



Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Silverthorne, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, and the General Fund of the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District (the "District") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, and the General Fund of the District as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional



omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

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 7, the budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund on page 31 and pension related schedules on pages 33 through 34 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.

BDO USA, LLP

July 28, 2021

Financial Analysis of the District

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets:				
Current and other	\$ 16,672,438	\$ 14,593,264	\$ 16,672,438	\$ 14,593,264
Capital assets	11,300,600	9,092,912	11,300,600	9,092,912
Total assets	27,973,038	23,686,176	27,973,038	23,686,176
Deferred outflows of resources- pensions	283,038	402,891	283,038	402,891
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	13,358	47,204	13,358	47,204
Net pension liability	876,628	1,224,353	876,628	1,224,353
Total liabilities	889,986	1,271,557	889,986	1,271,557
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Deferred revenue- property taxes	10,356,458	9,535,741	10,356,458	9,535,741
Deferred inflow pensions	317,324	155,638	317,324	155,638
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,673,782	9,691,379	10,673,782	9,691,379
Net position:				
Net Investment in Capital				
Assets	11,300,600	9,092,912	11,300,600	9,092,912
Restricted	323,993	323,257	323,993	323,257
Unrestricted	5,067,715	3,709,962	5,067,715	3,709,962
Total net position	\$ 16,692,308	\$ 13,126,131	\$ 16,692,308	\$ 13,126,131

At December 31, 2020, approximately 68% of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets, which includes land, fire stations, vehicles, and equipment. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending.

A portion of the District's net position, approximately 2%, represents resources that are subject to Colorado Constitutional restrictions, donor restrictions and pension restrictions. The remaining unrestricted funds of \$5,067,715 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District is able to report positive balance of net position for the governmental type activities.

Overall, the District's net position increased \$3,566,177 from the prior year. The increase is due to several factors. See below for more information.

Financial Analysis of the District (continued)

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District's Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Intergovernmental contracts	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,069	20,000	\$ 20,069
Operating grants and contributions	-	96,472	-	96,472
Rental Income	37,118	43,402	37,118	43,402
General revenues:				
Property taxes	9,452,528	7,902,142	9,452,528	7,902,142
Specific ownership taxes	484,180	445,420	484,180	445,420
Investment earnings	103,608	180,444	103,608	180,444
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	10,283	1,170,000	10,283	1,170,000
Miscellaneous	2,517	3,056	2,517	3,056
Total revenues	10,110,234	9,861,005	10,110,234	9,861,005
Expenses:				
Operating expenses:				
Administration	9,192,037	8,828,085	9,192,037	8,828,085
Wildland	-	9,070	-	9,070
Total expenses	9,192,037	8,837,155	9,192,037	8,837,155
Special item:				
Transfer of operations from Summit County Ambulance	2,647,980	-	2,647,980	-
Total special items	2,647,980	-	2,647,980	-
Change in net position	3,566,177	1,023,850	3,566,177	1,023,850
Net position – beginning	13,126,131	12,102,281	13,126,131	12,102,281
Net position – ending	\$ 16,692,308	\$ 13,126,131	\$ 16,692,308	\$ 13,126,131

Governmental activities: Governmental activities increased the District's net position by \$3,566,177. The most significant source of revenue of the District is property taxes, accounting for approximately 9% of total 2020 revenues.

When compared to 2019, revenues increased by \$249,229 in 2020, mainly due to the increase in property tax revenue based on the increase in property valuation from the Summit County Assessor's office re-evaluation.

Governmental funds: The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of 2020, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$5,978,629, while total fund balance was \$6,302,622. The increase in fund balance from the prior year was the result of decreased expenditures which increased the cash and investment balances as well as the increase in property tax revenue.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Significant budget variances were as follows:

Account	Final Budget	Actual Amount	Variance	Description
			Positive (Negative)	
Capital - Stations and grounds	169,500	39,457	130,043	The District budgeted for a Frisco Station engineering and design study that was postponed as well as the additional parking for the HQ building and the Impact Fee Study.

Capital Assets

Capital assets: The District’s capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$2,207,688 in 2020. The increase was the result of merging Summit County Ambulance into our operations and receiving the County’s share of the HQ building (33%) as well as the other assets from Summit County Government including ambulance apparatus, staff vehicles and medical devices.

Additional information as well as a detailed classification of the District’s net capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements starting on page 24.

Next Year’s Budget

The District’s General Fund balance at the end of the 2020 fiscal year totaled \$6,302,622. The board of directors anticipating an ending balance of approximately \$8,167,619 when adopting the District’s 2021 General Fund budget. The increase in fund balance is due to the ambulance merger and the safety first funds received to offset the cost of the transport services provided.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Lake Dillon Fire Protection District, P.O. Box 4910, Frisco, CO 80443.

Basic Financial Statements

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2020

	Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Summit Fire & EMS Authority
Assets		
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 6,295,256	\$ 5,501,919
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	20,686	-
Receivables:		
Accounts receivable, net	-	1,020,845
Property taxes receivable	10,356,458	-
Due from Summit County	-	1,855,205
Due from Summit Fire & EMS Authority	38	-
Capital assets:		
Not being depreciated	837,500	-
Being depreciated, net	10,463,100	29,649
Net pension asset	-	695,305
Total assets	27,973,038	9,102,923
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions	283,038	2,593,021
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	13,358	210,356
Due to Lake Dillon Fire Protection District	-	38
Accrued liabilities	-	116,103
Accrued compensated absences		
Due within one year	-	104,701
Due in more than one year	-	929,167
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Net pension liability	876,628	-
Total liabilities	889,986	1,360,365
Deferred inflows of resources		
Taxes levied for subsequent year	10,356,458	-
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions	317,324	551,636
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,673,782	551,636
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	11,300,600	29,649
Restricted for:		
Emergencies	303,307	463,396
Donors	20,686	-
Pensions	-	695,305
Unrestricted	5,067,715	8,595,593
Total net position	\$ 16,692,308	\$ 9,783,943

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

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Functions/programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities:				
Administration	\$ 9,192,037	\$ 57,118	\$ -	\$ -
Total governmental activities	9,192,037	57,118	-	-
Total primary government	\$ 9,192,037	\$ 57,118	\$ -	\$ -
Component unit				
Summit Fire & EMS Authority	\$ 13,743,986	\$ 3,563,322	\$ 12,241,736	\$ -
General revenues				
Taxes:				
Property taxes				
Specific ownership taxes				
Earnings on investments				
Miscellaneous revenue				
Gain on disposal of capital assets				
<hr/>				
Total general revenues				
<hr/>				
Special item				
Transfers of operations				
<hr/>				
Total special item				
<hr/>				
Changes in net position				
Net position at beginning of year				
<hr/>				
Net position at end of year				

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Summit Fire & EMS Authority
\$ (9,134,919)	\$ -
(9,134,919)	-
(9,134,919)	-
\$ -	\$ 2,061,072
9,452,528	-
484,180	-
103,608	28,845
2,517	9,298
10,283	-
10,053,116	38,143
2,647,980	3,106,178
2,647,980	3,106,178
3,566,177	5,205,393
13,126,131	4,578,550
\$ 16,692,308	\$ 9,783,943

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

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Balance Sheet
General Fund
December 31, 2020

Assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$ 6,295,256
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments	20,686
Due from Summit Fire and EMS Authority	38
Property tax receivable	10,356,458
Total assets	\$ 16,672,438
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 13,358
Total liabilities	13,358
Deferred inflows of resources	
Taxes levied for subsequent year	10,356,458
Total deferred inflows of resources	10,356,458
Fund balance	
Restricted for emergencies	303,307
Restricted by donors	20,686
Unassigned	5,978,629
Total fund balance	6,302,622
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$ 16,672,438

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

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Reconciliation of the General Fund Balance Sheet
with the Government-wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2020

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

Total fund balance - General Fund	\$	6,302,622
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental fund financial statements.

Capital assets	\$	18,172,962	
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(6,872,362)</u>	11,300,600

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

Net pension liability	\$	(876,628)	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions		283,038	
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions		(317,324)	(910,914)
Total net position - governmental activities			\$ 16,692,308

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

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2020

Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 9,452,528
Specific ownership taxes	484,180
Earnings on investments	103,608
Rental income	37,118
Intergovernmental	20,000
Miscellaneous revenue	2,517
Total revenues	10,099,951
Expenditures	
Current:	
Administration	8,465,195
Capital outlay	
Stations and grounds	39,457
Apparatus	313,279
Total expenditures	8,817,931
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,282,020
Other financing sources (uses)	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	10,283
Total other financing sources (uses)	10,283
Change in fund balance	1,292,303
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,010,319
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 6,302,622

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

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Reconciliation of the General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance with the Government-wide Statement of Activities
Year Ended December 31, 2020

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

Change in fund balance - governmental funds	\$	1,292,303
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Capital outlay to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, these costs are capitalized on the statement of net position and depreciated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the period.

Capital outlay	\$	352,736	
Depreciation expense		<u>(793,028)</u>	(440,292)

Transfer of assets from Summit County is reported as a special item on the statement of activities and is not reflected on the governmental fund financial statements.		2,647,980
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Changes in the District's net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to the District's volunteer defined benefit retirement plan.

Net pension liability	\$	347,725	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions		(119,853)	
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions		(161,686)	\$ 66,186

Change in net position - governmental activities	\$	3,566,177
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Form of Organization

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District (the “District”) is a quasi-municipal corporation organized and operated pursuant to provisions set forth in the Colorado Special District Act. The District was established to provide fire protection within the towns of Dillon, Silverthorne, Frisco, Montezuma, and unincorporated areas such as Dillon Valley, Keystone and Summit Cove, Colorado.

The District entered into an intergovernmental agreement with Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District to create the Summit Fire & Emergency Medical Services Authority (the “Authority”) on January 1, 2018. The Authority was established to provide fire protection within the towns of Dillon, Silverthorne, Frisco, Montezuma, and unincorporated areas such as Dillon Valley, Keystone, Summit Cove and Copper Mountain, Colorado.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District’s accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

In conformity with GASB financial reporting standards, the District is the reporting entity for financial reporting purposes. The District is the primary government financially accountable for all activities of the District. The District meets the criteria of a primary government: its Board of Directors is the publicly elected governing body; it is a legally separate entity; and it is fiscally independent. The District is not included in any other governmental 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 appointment by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the primary government and its component unit. Component units are legally separate organizations that are financially accountable to the primary government. The component unit has been included in the District's financial reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationship with the District.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

Effective January 1, 2018, the Authority was created by an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") between the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District and the Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District ("Districts"). The Authority has a separate Board of Directors with five members appointed by the District and the Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District (the "Districts"). Although the Authority is legally separate from the District, the financial statements are reported in the District's financial statements because the District appoints three members of the Board of Directors, which is a voting majority, and during the budget process of the Authority, the Authority and Districts determine the annual contributions needed along with other available revenues to meet the Authority's operating requirements. The Authority is a discretely presented component unit because of the significance of its financial relationship with the District.

Separately issued financial statements of the Authority can be obtained from the Summit Fire & EMS Authority at P.O. Box 4288, Dillon, Colorado 80435.

Certain disclosures required by GAAP have been omitted from the District's notes to the financial statements, as they may be viewed by obtaining the Authority's financial statements as described above.

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 District. As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial 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. The District does not report any business-type activities.

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 District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. The District only has one governmental fund, the General Fund, which is a major fund.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

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. 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 balance presents 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 District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Revenue from government grants are deemed to be earned when the District incurs expenditures which satisfy the terms imposed by the respective grant contracts. 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.

Property taxes, intergovernmental grants, and earnings on investments associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so 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 District.

The District reports the following governmental fund:

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

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 December, 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.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Budgets

The original and final budget of the General Fund was \$8,943,009 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits. All cash equivalents have an original maturity date of less than three months.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

The amount restricted in the General Fund represents funds that have been contributed for the District's employee assistance fund.

Investments

Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, based on quoted market values, with the exception of certain local government investment pools. These are stated at net asset value.

Receivables

In the government-wide financial statements, receivables are reported at their gross value and, when appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. No amounts were determined to be uncollectible at December 31, 2020. Property taxes levied on December 31, 2020, are identified as property taxes receivable and deferred inflows of resources.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and vehicles, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value. 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.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Capital assets of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives
Land	N/A
Buildings	40 years
Building improvements	40 years
Vehicles (excluding fire equipment)	3-10 years
Fire vehicles and equipment	15-20 years
EMS vehicles and equipment	5 years
Other equipment	3-20 years

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and statement of net position.

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 District reports deferred outflows of resources for pension-related amounts. See Note 6 for additional information.

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 District reports a deferred inflow of resource relating to property taxes and pension-related amounts. See Note 6 for additional information.

Fund Balance and Net Position

In the government-wide 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 of the District, which is not restricted for any project or other purpose. A deficit will require future funding.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the District 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 Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through resolutions approved by the Board.

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 Fire Chief and the Board have the authority to assign amounts for specific purposes.

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; however, any amount reported as assigned fund balance would have to be eliminated before a negative unassigned fund balance could be reported.

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

Revenue Recognition/Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied prior to December 31 and attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1. Taxes are payable in full on April 30 or in two installments on the last day of February and June 15. The County Treasurer's office collects property taxes and remits to the District on a monthly basis. Since property tax revenues are collected in arrears during the succeeding year, a receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources is 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.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Pensions

The District contributes to a defined benefit pension plan to provide retirement income for volunteer firefighters in recognition of their service to the District. This plan is an agent multiple-employer Public Employee Retirement System affiliated with the Fire & Police Pension Association (“FPPA”) for the purpose of administering the plan and managing the funds of the plan for investment.

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. Transfer of Operations

Effective January 1, 2020, the Summit Fire & Emergency Medical Services Authority entered into an intergovernmental agreement with Summit County, Colorado to transfer the responsibility for providing ambulance services from the County to the Authority. As part of the agreement, the County conveyed its interest in the Emergency Services Headquarters Building and ownership of the County’s ambulances and ambulance equipment to the District. The total amount of the capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, that was transferred from the County to the District totaled \$2,647,980.

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The following is a summary of cash, cash equivalents and investments, including restricted amounts as of December 31, 2020:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 186,495
Investments	6,129,447
Total	\$ 6,315,942

The above amounts are classified in the statement of net position is as follows:

Cash, cash equivalents and investments:	
Governmental activities	\$ 6,295,256
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments:	
Governmental activities	20,686
	\$ 6,315,942

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

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 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, 2020, the District had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$186,495. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$210,462, all of which was covered by federal depository insurance.

Investments

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which the District 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

The District's policy is to hold investments until maturity.

At December 31, 2020, the District had the following investments:

	S&P Rating	Value	Weighted Ave. Maturity Date (in days)	Concentration of Credit Risk
ColoTrust	AAAm	\$ 3,651,969	N/A	59.58%
Mutual funds	NR	1,360	N/A	0.02%
Certificates of deposits	NR	2,226,118	626	36.32%
FHLMC	AA+	250,000	330	4.08%
		\$ 6,129,447		

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

The District categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investment balances at fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Mutual funds	\$ 1,360	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,360
Certificates of deposits	-	2,226,118	-	2,226,118
FNMA	-	250,000	-	250,000
Investments measured at NAV	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,651,969
	\$ 1,360	\$ 2,476,118	\$ -	\$ 6,129,447

Money market funds categorized in Level 1 are based on prices quoted in active markets. Certificates of deposits and FHLMC categorized in Level 2 are valued using matrix pricing based on securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Local Government Investment Pools - COLOTRUST

At December 31, 2020, the District had invested \$3,651,969 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.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a failure of a counter party, the District would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a specific policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the District had no investments exposed to custodial credit risk.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Interest Rate Risk

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. The District limits its investments to savings accounts, certificates of deposits, and investment pools where each share is equal to one dollar, thus the District avoids interest rate risk. The District also holds U.S. Government fixed income securities with maturities five years and under in compliance with Colorado Revised Statutes. At December 31, 2020, all U.S. Government fixed income securities mature in 1-5 years.

4. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in governmental activity capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2020, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 837,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 837,500
Construction in progress	366,836	-	(366,836)	-	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,204,336	-	(366,836)	-	837,500
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	7,655,586	39,277	1,875,642	-	9,570,505
Vehicles and equipment	5,470,483	313,459	2,179,520	(198,505)	7,764,957
Total capital assets, being depreciated	13,126,069	352,736	4,055,162	(198,505)	17,335,462
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	(2,661,355)	(238,358)	-	-	(2,899,713)
Vehicles and equipment	(2,576,138)	(554,670)	(1,040,346)	198,505	(3,972,649)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,237,493)	(793,028)	(1,040,346)	198,505	(6,872,362)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	7,888,576	(440,292)	3,014,816	-	10,463,100
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,092,912	\$ (440,292)	\$ 2,647,980	\$ -	\$ 11,300,600

Depreciation for governmental activity capital assets has been allocated to administration.

5. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to worker's compensation; general liability; unemployment; torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The District carries commercial insurance covering specific and general risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

6. Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan

Plan description. The District has established the Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan (the "Plan"), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado. As of January 1, 2019, the Plan had 51 retirees and beneficiaries, 1 inactive - nonretired member, and no current members. FPPA issues an annual, publicly available financial report that includes the assets of the Volunteer Plan. The report may be obtained on FPPA's website at www.fppaco.org.

Benefits provided. The plan provides for a monthly pension of \$1,000 for volunteers who have satisfied the normal age and service requirements and pro rata pensions for volunteers who have satisfied the normal age, but only a portion of the service requirement. It further provides death benefits and a partial pension (50% of the amount the volunteer has earned) for surviving spouses. The normal age and service requirement is the latest date a volunteer reaches 50 years of age or completes 20 years of service. Pro rata pensions would apply to volunteers who reached 50 years of age and had between 10 and 20 years of service. The plan also provides a funeral benefit, lump sum one time only payment of \$2,000.

Funding policy. The Plan receives contributions from the District in an amount not to exceed one-half mill of property tax revenue. As established by the legislature, the State of Colorado also contributes to the plan. The contributions are not actuarially determined. An actuary is used to determine the adequacy of contributions.

The actuarial study as of January 1, 2019, indicated that the current level of contributions to the fund is adequate to support, on an actuarially sound basis, the prospective benefits for the present Plan.

Contributions to the Plan from the District were \$91,082 and from the State of Colorado were \$81,974 for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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

At December 31, 2020, the District reported a net pension liability of \$876,628. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019. This measurement date is within one year of the plan sponsor's fiscal year end of December 31, 2020 and may be used for December 31, 2020 reporting purposes. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$24,896. At December 31, 2020, the District 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
Net difference between projected and actual experience on pension plan investments	\$ 191,956	\$ 317,324
District contributions subsequent to measurement date	91,082	-
	\$ 283,038	\$ 317,324

The \$91,082 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. 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
2021	\$ (29,980)
2022	(46,939)
2023	4,943
2024	(53,392)
	\$ (125,368)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Dollar Open
Remaining Amortization Period	20 years
Asset Valuation Period	5-Year smoothed fair value
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	N/A
Investment Rate of Return	7.00% per annum
Retirement Age	50% per year of eligibility until 100% at age 65.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Mortality	<p>Pre-retirement: RP-2014 Mortality Tables for Blue Collar Employees, projected with Scale BB, 55% multiplier for off-duty mortality.</p> <p>Post-retirement: For ages less than 55, RP-2014 Mortality Tables for Blue Collar Employees. For ages 65 and older, RP-2014 Mortality Tables for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants. For ages 55 through 64, a blend of the previous tables. All tables are projected with Scale BB.</p>
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Discount rate. 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 long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.00%; the municipal bond rate is 2.75% (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 7.00%. Projected cash flows used in determining the Single Discount Rate are available upon request.

Long-term expected return on plan assets. 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. Best estimates of arithmetic nominal rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long Term Expected Rate of Return
Cash	2.00%	2.52%
Fixed Income	15.00%	5.20%
Managed Fixtures	4.00%	5.00%
Absolute Return	8.00%	5.50%
Equity Long/Short	8.00%	6.00%
Global Equity	38.00%	7.00%
Private Markets	25.00%	9.20%
Total	100.00%	

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset) to changes in the Single Discount Rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the Single Discount Rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/ (asset) would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset)	\$1,327,601	\$876,628	\$490,735

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.

Change in Net Pension Liability	Total Pension (Asset) Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension (Asset) Liability a-b
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$ 5,016,782	\$ 3,792,429	\$ 1,224,353
Changes for the year			
Interest	335,814	-	335,814
Difference between expected and actual experience of Pension Liability	-	-	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	91,082	(91,082)
Net investment income	-	522,603	(522,603)
Benefit payments	(446,429)	(446,429)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(12,120)	12,120
State of Colorado supplemental discretionary payment	-	81,974	(81,974)
Net changes	(110,615)	237,110	(347,725)
Balances at December 31, 2020	\$ 4,906,167	\$ 4,029,539	\$ 876,628

7. Related Party Transactions

Effective January 1, 2018, the Authority was created by an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") between the Lake Dillon Fire and Protection District and the Copper Mountain Consolidated Metropolitan District. As part of the creation of the Authority, each party paid to the Authority an initial contribution in 2018 that was approved by the District's board as part of the budget process. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the District contributed \$7,729,687 to the Authority.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

In addition, per the IGA, the District retained ownership of its fire stations and will lease the fire stations to the Authority at a rate of \$1 per year. Finally, the District retained ownership of the apparatus, vehicles and related equipment and these items will be leased to the Authority at a rate of \$1 per year.

8. Tabor Compliance

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 districts. 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 Amendment, excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources, such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserves (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 District under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate.

The Amendment also requires local districts to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by the Amendment, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). The District has restricted \$303,307 for this purpose.

On November 6, 2012, the voters approved the following ballot question: “Shall the Lake Dillon Fire Protection District taxes be increased \$555,605 annually (estimated revenues for the year 2014) and by whatever additional amounts are received annually thereafter from the levy of an additional property tax at a rate not to exceed 0.741 mills, exclusive of refunds, abatements, or debt service, with a total rate not to exceed 9 mills, the proceeds of which shall be used to fund fire, wildfire and emergency response operations, fire prevention, and capital expenses of the District; and shall the District be permitted to collect, retain and spend such taxes and income thereon as a voter-approved revenue change and property tax revenue change under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution and to exceed the 5.5% property tax revenue limitations contained in Section 29-1-301, Colorado Revised Statutes and any other revenue limitation contained in the laws of the State?”

The District believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions will require judicial interpretation.

9. COVID-19 and CARES Act

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the “COVID-19 Outbreak”) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Financial Statements

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the District's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the impact of the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the District is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2021.

Access to grants and contracts from federal, state, and local governments may decrease or may not be available depending on appropriations. The outbreak may have a continued material adverse impact on economic and market conditions, triggering a period of national, regional, or statewide economic slowdown. This situation has not depressed State or Federal funding during fiscal year 2020, but these funding sources may depress in the future.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the "Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act." The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions appropriating funds from programs of the United States Department of the Treasury and Department of Education to be used to make payments for specified uses to states and certain local governments.

The District continues to examine the impact that the CARES Act may have on its operations. As of December 31, 2020, the District had not received federal funding awards under the CARES Act.

10. Subsequent Events

The District has evaluated subsequent events through July 28, 2021, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

The Lake Dillon Fire Protection District recorded an approved Court Order of Change of Name, legally approving the name change to Summit Fire & EMS Fire Protection District as of March 1, 2021.

The Summit Fire & EMS Authority (Authority) will be rolling all of its fund balance into the Summit Fire & EMS Fire Protection District (District) in 2021. On January 1, 2021 all operations of the Authority moved to the District. The Authority remained open and active in order to reassign all contracts to the District as well as close out the 2020 audit. The goal of the dissolution and roll over will be in September 2021.

No additional transactions or events that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements were identified.

Required Supplementary Information

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance (Budget and Actual) - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts Budget Basis	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 9,452,251	\$ 9,452,251	\$ 9,452,528	\$ 277
Specific ownership taxes	420,000	420,000	484,180	64,180
Earnings on investments	60,000	60,000	103,608	43,608
Rental income	44,640	44,640	37,118	(7,522)
Intergovernmental	20,000	20,000	20,000	-
Miscellaneous revenue	2,300	2,300	2,517	217
Total revenues	9,999,191	9,999,191	10,099,951	100,760
Expenditures				
Administration:				
Directors and Chief expense	12,540	12,540	1,325	11,215
Treasurer fees	472,613	472,613	472,638	(25)
TIF - Silverthorne/Dillon	89,337	89,337	87,369	1,968
Insurance	5,500	5,500	7,123	(1,623)
Legal services	10,000	10,000	52,356	(42,356)
Audit	7,750	7,750	10,688	(2,938)
Elections	35,000	35,000	3,627	31,373
Supplies and other	1,000	1,000	1,038	(38)
Employee asst fund expense	2,000	2,000	8,262	(6,262)
Contribution to Summit Fire & EMS	7,729,687	7,729,687	7,729,687	-
Contribution to volunteer pension	91,082	91,082	91,082	-
Total administration	8,456,509	8,456,509	8,465,195	(8,686)
Capital expenditures				
Administration	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Stations and grounds	169,500	169,500	39,457	130,043
Apparatus	307,000	307,000	313,279	(6,279)
Total capital expenditures	486,500	486,500	352,736	133,764
Total expenditures	8,943,009	8,943,009	8,817,931	125,078
Excess of revenues over expenditures	1,056,182	1,056,182	1,282,020	225,838
Other financing sources				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	10,283	10,283
Total other financing sources	-	-	10,283	10,283
Change in fund balance	\$ 1,056,182	\$ 1,056,182	1,292,303	\$ 236,121
Fund balance at beginning of year			5,010,319	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 6,302,622	

See accompanying Independent Auditor's Report.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

- By October 15, the District’s Fire Chief and Finance Manager submit to the Board of Directors, a recommended budget which details the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the District’s operating requirements.
- After a required publication of “Notice of Proposed Budget” and a public hearing, the District adopts the proposed budget and an appropriating resolution, which legally appropriates expenditures for the upcoming years.
- After adoption of the budget resolution, the District may make the following changes: (a) it may transfer appropriated monies between funds or between spending agencies within a fund, as determined by the original appropriation level; (b) it may approve supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated revenues in the budget; (c) it may approve emergency appropriations; and (d) it may approve the reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient. The budget is only amended in conformity with Colorado Revised Statutes which allows the District to amend the budget and adopt a supplementary appropriation if money for a specific purpose, other than ad valorem taxes, becomes available to meet a contingency.
- The District legally adopts budgets for all of the funds of the District on a basis consistent with GAAP.
- Budgeted amounts in the financial statements are as originally adopted or as amended by the Board of Directors. All appropriations lapse at year end.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
and Related Ratios - Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Measurement Period Ended December 31,	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability						
Service Cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Interest on the Total Pension Liability	335,814	347,479	354,087	277,217	285,265	289,034
Benefit Changes	-	-	-	993,372	-	-
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	73,026	-	65,279	-	8,667
Assumption Changes	-	188,325	-	130,502	-	-
Benefit Payments	(446,429)	(442,200)	(442,200)	(440,700)	(346,160)	(349,680)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	(110,615)	166,630	(88,113)	1,025,670	(60,895)	(51,979)
Total Pension Liability - Beginning	5,016,782	4,850,152	4,938,265	3,912,595	3,973,490	4,025,469
Total Pension Liability - Ending	\$ 4,906,167	\$ 5,016,782	\$ 4,850,152	\$ 4,938,265	\$ 3,912,595	\$ 3,973,490
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Employer Contribution	\$ 91,082	\$ 91,082	\$ 91,082	\$ 92,500	\$ 90,874	\$ 143,000
Pension Plan Net Investment Income	522,603	3,246	535,193	196,946	70,611	259,598
Benefit Payments	(446,429)	(442,200)	(442,200)	(440,700)	(346,160)	(349,680)
Pension Plan Administrative Expenses	(12,120)	(11,616)	(10,873)	(6,181)	(8,109)	(6,320)
State of Colorado Supplemental Discretionary Payment	81,974	81,974	81,974	81,787	81,974	81,974
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	237,110	(277,514)	255,176	(75,648)	(110,810)	128,572
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	3,792,429	4,069,943	3,814,767	3,890,415	4,001,225	3,872,653
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	\$ 4,029,539	\$ 3,792,429	\$ 4,069,943	\$ 3,814,767	\$ 3,890,415	\$ 4,001,225
Net Pension Liability/(Asset) - Ending	\$ 876,628	\$ 1,224,353	\$ 780,209	\$ 1,123,498	\$ 22,180	\$ (27,735)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	82.13%	75.59%	83.91%	77.25%	99.43%	100.70%
Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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.

Lake Dillon Fire Protection District
Schedule of Contributions
Volunteer Firefighters' Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years

FY Ending December 31,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
2014	\$ 27,734	\$ 224,974	\$ (197,240)	N/A	N/A
2015	\$ 27,734	\$ 172,848	\$ (145,114)	N/A	N/A
2016	\$ -	\$ 174,287	\$ (174,287)	N/A	N/A
2017	\$ -	\$ 173,056	\$ (173,056)	N/A	N/A
2018	\$ 91,438	\$ 173,056	\$ (81,618)	N/A	N/A
2019	\$ 91,438	\$ 173,056	\$ (81,618)	N/A	N/A
2020	\$ 101,636	\$ 173,056	\$ (71,420)	N/A	N/A

* 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.

Notes to Schedule of Contributions:

** Actual contribution includes both employer and State of Colorado supplemental discretionary payment.