund - The Capital Equipment Fund is a special revenue fund of the City. It may only be used to purchase capital assets.

The other governmental fund (nonmajor fund) is a special revenue fund (Conservation Trust Fund) and has been established to account for revenues derived from specific earmarked revenue sources which finance specific activities as required by law or administrative action.

The proprietary fund (Water Fund) accounts for the financial activities associated with the provision of water and trash services. This fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. Revenues and expenses are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned or incurred, and they become measurable. Net position is segregated into amounts invested in capital assets and unrestricted. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position. Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration.

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. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Budgets

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

- In October, the City staff submits to the City Council, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year beginning the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to December 31, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

City of Dacono, Colorado
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- The City Administration is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund. However, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the City Council.
- Budgets are legally adopted for all funds of the City. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP. The Budgetary comparison presented for the Enterprise Fund is presented on a non-GAAP budgetary basis. Capital outlay and debt payments are budgeted as expenditures.
- Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as originally adopted or as amended by the City Council. All appropriations lapse at year end. Colorado governments may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

The following table summarizes the individual fund budgeted expenditures, as originally adopted, and as revised:

	Original Budget	Total Revisions	Revised Budget
Governmental funds:			
General fund	\$ 4,415,825	\$ (177,780)	\$ 4,238,045
Street fund	1,859,551	109,474	1,969,025
Impact Fee fund	150,000	-	150,000
Economic Development Authority fund	254,700	(48,000)	206,700
Conservation Trust fund	10,000	3,000	13,000
Capital Equipment fund	374,762	84,403	459,165
Enterprise fund:			
Water fund	2,026,635	208,870	2,235,505
Total funds	\$ 9,091,473	\$ 179,967	\$ 9,271,440

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, to be cash equivalents.

Investments

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

Property Taxes

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
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In the fund financial statements, property taxes are recognized in the year for which levied provided they become available and measurable.

Since property tax revenues are collected in arrears during the succeeding year, a receivable and corresponding deferred inflows of resources are recorded at December 31. As the tax is collected in the succeeding year, the deferred inflows of resources is recognized as revenue and the receivable is reduced.

Unearned Revenue

The City reports unearned revenue on its financial statements. Unearned revenue arises when a potential revenue does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, or is measurable but not earned under the accrual basis of accounting. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received by the City before it has a legal claim to them or prior to the provision of services, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the City has a legal claim to the resources, the liability is removed from the financial statements and revenue is recognized. In the Water Fund, the unearned revenue represents amounts received for tap fees that have not been certified by the City.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables, if any, are classified as internal balances on the government-wide statement of net position and classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the balance sheet.

Bond Premium, Deferred Loss on Refunding and Debt Issuance Costs

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

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

A deferred charge on refunding arises from advance refunding of debt. The difference between the cost of the securities placed in trust for future payment of refunded debt and the net carrying value of that debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the shorter of the term of the refunding issue or the original term of the refunded debt. The unamortized amount is reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (i.e., streets and roads, bridges, water lines, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost, or estimated fair value, of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or

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constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Depreciation expense is reflected as an operating expense in the government-wide statement of activities. Estimated useful lives for asset types are as follows:

Description	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Buildings	20-50 years	5-40 years
Water tower	N/A	40 years
Water system	N/A	10-50 years
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	5-10 years	5-10 years
Improvements/Infrastructure	10-30 years	N/A

Compensated Absences

The City reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. Personal leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services rendered and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for the benefits earned.

Employees of the City are allowed to accumulate a maximum of paid time off ranging from 352 to 512 hours depending on the employees' years of service. Upon termination of employment from the City, an employee will be compensated for accrued time off for the first 80 to 160 hours, depending on years of service. Remaining hours accrued above the limits will be paid at the ratio of one hour for every two hours accrued. Accrued time off is paid at the employee's current pay rate.

Amounts of vested or accumulated compensated absences that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported on the government-wide financial statements. The City has recorded a liability of \$141,156 for the governmental activities and \$28,357 for the business-type activities on the statement of net position at December 31, 2018.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

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Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

Fund Balance and Net Position

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Unassigned - all other spendable amounts. Only the General Fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. In other governmental funds other than the General Fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to other purposes, the funds would report a negative unassigned fund balance.

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

At December 31, 2018, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	Street Fund	Impact Fee Fund	Economic Development Authority Fund	Capital Equipment Fund	Conservation Trust Fund	Total
Nonspendable:							
Deposits	\$ 1,245	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,245
Restricted:							
Emergencies	205,440	-	-	-	-	-	205,440
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	35,605	35,605
Committed:							
Highways and streets	-	1,350,112	-	-	-	-	1,350,112
Impact fees	-	-	2,264,353	-	-	-	2,264,353
Capital equipment	-	-	-	363	181,163	-	181,526
Unassigned:	2,257,282	-	-	-	-	-	2,257,282
Total fund balances	\$ 2,463,967	\$ 1,350,112	\$ 2,264,353	\$ 363	\$ 181,163	\$ 35,605	\$ 6,295,563

Interfund Transactions

Interfund services provided and used are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers.

Pensions

The City contributes to the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan ("SWDB"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado ("FPPA"). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the SWDB plan and additions to/deductions from the SWDB plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the FPPA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments at FPPA are reported at fair value.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
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Estimates

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

2. Cash and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Colorado state statutes govern the entity's deposits of cash. For deposits in excess of federally insured limits, Colorado Revised Statutes ("CRS") require the depository institution to maintain collateral on deposit with an official custodian (as authorized by the State Banking Board). The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposit. PDPA requires the eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") to create a single institutional collateral pool of obligations of the State of Colorado or local Colorado governments and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the State. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the assets in the pool must be at least 102% of the uninsured deposits. At December 31, 2018, the City had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount (book balance) of \$1,690,022. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$1,699,814, of which \$335,496 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance of \$1,364,318 was collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions' agents but not in the City's name.

Investments

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, the City would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The City does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2018, the City had no investments exposed to custodial credit risk outside of its investments in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust and Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (COLOTRUST and CSAFE), discussed below.

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Interest Rate Risk

The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. Colorado Revised Statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less from the date of purchase. This limit on investment maturities is a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Local Government Investment Pools

At December 31, 2018, the City had invested \$8,686,068 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the "Trust"), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commission administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. COLOTRUST PRIME invests only in U.S. Treasury and government agencies. COLOTRUST PLUS+ can invest in U.S. Treasury, government agencies, and in the highest-rate commercial paper. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as a safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. The Trust is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's and is measured at net asset value. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

As of December 31, 2018, the City had invested balances of \$2,702,735 in CSAFE, an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. CSAFE is a highly liquid fund operating similarly to a money market-like fund and each share is equal in value to \$1. CSAFE measures all of its investment at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. CSAFE invests primarily in United States Treasuries, United States Agencies, Primary Dealer Repurchase Agreements, highly rated commercial paper, AAAM rated money market funds, highly rated corporate bonds and Colorado Depositories. The weighted average maturity of the portfolio shall not exceed 60 days and the weighted average life of the portfolio shall not exceed 120 days. CSAFE is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's and is measured at amortized cost.

At December 31, 2018, the City had cash, cash equivalent, and investment balances, including restricted cash, as follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 700
Cash deposits	1,690,022
Local government investment pools	11,388,803
<hr/>	
Total cash deposits	\$ 13,079,525

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
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The above amounts are classified in the statement of net position as follows:

Unrestricted cash and investments:	
Governmental activities	\$ 4,910,404
Business-type activities	2,393,892
Restricted cash and investments:	
Governmental activities	2,281,784
Business-type activities	3,493,445
Total	\$ 13,079,525

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is restricted for the following purposes, as designated by the Council:

Arterial Roadway	\$ 891,416
Regional Drainage	354,469
Parks	896,605
City Facilities	139,294
Water Tower and Related Expenditures	3,493,445
Total	\$ 5,775,229

3. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2018, consisted of the following:

Types	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Taxes	\$ 2,127,051	\$ -	\$ 2,127,051
Trade accounts	-	193,359	193,359
Other	-	65,964	65,964
Total	\$ 2,127,051	\$ 259,323	\$ 2,386,374

4. Interfund Transfers

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, or to use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The only transfer made during the year was \$187,576 from the General Fund to the Economic Development Authority Fund.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2018

5. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in governmental-activities capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2018, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 732,799	\$ 1,602,300	\$ -	\$ 2,335,099
Construction in progress	-	257,378	-	257,378
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	732,799	1,859,678	-	2,592,477
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,197,481	24,961	-	1,222,442
Equipment	1,836,904	226,645	-	2,063,549
Improvements/Infrastructure	17,967,063	3,773,752	(23,067)	21,717,748
Total capital assets, being depreciated	21,001,448	4,025,358	(23,067)	25,003,739
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(437,441)	(33,399)	-	(470,840)
Equipment	(723,568)	(195,029)	-	(918,597)
Improvements/Infrastructure	(5,901,528)	(694,675)	23,067	(6,573,136)
Total accumulated depreciated	(7,062,537)	(923,103)	23,067	(7,962,573)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	13,938,911	3,102,255	-	17,041,166
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$14,671,710	\$ 4,961,933	\$ -	\$19,633,643

Depreciation expense for governmental activities has been allocated to various activities as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 59,651
Public safety	72,926
Public works	739,745
Parks and Recreation	50,781
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 923,103

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Notes to Financial Statements
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A summary of changes in business-type activities capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2018, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Water rights	\$ 9,975,583	\$ 3,918,200	\$ -	\$13,893,783
Construction in Progress	-	17,845	-	17,845
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	9,975,583	3,936,045	-	13,911,628
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water Tower	1,507,400	-	-	1,507,400
Water System	9,493,441	911,596	-	10,405,037
Buildings	154,252	-	-	154,252
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	246,583	-	-	246,583
Total capital assets, being depreciated	11,401,676	911,596	-	12,313,272
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water Tower	(1,093,175)	(37,685)	-	(1,130,860)
Water System	(1,940,781)	(255,953)	-	(2,196,734)
Buildings	(42,664)	(4,505)	-	(47,169)
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	(225,181)	(12,260)	-	(237,441)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,301,801)	(310,403)	-	(3,612,204)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	8,099,875	601,193	-	8,701,068
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	\$18,075,458	\$ 4,537,238	\$ -	\$22,612,696

6. Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities:

2014 General Obligation Bond

On June 19, 2014, the City issued \$1,943,579 in general obligation refunding bonds with interest at 2.59%. The City issued the bonds to advance refund \$1,770,000 of the outstanding series 2005A bonds with interest at between 4.45% and 5.0%. The net proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the 2005A series bonds. As a result, \$1,770,000 of the 2005A series bonds are considered defeased, and the City has removed this portion of the liability from its accounts. The remaining \$135,000 outstanding on the 2005A series bond was paid in full by the City during 2015. The bonds mature in December 2025.

City of Dacono, Colorado
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The deferred loss on refunding is the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt. This difference, reported in the statement of net position as a deferred outflow of resources totaling \$79,914, will be charged to operations through 2025 using the effective-interest method.

Capital Leases

During 2015, the City entered into a capital lease for the purchase of a street sweeper. The lease requires four annual payments of \$44,219 beginning in May 2015 and a final payment in May 2019. The lease bears interest at the rate of 2.55% per annum. The City has capitalized \$266,150 of assets under this capital lease.

During 2016, the Development Authority entered into a capital lease for the purchase of vacant land. The lease requires three payments of \$57,400 and a final payment of \$152,321 in October 2018. The lease bears interest at the rate of 5.00% per annum. The City has capitalized \$287,000 of land under this capital lease.

During 2017, the City entered into three capital leases for the purchase of three trucks for \$99,050, a grader for \$239,666, and dump truck for \$228,828. The leases bear interest rates of 2.67%, 3.50%, and 4.92%, respectively. The three trucks lease requires annual payments of approximately \$32,600 and a final payment in June 2019. The grader requires annual payments of \$51,341 and a final payment in February 2022. The dump truck requires annual payments of \$61,395 and a final payment due in December 2020. The City capitalized \$567,544 of capital assets under these capital leases.

During 2018, the City entered into a capital lease for a tractor for \$96,386. The lease requires three payments of \$44,746 beginning in January 2019 and a final payment in January 2021. The lease bears an interest rate of 5.00% per annum. The City capitalized \$96,386 of assets under this capital lease.

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Capital leases	\$ 677,387	\$ 96,386	\$ (267,538)	\$ 506,235	\$ 308,878
General obligation refunding bonds	1,559,594	-	(177,278)	1,382,316	184,429
Accrued compensated absences	115,344	118,796	(92,984)	141,156	-
Total	\$ 2,352,325	\$ 215,182	\$ (537,800)	\$ 2,029,707	\$ 493,307

The following table represents future debt service requirements on the general obligation refunding bond debt as December 31, 2018:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 184,429	\$ 35,802	\$ 220,231
2020	186,286	31,025	217,311
2021	192,951	26,200	219,151
2022	198,948	21,203	220,151
2023	199,601	16,050	215,651
2024-2025	420,101	16,541	436,642
Total	\$ 1,382,316	\$ 146,821	\$ 1,529,137

City of Dacono, Colorado
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The present value of the future minimum lease payments on the capital lease are as follows:

Year	Amount
2019	\$ 308,878
2020	146,482
2021	85,087
Total future minimum payments	540,447
Less: discount for interest	(34,212)
Present value of future minimum payments	\$ 506,235

Business-type Activities:

2014 Water Enterprise Revenue Bond

On June 19, 2014, the City issued \$1,772,092 in water enterprise revenue refunding bonds with interest at 2.59%. The City issued the bonds and paid the remaining funds to advance refund \$1,790,000 of the outstanding series 2005 water enterprise revenue bonds with interest at between 4.45% and 4.75%. The bond requires annual payments ranging from \$141,884 to \$182,562 and are payable through December 2025. The bond bears an interest rate of 2.59%. The net proceeds were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the 2005 water revenue bonds. As a result, the 2005 water revenue bonds are considered defeased, and the City has removed the liability from its accounts.

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2018 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
2014 water enterprise refunding bonds	\$ 1,340,082	\$ -	\$ (151,162)	\$ 1,188,920	\$ 158,117
Accrued compensated absences	27,046	29,895	(28,584)	28,357	-
Total	\$ 1,367,128	\$ 29,895	\$ (179,746)	\$ 1,217,277	\$ 158,117

The following table represents future debt service requirements on the business-type activity debt as December 31, 2018:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 158,117	\$ 28,745	\$ 186,862
2020	159,773	24,629	184,402
2021	166,231	20,407	186,638
2022	172,036	16,026	188,062
2023	172,492	11,565	184,057
2024-2025	360,271	9,394	369,665
Total	\$ 1,188,920	\$ 110,766	\$ 1,299,686

City of Dacono, Colorado
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7. Retirement Plans

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

Plan description. The Statewide Defined Benefit Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all full-time employees of participating fire or police departments in Colorado hired on or after April 8, 1978 (New Hires), provided that they are not already covered by a statutorily exempt plan. As of August 1, 2003, the Plan may include clerical and other personnel from fire Cities whose services are auxiliary to fire protection. The Plan became effective January 1, 1980 and as of December 31, 2018 has 227 participating employer fire and police departments.

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

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

Benefits provided. The annual normal retirement benefit is 2.0 percent of the average of the member's highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter. The benefit earned prior to January 1, 2007 for members of affiliated Social Security employers will be reduced by the amount of Social Security income payable to the member annually. Effective January 1, 2007, members currently covered under Social Security will receive half the benefit when compared to the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan. Benefits paid to retired members are evaluated and may be re-determined every October 1. The amount of any increase is based on the Board's discretion and can range from 0.0 percent to the higher of 3.0 percent or the Consumer Price Index.

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

The reentry SRA cannot be used to subsidize the costs for the non-reentry members. Effective July 1, 2016, the standard Separate Retirement Account contribution rate for members of the Fire & Police Statewide Defined Benefit Plan was set at 0.0 percent. The reentry Separate Retirement Account contribution rate was set at 3.7 percent.

A member is eligible for an early retirement after completion of 30 years of service or attainment of age 50 with at least five years of credited service. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with 5.0 percent as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution. Alternatively, a member with at least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the Plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to 2.0 percent of the member's average highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

A member may elect to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (“DROP”) after reaching eligibility for normal retirement, early retirement, or vested retirement and age 55. A member can continue to work while participating in the DROP, but must terminate employment within 5 years of entry into DROP. The member’s percentage of retirement benefit is determined at the time of entry into the DROP. The monthly payments that begin at entry into the DROP are accumulated in a DROP account until the member terminates service, at which time the DROP accumulated benefits can be paid as periodic installments, a lump sum, or if desired, a member may elect to convert the DROP to a lifetime monthly benefit with survivor benefits. While participating in the DROP, the member continues to make pension contributions that are credited to the DROP. Effective January 1, 2003, the member shall self-direct the investments of their DROP funds. The DROP balance invested with the asset custodian at December 31, 2017 was \$74,738,493. This amount was not included in the SWDBP Net Position.

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

Contributions from members and employers of departments reentering the system are established by resolution and approved by the FPPA Board of Directors. The reentry group has a combined contribution rate of 21.5 percent of base salary in 2017. It is a local decision as to whether the member or employer pays the additional 4.0 percent contribution. Per the 2014 member election, the reentry group will also have their required member contribution rate increase 0.5 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 for a total combined member and employer contribution rate of 24.0 percent in 2022.

The contribution rate for members and employers of affiliated social security employers is 4.75 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, of base salary for a total contribution rate of 8.75 percent in 2017. Per the 2014 member election, members of the affiliate social security group will have their required contribution rate increase 0.25 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 to a total of 6.0 percent of base salary. Employer contributions will remain at 4 percent resulting in a combined contribution rate of 10.0 percent in 2022. In 2017, the combined member and employer contribution rate was 8.75 percent.

Contributions to the SWDB Plan from the City were \$62,996 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At December 31, 2018, the City reported a net pension asset of \$144,052 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2018. The City’s proportion of the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating Departments, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2018, the City’s proportion was 0.1001 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0288 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the City recognized pension income of \$50,301. At December 31, 2018, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 103,882	\$ 1,596
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	21,703	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	48,910
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	11,274	-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	62,996	-
	\$ 199,855	\$ 50,506

The \$62,996 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Amortization
2019	\$ 22,949
2020	20,496
2021	(3,466)
2022	7,776
2023	11,939
Thereafter	26,659
	\$ 86,353

Actuarial assumptions. The actuarial valuations for the SWDB were used to determine the total pension liability and actuarially determined contributions for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. The valuations used the following actuarial assumption and other inputs:

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

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation (assumed at 2.5 percent). Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Rate of Return
Global Equity	37.0%	8.33%
Equity Long/Short	9.0%	7.15%
Illiquid Alternatives	24.0%	9.70%
Fixed Income	15.0%	3.00%
Absolute Return	9.0%	6.46%
Managed Futures	4.0%	6.85%
Cash	2.0%	2.26%
Total	100.0%	

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

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

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50%; the municipal bond rate is 3.31% (based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the "state & local bonds" rate from Federal Reserve statistical release (H.15)); and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 7.50%.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

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

	1.00% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1.00% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$156,830	\$(144,052)	\$(393,896)

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

General Money Purchase Pension Plan

The City of Dacono contributes to a single employer defined contribution money purchase pension plan on behalf of all employees other than police. The contribution requirements of the General Money Purchase Pension Plan participants and the City are established and may be amended by City Council. The City contributes 8% of an employee's salary. The City contributed \$90,132, \$80,521, and \$82,210 for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, equal to the required contribution.

8. Risk Management

The City is self insured for property and liability insurance. In order to mitigate risk, the City is a member of the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency ("CIRSA"), CIRSA has a legal obligation for claims against their members to the extent that funds are available in their annually established loss fund and amounts are available from insurance providers under excess specific and aggregate insurance contracts. Losses incurred in excess of loss funds and amounts recoverable from excess insurance are direct liabilities of the participating members. CIRSA has indicated that the amount of any excess losses would be billed to members in proportion to their contributions in the year such excess occurs, although they are not legally required to do so. Additionally, the City may receive credit on future contributions in the event of a surplus.

CIRSA has entered into various excess insurance contracts to limit large losses and minimize exposure on large risks. Excess of loss contracts in effect during 2018 limit CIRSA's per occurrence exposure to \$1,000,000 for property coverage, \$1,000,000 for excess property coverage and provide coverage to specified upper limits. The excess of loss contract for workers' compensation coverage limits CIRSA's per occurrence exposure to \$500,000 for 2018 and provides coverage to statutory limits for the State of Colorado.

The City's 2018 contributions were \$86,664 and share of surplus at December 31, 2018, amounted to approximately \$23,757 for the property and casualty pool.

The ultimate liability to the City resulting from claims not covered by CIRSA is not presently determinable. Management is of the opinion that the final outcome of such claims, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial statements.

9. Taxes, Spending, and Debt Limitations

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment (the "Amendment" or "TABOR") to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The limits on property taxes, revenue, and "fiscal year spending" include allowable annual increases tied to inflation and local growth in construction valuation. Fiscal year spending, as defined by the

City of Dacono, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2018

Amendment, excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserve (balances). The Amendment requires voter approval for any increase in mill levy or tax rates, new taxes, or creation of multi-year debt. Revenue earned in excess of the "spending limit" must be refunded or approved to be retained by the City under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate.

The Amendment also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by the Amendment, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary of fringe benefit increase. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). The City has restricted \$205,440 for this purpose.

On November 5, 1996, voters within the City approved the collection, retention and expenditure of the full revenues generated by the City in 1996 and subsequent years for street improvement projects, capital projects, basic municipal services and/or lawful municipal purposes, notwithstanding the provisions of the Amendment. This effectively removed all revenue and spending limits imposed by TABOR.

10. Subsequent Events

The City has evaluated subsequent events through July 8, 2019, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. No transactions or events that would require adjustment to the financial statements or note disclosures were identified.

Required Supplementary Information

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 3,189,545	\$ 3,251,675	\$ 3,339,582	\$ 87,907
Licenses and permits	279,950	629,950	646,078	16,128
Intergovernmental	18,000	57,700	54,839	(2,861)
Court	84,350	84,350	113,352	29,002
Earnings on investments	20,000	40,000	52,319	12,319
Miscellaneous	252,730	317,580	357,434	39,854
Total revenues	3,844,575	4,381,255	4,563,604	182,349
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	2,052,490	1,930,035	1,760,222	169,813
Public safety	1,922,000	1,951,770	1,778,820	172,950
Parks and recreation	158,295	96,995	74,021	22,974
Capital outlay	42,740	70,245	144,073	(73,828)
Total expenditures	4,175,525	4,049,045	3,757,136	291,909
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(330,950)	332,210	806,468	474,258
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(240,300)	(189,000)	(187,576)	1,424
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	5,000	5,000	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(240,300)	(184,000)	(182,576)	1,424
Net change in fund balance	\$ (571,250)	\$ 148,210	623,892	\$ 475,682
Fund balance at beginning of year			<u>1,840,075</u>	
Fund balance at end of year			<u>\$ 2,463,967</u>	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Street Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 1,074,340	\$ 1,136,470	\$ 1,164,092	\$ 27,622
Licenses and permits	5,000	5,000	14,000	9,000
Intergovernmental	243,140	249,640	304,058	54,418
Earnings on investments	8,000	24,000	27,942	3,942
Total revenues	1,330,480	1,415,110	1,510,092	94,982
Expenditures				
Public works	880,311	820,450	500,975	319,475
Debt service				
Principal	177,280	177,280	177,278	2
Interest	40,395	40,395	40,393	2
Capital outlay	761,565	930,900	975,701	(44,801)
Total expenditures	1,859,551	1,969,025	1,694,347	274,678
Net change in fund balance	\$ (529,071)	\$ (553,915)	(184,255)	\$ 369,660
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,534,367	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 1,350,112	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Impact Fee Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Impact fees	\$ 485,600	\$ 485,600	\$ 555,671	\$ 70,071
Earnings on investments	18,000	33,700	39,590	5,890
Total revenues	503,600	519,300	595,261	75,961
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	150,000	150,000	134,293	15,707
Total expenditures	150,000	150,000	134,293	15,707
Net change in fund balance	\$ 353,600	\$ 369,300	460,968	\$ 91,668
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,803,385	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 2,264,353	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Economic Development Authority Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 14,400	\$ 17,000	\$ 16,790	\$ (210)
Total revenues	14,400	17,000	16,790	(210)
Expenditures				
General government	50,000	2,000	363	1,637
Capital outlay	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Debt service				
Principal	92,400	92,400	95,332	(2,932)
Interest	12,300	12,300	8,308	3,992
Total expenditures	254,700	206,700	204,003	2,697
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	240,300	189,700	187,576	(2,124)
Other financing sources	240,300	189,700	187,576	(2,124)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	363	\$ 363
Fund balance at beginning of year			-	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 363	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Capital Equipment Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 185,565	\$ 199,370	\$ 205,384	\$ 6,014
Earnings on investments	2,100	2,900	3,281	381
Total revenues	187,665	202,270	208,665	6,395
Expenditures				
Debt service:				
Principal	213,190	200,210	172,206	28,004
Interest	5,572	18,870	18,866	4
Capital outlay	156,000	240,085	194,460	45,625
Total expenditures	374,762	459,165	385,532	73,633
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(187,097)	(256,895)	(176,867)	80,028
Other financing sources				
Proceeds from capital lease	112,000	140,000	96,386	(43,614)
Total other financing sources	112,000	140,000	96,386	(43,614)
Net change in fund balance	\$ (75,097)	\$ (116,895)	(80,481)	\$ 36,414
Fund balance at beginning of year			261,644	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 181,163	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)

Last Ten Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
FPPA - Defined Benefit Plan					
City's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset) \$	(144,052)	\$ 46,589	\$ (2,028)	\$ (124,456)	\$ (137,851)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.1001%	0.1289%	0.1150%	0.1103%	0.1098%
City's covered payroll \$	639,365	\$ 635,190	\$ 533,488	\$ 495,913	\$ 476,888
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	22.53%	7.33%	0.38%	25.10%	28.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	106.30%	98.21%	100.10%	106.80%	105.80%

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

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of City Contributions

Last Ten Years

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
FPPA - Defined Benefit Plan						
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 62,996	\$ 51,149	\$ 50,815	\$ 42,679	\$ 39,673	\$ 38,151
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	62,996	51,149	50,815	42,679	39,673	38,151
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered Payroll	\$ 787,450	\$ 639,365	\$ 635,190	\$ 533,488	\$ 495,913	\$ 476,888
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Other Supplementary Information

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Conservation Trust Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 25,354	\$ 3,354
Earnings on investments	50	50	26	(24)
Total revenues	22,050	22,050	25,380	3,330
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	10,000	13,000	4,317	8,683
Total expenditures	10,000	13,000	4,317	8,683
Net change in fund balance	\$ 12,050	\$ 9,050	21,063	\$ 12,013
Fund balance at beginning of year			14,542	
Fund balance at end of year			<u>\$ 35,605</u>	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

City of Dacono, Colorado
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis) - Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Water sales	\$ 1,733,050	\$ 1,733,050	\$ 1,885,832	\$ 152,782
Trash charges	270,000	270,000	256,922	(13,078)
Tap fees and other contributions	303,125	303,125	858,438	555,313
Earnings on investments	40,000	80,000	92,405	12,405
Miscellaneous income	12,730	12,730	13,970	1,240
Total revenues	2,358,905	2,398,905	3,107,567	708,662
Budgetary expenditures				
Water distribution and trash collection	775,435	676,630	641,628	35,002
General and administrative	818,310	925,985	910,987	14,998
Debt Service				
Principal paid	151,165	151,165	148,886	2,279
Interest	32,750	32,750	33,068	(318)
Capital outlay	248,975	448,975	278,268	170,707
Total operating expenses	2,026,635	2,235,505	2,012,837	222,668
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ 332,270	\$ 163,400	1,094,730	\$ 931,330
Reconciliation to GAAP basis				
Depreciation			(310,403)	
Capital outlay			278,268	
Capital contributions			4,551,527	
Principal paid			148,886	
Change in net position - GAAP basis			5,763,008	
Net position at beginning of year			21,456,692	
Net position at end of year			\$ 27,219,700	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

State Compliance

The public report burden for this information collection is estimated to average 380 hours annually.

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	City or County:
	YEAR ENDING : December 2018

This Information From The Records Of (example - City of _ or County of)	Prepared By: Phone:
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I. DISPOSITION OF HIGHWAY-USER REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

ITEM	A. Local Motor-Fuel Taxes	B. Local Motor-Vehicle Taxes	C. Receipts from State Highway-User Taxes	D. Receipts from Federal Highway Administration
1. Total receipts available				
2. Minus amount used for collection expenses				
3. Minus amount used for nonhighway purposes				
4. Minus amount used for mass transit				
5. Remainder used for highway purposes				

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES		III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES	
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:		A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Local highway-user taxes		1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	975,701
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)		2. Maintenance:	31,582
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)		3. Road and street services:	
c. Total (a.+b.)		a. Traffic control operations	9,274
2. General fund appropriations		b. Snow and ice removal	10,959
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	1,218,947	c. Other	13,125
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	41,942	d. Total (a. through c.)	33,358
5. Transfers from toll facilities		4. General administration & miscellaneous	436,035
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:		5. Highway law enforcement and safety	
a. Bonds - Original Issues		6. Total (1 through 5)	1,476,676
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues		B. Debt service on local obligations:	
c. Notes		1. Bonds:	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0	a. Interest	40,393
7. Total (1 through 6)	1,260,889	b. Redemption	177,278
B. Private Contributions		c. Total (a. + b.)	217,671
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	249,203	2. Notes:	
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	0	a. Interest	
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	1,510,092	b. Redemption	
		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
		3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	217,671
		C. Payments to State for highways	
		D. Payments to toll facilities	
		E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	1,694,347

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS
(Show all entries at par)

	Opening Debt	Amount Issued	Redemptions	Closing Debt
A. Bonds (Total)	1,559,594		177,278	1,382,316
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)				
B. Notes (Total)				0

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
	1,534,367	1,510,092	1,694,347	1,350,112	0

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		STATE: Colorado	
		YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): December 2018	
II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL			
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A.3. Other local imposts:		A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts:	
a. Property Taxes and Assessments	217,988	a. Interest on investments	27,942
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	
1. Sales Taxes	924,220	c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees		d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	14,000
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	76,739	g. Other Misc. Receipts	
6. Total (1. through 5.)	1,000,959	h. Other	
c. Total (a. + b.)	1,218,947	i. Total (a. through h.)	41,942
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)
III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL			
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes	227,319	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	
b. Project Match		c. HUD	
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	21,884	d. Federal Transit Admin	
d. Other (Specify) - DOLA Grant		e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify)		f. Other Federal	
f. Total (a. through e.)	21,884	g. Total (a. through f.)	0
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	249,203	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)
		ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)
		TOTAL (c)	
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			0
b. Engineering Costs		27,284	30,884
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities		21,445	17,845
(2). Capacity Improvements		59,913	59,913
(3). System Preservation		832,387	832,387
(4). System Enhancement & Operation		34,672	34,672
(5). Total Construction (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)	0	948,417	948,417
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)	0	975,701	975,701
			(Carry forward to page 1)
Notes and Comments:			