



**Town of Jackson, Wyoming**  
**Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**



**TOWN OF JACKSON  
WYOMING**



**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2022**

**Tyler Sinclair**  
Interim Town Manager

**Roxanne DeVries Robinson**  
Assistant Town Manager

Prepared by:  
Department of Finance

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Finance Director

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Finance Manager

# Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

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## INTRODUCTORY SECTION







## Administration and Finance

December 28, 2022

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Town Council, and the Citizens of the Town of Jackson:

The Wyoming statutes require all cities, towns, and counties to issue an annual report on its financial position and activity prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by a firm of licensed certified public accountants or the Wyoming Office of State Audit. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Town of Jackson for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

The Town of Jackson's financial statements have been audited by Jones Simkins LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the Town of Jackson for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are free of misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the Town of Jackson's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A compliments this

letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found on pages 13-21.

### PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Town of Jackson, incorporated in 1914, is located in Teton County near the Wyoming and Idaho border south of the Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks. The town currently has a land area of nearly 4 square miles and an estimated population of 10,760. The Town of Jackson is empowered to levy 8 mills of property tax on both real and personal properties located within its boundaries. The Town implemented a property tax of 0.5 mills during 2022. This is the first property tax assessment since 1977. It is also empowered by state statute to extend its corporate limits by annexation, which is done periodically when deemed appropriate by the Town Council.

The Town of Jackson is governed by city code under Wyoming Statutes with a council-mayor form of government. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a Town Council consisting of the mayor and four council members. The Town Council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, resolutions, adopting the budget, appointing commissions, authorities, and committees, and hiring the town manager, town attorney and municipal judge. The town manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the Town Council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the town government, and for appointing the heads of the various departments. The council is elected on a non-partisan basis. All four council members and the mayor are elected at large. Council members serve staggered four-year terms, with elections occurring every even year. Effective 2017, the mayor serves a four-year term.

The Town of Jackson provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection; construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure; recreational facilities and pathways, water, sewage, and transit services. Additionally, the town owns rental properties for employees.





### **FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION**

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the Town of Jackson operates.

**Local economy.** The Town of Jackson is located at the southern entrance to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks in the northwest corner of Wyoming. Dramatic mountain peaks, including the Tetons, the Gros Ventres, and Snow King form a breathtaking backdrop to our valley (called Jackson Hole). The Town of Jackson is home to a little over 10,700 people and another 12,900 live in the unincorporated county (Teton).

Jackson's economy is centered on tourism and lifestyle. Approximately four million guests visit each year and more than 700,000 skier days are tallied at the Jackson Hole Mountain Resort. The abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities, the unsurpassed scenic beauty, the prevalence of many species of wildlife, the lack of individual state income tax, and the high quality of life give Jackson unsurpassed appeal as a place to live, visit and recreate.

At fiscal year-end, the Town of Jackson's employment picture, at a 2.2% unemployment rate (Teton County), is healthier than the 3.8% national average. The state of Wyoming has an unemployment rate of 3.4%.

### **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Management of the town is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control designed to ensure that the assets of the government are protected from loss, theft, or misuse, and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finance of the town. As a result, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information and content presented in this ACFR. Additionally, management asserts that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

**Budgetary Controls.** The annual budget serves as the foundation for the Town of Jackson's financial planning and control. All departments, authorities, and commissions of the town submit requests for appropriation to the town manager in February of each year. The town manager uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. The town manager then presents this recommended budget to the council for review prior to May 15. The council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget no later than June 30, the close of the town's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), department (e.g., police), and division (e.g., patrol). Department heads may make transfers of appropriation within a departmental division. Transfers of appropriations between funds and departments, however, require the approval of the Town Council. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the general fund and major special revenue funds, this comparison is presented starting on page 27 of the basic financial statements. For non-major special revenue funds, with appropriated annual budgets, this comparison is presented in the governmental fund subsection of this report, which starts on page 62.



**Long-term Financial Planning.** As a resort community, the town continues to work at achieving goals while balancing the concerns of various stakeholders. The town's strategic vision is generally known as the "Town of Jackson Statements of Strategic Intent." They define the town's strategic intent and identify areas for additional emphasis. The town's near-term and long-term fiscal planning are focused on accomplishing strategic intent objectives. A five year financial model and a 10-year Capital Improvement Program were developed to assess attainability and sustainability of these objectives.

The Town Council supports and understands that the main area of focus for the Town of Jackson is the provision of core services, maintaining the current level of service already supported and approved through the annual budget, and most importantly those services that directly contribute to and maintain the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and guests to our community. A brief summary includes:

**Safety and security** provided through law enforcement, fire protection, building safety and inspection, animal control, contractor licensing, and municipal court and prosecution services.

**Infrastructure, facility and public asset management** provided through street, sidewalk and right of way maintenance and snow removal services, engineering, preventive and proactive facility management, and parking enforcement.

**Health and well-being** provided through water treatment and distribution, sewer collection and treatment, emergency medical services, and victim services.

**Development and economic oversight** provided through code compliance, planning and development review, permit processing, and business, liquor, taxi, special event, and rental licensing.

**Accessibility and livability** provided through public transit, community and affordable housing, parks and recreation, and pathway creation and maintenance.

**Internal services** for the Town of Jackson organization that support the efficiency and effectiveness of our local government provided through information technology support, records management and access, fleet maintenance, public information, legal services, personnel services, financial accounting, and overall coordination, administration, leadership and management of government services and day to day operations.

**Major Budget Initiatives.** State shared revenue thru Wyoming funds historically funded much of the Town's capital improvements. These funding

sources ensure the Town can continue to move forward with its intended Ten-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

Due in part to COVID-19 pandemic we reinforced the importance of our fiduciary responsibility to maintain and continue building a strong, resilient community in the short, mid, and long-term. Due to years of prudent budgeting and planning, the Town was able to respond to reduced revenues projected and maintain a well-resourced and responsive Town government to close fiscal year 2022. The Town was able to reinstate funding for positions frozen during the pandemic and provide wage increases to staff to address significant inflation during this period.

To continue to be a resilient community, we will need to preserve and maintain General Fund Reserves to have the resources to adapt to uncertain times ahead. Looking ahead, recurring expenses are expected to exceed recurring revenues. We must continue evaluating our revenue streams and expenditures, to determine how to ensure a balanced budget into the future.

The Town will need to prioritize our 40 program services, capital projects and consider reducing funding to the areas of lower priority and/or work to consider a new funding source(s) to maintain current Town program services and capital improvement projects. As our community changes, various core services continue to see increased need year-over-year. The Town simply does not have the capacity to absorb such continuous growth without increasing revenue or reducing existing program services and capital projects.

**Single Audit.** As a recipient of federal awards, the town is also responsible for ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. The internal controls are subject to periodic evaluations by town management and external auditors.

### **AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Jackson, Wyoming for its comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This is the 36th year the town has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded the Certificate of Achievement, the government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report satisfies both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements.



A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the professional, efficient services of the Finance Department staff. We would like to express our appreciation to all members of the staff, with special recognition for the assistance contributed by Finance Manager Melanie Adams and Senior Deputy Treasurer Pauline Scholes. Due credit also should be given to the mayor and the council for their support in planning and conducting the operations of the town in a responsible and progressive manner.



Tyler Sinclair  
Interim Town Manager



Kelly Thompson  
Finance Director





Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**Town of Jackson  
Wyoming**

For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

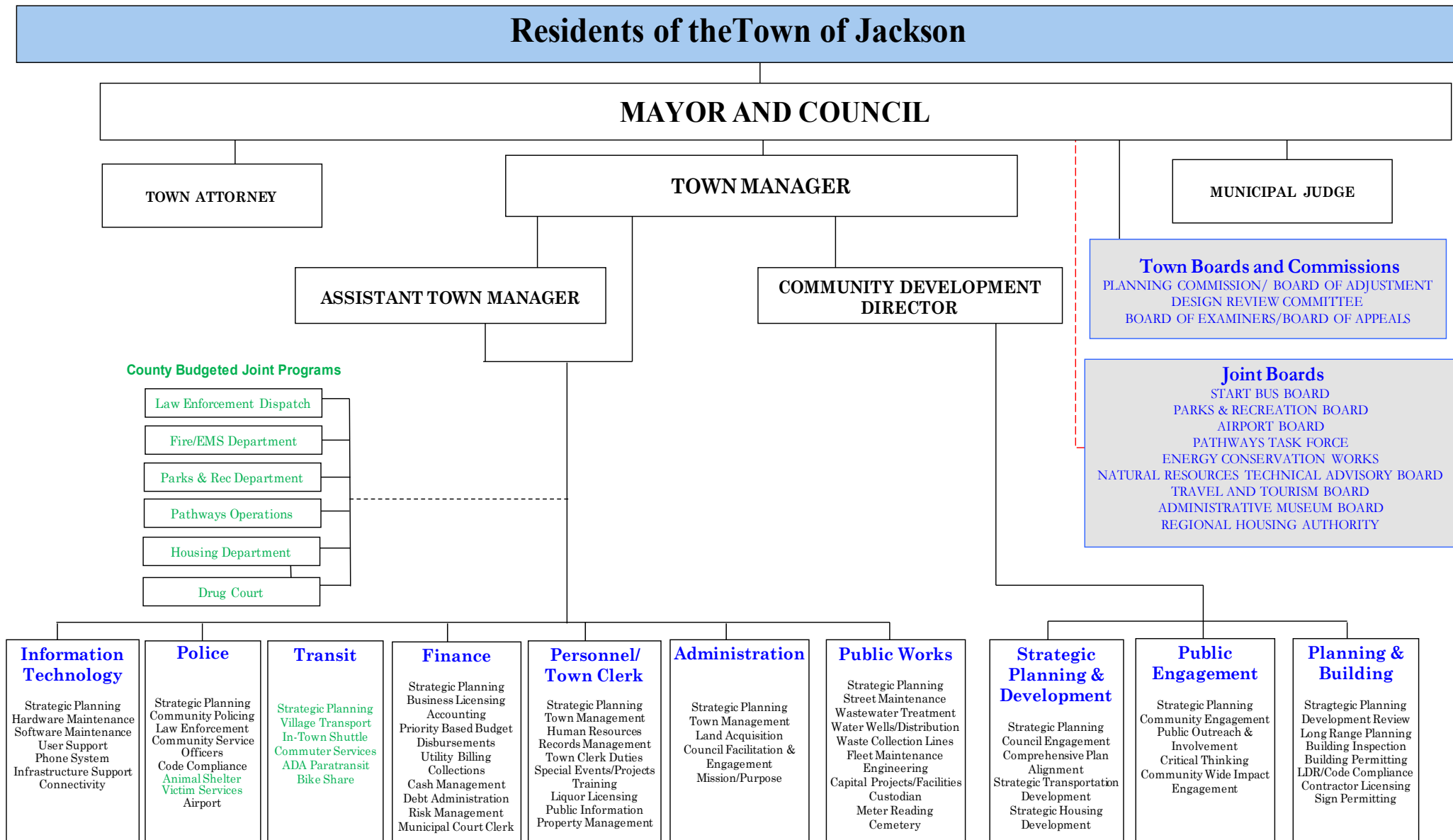
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Jackson, Wyoming for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.



# TOWN OF JACKSON ORGANIZATION





## MAYOR & TOWN COUNCIL

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Mayor.....	Hailey Morton Levinson	12/31/2024
Council, Vice Mayor.....	Arne Jorgensen	12/31/2022
Council.....	Jonathan Schechter	12/31/2022
Council.....	Jessica Chambers	12/31/2024
Council.....	Jim Rooks	12/31/2024

## TOWN STAFF

Interim Town Manager.....	Tyler Sinclair
Town Attorney .....	Lea Colasuonno
Municipal Judge.....	Chris Leigh
Assistant Town Manager .....	Roxanne Robinson
Finance Director .....	Kelly Thompson
Police Chief .....	Michelle Weber
Planning Director .....	Paul Anthony
Public Works Director .....	Floren Poliseo
Interim Transit Director .....	Bruce Able
IT Director .....	Michael Palazzolo

## JOINT TOWN/COUNTY STAFF

Fire/EMS Chief .....	Brady Hansen
Parks & Recreation Director .....	Steve Ashworth
Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing Director .....	April Norton





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## FINANCIAL SECTION







Certified Public Accountants

www.jones-simkins.com

*Logan Office:*

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Logan, UT 84323-0747  
Phone: (435) 752-1510 • (877) 752-1510

*Salt Lake City Office:*

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Mayor and Town Council  
Town of Jackson, Wyoming

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### ***Opinions***

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Jackson, Wyoming (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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 business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and START Bus System Fund 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town 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***

The Town's 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 Town's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

### ***Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Town'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 Town'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.

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management’s discussion and analysis, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

### ***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town’s basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

### ***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

### ***Change in Accounting Principle***

As described in the notes to the financial statements, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2022 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jones Simkins LLC".

JONES SIMKINS LLC  
Logan, Utah  
December 28, 2022



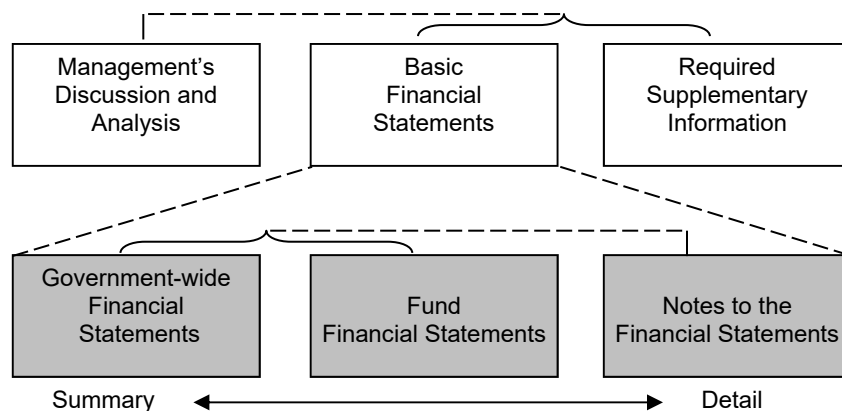
## Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Jackson (Town), we offer readers of the Town's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 1-4 of this report.

### OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### COMPONENTS OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over

time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net positions are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Jackson that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, public works, health and welfare, community development, transit, and recreation and culture. The business-type activities of the Town include water and sewage utilities.

*The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 22-23 of this report.*

**Fund financial statements.** The fund financial statements focus on current available resources and are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is defined as fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts established for the purpose of carrying on specific or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restriction or limitations. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds, and proprietary funds. The Town does not maintain any fiduciary funds.

**Governmental funds.** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Town's near term

financial decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town maintains four major governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, one special revenue fund, and two capital project funds, all of which are considered major funds. Data from eleven other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for those funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

*The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 24-30 of this report.*

**Proprietary funds.** The Town of Jackson maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewage operations. Internal service funds are accounting devices used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Town's various functions. The Town uses internal service funds to account for its fleet management, employee insurance (self insurance), information technology (IT), and central equipment operations. Because all of these services predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewage utilities. Both are considered major funds of the Town. Conversely, all internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

*The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 31-35 of this report.*

**Fiduciary funds.** Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the government. Fiduciary funds are not reported in the governmental-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town of Jackson's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The Town of Jackson currently maintains no fiduciary funds.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

*The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 36-56 of this report.*

**Other information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning the Town's funding obligation related to participation in a defined benefit plan. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 57-60 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds and internal service funds can be found immediately following the required supplementary information.

*Combining and individual fund statements can be found on pages 61-75.*

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Town's net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) increased by 8.4% as a result of this year's operations. The net position of the Town's governmental activities increased \$17,445,181 (10.5%) and net position of the Town's business-type activities increased \$397,212 (0.9%).
- Overall, capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization) decreased \$3,511,273. Capital assets of governmental activities decreased \$3,012,772 (2%) and capital assets of business-type activities decreased \$498,501 (1%). Significant governmental capital assets acquisitions included: \$802,736 for Si Ferrin Commercial remodel, \$471,079 in fleet equipment and vehicles, \$448,103 in street and sidewalk improvements, and \$228,327 for Core Services Maintenance Facility project management and procurement. Significant business-type capital assets acquisitions included: \$656,157 for 1160 linear feet of sewer line on Cache Creek Drive, \$320,702 for Well #9 improvements, and \$132,639 for building upgrades to the treatment plant and various pump station. The capital increases in the



business activities are offset by \$1,737,407 in current year depreciation and amortization.

- The Town's long-term liabilities increased \$1,869,172 (20%). The increase was a result of a \$1,572,239 increase in net pension liability and \$375,319 in lease liabilities to implement GASB 87. See note I-J on page 43 for detailed disclosure.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported total ending fund balances of \$64,631,936, an increase of \$13,902,484 (31%). The increase is mainly due to a \$6,384,544 prior period

adjustment. This change was to recognize certain State revenues on the accrual basis of accounting. See note II on page 43 for detailed disclosure. The remainder is mostly due to sales, use and lodging tax collections exceeding projections by \$5,172,563.

- The General Fund's total fund balance increased \$2,993,043 (16%) to \$24,879,725. The ending fund balance is 127% of General Fund expenditures. \$8,313,914 of the fund balance is assigned to the FY2023 budget to fund several one-time projects.

## GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

### NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current and other assets	\$ 78,274,826	\$ 52,231,638	\$ 14,274,490	\$ 13,767,548	\$ 92,549,316	\$ 65,999,186
Capital assets	124,528,358	127,541,130	34,410,216	34,908,717	158,938,574	162,449,847
Total assets	202,803,184	179,772,768	48,684,706	48,676,265	251,487,890	228,449,033
Deferred outflow of resources	5,151,419	2,020,497	227,738	182,950	5,379,157	2,203,447
Other liabilities	6,424,782	4,152,751	268,632	460,377	6,693,414	4,613,128
Long-term liabilities	9,349,677	7,140,793	1,645,908	1,985,620	10,995,585	9,126,413
Total Liabilities	15,774,459	11,293,544	1,914,540	2,445,997	17,688,999	13,739,541
Deferred inflow of resources	8,036,612	3,801,370	445,221	257,747	8,481,833	4,059,117
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	123,866,253	126,830,028	33,500,073	33,969,185	157,366,326	160,799,213
Restricted	26,238,326	17,181,407	-	-	26,238,326	17,181,407
Unrestricted	34,038,953	22,686,916	13,052,610	12,186,286	47,091,563	34,873,202
Total net position	\$ 184,143,532	\$ 166,698,351	\$ 46,552,683	\$ 46,155,471	\$ 230,696,215	\$ 212,853,822

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position (68%) reflects investments in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, structures, systems, machinery, equipment, infrastructure, and intangible assets), net of any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for

future spending. Although the Town's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A small portion of the Town's net position (11%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they can be used. The \$9,056,919 increase in governmental activities restricted net position is primarily due to 2019 Special Purpose Excise Tax (SPET) revenues collections exceeding project expenditures which are planned for FY2023.

The remaining unrestricted net position of \$47,091,563 may be used to meet one-time obligations to citizens and creditors. Of the unrestricted net

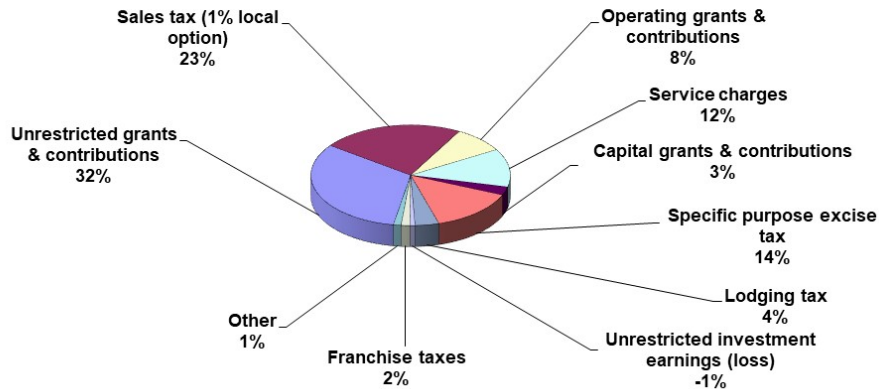
positions, \$13,052,610 (28%) is attributable to business-type activities. The unrestricted governmental activities net position increased \$11,352,037 (50%), while business-type activities unrestricted net position increased \$866,324 (7.1%). The government-wide total unrestricted net position increase of \$12,218,361 (26%) is primarily due to the prior period adjustment and revenue projections exceeding budget as previously discussed. Business-type capital assets decreased \$498,501 (1%) due to depreciation and amortization exceeding acquisitions.

### CHANGE IN NET POSITION

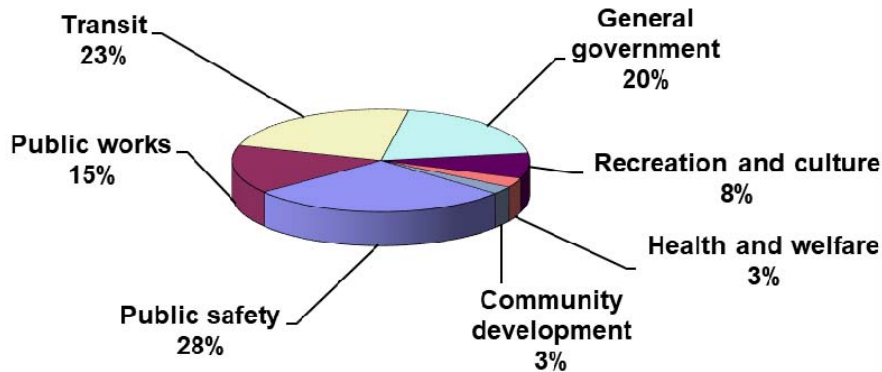
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 5,412,370	\$ 4,687,394	\$ 4,992,527	\$ 4,948,132	\$ 10,404,897	\$ 9,635,526
Operating grants and contributions	3,700,869	9,652,418	119,048	112,265	3,819,917	9,764,683
Capital grants and contributions	1,180,351	17,450,768	897,205	604,925	2,077,556	18,055,693
General revenues:						
Sales tax (1% local option)	10,179,620	7,639,569	-	-	10,179,620	7,639,569
Specific purpose excise taxes	6,185,931	9,887,529	-	-	6,185,931	9,887,529
Lodging tax	1,708,272	1,198,988	-	-	1,708,272	1,198,988
Franchise taxes	637,102	574,636	-	-	637,102	574,636
Property taxes	280,131	-	-	-	280,131	-
Unrestricted grants and contributions	14,260,640	11,074,738	-	-	14,260,640	11,074,738
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)	(353,778)	97,191	(91,843)	24,108	(445,621)	121,299
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	1,961	-	1,961
Other	547,514	175,874	-	-	547,514	175,874
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>43,739,022</b>	<b>62,439,105</b>	<b>5,916,937</b>	<b>5,691,391</b>	<b>49,655,959</b>	<b>68,130,496</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Program activities:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	6,684,116	7,147,166	-	-	6,684,116	7,147,166
Public safety	9,535,325	9,066,521	-	-	9,535,325	9,066,521
Public works	5,191,777	4,683,862	-	-	5,191,777	4,683,862
Transit	7,828,576	6,544,295	-	-	7,828,576	6,544,295
Health and welfare	1,025,496	948,974	-	-	1,025,496	948,974
Community development	835,500	839,521	-	-	835,500	839,521
Recreation and culture	2,691,991	2,602,832	-	-	2,691,991	2,602,832
Interest on long-term debt	30,268	3,738	-	-	30,268	3,738
Business-type activities						
Water	-	-	1,971,891	1,985,319	1,971,891	1,985,319
Sewage	-	-	2,403,170	2,475,726	2,403,170	2,475,726
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>33,823,049</b>	<b>31,836,909</b>	<b>4,375,061</b>	<b>4,461,045</b>	<b>38,198,110</b>	<b>36,297,954</b>
Excess (deficiency) before transfers	9,915,973	30,602,196	1,541,876	1,230,346	11,457,849	31,832,542
Transfers in (out)	1,144,664	879,438	(1,144,664)	(879,438)	-	-
<b>Increase (decrease in net position)</b>	<b>11,060,637</b>	<b>31,481,634</b>	<b>397,212</b>	<b>350,908</b>	<b>11,457,849</b>	<b>31,832,542</b>
Net position at the beginning of the year	166,698,351	135,216,717	46,155,471	45,804,563	212,853,822	181,021,280
Prior period adjustment	6,384,544	-	-	-	6,384,544	-
<b>Net position at the end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 184,143,532</b>	<b>\$ 166,698,351</b>	<b>\$ 46,552,683</b>	<b>\$ 46,155,471</b>	<b>\$ 230,696,215</b>	<b>\$ 212,853,822</b>



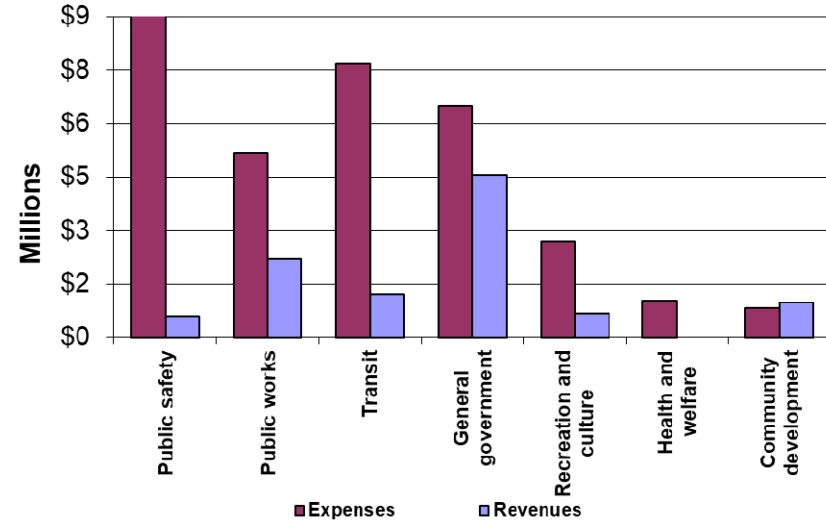
**Revenues by Source -  
Governmental Activities**



**Expenditures by Program-  
Governmental Activities**



**EXPENSES AND PROGRAM REVENUES -  
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**



**Governmental Activities.** The most significant revenue (32%) of the governmental activities are \$14.3M in unrestricted grants and state shared revenue. The majority of the revenue in the state-shared category consist of the 4% state-shared sales and use tax (\$12.5M) followed by federal mineral royalties (\$.5M), gasoline tax (\$.5M), severance tax (\$.4M) and in various Teton County reimbursements (\$.3M). The 1% local option (5th cent) sales tax makes up the second highest source of revenue (\$10.2M or 23%) in the governmental funds. The revenue generated from the 5<sup>th</sup> cent sales tax is split evenly between the general fund and capital projects fund. Specific purpose excise tax makes up the third highest source of revenue (\$6.2M or 14%) in the governmental funds.

Public Safety (police, fire/EMS, building inspector, victim services, animal shelter and dispatch) expenses (28%) were the most significant followed by Transit (23%), General Government (20%), Public Works (15%), Recreation and Culture (8%), Health and Welfare (3%), and Community Development (3%). Included in these amounts is \$5,539,909 of depreciation and amortization expense, which is 16% of the total expenses for governmental activities.

Governmental revenues decreased \$18,700,083 (30%), in the current year, with the most significant portion of the decrease attributable to lower capital grants and contributions (\$16,270,417) and operating grants and contributions (\$5,951,549). Capital grants were abnormally high in the prior to fund several,

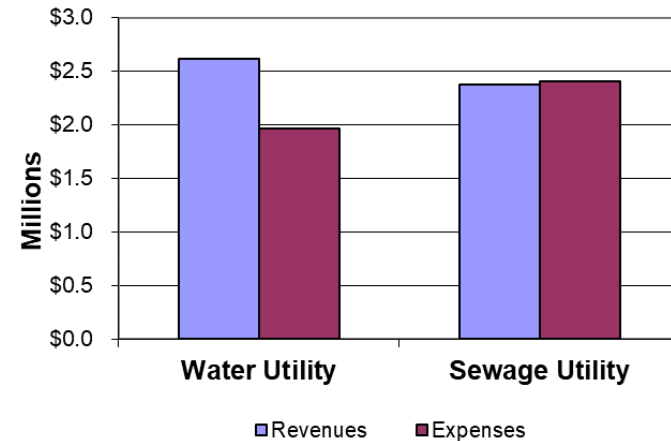
high value capital projects. Operating grants were significantly higher in the prior year to account for one-time CARES Act funds.

Governmental activities expenses increased \$1,986,140 (6%) in the current year. The most significant changes in program expenses were as follows:

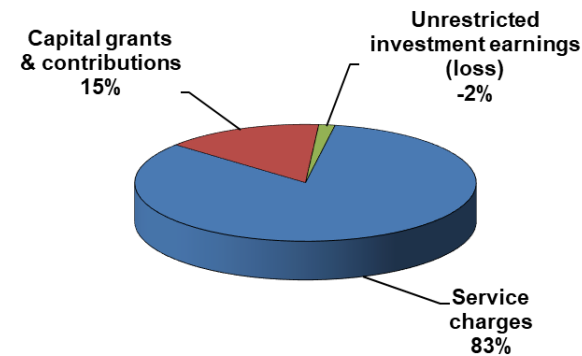
- General government expenses decreased \$463,050 (7%). The majority of the decrease is due to a pension benefit instead of pension expense as in prior year.
- Public safety expenses increased \$468,804 (5%). The increase is related to personnel increases, unfreezing positions after the COVID-19 pandemic and Fire/EMS match.
- Public works expenses increased \$507,915 (11%). The increase is related to personnel increases and reinstating various services after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Health & Welfare expenses increased \$76,522 (8%) due to adding two new community health and human services agencies and increased contributions to historical agencies.
- Transit operating expenses increased \$1,284,281 (20%). The increase is related to increase service levels and BUILD grant administration.
- Recreation and culture expenses increased \$89,159 (3%), primarily due to increase in operating match for Parks and Recreation department.
- Interest expense increased \$26,530 (708%) due to lease accounting implementation per GASB 87 as explained previously.

There were no other programs with significant or unusual changes.

### REVENUES AND EXPENSES - BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES



### REVENUES BY SOURCE - BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES



**Business-type activities.** Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$397,212 (0.9%). In the prior year, the business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$350,909 (0.8%).



Key elements of the change are as follows:

Water Fund operating revenues increased \$77,137 (3%), which is reflective of normal fluctuation for water services. Sewage Fund operating revenues increased \$32,743 (1%), which is reflective of normal fluctuation for sewer services.

Capital grants and contributions totaled \$897,205, 48% higher than the prior year total of \$604,925. Capital grants and contributions include capacity and tap fees charged to new customers and intergovernmental grants for capital improvements. Capacity and tap fees increased due to a few large developments in the current year. Depreciation and amortization expenses in the water and sewage utilities for fiscal year 2022 were \$698,940 and \$1,038,467, respectively.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

**Governmental funds.** The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, spendable fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for expenditure at the end of the fiscal year.

At June 30, 2022, the Town's governmental funds reported total ending fund balances of \$64,631,936, an increase of \$13,902,484 (31%) when compared with the prior year. Nearly 41% or \$26,238,326 of the total ending fund balances constituted restricted fund balances, which are considered unavailable for appropriation for general operations. The prior year restricted fund balances totaled \$17,181,407. The difference is mostly attributable to 2019 SPET revenues collections exceeding project expenditures.

At the end of the fiscal year, the General Fund reported a fund balance of \$24,879,725 increasing \$2,993,043 (16%) from the prior year. General fund operating revenues were \$4,540,393 (19%) more than the prior fiscal year and operating expenditures increased by \$1,306,027 (7%). Transfers in increased by \$361,941 (37%). Transfers out increased by \$3,966,759 (103%). This is due to Town reinstating recurring transfers as the budget stabilized after the COVID-19 pandemic.

General Fund expenditures increased \$1,306,027 (7%). Salaries and salary related expenditures (Wyoming Retirement, Workers' Compensation, health insurance, etc.) increased \$1,572,915 (18%) in all functions. Increase is primarily due to unfrozen positions that were frozen during the COVID-19 pandemic. Most

departments saw increased expenditures as Town added back programs and personnel coming out of COVID-19 budget cuts.

The START Bus System Fund net change in fund balance was negative by \$1,349,590 (40%). Operating expenditures were \$6,407,288. Much of the decrease is due to increased operational cost as the transit system added back service levels to pre COVID-19 pandemic levels. There were \$203,943 in capital outlays during the fiscal year related to GASB 87 lease accounting implementation. Intergovernmental revenues decreased to \$3,735,781 from the prior year total of \$8,531,512. This is due to significant bus capital grants in the prior year. Transit fares increased \$122,621 from the prior year reflecting increased ridership related to increased service levels. The Town contributed \$385,454 and Teton County contributed \$166,944 for a total of \$552,398 to the fund in fiscal year 2022.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Cent Capital Project Fund saw its fund balance increase \$3,337,983 (294%) to \$4,471,926. The General Fund transferred \$5,457,046 in 5<sup>th</sup> Cent sales tax to the fund in FY2022, a reduction of \$3,750,242 from FY2021. This increase is due to prior year reductions for the COVID-19 pandemic. Transfers out of the General fund and capital projects were reduced significantly in prior year to finance general operations.

The 2019 SPET Fund saw its fund balance increase \$5,785,824 to \$18,104,747. This is due to timing of SPET collections. This fund will collect taxes specific to voter approved projects and begin to decrease when those projects begin in future years.

**Proprietary funds.** The proprietary funds financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail.

The water utility's net position increased \$302,668 (2%) from the prior fiscal year. In 2022, operating revenues increased \$77,137 (3%). Capital contributions increased to \$224,754 from \$199,968 in the previous year (12%). Operating expenses decreased \$27,681 (1%) to \$1,951,900. The 2022 operating income of \$667,387 includes \$698,940 in depreciation and amortization.

The sewage utility's net position increased \$42,374 (.2%) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Sewage utility operating revenues decreased \$32,743 (1%) to \$2,373,240 and the utility's operating expenses decreased \$21,801 (1%) to \$2,432,253. Capital contributions increased \$267,494 (66%) from \$404,957 to \$672,451. The \$42,374 operating income includes \$1,038,467 in depreciation and amortization.

Other factors of the changes in income from operations have previously been discussed in the government-wide financial analysis of business-type activities.

### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The differences between the 2022 original budget and the final amended budget are adopted by council resolution throughout the year.

General Fund revenues totaled \$28,962,971 and exceeded the final budget by \$4,540,393 (19%). General taxes and intergovernmental revenues were \$2,202,023 (24%) and \$1,970,476 (16%) higher than budget, respectively. This is due to sales tax related revenues which were budgeted to increase 6% over FY2021 actuals. However, this major revenue source increased 14%. This increase is directly attributable to COVID-19 pandemic in the prior year which saw significant decrease in tourism and sales tax generating transactions.

General Fund operating expenditures totaled \$19,561,273. This was \$2,239,626 (10%) less than the final amended budget and \$1,587,735 (8%) less than the adopted budget. Including transfers out, supplemental appropriations from budget amending council actions increased the original budget by \$989,891 (3%). This majority of this increase is due to mid-year wage increases and bonuses for employees. In fiscal year 2022, Victim Services division finished the year over budget.

The General Fund year end fund balances since 2013 are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
2013	\$ 4,986,484	2018	\$ 8,329,716
2014	5,450,770	2019	8,683,289
2015	7,049,752	2020	12,158,856
2016	7,484,300	2021	18,020,470
2017	7,650,890	2022	24,879,725

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

(net of accumulated depreciation and amortization)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$ 32,699,452	\$ 32,699,452	\$ 1,100,404	\$ 1,100,404	\$ 33,799,856	\$ 33,799,856
Construction in progress	1,961,843	3,555,626	761,112	527,578	2,722,955	4,083,204
Building, structures, & improvements	46,224,833	47,675,453	30,786,474	31,333,539	77,011,307	79,008,992
Machinery and equipment	12,205,745	13,279,206	1,705,944	1,947,195	13,911,689	15,226,401
Intangible assets	2,757,988	2,788,796	-	-	2,757,988	2,788,796
Right to use assets	287,966	-	56,281	-	344,247	-
Infrastructure	28,390,531	27,542,597	-	-	28,390,531	27,542,597
Total	<u>\$ 124,528,358</u>	<u>\$ 127,541,130</u>	<u>\$ 34,410,215</u>	<u>\$ 34,908,716</u>	<u>\$ 158,938,573</u>	<u>\$ 162,449,846</u>

**Capital assets.** The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities at June 30, 2022 totaled \$158,938,573 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). This investment in capital assets included land, construction in progress, structures, systems, machinery and equipment, intangible assets, right to use assets and infrastructure. Right to use

assets is a new asset implemented this fiscal year due to GASB 87 as previously discussed.

Major governmental activities capital assets include: \$802,736 for Si Ferrin Commercial remodel, \$656,157 for Cache Creek Drive sewer line, \$471,079 in fleet equipment and vehicles and \$448,103 in street and sidewalk improvements. The total government-wide capital asset decrease over the prior fiscal year is



approximately \$3,511,273; governmental activities increased 2% and business-type activities decreased 1%.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements on pages 47-48.

### LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accrued interest payable	\$ 825	\$ 886	\$ 21,145	\$ 21,828	\$ 21,970	\$ 22,714
Lease payable	307,782	-	67,537	-	375,319	-
Note payable - Snow King	662,105	711,102	-	-	662,105	711,102
Notes payable - State of Wyoming	-	-	910,143	939,533	910,143	939,533
Net pension liability	8,379,790	6,429,691	668,228	1,046,088	9,048,018	7,475,779
Total	\$ 9,350,502	\$ 7,141,679	\$ 1,667,053	\$ 2,007,449	\$ 11,017,555	\$ 9,149,128

**Long-term liabilities.** The Town's outstanding long-term liabilities—including notes payable, accrued interest payable, and net pension liability—totaled \$11,017,555 at June 30, 2022. Governmental long-term and business-type long-term liabilities increased primarily due to net pension liability increase.

Additional information on the Town's long-term liabilities can be found in the notes to the financial statements on pages 50-55 of this report.

### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

- The unemployment rate for the Teton County, Wyoming area for June 30, 2022 was 2.2%, which is below the state average (3.4%) and below the national average (3.8%).
- Due in part to COVID-19 pandemic we reinforced the importance of our fiduciary responsibility to maintain and continue building a strong, resilient community in the short, mid, and long-term. Due to years of prudent budgeting and planning, the Town was able to respond to reduced revenues projected and maintain a well-resourced and responsive Town government to close fiscal year 2022. The Town was able to reinstate funding for positions frozen during the pandemic and provide wage increases to staff to address significant inflation during this period.
- To continue to be a resilient community, we will need to preserve and maintain General Fund Reserves to have the resources to adapt to uncertain times ahead. Looking ahead, recurring expenses are expected to exceed recurring revenues. We must continue evaluating our revenue

streams and expenditures, to determine how to ensure a balanced budget into the future.

- The Town will need to prioritize our 40 program services, capital projects and consider reducing funding to the areas of lower priority and/or work to consider a new funding source(s) to maintain current Town program services and capital improvement projects. As our community changes, various core services continue to see increased need year-over-year. The Town simply does not have the capacity to absorb such continuous growth without increasing revenue or reducing existing program services and capital projects.

### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those interested in governmental finance. Questions concerning any information in the report or requests for additional information should be addressed to Town of Jackson, Finance Department, P.O. Box 1687, Jackson, WY 83001.



# Statement of Net Position

## June 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,714,397	\$ 2,936,762	\$ 16,651,159
Restricted - cash and cash equivalents	1,721,726	-	1,721,726
Investments	53,745,748	10,058,656	63,804,404
Accrued interest receivable	27,476	-	27,476
Accounts receivable, net	196,198	449,275	645,473
Taxes receivable	386,291	-	386,291
Due from other governmental units	5,160,940	3,000	5,163,940
Lease receivable	2,901,349	-	2,901,349
Internal Balances	(755,106)	755,106	-
Prepaid items	376,592	-	376,592
Deposits	11,775	-	11,775
Inventories	520,940	71,691	592,631
Notes receivable - housing	266,500	-	266,500
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	34,661,295	1,861,516	36,522,811
Depreciable, net	89,867,063	32,548,700	122,415,763
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>202,803,184</b>	<b>48,684,706</b>	<b>251,487,890</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	5,151,419	227,738	5,379,157
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	2,149,825	202,021	2,351,846
Accrued wages payable	283,179	24,653	307,832
Accrued interest payable	825	21,145	21,970
Due to other governmental units	4,767	-	4,767
Unearned revenue	3,986,186	20,813	4,006,999
Long-term liabilities:			
Portion due or payable within one year:			
Lease liability	78,310	21,469	99,779
Notes payable	49,242	30,564	79,806
Portion due or payable after one year:			
Lease liability	229,472	46,068	275,540
Notes payable	612,863	879,579	1,492,442
Net pension liability	8,379,790	668,228	9,048,018
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>15,774,459</b>	<b>1,914,540</b>	<b>17,688,999</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	381,414	-	381,414
Unavailable revenue - lease related	2,781,645	-	2,781,645
Deferred inflows related to pensions	4,873,553	445,221	5,318,774
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>8,036,612</b>	<b>445,221</b>	<b>8,481,833</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	123,866,253	33,500,073	157,366,326
Restricted for:			
Community development	3,716,665	-	3,716,665
Capital projects	22,508,712	-	22,508,712
Public safety programs	12,949	-	12,949
Unrestricted	34,038,953	13,052,610	47,091,563
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>\$ 184,143,532</b>	<b>\$ 46,552,683</b>	<b>\$ 230,696,215</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



# Statement of Activities

## Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 6,684,116	\$ 1,320,302	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (5,363,814)	\$ -	\$ (5,363,814)
Public safety	9,535,325	1,936,713	260,050	-	(7,338,562)	-	(7,338,562)
Public works	5,191,777	45,481	-	514,991	(4,631,305)	-	(4,631,305)
Transit	7,828,576	619,036	3,366,659	579,841	(3,263,040)	-	(3,263,040)
Health and welfare	1,025,496	-	-	-	(1,025,496)	-	(1,025,496)
Community development	835,500	917,818	74,160	-	156,478	-	156,478
Recreation and culture	2,691,991	573,020	-	85,519	(2,033,452)	-	(2,033,452)
Interest on long-term liabilities	30,268	-	-	-	(30,268)	-	(30,268)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 33,823,049</u>	<u>\$ 5,412,370</u>	<u>\$ 3,700,869</u>	<u>\$ 1,180,351</u>	<u>(23,529,459)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,529,459)</u>
Business-type activities							
Water Utility	\$ 1,971,891	\$ 2,619,287	\$ 71,560	\$ 224,754	-	943,710	943,710
Sewage Utility	2,403,170	2,373,240	47,488	672,451	-	690,009	690,009
Total business-type activities	<u>4,375,061</u>	<u>4,992,527</u>	<u>119,048</u>	<u>897,205</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,633,719</u>	<u>1,633,719</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 38,198,110</u>	<u>\$ 10,404,897</u>	<u>\$ 3,819,917</u>	<u>\$ 2,077,556</u>	<u>(23,529,459)</u>	<u>1,633,719</u>	<u>(21,895,740)</u>
General Revenues:							
Sales tax (1% local option)					10,179,620	-	10,179,620
Specific purpose excise tax					6,185,931	-	6,185,931
Lodging tax					1,708,272	-	1,708,272
Franchise taxes					637,102	-	637,102
Property taxes					280,131	-	280,131
Unrestricted grants and contributions (revenue sharing)					14,260,640	-	14,260,640
Unrestricted interest and investment earnings (loss)					(353,778)	(91,843)	(445,621)
Other					547,514	-	547,514
Transfers					1,144,664	(1,144,664)	-
Total general revenues					<u>34,590,096</u>	<u>(1,236,507)</u>	<u>33,353,589</u>
Change in Net Position					11,060,637	397,212	11,457,849
Net position - July 1					166,698,351	46,155,471	212,853,822
Prior period adjustment					6,384,544	-	6,384,544
Net Position - June 30					<u>\$ 184,143,532</u>	<u>\$ 46,552,683</u>	<u>\$ 230,696,215</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Balance Sheet

## Governmental Funds

### June 30, 2022

	General	START Bus System	5th Cent Capital Projects	2019 SPET	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,445,926	\$ 217,841	\$ 590,021	\$ 3,932,030	\$ 3,770,492	\$ 12,956,310
Restricted - cash and cash equivalents	915,668	-	806,058	-	-	1,721,726
Investments	19,386,133	785,864	5,036,359	14,184,807	11,083,898	50,477,061
Interfund receivable - pooled cash	438,957	-	-	-	-	438,957
Interest receivable	27,476	-	-	-	-	27,476
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	179,461	179,461
Leases receivable	2,901,349	-	-	-	-	2,901,349
Taxes receivable	386,291	-	-	-	-	386,291
Due from other governmental units	3,786,976	1,200,946	66,998	45,391	-	5,100,311
Prepaid items	56,195	143,568	-	-	-	199,763
Deposits	-	1,500	-	-	10,275	11,775
Notes receivable - housing	-	-	-	-	266,500	266,500
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>32,344,971</b>	<b>2,349,719</b>	<b>6,499,436</b>	<b>18,162,228</b>	<b>15,310,626</b>	<b>74,666,980</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	828,289	323,242	456,190	57,481	71,220	1,736,422
Accrued wages payable	231,867	37,933	-	-	-	269,800
Interfund payable	-	-	755,106	-	-	755,106
Due to other governmental units	4,767	-	-	-	-	4,767
Unearned revenue	3,117,560	-	816,214	-	52,412	3,986,186
Total liabilities	4,182,483	361,175	2,027,510	57,481	123,632	6,752,281
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable revenue - leases	2,901,349	-	-	-	-	2,901,349
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	381,414	-	-	-	-	381,414
	3,282,763	-	-	-	-	3,282,763
Fund balance:						
Nonspendable	56,195	143,568	-	-	-	199,763
Restricted	12,949	-	-	18,104,747	8,120,630	26,238,326
Assigned	8,313,914	1,844,976	4,471,926	-	7,066,364	21,697,180
Unassigned	16,496,667	-	-	-	-	16,496,667
Total fund balance	24,879,725	1,988,544	4,471,926	18,104,747	15,186,994	64,631,936
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE</b>	<b>\$ 32,344,971</b>	<b>\$ 2,349,719</b>	<b>\$ 6,499,436</b>	<b>\$ 18,162,228</b>	<b>\$ 15,310,626</b>	<b>\$ 74,666,980</b>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



# Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 64,631,936

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources  
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Land	\$ 32,699,452	
Construction in progress	1,961,843	
Buildings, structures and improvements	73,785,006	
Machinery and equipment	18,976,579	
Intangible	3,050,000	
Right to use asset	362,593	
Infrastructure	57,833,118	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(67,116,317)	121,552,274

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds 5,151,419

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the  
current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Accrued interest payable	(825)
Lease liability	(307,782)
Note payable	(662,105)
Net pension liability	(8,379,790)

Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds (4,873,553)

Certain lease revenues are considered unavailable and therefore not reported in the funds 119,704

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of employee insurance, fleet  
management, IT services, and central equipment to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of  
the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 758,087	
Investments	3,268,687	
Accounts receivable	16,737	
Due from other governmental units	60,629	
Inventories	520,940	
Prepaid items	176,829	
Machinery and equipment, net	2,976,084	
Interfund Payable - pooled cash	(438,957)	
Accounts payable	(413,403)	
Accrued wages payable	(13,379)	6,912,254

NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 184,143,532

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

## Governmental Funds

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	START Bus System	5th Cent Capital Projects	2019 SPET	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
General taxes	\$ 11,523,921	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,180,720	\$ 1,281,204	\$ 18,985,845
Licenses and permits	1,812,270	-	-	-	1,053,518	2,865,788
Intergovernmental	14,411,001	3,735,481	514,991	-	79,371	18,740,844
Charges for services	682,649	619,037	-	-	-	1,301,686
Fines and forfeitures	368,412	-	-	-	-	368,412
Interest and investment income (loss)	(67,286)	(1,230)	(39,881)	(120,706)	(97,267)	(326,370)
Contributions and Donations	-	-	85,519	-	-	85,519
Other revenues	232,004	211,419	132,912	-	635,077	1,211,412
Total revenues	<u>28,962,971</u>	<u>4,564,707</u>	<u>693,541</u>	<u>6,060,014</u>	<u>2,951,903</u>	<u>43,233,136</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	5,525,379	-	-	-	267,551	5,792,930
Public safety	8,494,839	-	-	-	720	8,495,559
Public works	2,624,006	-	-	-	-	2,624,006
Transit	-	6,164,585	-	-	-	6,164,585
Health and welfare	1,016,476	-	-	-	-	1,016,476
Community development	280,703	-	-	-	546,180	826,883
Recreation and culture	1,395,720	-	-	-	356,056	1,751,776
Other expenditures	171,598	-	-	-	-	171,598
Capital outlay	-	203,943	2,812,604	274,190	494,222	3,784,959
Debt Service						
Principal	49,058	14,331	-	-	40,480	103,869
Interest	3,494	24,429	-	-	2,345	30,268
Total expenditures	<u>19,561,273</u>	<u>6,407,288</u>	<u>2,812,604</u>	<u>274,190</u>	<u>1,707,554</u>	<u>30,762,909</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>9,401,698</u>	<u>(1,842,581)</u>	<u>(2,119,063)</u>	<u>5,785,824</u>	<u>1,244,349</u>	<u>12,470,227</u>
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	1,337,031	385,454	5,457,046	-	2,280,444	9,459,975
Transfers out	(7,805,686)	(96,406)	-	-	(488,219)	(8,390,311)
Leases issued	-	203,943	-	-	158,650	362,593
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(6,468,655)</u>	<u>492,991</u>	<u>5,457,046</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,950,875</u>	<u>1,432,257</u>
Net change in fund balances	2,933,043	(1,349,590)	3,337,983	5,785,824	3,195,224	13,902,484
Fund balance at beginning of year	18,020,470	3,338,134	1,133,943	10,093,130	11,759,231	44,344,908
Prior period adjustment	3,926,212	-	-	2,225,793	232,539	6,384,544
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 24,879,725</u>	<u>\$ 1,988,544</u>	<u>\$ 4,471,926</u>	<u>\$ 18,104,747</u>	<u>\$ 15,186,994</u>	<u>\$ 64,631,936</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances--total governmental funds \$ 13,902,484

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

Governmental funds reported capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization expense.

Capital outlays	\$ 1,865,677	
Depreciation and amortization	<u>(4,826,751)</u>	(2,961,074)

Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. 49,058

The net effect of transactions involving net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense is to decrease net position (256,954)

The net effect of other miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, disposals, donations) increasing or (decreasing) net assets and transfers (31,408)

The net effect of transactions involving leases issued, debt service on lease liabilities and lease conversion is to decrease net position (188,078)

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. 546,609

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 11,060,637

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

## Budget and Actual - General Fund

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
General taxes	\$ 9,019,898	\$ 9,321,898	\$ 11,523,921	\$ 2,202,023
Licenses and permits	1,279,143	1,279,143	1,812,270	533,127
Intergovernmental	12,433,361	12,440,525	14,411,001	1,970,476
Charges for services	656,549	660,549	682,649	22,100
Fines and forfeitures	350,000	350,000	368,412	18,412
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	90,000	90,000	(67,286)	(157,286)
Other revenues	280,463	280,463	232,004	(48,459)
Total revenues	24,109,414	24,422,578	28,962,971	4,540,393
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government				
Mayor & town council	395,091	395,091	354,174	(40,917)
Town attorney	547,795	556,389	465,634	(90,755)
Municipal judge	279,131	288,814	269,039	(19,775)
Administration	310,836	404,974	287,774	(117,200)
Personnel & town clerk	780,755	816,732	769,632	(47,100)
Finance	638,047	655,902	628,495	(27,407)
Information technology	850,143	863,712	766,739	(96,973)
Community Development	640,305	671,951	499,236	(172,715)
Planning	911,374	932,485	854,083	(78,402)
Town hall building	736,446	787,446	630,573	(156,873)
Public safety				
Police - administration	645,505	664,049	598,897	(65,152)
Police - investigation	646,819	665,132	535,941	(129,191)
Police - patrol	3,546,492	3,610,176	3,289,605	(320,571)
Police - community service	578,580	592,470	545,887	(46,583)
Police - special operations	21,176	25,176	14,923	(10,253)
Fire/EMS (county service)	2,023,148	2,033,998	2,033,998	-
Dispatch (county service)	561,970	564,170	367,172	(196,998)
Victim services	341,591	348,469	355,737	7,268
Animal shelter/control	284,925	328,373	321,143	(7,230)
Building inspections	441,806	451,851	431,536	(20,315)

(continued)

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

## Budget and Actual - General Fund

### Year Ended June 30, 2022 (continued)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Expenditures (continued):				
Public works				
Administration	341,796	352,812	333,694	(19,118)
Streets	1,792,345	1,879,371	1,682,637	(196,734)
Town engineer	619,332	634,001	562,756	(71,245)
Public works yard operations	52,569	52,569	44,919	(7,650)
Health and welfare				
Social services	1,114,659	1,114,659	1,016,476	(98,183)
Community initiatives				
Community initiatives	296,300	307,300	280,703	(26,597)
Recreation and culture				
Parks and recreation (county service)	1,356,225	1,356,225	1,328,325	(27,900)
Pathways operations (county service)	47,295	47,295	41,544	(5,751)
Memorial park (cemetery)	18,990	26,646	25,851	(795)
Other expenditures				
Town-wide	327,562	372,661	224,150	(148,511)
Total expenditures	<u>21,149,008</u>	<u>21,800,899</u>	<u>19,561,273</u>	<u>(2,239,626)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>2,960,406</u>	<u>2,621,679</u>	<u>9,401,698</u>	<u>6,780,019</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	1,610,916	1,550,945	1,337,031	(213,914)
Transfers out	(8,087,686)	(8,425,686)	(7,805,686)	620,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(6,476,770)</u>	<u>(6,874,741)</u>	<u>(6,468,655)</u>	<u>406,086</u>
Net change in fund balance	(3,516,364)	(4,253,062)	2,933,043	7,186,105
Fund balance at beginning of year	18,020,470	18,020,470	18,020,470	-
Prior Period adjustment	-	-	3,926,212	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 14,504,106</u>	<u>\$ 13,767,408</u>	<u>\$ 24,879,725</u>	<u>\$ 7,186,105</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

## Budget and Actual - START Bus System Fund

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 9,089,719	\$ 9,497,020	\$ 3,735,481	\$ (5,761,539)
Charges for services	928,525	649,194	619,037	(30,157)
Investment earnings (loss)	10,000	10,000	(1,230)	(11,230)
Contributions and Donations	3,000	3,000	-	(3,000)
Other revenues	485,099	485,099	211,419	(273,680)
Total revenues	<u>10,516,343</u>	<u>10,644,313</u>	<u>4,564,707</u>	<u>(6,079,606)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Transit	6,532,586	7,133,055	6,164,585	(968,470)
Capital outlay	5,468,567	6,068,567	203,943	(5,864,624)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	14,331	14,331
Interest	-	-	24,429	24,429
Total expenditures	<u>12,001,153</u>	<u>13,201,622</u>	<u>6,407,288</u>	<u>(6,794,334)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,484,810)</u>	<u>(2,557,309)</u>	<u>(1,842,581)</u>	<u>714,728</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	1,154,810	1,767,388	385,454	(1,381,934)
Transfers out	(120,680)	(107,188)	(96,406)	10,782
Leases issued	-	-	203,943	203,943
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,034,130</u>	<u>1,660,200</u>	<u>492,991</u>	<u>(1,167,209)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(450,680)</u>	<u>(897,109)</u>	<u>(1,349,590)</u>	<u>(452,481)</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>3,338,134</u>	<u>3,338,134</u>	<u>3,338,134</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,887,454</u>	<u>\$ 2,441,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,988,544</u>	<u>\$ (452,481)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



# Statement of Net Position

## Proprietary Funds

### June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewage	Totals	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,451,988	\$ 1,336,271	\$ 2,788,259	\$ 906,590
Investments	5,238,053	4,820,603	10,058,656	3,268,687
Account receivable (net)	142,483	306,792	449,275	16,737
Due from other governmental units	3,000	-	3,000	60,629
Interfund receivable	300,000	300,000	600,000	-
Inventories	35,845	35,846	71,691	520,940
Prepaid items	-	-	-	176,829
Total current assets	7,171,369	6,799,512	13,970,881	4,950,412
Noncurrent assets:				
Interfund receivable - net current portion	77,553	77,553	155,106	-
Capital assets:				
Intangible - Right of Use	67,537	-	67,537	-
Land	128,404	972,000	1,100,404	-
Buildings and systems	22,870,183	36,265,723	59,135,906	-
Machinery and equipment	1,216,789	2,795,825	4,012,614	7,388,015
Construction in progress	698,239	62,873	761,112	-
Total capital assets	24,981,152	40,096,421	65,077,573	7,388,015
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	(11,987,117)	(18,680,240)	(30,667,357)	(4,411,931)
Total capital assets (net)	12,994,035	21,416,181	34,410,216	2,976,084
Total noncurrent assets	13,071,588	21,493,734	34,565,322	2,976,084
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>20,242,957</b>	<b>28,293,246</b>	<b>48,536,203</b>	<b>7,926,496</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred outflows related to pensions	101,948	125,790	227,738	110,755

(continued)

# Statement of Net Position

## Proprietary Funds

### June 30, 2022 (continued)

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewage	Totals	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Interfund Payable - pooled cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 438,957
Accounts payable	93,736	108,285	202,021	413,403
Accrued wages payable	13,147	11,506	24,653	13,379
Customer deposit payable	4,500	-	4,500	-
Unearned revenue	-	16,313	16,313	-
Accrued note interest payable	21,145	-	21,145	-
Lease liability - current	21,469	-	21,469	-
Notes payable - current	30,564	-	30,564	-
Total current liabilities	<u>184,561</u>	<u>136,104</u>	<u>320,665</u>	<u>865,739</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Lease liability - net current portion	46,068	-	46,068	-
Notes payable - net current portion	879,579	-	879,579	-
Net pension liability	299,134	369,094	668,228	324,974
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,224,781</u>	<u>369,094</u>	<u>1,593,875</u>	<u>324,974</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>1,409,342</u></u>	<u><u>505,198</u></u>	<u><u>1,914,540</u></u>	<u><u>1,190,713</u></u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred inflows related to pensions	<u>199,305</u>	<u>245,916</u>	<u>445,221</u>	<u>216,520</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	12,083,892	21,416,181	33,500,073	2,976,084
Unrestricted	<u>6,652,366</u>	<u>6,251,741</u>	<u>12,904,107</u>	<u>3,653,934</u>
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<u><u>\$ 18,736,258</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,667,922</u></u>	<u><u>46,404,180</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,630,018</u></u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund related to enterprise funds			148,503	
Net position of business-type activities			<u><u>\$ 46,552,683</u></u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

## Proprietary Funds

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewage	Totals	
Operating revenues:				
Water charges	\$ 2,617,787	\$ -	\$ 2,617,787	\$ -
Sewer charges	-	2,373,210	2,373,210	-
Other	1,500	30	1,530	6,327,862
Total operating revenues	<u>2,619,287</u>	<u>2,373,240</u>	<u>4,992,527</u>	<u>6,327,862</u>
Operating expenses:				
Operations and maintenance	999,547	1,296,238	2,295,785	5,114,517
Administration	253,413	97,548	350,961	-
Depreciation & amortization	698,940	1,038,467	1,737,407	713,158
Total operating expenses	<u>1,951,900</u>	<u>2,432,253</u>	<u>4,384,153</u>	<u>5,827,675</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>667,387</u>	<u>(59,013)</u>	<u>608,374</u>	<u>500,187</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
Intergovernmental	71,560	47,488	119,048	-
Investment earnings (loss)	(47,750)	(44,093)	(91,843)	(27,408)
Contributions and donations	-	-	-	40,000
Gain (loss) on disposal of property	(4,053)	(2,127)	(6,180)	11,000
Interest expense	(36,898)	-	(36,898)	-
Total Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(17,141)</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>(15,873)</u>	<u>23,592</u>
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	650,246	(57,745)	592,501	523,779
Capital contributions	224,754	672,451	897,205	-
Transfers in	-	-	-	75,000
Transfers out	(572,332)	(572,332)	(1,144,664)	-
Change in net position	<u>302,668</u>	<u>42,374</u>	<u>345,042</u>	<u>598,779</u>
Net position at the beginning of year	<u>18,433,590</u>	<u>27,625,548</u>		<u>6,031,239</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 18,736,258</u>	<u>\$ 27,667,922</u>		<u>\$ 6,630,018</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund related to enterprise funds			52,170	
Changes in net position of business-type activities			<u>\$ 397,212</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Statement of Cash Flows

## Proprietary Funds

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewage	Totals	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,707,428	\$ 2,413,694	\$ 5,121,122	\$ 6,290,529
Other receipts	1,500	30	1,530	-
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(658,104)	(1,065,757)	(1,723,861)	(4,149,913)
Payments to employees for salaries and benefits	(602,276)	(755,197)	(1,357,473)	(670,813)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>1,448,548</u>	<u>592,770</u>	<u>2,041,318</u>	<u>1,469,803</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Proceeds from Interfund loan repayments	300,000	300,000	600,000	-
Transfers from other funds	1,602	1,602	3,204	75,000
Transfers to other funds	(568,930)	(568,930)	(1,137,860)	-
Operating grants	144,031	47,488	191,519	-
Net cash (used for) noncapital financing activities	<u>(123,297)</u>	<u>(219,840)</u>	<u>(343,137)</u>	<u>75,000</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Capital contributions	224,754	672,451	897,205	-
Acquisition of capital assets	(617,947)	(559,602)	(1,177,549)	(681,868)
Principal payments on capital debt	(29,390)	-	(29,390)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(37,582)	-	(37,582)	-
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>(460,165)</u>	<u>112,849</u>	<u>(347,316)</u>	<u>(641,868)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Purchase of investments	(2,600,639)	(2,393,379)	(4,994,018)	(1,622,869)
Interest received on investments	14,964	13,623	28,587	11,728
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	1,049,532	1,164,147	2,213,679	421,902
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>(1,536,143)</u>	<u>(1,215,609)</u>	<u>(2,751,752)</u>	<u>(1,189,239)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(671,057)	(729,830)	(1,400,887)	(286,304)
Cash and cash equivalents - July 1	<u>2,123,045</u>	<u>2,066,101</u>	<u>4,189,146</u>	<u>1,192,894</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - June 30	<u>\$ 1,451,988</u>	<u>\$ 1,336,271</u>	<u>\$ 2,788,259</u>	<u>\$ 906,590</u>

(continued)



# Statement of Cash Flows

## Proprietary Funds

### Year Ended June 30, 2022 (continued)

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Sewage</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds</u>
<b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:</b>				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 667,387	\$ (59,013)	\$ 608,374	\$ 500,187
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization expense	698,940	1,038,467	1,737,407	713,158
Pension expense	(39,070)	(196,103)	(235,173)	(113,701)
Decrease in accounts receivable	89,640	40,484	130,124	(3,643)
Decrease in due from other government units	-	-	-	(33,690)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(5,252)	(5,252)	(10,504)	(176,043)
Decrease in prepaid items	1,076	1,076	2,152	(22,924)
Increase in interfund payable - pooled cash	-	-	-	407,121
Increase (decrease) accounts payable	34,016	(231,473)	(197,457)	203,587
Increase (decrease) customer deposit payable	4,500	-	4,500	-
Increase (decrease) unearned revenue	-	16,313	16,313	-
(Decrease) in accrued wages payable	(2,689)	(11,729)	(14,418)	(4,249)
Total Adjustments	781,161	651,783	1,432,944	969,616
Net Cash Provided (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,448,548</u>	<u>\$ 592,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,041,318</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,803</u>
<b>Schedule of noncash investing, capital and financing activities:</b>				
Increase (Decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ (62,714)	\$ (57,716)	\$ (120,430)	\$ (39,136)
Increase (Decrease) in right to use asset	67,537	-	\$ 67,537	-
Increase (Decrease) in lease liability	67,537	-	\$ 67,537	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## **I. Summary of significant accounting policies**

### **A. Description of government-wide 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 nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support.

### **B. Reporting entity**

The Town of Jackson was incorporated in 1914 and is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and four-member governing council. The five-member mayor-council is elected on staggered, even-numbered years. The mayor and council members are elected at-large to four-year terms. The governing body appoints a manager to implement policies and oversee daily operations.

The accompanying financial statements present the governmental entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The Town does not report any component units.

### **C. Basis of presentation - government-wide financial statements**

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds and internal service funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the Town's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants 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 operation 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.

### **D. Basis of presentation - fund financial statements**

The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category; governmental and proprietary, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

- The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.
- The 5<sup>th</sup> cent capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of the government's major capital facilities, other than those financed by the propriety funds and Specific Purpose Excise Tax (SPET) funds.
- The Southern Teton Area Rapid Transit (START) fund is a special revenue fund. It accounts for operational and capital transit system expenditures primarily financed by state and federal transit grants.
- The 2019 SPET fund accounts for expenditures related to the revenue generated by the 2019 specific purpose excise tax.

The Town reports the following enterprise funds:

- Water Fund. This enterprise fund accounts for the operations of the Town-owned water treatment and distribution system.
- Sewage Fund. This enterprise fund accounts for the operations of the Town-owned sewage collection and treatment system.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund type:

Internal Service Funds. The operating activities for Employee Insurance, Fleet Management, Central Equipment, and Information Technology (IT) Services are reported in internal service funds because they provide services to other Town departments on a cost reimbursement basis.

During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal service fund balances in the business-type activities column. Internal service fund services provided and used by other funds are not eliminated in consolidation. No overhead costs are charged to internal service funds requiring elimination.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

#### **E. Measurement focus and basis of accounting**

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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 reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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 government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded 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 recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital outlay related to leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise fees, licenses, and interest 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. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

#### **F. Budgetary information**

##### *1. Budgetary basis of accounting*

The Town uses the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the accompanying financial statements:

- According to the laws of the State of Wyoming, all town budgets must be approved by their governing board not later than the third Tuesday in June.
- In May, the recommended budget for the following fiscal year is presented by the Town Manager to the Town Council. The budget includes recommended expenditures and the means of

financing them. Public meetings are held to obtain citizen comment.

- Prior to June 30, the Town Council legally adopts the budget through the passage of a resolution. The resolution sets the limit for expenditures for the year.
- The maximum legal expenditure permitted for the year is the total budget as adopted. The expenditure appropriations in the adopted budget are maintained in the Town's financial system by department within individual funds. Departmental appropriations may be amended during the year if approved by Council in the form of a budget amendment resolution.
- Department directors are generally authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within any specific department's expenditure appropriation. Any budget revisions requiring a transfer between departments must be approved by the Town Council. Additionally, budget revisions involving personnel or capital asset expenditures/expenses must be approved by the Town Council.
- Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related committed contracts. While all appropriations lapse at year end, valid outstanding committed contracts (those for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget.

## *2. Excess of expenditures over appropriations*

For the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded appropriation in one General Fund division: Victim Services. Through four formal supplementary appropriations, the General Fund original budget increased 3.4%. Actual expenditures and other uses are 9.6% under the final amended budget.

## **G. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance**

### *1. Cash and cash equivalents*

The government's cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

### *2. Investments*

Cash and investment balances from all funds are combined and invested to the extent authorized by state statutes and Town investment policy. Earnings from such investments are allocated to respective funds on the basis of applicable cash balance participation by each fund. The interest receivable balance is reported as one amount in the General Fund while all other funds receive interest revenue distributions in cash.

Investments for the Town are reported at fair value.

### *3. Receivables*

Account (trade) receivables are carried at original billing amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a regular basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. With council approval, trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received.

A receivable is considered past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding for more than 30 days. Interest is charged on receivables that are outstanding for more than 30 days. Accrual of interest is not suspended until a receivable is determined to be uncollectible. Provisions for bad debts would be insignificant and immaterial and none has been made for 2022.

### *4. 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 are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet. Short-term inter-fund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables." Due to and due from other funds are closed to cash and cash equivalents at year end.

### *5. Inventories, prepaid items, and deposits*

Materials and supplies are valued at cost, which approximates market value, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The consumption method is used to account for inventories. Inventory costs are recorded as expenditures when individual inventory items are consumed. In governmental funds, reported inventories are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance amounts, indicating that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets. The net change in nonspendable fund balances is not presented because the combined statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reflects



the changes in total fund balances rather than just the spendable and nonspendable fund balances.

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

Certain payments made to lessors are considered security deposits. These funds are considered assets that will be returned. In the event any deposit is kept by lessor, an expenditure/expense will be recorded.

## **6. Leases**

### **A. Town as Lessee**

The Town is a lessee for various buildings and easement. The Town recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The Town recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$50,000 or more and the lease must be longer than one year including expected extensions.

At the commencement of a lease, the Town initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Town determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The Town uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Town generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease.
- Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Town is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Town monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if

certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

### **B. Town as Lessor**

The Town is a lessor for multiple facilities and easements. The Town recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the Town initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments include how the Town determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The Town uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease.
- Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The Town monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

## **7. Capital assets**

Capital assets, including property, plant, and equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, 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 government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 (\$20,000 for buildings and improvements and \$50,000 for infrastructure) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Right to use assets are discussed in note below. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased

or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value on 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. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets with exhaustible useful lives are capitalized when acquired, and depreciation is provided using the straight-line method applied over the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	10-50
Distribution systems	20-50
Infrastructure	20-50
Machinery and equipment	5-15
Right-to-use asset	2-99
Other improvements	5-99
Intangible assets	5-99

Intangible assets lack physical substance, are nonfinancial in nature, and have an estimated useful life extending beyond a single reporting period. The term depreciation, as used in this footnote, includes amortization of intangible assets.

Capital assets transferred between funds are transferred at their net book value (cost less accumulated depreciation), as of the date of the transfer.

#### 8. *Deferred outflows and inflows of resources*

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Town has reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions on the government-wide statement of net position, each proprietary fund statement of position, and the Fleet Management Fund within the Internal Service Fund statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The Town has reported three deferred inflows of resources: pension related items, leases and property taxes. Pension items are reported on the government-wide statement of net position, each proprietary fund statement of position, and the Fleet Management Fund within

the Internal Service Fund statement of net position. Leases are reported in both the governmental funds balance sheet and the entity-wide statement of net position. These amounts represent future revenues that will be collected per lease agreements and are not currently available to finance operations. Property taxes for future periods are reported in both the governmental funds balance sheet and the entity-wide statement of net position. Property tax revenues are not recognized prior to the period which they are intended to finance, even if an enforceable lien is in place prior to the beginning of the intended period. Thus, property taxes received or receivable as of year-end, which are intended to finance the following fiscal year, are recorded as deferred inflows.

#### 9. *Pension related assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows of resources*

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Wyoming Retirement System (the System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### 10. *Net position flow assumption*

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the Town's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

#### 11. *Fund balance flow assumption*

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before

using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

#### *12. Fund balance policies*

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The Town itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance). The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. The Town council is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Town for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Town council has, by resolution, authorized the Town Manager to assign fund balance. The council may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

#### *13. Long-term obligations*

In the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund types of the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statements of net position. If any, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current

period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. The Town's current debt obligations were issued without discounts or premiums and issuance costs were insignificant and immaterial.

#### *14. Use of estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### *15. Reclassifications*

Where presented, certain 2021 financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2022 presentation.

### **H. Revenues and expenditures/expenses**

#### *1. Property Tax*

Teton County assesses all taxable property other than centrally assessed property, which is assessed by the State of Wyoming, by January 1 of each year. The Town notifies its levy to Teton County by July 31. Properties taxes are levied on or about August 1 and are payable in two installments on September 1 and March 1. The Teton County Treasurer is responsible for billing and collecting property taxes for the Town. The Town receives monthly distributions for the prior month's collections by the County. Property tax revenues are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables which means collected within the current period or expected to be collected within 60 days after the period end to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

#### *2. Sales Tax*

The Town imposes a 1% local optional sales and use tax (5<sup>th</sup> cent). The 5<sup>th</sup> cent sales tax is collected by the state and remitted monthly to the Town. Sales tax revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the

susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Additionally, the Town imposes a specific purpose excise tax (SPET) for various voter-approved projects.

### 3. Lodging Tax

The lodging tax is a 2% tax that is added to a visitor's stay in any Teton County hotel, motel or rental property. It was approved by voters in November, 2010. The tax was reapproved on the ballot in November 2018. The Jackson Hole Travel and Tourism Joint Powers board is responsible for allocating 60% of the collected funds. Teton County and the Town of Jackson governments are responsible for the remaining 40% of the funds collected.

### 4. Entitlements, state shared revenues and grants (Intergovernmental revenues)

Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized in the fund financial statements as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred, all eligibility requirements have been met, and reimbursement is received within availability period. Included below are the ongoing state shared revenues and grants received by the Town.

**Sales tax.** The state levies a 4% general sales and use tax, with 31% of it returned to Wyoming towns and counties based on populations and location of sales.

**Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.** These are expenditure driven, one-time funds related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funds were received via the Wyoming Office of State Lands & Investments, Wyoming Department of Transportation and Wyoming Department of Health.

**Gasoline, cigarette, and severance taxes.** These three taxes are all imposed by the state and returned to cities, towns and counties by various percentages determined by the Wyoming legislature.

**Mineral Royalties.** These are federal royalties paid to the state and passed down to cities, towns, and counties by percentages determined by the Wyoming legislature.

**Federal Transit Administration (FTA).** The FTA provides funding for 80% of administration, 57.5% of operations, and 80% of capital for qualifying bus system expenditures. In FY2022, the FTA provided additional CARES funds which provided for 100% of operations costs.

### 5. Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

### 6. Compensated absences

Employees can sell-back up to 40 hours of accumulated paid time off (PTO) before the end of each fiscal year provided they meet certain requirements. All other accumulated PTO is forfeited. There are no accumulated balances for PTO. Compensatory time, if any, is accrued as wages payable at year end.

### 7. Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water fund, sewer fund, and internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The water fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

## I. Federal Audit Requirements

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Uniform Administration Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), which establishes uniform cost principles and audit requirements for federal awards to non-federal entities and administrative requirements for all federal grants.

For 2022, the Town of Jackson audit was performed in accordance with Uniform Guidance. The auditor's report on consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and tests of other matters are issued with this report.



## J. Implementation of new accounting principles

For the year ending June 30, 2022, the Town reviewed the applicability of the following new pronouncement of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): GASB Statement No. 87 "Leases." This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and lease liabilities that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based upon the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based upon the principle that leases are financing arrangements for the right to use an underlying asset. Financial arrangement with less than one-year terms or under \$50,000 capitalization threshold do not qualify as leases under this standard. The requirements of this Statement apply to the Town and are implemented in this report.

## II. Prior Period Adjustment

During 2022, the Town adjusted recognition for certain tax revenues collected by the State of Wyoming. Per State statute, the Town is entitled to a share of these revenues collected by the State. Revenues are distributed within 60 days after transaction date. Adjusting tax revenue recognition is more consistent within the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Certain beginning net position and fund balance amounts have been restated as follows:

	Governmental Activities	General Fund	2019 SPET Fund	Lodging Tax Fund
Net position/fund balance at June 30, 2021 as originally stated	\$ 166,968,351	\$ 18,020,470	\$ 10,093,130	\$ 684,745
Restatement and reclassifications:				
Understatement of due from other governmental units	6,384,544	3,926,212	2,225,793	232,539
Net position/fund balance at June 30, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 173,352,895</u>	<u>\$ 21,946,682</u>	<u>\$ 12,318,923</u>	<u>\$ 917,284</u>

Change in net position/fund balance at June 30, 2021 as originally stated	\$ 31,481,634	\$ 5,861,614	\$ 9,886,449	\$ 899,241
Restatement and reclassifications:				
Understatement of general taxes	4,219,660	1,761,328	2,225,793	232,539
Understatement of intergovernmental revenues	2,164,884	2,164,884	-	-
Change in net position/fund balance at at June 30, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 37,866,178</u>	<u>\$ 9,787,826</u>	<u>\$ 12,112,242</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,780</u>

## III. Stewardship, compliance and accountability

### A. Budgetary information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are legally adopted by council resolution for all funds.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General and Special Revenue Funds. Budgetary control for Capital Project Funds is based on a project completion time cycle rather than on an annual basis, therefore, budgetary comparisons on an annual basis would not present meaningful information.

The Town follows these legal compliance procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The Town administrator submits a proposed operating budget, including proposed expenditures and means of financing them, to the town council prior to the beginning of the fiscal year commencing July 1.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of a budget resolution.
4. Management may not legally exceed budgeted expenditures at the division level. Monitoring of budgets is maintained at the division level (i.e., police administration, police investigations, police patrols, etc.) and the category level (i.e., personal services; supplies; other services and charges; capital outlay) within each division. Management can alter the budget at the category level within their division but cannot exceed the total budgeted expenditures for the

division that was approved by the town council. During the year, four formal supplementary appropriations were made. However, the town council approves all payments of vouchers and payroll at its regular meetings held twice a month.

5. All budgeted appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e. the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the department level.

Deficit fund equity

At June 30, 2022, there was one non-major fund (Fleet Management) with a deficit fund balance. Fleet management deficit is due mostly to net pension liability calculations.

**III. Detailed notes on all activities and funds**

**A. Cash, cash equivalents and investments**

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments at June 30, 2022 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net position:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,651,159
Restricted - cash and cash equivalents	1,721,726
Investments	63,804,404
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 82,177,289</u>

Cash and investments at June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

Cash:

Cash on hand	\$ 300
Deposit with financial institutions	867,604

Cash equivalents:

Short-term certificate of deposit	3,649,922
Money market funds	13,855,059

Investments:

Federal agencies	9,763,760
WYO-STAR	54,040,644
Total cash, cash equivalents, and investments	<u>\$ 82,177,289</u>

**Investments authorized by Wyoming statutes and Town investment policy**

The following table identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Town by Wyoming state statute. The Town's investment policy does not restrict investment types beyond the limits set forth by state statute. The table also identifies any provisions in Town policy and state statutes that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration risk. This table also applies to investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee that are governed by provisions of debt agreements and similarly restricted by state statute.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. treasury obligations	None	None	None
U.S. agency securities	None	None	None
Banker's acceptances	None	25%	None
Commercial paper	270 days	25%	None
Negotiable certificates of deposit	None	None	\$250,000
Non-negotiable certificates of deposit	None	None	None
Repurchase agreements	None	25%	None

The Town has investments in WYO-STAR, a government investment pool operated by the State of Wyoming Treasurer's Office. WYO-STAR is available for investments of funds administered by any local government entity within the State of Wyoming. WYO-STAR is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. WYO-STAR is authorized and regulated by the laws of the State of Wyoming. Deposits in WYO-STAR are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Wyoming, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments. WYO-STAR operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses, net of administration fees, of WYO-STAR are allocated monthly based on the participant's average balance in relation to the total balance of the pool. The fair value of the WYO-STAR investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares, \$54,040,644.

**B. Disclosures related to investment risk**

**Credit risk:** Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Town policies restrict investments to the safest security types and require portfolio diversification so that potential losses on individual securities

will be minimized. As of June 30, 2022, the Town's investments in U.S. Agencies are rated AA+ by Standard & Poor's and AAA by Moody's Investors Service. The Town's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit are below the F.D.I.C. \$250,000 insurance limit per institution. Non-negotiable certificates of deposits exceeding \$250,000 per institution must be collateralized by the limits defined in the custodial credit risk section of this footnote. The Town's investment in the brokerage money market mutual fund is unrated. Town investment policy limits investments to the safest types of securities, pre-qualifies financial institutions, brokers/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors, and requires investment portfolio diversification.

**Custodial risk:** Custodial risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to cover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in possession of another party. Wyoming statutes do not contain legal requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: Wyoming statutes require that all Town deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. Authorized collateral includes the legal investment described earlier, as well as certain first mortgage notes, and certain other state or local obligations. Wyoming statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping by the public funds depositor or by any bank, other than the depository bank, chartered by the state of Wyoming, any national bank, other than the depository bank, authorized to do business in the state, any federal reserve bank or branch thereof, or any federal reserve system member bank. According to Town policies, the market value of the collateral must be a minimum of 105% of deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

**Interest Rate Risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rate will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. According to its investment policy, the Town manages its exposure to interest rate risk by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments. The Town also manages this risk by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide cash flow and liquidity for operations. Further, the Town purchases some securities that have interest rates that step-up over time. The Town monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio. The Town has no specific limitations with respect to this metric.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>(in years)</u>
Federal Agencies:		
Federal National Mortgage Assn.	\$ 1,988,160	1.98
Federal Farm Credit Bank	3,802,120	2.01
Federal Home Loan Banks	3,973,480	1.86
WYO-STAR	54,040,644	0.00
	<u>\$ 63,804,404</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity (yrs)		0.30

**Concentration of Credit Risk:** State statutes contain no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. Investments in any one issuer representing approximately 5% or more of the Town's total investments are as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity (in years)</u>
Federal Agencies:		
Federal National Mortgage Assn.	\$ 1,988,160	1.98
Federal Farm Credit Bank	3,802,120	2.01
Federal Home Loan Banks	3,973,480	1.86
WYO-STAR	54,040,644	0.00
	<u>\$ 63,804,404</u>	
Portfolio weighted average maturity (yrs)		0.30

**Fair Value:** The Town categorizes its fair value measurements 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 Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

The \$9,763,760 in U.S. agency securities are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments are presented in the government-wide financial statements as follows:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Investments	Total
Governmental activities:				
General Fund	\$ 4,445,926	\$ 915,668	\$ 19,386,133	\$ 24,747,727
Start Fund	217,841	-	785,864	1,003,705
5th Cent Capital Projects	590,021	806,058	5,036,359	6,432,438
2019 SPET	3,932,030	-	14,184,807	18,116,837
Nonmajor governmental	3,770,492	-	11,083,898	14,854,390
Internal service funds	854,420	-	3,268,687	4,123,107
Total	<u>13,810,730</u>	<u>1,721,726</u>	<u>53,745,748</u>	<u>69,278,204</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	1,451,988	-	5,238,053	6,690,041
Sewage	1,336,271	-	4,820,603	6,156,874
Internal service funds	52,170	-	-	52,170
Total	<u>2,840,429</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,058,656</u>	<u>12,899,085</u>
Government-wide total	<u>16,651,159</u>	<u>1,721,726</u>	<u>63,804,404</u>	<u>82,177,289</u>
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 16,651,159</u>	<u>\$ 1,721,726</u>	<u>\$ 63,804,404</u>	<u>\$ 82,177,289</u>

#### **D. Concentration of sales and revenues**

Teton County School District and Snow King Resort (and affiliates) are the two largest customers of water and sewage. Teton County School District water purchases account for \$98,101 (4%) and sewage charges account for \$21,360 (1%) of total sales. Snow King water purchases account for \$99,008 (4%) of the Water Fund's operating revenue and sewage charges account for \$34,807 (1%) of the Sewage Fund's operating revenue.

**F. Capital assets**

Capital asset activities for the year end June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Internal Service Fund Assets	Governmental Activities Total	Internal Service Fund Additons	Governmental Activities Additions
Governmental activities:								
Nondepreciable capital assets:								
Land	\$ 32,699,452	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,699,452	\$ -	\$ 32,699,452	\$ -	\$ -
Construction in progress	3,555,626	740,489	(2,334,272)	1,961,843	-	1,961,843	-	740,489
Total	36,255,078	740,489	(2,334,272)	34,661,295	-	34,661,295	-	740,489
Depreciable capital assets:								
Buildings and improvements	72,948,614	836,392	-	73,785,006	-	73,785,006	-	836,392
Machinery and equipment	27,311,125	812,799	(1,759,330)	26,364,594	7,388,015	18,976,579	745,978	66,821
Intangible assets	3,050,000	-	-	3,050,000	-	3,050,000	-	-
Right to use assets	-	362,593	-	362,593	-	362,593	-	362,593
Infrastructure	55,825,922	2,140,544	(133,348)	57,833,118	-	57,833,118	-	2,140,544
Total	159,135,661	4,152,328	(1,892,678)	161,395,311	7,388,015	154,007,296	745,978	3,406,350
Total capital assets	195,390,739	4,892,817	(4,226,950)	196,056,606	7,388,015	188,668,591	745,978	4,146,839
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:								
Buildings and improvements	(25,273,161)	(2,287,012)	-	(27,560,173)	-	(27,560,173)	-	(2,287,012)
Machinery and equipment	(14,031,919)	(1,885,322)	1,758,392	(14,158,849)	(4,411,931)	(9,746,918)	(713,158)	(1,172,164)
Intangible assets	(261,204)	(30,808)	-	(292,012)	-	(292,012)	-	(30,808)
Right to use assets	-	(74,627)	-	(74,627)	-	(74,627)	-	(74,627)
Infrastructure	(28,283,325)	(1,262,140)	102,878	(29,442,587)	-	(29,442,587)	-	(1,262,140)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(67,849,609)	(5,539,909)	1,861,270	(71,528,248)	(4,411,931)	(67,116,317)	(713,158)	(4,826,751)
Total governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 127,541,130	\$ (647,092)	\$ (2,365,680)	\$ 124,528,358	\$ 2,976,084	\$ 121,552,274	\$ 32,820	\$ (679,912)



	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	\$ 1,100,404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100,404
Construction in progress	527,578	655,893	(422,359)	761,112
Total	<u>1,627,982</u>	<u>655,893</u>	<u>(422,359)</u>	<u>1,861,516</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	58,243,523	917,862	(25,479)	59,135,906
Right to use assets	-	67,537	-	67,537
Machinery and equipment	4,253,386	26,153	(266,925)	4,012,614
Total	<u>62,496,909</u>	<u>1,011,552</u>	<u>(292,404)</u>	<u>63,216,057</u>
Total capital assets	<u>64,124,891</u>	<u>1,667,445</u>	<u>(714,763)</u>	<u>65,077,573</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(26,909,984)	(1,463,654)	24,207	(28,349,431)
Right to use assets	-	(11,256)	-	(11,256)
Machinery and equipment	(2,306,191)	(262,497)	262,018	(2,306,670)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(29,216,175)</u>	<u>(1,737,407)</u>	<u>286,225</u>	<u>(30,667,357)</u>
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 34,908,716</u>	<u>\$ (69,962)</u>	<u>\$ (428,538)</u>	<u>\$ 34,410,216</u>

Additions to construction in progress represent new construction in progress minus projects transferred to infrastructure or buildings for completed projects.

Depreciation and amortization was charged to function/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 1,243,002
Public safety	201,030
Public works	2,034,124
Recreation and culture	517,445
Transit	<u>1,544,308</u>
Total depreciation/amortization expenses - governmental activities	5,539,909
Internal service fund depreciation on capital assets charged to the various functions based on usage.	<u>(713,158)</u>
Depreciation expense excluding internal service fund.	<u>\$ 4,826,751</u>
Business-type activities:	
Water Fund	\$ 698,940
Sewer Fund	<u>1,038,467</u>
Total depreciation expenses - business-type activities	<u>\$ 1,737,407</u>

## G. Claims and judgements

The Town participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Town may be required to reimburse the grantor government.

As of June 30, 2022, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited by the granting agency, but the Town believes that disallowed expenditures discovered in subsequent audits, if any, will not have a material effect on any of the individual funds or the overall financial position of the Town. Additionally, unearned revenues are recognized in those funds that have received grant monies in advance of future reimbursable expenditures.

## H. Receivables and unearned revenues

**Accounts receivables and due from other governmental units:** Due from other governmental units represent earned grant reimbursements or repayments owed for providing non-utility related services. The following are the accounts receivables and due from other governmental units at June 30, 2022:

	Accounts Receivable	Due from other Governments
Governmental activities:		
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 3,786,976
START Bus System	-	1,200,946
5th Cent Capital Projects	-	66,998
2019 SPET	-	45,391
Nonmajor funds	179,461	-
Internal service funds	16,737	60,629
Total governmental activities	196,198	5,160,940
Business-type activities		
Water Fund	142,483	3,000
Sewage Fund	306,792	-
Total business-type activities	449,275	3,000
Total	\$ 645,473	\$ 5,163,940

## Lease receivable

During the current fiscal year, the Town leased eight facilities and easements. The leases range in term from 3 to 23 years with the longest expiring June 2044. Monthly payments ranged in value between \$636 and \$10,156. The Town recognized \$374,676 in lease revenue and \$112,675 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. As of June 30, 2022, the Town's receivable for lease payments was \$2,901,349. Also, the Town has a deferred inflow of resources associated with this lease that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of June 30, 2022, the balance of the deferred inflow of resources was \$2,781,645.

**Interfund receivables, payables and transfers:** At June 30, 2022, there are interfund balances that are generally short-term loans used to cover temporary cash deficits in various funds. The interfund transfers generally are made for the purposes of distributing revenue from the general fund to other funds for capital projects and operations. Aside from utility transfers discussed below, no significant transfers during the fiscal year that were either non-routine in nature or inconsistent with the activities of the fund making the transfer.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Fleet Management	\$ 438,957
Water	5th Cent Capital Projects	377,553
Sewage	5th Cent Capital Projects	377,553

On October 1, 2018, the Town approved an interfund loan each from the Water and Sewage funds to the Capital Projects fund to purchase property for office space and employee housing. The 5th Cent Capital Projects fund will repay the utility funds in monthly installments utilizing current interest rates earned on pooled cash over a five-year term. The interfund interest paid and received is recorded in transfers.

**Unearned revenues:** Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. This deferred revenue type is specifically referred to as unearned revenue. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of unearned revenue reported in governmental funds were as follows:

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2022**

**TOWN OF JACKSON**

	Court Bonds	Construction Bonds	Grants	Lease Deposits	Total
Governmental Fund Activities:					
Unearned revenue					
General Fund	\$ 12,240	\$ 2,177,589	\$ 917,231	\$ 10,500	\$ 3,117,560
5th Cent Capital Fund	-	-	816,214	-	816,214
Employee Housing	-	-	-	52,412	52,412
Total	<u>\$ 12,240</u>	<u>\$ 2,177,589</u>	<u>\$ 1,733,445</u>	<u>\$ 62,912</u>	<u>\$ 3,986,186</u>

**Transfers:** The following interfund transfers are reflected in the fund financial statements at June 30, 2022:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 1,337,031	\$ 7,805,686
START	385,454	96,406
5th Cent Capital Projects	5,457,046	-
Nonmajor governmental	2,280,444	488,219
Total governmental funds	<u>9,459,975</u>	<u>8,390,311</u>
Enterprise funds:		
Water	-	572,332
Sewage	-	572,332
Total enterprise funds	<u>-</u>	<u>1,144,664</u>
Internal service funds	75,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 9,534,975</u>	<u>\$ 9,534,975</u>

The following schedule reflects each fund transfer:

In Fund	Out Fund	Amount	
General Fund	Water	\$ 568,930	(1)
General Fund	Sewage	568,930	(1)
General Fund	START Bus	96,406	(1)
General Fund	Employee Housing	73,964	(1)
General Fund	Animal Care	28,801	(1)
START	Lodging Tax	385,454	(1)
Capital Projects	General Fund	5,450,242	(2)
Capital Projects	Utility Funds	6,804	(4)
Fleet Management	General Fund	75,000	(1)
Parking Exactions	General Fund	250,000	(5)
Employee Housing	General Fund	500,000	(3)
Affordable Housing	General Fund	1,530,444	(3)
		<u>\$ 9,534,975</u>	

Annual reimbursement for shared expenditures

- (1) Annual transfer to subsidize fund operations
- (2) Annual 5<sup>th</sup> cent transfer to capital projects
- (3) Transfer for housing projects and joint affordable housing department
- (4) Transfer for interfund receivable interest
- (5) One-time transfer for capital project

**J. Long-term liabilities**

**Notes payable:** The Town currently has issued two notes payable:

The first is a \$1,158,046, 4% note also with the WWDC. This note is secured by the revenues of the Water Fund and a mortgage on the assets of the water supply system. This 30 year note is also payable in equal annual installments.

The last is a \$1,000,000, .5% loan from Wyoming Business Council to install additional infrastructure at Snow King Mountain. This note is secured by the revenues of the Water Fund. This 20 year note is payable in 19 annual installments of \$52,552 with all unpaid principal and interest due in the 20<sup>th</sup> year.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**June 30, 2022**

**TOWN OF JACKSON**

The notes payable outstanding are as follows:

**Governmental activities**

Notes Payable	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Issue Amount	Outstanding 6/30/2022
Snow King Infrastructure				
Snow King Loan	03/31/35	0.50%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 662,105

**Business-type activities**

Notes Payable	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Issue Amount	Outstanding 6/30/2022
Water supply and storage projects				
2010 WWDC note	11/11/41	4.00%	1,158,046	910,143

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the notes payable are as follows:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 49,242	\$ 3,311	\$ 30,564	\$ 36,406
2024	49,488	3,064	31,787	35,183
2025	49,735	2,817	33,058	33,912
2026	49,984	2,568	34,381	32,589
2027	50,234	2,318	35,756	31,214
2028-2032	254,962	7,799	201,411	133,438
2033-37	158,461	1,602	245,048	89,802
2038-42	-	-	298,138	36,570
Total	<u>\$ 662,105</u>	<u>\$ 23,479</u>	<u>\$ 910,143</u>	<u>\$ 429,114</u>

**Leases payable**

The Town is committed under four leases for buildings and easements entered into as lessee. The leases range between two and seven years. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$362,593 in the governmental activities and \$67,537 in business-type activities during the current fiscal year. As of June

30, 2022, the value of the lease liability was \$364,710. The Town is required to make monthly principal and interest payments ranging between \$2,200 and \$10,834. The leases have an interest rate between 2% and 12%. The leases have estimated useful lives ranging between 2 and 6 years. The value of the right-to-use asset as of the end of the current fiscal year was \$430,130 and had accumulated amortization of \$85,883.

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2022 were as follows:

Year ending June 30	Governmental activities		Business-type activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 78,310	\$ 24,407	21,469	450
2024	77,425	19,819	11,118	190
2025	50,234	15,101	11,380	154
2026	40,085	10,371	11,648	117
2027	45,334	5,122	11,922	79
2028	16,394	425	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 307,782</u>	<u>\$ 75,245</u>	<u>\$ 67,537</u>	<u>\$ 990</u>

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Proceeds	Reductions/ Payments	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental activities:</b>					
Notes payable:					
Snow King Loan	\$ 711,102	\$ -	\$ (48,997)	\$ 662,105	\$ 49,242
Leases payable	-	430,130	(122,348)	307,782	78,310
Governmental activities total	<u>711,102</u>	<u>430,130</u>	<u>(171,345)</u>	<u>969,887</u>	<u>127,552</u>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>					
Notes payable:					
Water - storage	939,533	-	(29,390)	910,143	30,564
Leases payable	-	67,537	-	67,537	21,469
Business-type activities total	<u>939,533</u>	<u>67,537</u>	<u>(29,390)</u>	<u>977,680</u>	<u>52,033</u>
Government-wide total	<u>\$ 1,650,635</u>	<u>\$ 497,667</u>	<u>\$ (200,735)</u>	<u>\$ 1,947,567</u>	<u>\$ 179,585</u>

**Redemptions:** None.

## K. Risk management and litigation

The Town is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For the past several years, the Town obtained coverage from various sources and has effectively managed risk through a number of employee education and prevention programs.

All risk management activities are accounted for in the appropriate fund. Expenditures and claims are recognized when it is probable that a loss has occurred, the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, and the loss amount exceeds insurance coverage. In determining claims, events that might create claims, but for which none have been reported, are considered.

The Town attorney estimates that the amount of actual or potential claims against the Town as of June 30, 2022 will not materially affect the financial condition of the Town.

Workers compensation coverage is provided through the state of Wyoming's Worker's Safety and Compensation Division. The Town pays an annual premium, reflecting a base rate plus an experience premium, to the division. Currently, the Town receives drug, alcohol, and safety program discounts.

The Town self-insures its health benefit coverage up to an annual \$70,000 per claimant, with exception of laser coverage option. Stop-loss coverage is purchased from private insurers for amounts exceeding \$70,000. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town exercised no laser coverage on any participants. Health benefit self-insurance activities are accounted for in the Employee Insurance Fund, an internal service fund.

Liability insurance is provided through Local Government Liability Pool (LGLP), a pooled self-insurance program. LGLP was created by the legislature specifically for local governments in Wyoming. The coverage amounts are the limits set by the Governmental Claims Act (W.S. 1-39-118). Current statutory limits are \$250,000 per claimant with \$500,000 per occurrence. Excess insurance coverage provides for out-of-state claims and Federal Civil Rights claims with the current limit of \$5 million with a \$1 million limit per occurrence. The LGLP policy has a \$1,000 deductible.

Property and casualty insurances are provided by Wyoming Association of Risk Management (WARM) through a pooled self-insurance program. The WARM policy has a \$5,000 deductible.

An analysis of claims activities for the last three fiscal periods ending on June 30 is presented below:

	2020	2021	2022
Paid losses	\$32,819	\$33,696	\$36,602
Paid expenses	6,597	3,270	4,000
Reserves	39,415	25,965	16,206
Total incurred	<u>\$78,831</u>	<u>\$62,931</u>	<u>\$56,808</u>

The Town's commercial insurance carrier has no set reserve losses or reserve expenses for claims filed after June 30, 2022 for incidents occurring prior to that date.

There were no significant reductions in insurance from the previous year and there were no settlements in excess of insurance coverage in each of the past three years.

## L. Retirement plans

### 1. Defined benefit plans

The Town participates in the Wyoming Retirement System (the "System"), a statewide cost sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system. The System is established and governed by the respective sections of Wyoming state statute. The statute provides for the administration of the System under the direction of the Wyoming State Retirement Board whose members are appointed by the Governor. The System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Wyoming Retirement System, 6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 500, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002, by calling 1-307-777-7691, or <https://retirement.wyo.gov/About/Reports?#categories>. Substantially all Town employees are eligible to participate in following retirement plans offered by the System based upon eligibility and hiring status: 1) Public Employees' Pension Plan; 2) Law Enforcement Pension Plan; and 3) Wyoming Deferred Compensation Plan.

#### *Public Employees' Pension Plan*

The Public Employees' Pension Plan (PEPP) is a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit, contributory retirement plan covering substantially all full-time employees of the Town. PEPP statutorily requires 18.62% of the



participant's salary to be contributed to PEPP. Contributions consist of 9.25% of the participant's salary as employee contributions and 9.37% as employer contributions. The amount of contributions designated as employee contributions represent the portion of total contributions that a participant retains ownership of and can elect to receive as a refund upon termination of employment. Employers can elect to cover all or a portion of the employee's contribution at their discretion. Through legislation passed during the 2012 legislative session, two tiers of benefits were established for participants of this plan.

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

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

Employees terminating prior to normal retirement can elect to withdraw all employee contributions plus accumulated interest through date of termination or, if they are vested, they may elect to remain in PEPP and be eligible for retirement benefits at age 50 (Tier 1 employees) and 55 (Tier 2 employees).

Contributions to PEPP for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$1,024,923.

#### *Law Enforcement Pension Plan*

The Wyoming Law Enforcement Pension Plan (LEPP) is a cost sharing multiple employer defined benefit, contributory plan covering all law enforcement employees of the Town. LEPP statutorily requires participants to contribute 8.6%

of their salary to LEPP and the employer is required to contribute 8.6% of each participant's salary.

LEPP statutorily provides retirement, disability and death benefits according to predetermined formulas and allows employees to select one of seven optional methods for receiving benefits. Any cost of living adjustment provided to retirees must be granted by the State Legislature. In addition a cost of living adjustment will not be approved by the legislature unless LEPP is 100% funded after the COLA is awarded. Participants may withdraw from LEPP at any time and receive refunds of participant contributions plus accumulated interest.

Contributions to LEPP for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$258,494.

#### *Wyoming Deferred Compensation Plan*

The Plan administered by the System is an IRS Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plan. This Plan is available as a supplemental plan to the defined benefit retirement plans. Contributions may be made into this Plan (subject to plan and Internal Revenue Code limitations) by employees and employer contributions at rates determined by the Town.

## **2. Pension Liabilities, Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

At June 30, 2022, the Town reported an entity-wide net pension liability of \$9,048,018 of which \$8,379,790 is related to governmental activities and \$299,134 and \$369,094 is related to the Town's water and sewer funds, respectively.

Plan	Proportionate Share	Net Pension Liability
PEPP	0.334403%	\$ 5,098,714
LEPP	1.387968%	\$ 3,949,304
Total net pension liability		<u>\$ 9,048,018</u>

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by

an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension liability was based upon actual historical employer contributions to the plan from the census data submitted to the plan for pay periods ending in 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized entity-wide pension expense of \$876,741. The PEPP recognized a benefit of \$182,741. The LEPP recognized an expense of \$1,059,157. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported entity-wide deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	PEPP	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 95,625	\$ 7,834
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	3,389,291
Changes in assumptions	412,590	-
Change in proportion	616,439	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	613,033	-
	<u>\$ 1,737,687</u>	<u>\$ 3,397,125</u>
	LEPP	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 225,857	\$ 12,414
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,304,594
Changes in assumptions	3,024,021	489,429
Change in proportion	182,124	115,212
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	209,468	-
	<u>\$ 3,641,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,921,649</u>

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions of \$822,501 made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year.

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	
	PEPP	LEPP
2023	\$ (282,336)	\$ 532,011
2024	(835,844)	362,617
2025	(578,040)	680,452
2026	<u>(576,251)</u>	<u>(64,727)</u>
	<u>\$ (2,272,471)</u>	<u>\$ 1,510,353</u>

#### *Actuarial Assumptions*

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	PEPP	LEPP
Projected salary increases, includes inflation	2.50% to 6.50%	4.75% to 8.75%
Assumed inflation rate	2.25%	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return	6.80%	6.80%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, fully generational, for Males and Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale MP-2017.

#### *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PEPP was 6.8% and LEPP was 5.17%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Wyoming State Statutes. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long term expected rate of return on

pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability.

Asset Class	Allocation	20 Year Arithmetic Expected Real Return
Cash	2.00%	-0.50%
Fixed Income	21.00%	1.63%
Equity	48.50%	7.54%
Marketable Alternatives	19.00%	4.63%
Private Markets	9.50%	5.99%
Totals	100%	

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the PEPP discount rate of 6.80% and the LEPP discount rate of 5.17%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
<i>PEPP</i>	5.80%	6.80%	7.80%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 9,407,065	\$ 5,098,714	\$ 1,527,336
<i>LEPP</i>	4.17%	5.17%	6.17%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	6,480,211	3,949,304	1,922,153

#### Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

#### M. Committed contracts

At June 30, 2022, the Town had the following remaining commitments for uncompleted construction and equipment purchase contracts:

Fund/Project	Remaining Contract
General	
Compensation Study	71,850
START	
BUILD Grant	538,417
11 Buses	5,219,250
Capital Projects	
Rancher Street	1,486,625
Scott Lane Maple Way	38,560
Pearl Street	776,234
2017 SPET	
Pearl Street	394,972
2019 SPET	
Core Services Vehicle Maintenance Facility	341,393
Water	
Rancher Street	244,293
Sewer	
Rancher Street	236,782

In 2008, the Town created a shared-appreciation mortgage program as a recruitment tool for key personnel. At June 30, 2022, the Town's commitments totaled \$266,500.

**N. Fund changes and fund balances**

For the same period, the Town opened the following fund(s):  
None

Amounts for specific purposes by fund and fund balance classifications for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Classification/Fund	Purpose	Amount
Nonspendable		
General Fund	Prepaid items	\$ 56,195
START Bus System	Prepaid items	143,568
Restricted		
General Fund	Victim services	12,949
2010 SPET	Energy	159,647
2006 SPET	Pathways/Sidewalks	252,584
2014 SPET	Pedestrian/Complete Streets	3,241,340
2016 SPET	Landslide mitigation	327,066
2017 SPET	Pedestrian improvements	423,328
2019 SPET	Facility/Stormwater	18,104,747
Parking Exactions	Parking improvements	176,815
Parks Exactions	Park improvements	444,138
Affordable Housing	Housing options	1,109,438
Lodging Tax	Visitor impacts	1,447,887
Animal Care	Animal shelter	538,387
Assigned		
Employee Housing	Employee housing	2,493,286
Affordable Housing	Housing options	3,062,923
Parking Exactions	Parking management	1,510,155
5th Cent Capital Projects	Various improvements	4,471,926
START Bus System	Transit	1,844,976
General Fund	Subsequent year's budget	8,313,914
Unassigned		
General Fund		16,496,667
Total fund balances		<u>\$ 64,631,936</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town closed the following fund(s):  
None

## SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

## Public Employees' Pension Plan

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.2477%	0.2588%	0.2691%	0.2887%	0.2955%	0.3029%	0.3058%	0.3344%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,371,143	6,028,352	5,749,223	6,580,771	8,997,981	7,118,565	6,646,010	5,098,714
Covered payroll	\$ 4,234,215	4,513,663	4,797,798	5,128,402	5,145,703	5,265,046	5,444,566	6,085,894
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	103.23%	133.56%	135.59%	128.31%	174.88%	135.19%	122.07%	83.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	79.08%	73.40%	73.42%	76.35%	69.17%	76.83%	79.24%	86.03%

Note: Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.  
Schedule intends to show ten years of data, additional years will be displayed when it becomes available.



## SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

## Law Enforcement Pension Plan

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.9710%	1.1008%	1.1771%	1.2442%	1.3305%	1.3952%	1.2181%	1.3880%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 276,396	826,914	929,485	1,070,529	3,220,730	1,202,683	829,769	3,949,304
Covered payroll	\$ 1,435,120	1,655,587	1,821,906	1,910,369	2,021,012	2,174,440	1,957,903	2,305,848
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	19.94%	49.95%	48.77%	56.04%	159.36%	55.31%	42.38%	171.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.76%	87.49%	88.11%	87.99%	71.22%	89.05%	91.82%	75.62%

Note: Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.  
Schedule intends to show ten years of data, additional years will be displayed when it becomes available.

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS****Public Employees' Pension Plan****June 30, 2022**

	Year Ended June 30, 2015	Year Ended June 30, 2016	Year Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended June 30, 2018	Year Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended June 30, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022
Contractually required contribution	\$ 656,590	771,616	817,825	861,766	882,845	954,123	1,012,396	1,138,790
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	656,590	771,616	817,825	861,766	882,845	954,123	1,012,396	1,138,790
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	\$ 4,137,300	\$ 4,642,696	4,920,729	5,185,117	5,156,803	5,414,997	5,587,174	6,115,952
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.87%	16.62%	16.62%	16.62%	17.12%	17.62%	18.12%	18.62%

Note: Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.  
Schedule intends to show ten years of data, additional years will be displayed when it becomes available.

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS****Law Enforcement Pension Plan****June 30, 2022**

	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2015</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2016</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2017</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2018</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2019</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2020</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2021</b>	<b>Year Ended June 30, 2022</b>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 258,516	309,370	331,618	339,729	367,582	403,806	374,602	413,814
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	258,516	309,370	331,618	339,729	367,582	403,806	374,602	413,814
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 1,503,002	\$ 1,798,665	1,928,014	1,975,166	2,137,107	2,347,710	2,177,919	2,405,897
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%	17.20%

Note: Amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.  
Schedule intends to show ten years of data, additional years will be displayed when it becomes available.

# Combining Balance Sheet

## Nonmajor Governmental Funds by Fund Type

### June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,684,482	\$ 1,086,010	\$ 3,770,492
Investments	7,742,045	3,341,853	11,083,898
Accounts receivable	179,461	-	179,461
Deposits	10,275	-	10,275
Notes receivable - housing	266,500	-	266,500
Total assets	<u>10,882,763</u>	<u>4,427,863</u>	<u>15,310,626</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	47,322	23,898	71,220
Unearned revenue	52,412	-	52,412
Total liabilities	<u>99,734</u>	<u>23,898</u>	<u>123,632</u>
Fund balances:			
Restricted	3,716,665	4,403,965	8,120,630
Assigned	7,066,364	-	7,066,364
Total fund balances	<u>10,783,029</u>	<u>4,403,965</u>	<u>15,186,994</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 10,882,763</u>	<u>\$ 4,427,863</u>	<u>\$ 15,310,626</u>

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds by Fund Type Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
General Taxes	\$ 1,281,204	\$ -	\$ 1,281,204
Licenses and permits	1,053,518	-	1,053,518
Intergovernmental	74,160	5,211	79,371
Investment earnings (loss)	(65,565)	(31,702)	(97,267)
Other revenues	635,077	-	635,077
Total revenues	<u>2,978,394</u>	<u>(26,491)</u>	<u>2,951,903</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General Government	267,551	-	267,551
Public safety	720	-	720
Community development	546,180	-	546,180
Recreation and culture	356,056	-	356,056
Capital outlay	165,776	328,446	494,222
Debt service			
Principal	40,480	-	40,480
Interest	2,345	-	2,345
Total expenditures	<u>1,379,108</u>	<u>328,446</u>	<u>1,707,554</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,599,286</u>	<u>(354,937)</u>	<u>1,244,349</u>
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	2,280,444	-	2,280,444
Transfers out	(488,219)	-	(488,219)
Leases issued	158,650	-	158,650
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,950,875</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,950,875</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>3,550,161</u>	<u>(354,937)</u>	<u>3,195,224</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	7,000,329	4,758,902	11,759,231
Prior period adjustment	232,539	-	232,539
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 10,783,029</u>	<u>\$ 4,403,965</u>	<u>\$ 15,186,994</u>

# Combining Balance Sheet

## Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

### June 30, 2022

	Employee Housing	Affordable Housing	Parking Exactions	Parks Exactions	Animal Care	Lodging Tax	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 494,736	\$ 913,533	\$ 366,135	\$ 96,395	\$ 538,387	\$ 275,296	\$ 2,684,482
Investments	1,784,763	3,295,574	1,320,835	347,743	-	993,130	7,742,045
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	179,461	179,461
Notes receivable - housing	266,500	-	-	-	-	-	266,500
Deposits	10,275	-	-	-	-	-	10,275
Total assets	<u>2,556,274</u>	<u>\$ 4,209,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,970</u>	<u>\$ 444,138</u>	<u>\$ 538,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,887</u>	<u>\$ 10,882,763</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	10,576	36,746	-	-	-	-	47,322
Deposits payable	52,412	-	-	-	-	-	52,412
Total liabilities	<u>62,988</u>	<u>36,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,734</u>
Fund balances:							
Restricted	-	1,109,438	176,815	444,138	538,387	1,447,887	3,716,665
Assigned	2,493,286	3,062,923	1,510,155	-	-	-	7,066,364
Total fund balances	<u>2,493,286</u>	<u>4,172,361</u>	<u>1,686,970</u>	<u>444,138</u>	<u>538,387</u>	<u>1,447,887</u>	<u>10,783,029</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,556,274</u>	<u>\$ 4,209,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,970</u>	<u>\$ 444,138</u>	<u>\$ 538,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,887</u>	<u>\$ 10,882,763</u>



# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Employee Housing	Affordable Housing	Parking Exactions	Parks Exactions	Animal Care	Lodging Tax	Total
Revenues:							
General taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,281,204	\$ 1,281,204
Intergovernmental	-	74,160	-	-	-	-	74,160
Licenses and permits	-	431,234	486,584	135,700	-	-	1,053,518
Investment earnings (loss)	(15,397)	(26,876)	(11,495)	(2,870)	164	(9,091)	(65,565)
Other revenue:							
Other	497,366	28,023	-	-	109,688	-	635,077
Total revenues	<u>481,969</u>	<u>506,541</u>	<u>475,089</u>	<u>132,830</u>	<u>109,852</u>	<u>1,272,113</u>	<u>2,978,394</u>
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	267,551	-	-	-	-	-	267,551
Public safety	-	-	-	-	720	-	720
Community development	-	524,993	21,187	-	-	-	546,180
Recreation and culture	-	-	-	-	-	356,056	356,056
Capital outlay	158,650	6,126	-	1,000	-	-	165,776
Debt service							
Principal	40,480	-	-	-	-	-	40,480
Interest	2,345	-	-	-	-	-	2,345
Total expenditures	<u>469,026</u>	<u>531,119</u>	<u>21,187</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>356,056</u>	<u>1,379,108</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>12,943</u>	<u>(24,578)</u>	<u>453,902</u>	<u>131,830</u>	<u>109,132</u>	<u>916,057</u>	<u>1,599,286</u>
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	500,000	1,530,444	250,000	-	-	-	2,280,444
Transfers out	(73,964)	-	-	-	(28,801)	(385,454)	(488,219)
Leases issued	158,650	-	-	-	-	-	158,650
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>584,686</u>	<u>1,530,444</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,801)</u>	<u>(385,454)</u>	<u>1,950,875</u>
Net change in fund balance	597,629	1,505,866	703,902	131,830	80,331	530,603	3,550,161
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,895,657	2,666,495	983,068	312,308	458,056	684,745	7,000,329
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	232,539	232,539
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,493,286</u>	<u>\$ 4,172,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,970</u>	<u>\$ 444,138</u>	<u>\$ 538,387</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,887</u>	<u>\$ 10,783,029</u>

# Employee Housing Fund

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes

### in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Investment earnings (loss)	\$ 25,400	\$ 25,400	\$ (15,397)	\$ (40,797)
Other revenues:				
Rental charges	517,660	532,660	497,366	(35,294)
Total revenues	543,060	558,060	481,969	(76,091)
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Contractual services	476,459	525,484	267,551	(257,933)
Capital Outlay:				
General government	-	-	158,650	158,650
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	40,480	40,480
Interest	-	-	2,345	2,345
Total expenditures	476,459	525,484	469,026	(56,458)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	66,601	32,576	12,943	(19,633)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
Transfers out	(76,744)	(78,099)	(73,964)	4,135
Leases issued	-	-	158,650	158,650
Total other financing sources (uses)	423,256	421,901	584,686	162,785
Net change in fund balance	489,857	454,477	597,629	143,152
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,895,657	1,895,657	1,895,657	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,385,514	\$ 2,350,134	\$ 2,493,286	\$ 143,152

# Affordable Housing

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes

### in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,160	\$ 74,160
Licenses and Permits:				
Workforce housing exactions	250,000	250,000	431,234	181,234
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	28,023	28,023
Investment earnings (loss)	12,400	12,400	(26,876)	(39,276)
Total revenues	<u>262,400</u>	<u>262,400</u>	<u>506,541</u>	<u>244,141</u>
Expenditures:				
Community development:				
Contracted Services	587,444	655,444	524,993	(130,451)
Capital outlay	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,126	(993,874)
Total expenditures	<u>1,587,444</u>	<u>1,655,444</u>	<u>531,119</u>	<u>(1,124,325)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,325,044)</u>	<u>(1,393,044)</u>	<u>(24,578)</u>	<u>1,368,466</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	1,462,444	1,530,444	1,530,444	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,462,444</u>	<u>1,530,444</u>	<u>1,530,444</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	137,400	137,400	1,505,866	1,368,466
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,666,495	2,666,495	2,666,495	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,803,895</u>	<u>\$ 2,803,895</u>	<u>\$ 4,172,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,368,466</u>

# **Parking Exactions Fund** **Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes** **in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual** **Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Licenses and permits:				
Parking exactions	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 100	\$ (900)
Encroachment fees	100,000	100,000	486,484	386,484
Investment earnings (loss)	14,500	14,500	(11,495)	(25,995)
Total revenues	<u>115,500</u>	<u>115,500</u>	<u>475,089</u>	<u>359,589</u>
Expenditures:				
Community development:				
Other	<u>1,600</u>	<u>29,820</u>	<u>21,187</u>	<u>(8,633)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,600</u>	<u>29,820</u>	<u>21,187</u>	<u>(8,633)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>113,900</u>	<u>85,680</u>	<u>453,902</u>	<u>368,222</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	363,900	335,680	703,902	368,222
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>983,068</u>	<u>983,068</u>	<u>983,068</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,346,968</u>	<u>\$ 1,318,748</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,970</u>	<u>\$ 368,222</u>

**Parks Exactions Fund**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes**  
**in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Licenses and permits:				
Subdivision exactions	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 135,700	\$ 95,700
Investment earnings (loss)	1,300	1,300	(2,870)	(4,170)
Total revenues	<u>41,300</u>	<u>41,300</u>	<u>132,830</u>	<u>91,530</u>
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(29,000)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(29,000)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>131,830</u>	<u>120,530</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>312,308</u>	<u>312,308</u>	<u>312,308</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 323,608</u>	<u>\$ 323,608</u>	<u>\$ 444,138</u>	<u>\$ 120,530</u>

# Animal Care Fund

## Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes

### in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Investment earnings (loss)	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 164	\$ (36)
Other revenues:				
Donations and contributions	60,000	60,000	109,688	49,688
Total revenues	60,200	60,200	109,852	49,652
Expenditures:				
Public safety:				
Supplies	20,000	20,000	720	(19,280)
Total expenditures	20,000	20,000	720	(19,280)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	40,200	40,200	109,132	68,932
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(35,000)	(70,000)	(28,801)	41,199
Total other financing sources (uses)	(35,000)	(70,000)	(28,801)	41,199
Net change in fund balance	5,200	(29,800)	80,331	110,131
Fund balance at beginning of year	458,056	458,056	458,056	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 463,256	\$ 428,256	\$ 538,387	\$ 110,131



# **Lodging Tax Fund** **Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes** **in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual** **Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
General taxes	\$ 918,085	\$ 918,085	\$ 1,281,204	\$ 363,119
Investment earnings (loss)	3,600	3,600	(9,091)	(12,691)
Total revenues	<u>921,685</u>	<u>921,685</u>	<u>1,272,113</u>	<u>350,428</u>
Expenditures:				
Recreation and culture:				
Parks and Recreation	277,156	305,056	305,056	-
Pathways	50,000	51,000	51,000	-
Total expenditures	<u>327,156</u>	<u>356,056</u>	<u>356,056</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>594,529</u>	<u>565,629</u>	<u>916,057</u>	<u>350,428</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(804,810)	(1,147,388)	(385,454)	761,934
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(804,810)</u>	<u>(1,147,388)</u>	<u>(385,454)</u>	<u>761,934</u>
Net change in fund balance	(210,281)	(581,759)	530,603	1,112,362
Fund balance at beginning of year	684,745	684,745	684,745	-
Prior period adjustment	-	-	232,539	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 474,464</u>	<u>\$ 102,986</u>	<u>\$ 1,447,887</u>	<u>\$ 1,112,362</u>

# Combining Balance Sheet

## Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

### June 30, 2022

	2006 SPET	2010 SPET	2014 SPET	2016 SPET	2017 SPET	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 55,075	\$ 159,647	\$ 703,492	\$ 71,244	\$ 96,552	\$ 1,086,010
Investments	198,684	-	2,537,848	257,011	348,310	3,341,853
Total Assets	<u>253,759</u>	<u>159,647</u>	<u>3,241,340</u>	<u>328,255</u>	<u>444,862</u>	<u>4,427,863</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</b>						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	1,175	-	-	1,189	21,534	23,898
Total liabilities	<u>1,175</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,189</u>	<u>21,534</u>	<u>23,898</u>
Fund balances:						
Restricted	252,584	159,647	3,241,340	327,066	423,328	4,403,965
Total fund balances	<u>252,584</u>	<u>159,647</u>	<u>3,241,340</u>	<u>327,066</u>	<u>423,328</u>	<u>4,403,965</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 253,759</u>	<u>\$ 159,647</u>	<u>\$ 3,241,340</u>	<u>\$ 328,255</u>	<u>\$ 444,862</u>	<u>\$ 4,427,863</u>

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	2006 SPET	2010 SPET	2014 SPET	2016 SPET	2017 SPET	Total
Revenues:						
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,211	\$ 5,211
Investment earnings (loss)	(1,843)	(1,061)	(23,205)	(2,356)	(3,237)	(31,702)
Total revenues	<u>(1,843)</u>	<u>(1,061)</u>	<u>(23,205)</u>	<u>(2,356)</u>	<u>1,974</u>	<u>(26,491)</u>
Expenditures:						
Capital outlay:						
Infrastructure	15,125	-	19,084	13,475	280,762	328,446
Total expenditures	<u>15,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,084</u>	<u>13,475</u>	<u>280,762</u>	<u>328,446</u>
Net change in fund balances	(16,968)	(1,061)	(42,289)	(15,831)	(278,788)	(354,937)
Fund balance at beginning of year	269,552	160,708	3,283,629	342,897	702,116	4,758,902
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 252,584</u>	<u>\$ 159,647</u>	<u>\$ 3,241,340</u>	<u>\$ 327,066</u>	<u>\$ 423,328</u>	<u>\$ 4,403,965</u>

# Combining Statement of Net Position

## Internal Service Funds

### June 30, 2022

	Employee Insurance	Fleet Management	Central Equipment	IT Services	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Current assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 576,485	\$ -	\$ 198,579	\$ 131,526	\$ 906,590
Investments	2,079,669	-	716,376	472,642	3,268,687
Accounts receivable (net)	16,737	-	-	-	16,737
Due from other governmental units	-	60,629	-	-	60,629
Materials and supplies	-	520,940	-	-	520,940
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	176,829	176,829
Total current assets	<u>2,672,891</u>	<u>581,569</u>	<u>914,955</u>	<u>780,997</u>	<u>4,950,412</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Machinery & equipment	-	48,962	5,422,023	1,917,030	7,388,015
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(4,319)	(2,926,847)	(1,480,765)	(4,411,931)
Total capital assets (net)	-	<u>44,643</u>	<u>2,495,176</u>	<u>436,265</u>	<u>2,976,084</u>
Total noncurrent assets	-	<u>44,643</u>	<u>2,495,176</u>	<u>436,265</u>	<u>2,976,084</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>2,672,891</u></u>	<u><u>626,212</u></u>	<u><u>3,410,131</u></u>	<u><u>1,217,262</u></u>	<u><u>7,926,496</u></u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES</b>					
Deferred outflows related to pensions	-	110,755	-	-	110,755
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Current liabilities:					
Interfund Payable - pooled cash	-	438,957	-	-	438,957
Accounts payable	179,880	97,067	-	136,456	413,403
Accrued wages payable	-	13,379	-	-	13,379
Total current liabilities	<u>179,880</u>	<u>549,403</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,456</u>	<u>865,739</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Net pension liability	-	324,974	-	-	324,974
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u><u>179,880</u></u>	<u><u>874,377</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>136,456</u></u>	<u><u>1,190,713</u></u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES</b>					
Deferred outflows related to pensions	-	216,520	-	-	216,520
<b>NET POSITION</b>					
Net investment in capital assets	-	44,643	2,495,176	436,265	2,976,084
Unrestricted	2,493,011	(398,573)	914,955	644,541	3,653,934
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<u><u>\$ 2,493,011</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (353,930)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,410,131</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,080,806</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,630,018</u></u>

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Internal Service Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Employee Insurance	Fleet Management	Central Equipment	IT Services	Total
Operating revenues:					
Internal customers	\$ 2,718,103	\$ 1,264,244	\$ 565,300	\$ 1,317,446	\$ 5,865,093
External customers	-	462,769	-	-	462,769
Total operating revenues	<u>2,718,103</u>	<u>1,727,013</u>	<u>565,300</u>	<u>1,317,446</u>	<u>6,327,862</u>
Operating expenses:					
Operations and maintenance	2,238,216	1,888,416	10,284	977,601	5,114,517
Depreciation	-	4,319	469,039	239,800	713,158
Total operating expenses	<u>2,238,216</u>	<u>1,892,735</u>	<u>479,323</u>	<u>1,217,401</u>	<u>5,827,675</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>479,887</u>	<u>(165,722)</u>	<u>85,977</u>	<u>100,045</u>	<u>500,187</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest revenue	(18,900)	2,988	(6,926)	(4,570)	(27,408)
Contributions and donations	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of property	-	-	11,000	-	11,000
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(18,900)</u>	<u>2,988</u>	<u>44,074</u>	<u>(4,570)</u>	<u>23,592</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	460,987	(162,734)	130,051	95,475	523,779
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Change in net position	460,987	(87,734)	130,051	95,475	598,779
Net position at beginning of year	2,032,024	(266,196)	3,280,080	985,331	6,031,239
Fund position at end of year	<u>\$ 2,493,011</u>	<u>\$ (353,930)</u>	<u>\$ 3,410,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,080,806</u>	<u>\$ 6,630,018</u>

# Combining Statement of Cash Flows

## Internal Service Funds

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Employee Insurance	Fleet Management	Central Equipment	IT Services	Total
<b>Cash flow from operating activities:</b>					
Cash received from internal customers	\$ 2,714,460	\$ 1,264,244	\$ 565,300	\$ 1,317,446	\$ 5,861,450
Cash received from external customers	-	429,079	-	-	429,079
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(2,156,984)	(1,064,137)	(10,284)	(918,508)	(4,149,913)
Cash paid to employees	-	(670,813)	-	-	(670,813)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>557,476</u>	<u>(41,627)</u>	<u>555,016</u>	<u>398,938</u>	<u>1,469,803</u>
<b>Cash flow from noncapital financing activities:</b>					
Transfers from other funds	-	75,000	-	-	75,000
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000</u>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>					
Acquisition of capital assets	-	(36,361)	(460,079)	(185,428)	(681,868)
Contributions and donations	-	-	40,000	-	40,000
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(36,361)</u>	<u>(420,079)</u>	<u>(185,428)</u>	<u>(641,868)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Interest on investments	6,000	2,988	1,651	1,089	11,728
Sale of investments	280,016	-	133,176	8,710	421,902
Purchase of investments	<u>(1,032,534)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(355,673)</u>	<u>(234,662)</u>	<u>(1,622,869)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(746,518)</u>	<u>2,988</u>	<u>(220,846)</u>	<u>(224,863)</u>	<u>(1,189,239)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(189,042)	-	(85,909)	(11,353)	(286,304)
Cash and cash equivalents - July 1	765,527	-	284,488	142,879	1,192,894
Cash and cash equivalents - June 30	<u>\$ 576,485</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 198,579</u>	<u>\$ 131,526</u>	<u>\$ 906,590</u>
<b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>					
Operating income (loss)	479,887	(165,722)	85,977	100,045	500,187
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	-	4,319	469,039	239,800	713,158
Pension Expense	-	(113,701)	-	-	(113,701)
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
Account receivable	(3,643)	-	-	-	(3,643)
Due from other governmental units	-	(33,690)	-	-	(33,690)
Materials and supplies	-	(176,043)	-	-	(176,043)
Prepaid items	-	-	-	(22,924)	(22,924)
Interfund payable - pooled cash	-	407,121	-	-	407,121
Accounts payable	81,232	40,338	-	82,017	203,587
Accrued wages payable	-	(4,249)	-	-	(4,249)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 557,476</u>	<u>\$ (41,627)</u>	<u>\$ 555,016</u>	<u>\$ 398,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,803</u>
<b>Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:</b>					
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	\$ (24,900)	\$ -	\$ (8,577)	\$ (5,659)	(39,136)

# Schedule of Revenues (Sources) and Expenditures (Uses)

## General Fund

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Original Budget	FY2022 Amended Budget	FY2022 Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>Revenue and other sources - summary:</b>								
Taxes	\$ 7,804,264	\$ 7,945,733	\$ 7,504,576	\$ 10,373,157	\$ 9,019,898	\$ 9,321,898	\$ 11,523,921	\$ 2,202,023
Licenses & Permits	1,181,412	1,307,330	1,188,735	1,417,597	1,279,143	1,279,143	1,812,270	533,127
Intergovernmental Revenue	10,266,477	10,584,159	10,535,270	16,781,333	12,433,361	12,440,525	14,411,001	1,970,476
Charges for Services	636,061	622,744	653,182	667,508	656,549	660,549	682,649	22,100
Fines & Forfeitures	442,861	476,375	332,750	332,799	350,000	350,000	368,412	18,412
Miscellaneous Revenue	208,668	408,481	590,728	267,057	370,463	370,463	164,718	(205,745)
Other Financing Sources	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Transfers	1,002,680	1,051,926	3,743,957	975,090	1,610,916	1,550,945	1,337,031	(213,914)
Total Revenues & Other Sources	21,542,423	22,401,748	24,549,198	30,814,541	25,720,330	25,973,523	30,300,002	4,326,479
<b>Revenue and other sources - detail:</b>								
Taxes								
Local option sales and use tax	6,915,160	7,080,347	6,647,468	9,446,627	8,130,593	8,130,593	10,179,620	2,049,027
Lodging tax	278,304	281,115	254,026	351,895	306,028	306,028	427,068	121,040
Property tax	-	-	-	-	-	252,000	252,255	255
Motor vehicle fees	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	27,876	(22,124)
Franchise taxes								
Franchise tax - electric	192,020	172,179	182,188	177,895	177,895	177,895	207,605	29,710
Franchise tax - gas	68,343	64,383	69,520	62,886	62,886	62,886	39,945	(22,941)
Franchise tax - cable	145,087	134,378	131,603	122,892	128,000	128,000	125,239	(2,761)
Franchise tax - trash	177,193	184,836	194,526	187,095	190,187	190,187	223,141	32,954
Franchise tax - phone	24,408	26,495	24,004	22,503	22,523	22,523	37,164	14,641
Franchise tax - recycling	3,749	2,000	1,241	1,364	1,786	1,786	4,008	2,222
Licenses & Permits								
Business licenses	305,217	298,741	304,162	298,108	340,000	340,000	352,960	12,960
Transportation license	840	680	680	528	1,000	1,000	1,807	807
Special Event Permit	950	675	200	100	500	500	230	(270)
Vehicle license permit	9,460	9,000	9,480	6,287	6,838	6,838	8,249	1,411
Operator license permit	11,690	12,435	8,320	9,985	8,097	8,097	5,930	(2,167)
Liquor licenses	134,665	138,330	118,680	131,171	129,008	129,008	137,350	8,342
Contractor licenses	75,081	79,415	79,191	83,293	100,000	100,000	101,768	1,768
COQ license renewal	8,560	7,270	8,953	11,825	7,500	7,500	23,134	15,634
Building permits	309,548	438,490	360,413	645,408	500,000	500,000	780,989	280,989
Sign permits	5,605	4,500	3,300	5,055	4,000	4,000	5,761	1,761
Mechanical permits	8,498	11,080	18,055	22,487	13,000	13,000	33,260	20,260
Plumbing permits	18,980	20,670	34,552	39,838	20,000	20,000	49,970	29,970
Development permits/fees	78,071	85,200	89,290	79,553	65,000	65,000	14,470	(50,530)
Final plat	-	925	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grading/erosion permits	3,250	2,700	2,700	4,350	2,500	2,500	5,454	2,954
Demo permits	1,400	1,300	1,000	1,100	2,000	2,000	1,400	(600)
Animal licenses	4,875	4,748	4,411	3,094	4,700	4,700	3,636	(1,064)
Encroachment fees	80,761	62,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rodeo contract fees	123,961	129,037	145,348	75,415	75,000	75,000	285,902	210,902

continued...



**Schedule of Revenues (Sources) and Expenditures (Uses)**  
**General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2022** (continued)

	<b>FY2018 Actual</b>	<b>FY2019 Actual</b>	<b>FY2020 Actual</b>	<b>FY2021 Actual</b>	<b>FY2022 Original Budget</b>	<b>FY2022 Amended Budget</b>	<b>FY2022 Actual</b>	<b>Variance with Final Budget</b>
Intergovernmental Revenue								
Department of Justice Grant	2,400	2,850	2,898	-	3,000	3,000	2,428	(572)
Homeland Security Grant	20,000	19,826	19,997	-	-	-	-	-
State grant - tobacco compliance	2,465	1,360	2,635	2,550	5,100	5,100	3,825	(1,275)
State grant - alcohol compliance	4,420	4,930	5,950	5,525	5,100	5,100	6,375	1,275
State grant - EUDL	3,600	4,025	2,862	3,091	3,500	3,500	3,763	263
State grants - police	15,280	25,399	9,956	8,997	11,500	11,500	9,717	(1,783)
SLIB - Coronavirus Relief Funds	-	-	-	4,569,697	650,000	650,000	-	(650,000)
4% state sales tax	7,665,795	7,994,677	7,935,216	9,337,936	9,043,277	9,043,277	11,565,828	2,522,551
4% state use tax	621,237	643,936	632,818	1,006,343	829,488	829,488	913,084	83,596
Gasoline tax	462,917	487,356	463,352	440,152	438,621	438,621	459,627	21,006
Cigarette tax	24,933	23,563	21,524	19,843	19,575	19,575	19,347	(228)
Severance tax	356,615	356,362	356,362	355,797	356,362	356,362	387,321	30,959
Federal mineral royalties	519,831	543,460	547,574	549,950	547,574	547,574	544,422	(3,152)
Lottery distribution	40,622	66,253	31,198	34,326	30,000	30,000	27,584	(2,416)
County - split on joint departments	395,061	268,631	366,979	329,940	365,396	372,560	343,426	(29,134)
Victim witness grant	131,301	141,531	135,949	117,186	124,868	124,868	124,254	(614)
Charges for Services								
Special police services - airport	521,273	502,462	531,000	553,635	531,362	531,362	523,677	(7,685)
Special police services - SRO	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	-
Special police services - other	13,466	15,448	29,841	12,761	25,000	29,000	13,691	(15,309)
Alarm bond income	3,475	-	3,850	3,675	2,000	2,000	17,095	15,095
Public Safety Education	250	5,653	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIN inspections	11,987	13,976	10,632	13,495	12,187	12,187	13,740	1,553
Plan review fees	18,400	16,525	9,239	13,313	18,000	18,000	41,014	23,014
Cemetery fees	2,210	3,680	3,620	5,629	3,000	3,000	8,432	5,432
Fines & Forfeitures								
Parking tickets	270,039	293,135	191,506	216,089	185,000	185,000	222,755	37,755
Summons & complaints	172,702	183,240	141,244	116,710	165,000	165,000	145,657	(19,343)
Restitutions	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue								
Interest and investment earnings (loss)	79,861	229,799	272,679	31,269	90,000	90,000	(67,286)	(157,286)
Animal shelter equipment rentals	10,038	9,581	10,223	6,506	10,225	10,225	13,015	2,790
DUI Impact Panel	4,165	5,250	4,045	2,775	5,016	5,016	3,415	(1,601)
Parking Garage rental	26,200	86,420	110,434	64,839	61,921	61,921	45,481	(16,440)
South Park rental	-	-	-	4,112	28,000	28,000	19,830	(8,170)
Miscellaneous Reimbursement	14,275	14,164	10,714	9,396	8,000	8,000	13,551	5,551
Insurance reimbursement	-	-	10,015	-	-	-	-	-
Snow King Lease	26,298	22,294	75,257	77,430	92,452	92,452	98,771	6,319
Park & Maintenance Lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,567	7,567
Vertical Harvest Lease	-	-	33,481	24,115	35,052	35,052	36,649	1,597
Lease agreement - fairgrounds	26,693	28,936	28,822	29,236	29,797	29,797	12,770	(17,027)
Miscellaneous revenue	21,463	13,191	36,657	16,419	10,000	10,000	(19,438)	(29,438)
Cash over/(short)	(325)	(1,154)	(1,599)	(40)	-	-	393	393

continued...

# Schedule of Revenues (Sources) and Expenditures (Uses)

## General Fund

### Year Ended June 30, 2022

(continued)

	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actual	FY2020 Actual	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Original Budget	FY2022 Amended Budget	FY2022 Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Other Financing Sources								-
Sale of capital assets	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfund Transfers								
Indirect cost allocations - utilities	919,164	971,962	1,252,724	878,626	1,378,492	1,295,658	1,137,860	(157,798)
Indirect cost allocations - Start bus	51,903	53,865	101,230	80,307	120,680	107,188	96,406	(10,782)
SRF - Animal Care	31,613	26,099	70,535	16,157	35,000	70,000	28,801	(41,199)
SRF - Employee Housing	-	-	112,026	-	76,744	78,099	73,964	(4,135)
Capital Fund - Vertical Harvest	-	-	24,512	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Fund - Snow King	-	-	49,126	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Fund - 2016 SPET	-	-	1,483,804	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Service - Cental Equip.	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Service - Employee Insurance	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other sources	21,542,423	22,401,748	24,549,198	30,814,541	25,720,330	25,973,523	30,300,002	4,326,479
<b>Expenditures and other uses - summary:</b>								
General government	4,468,744	4,497,611	4,841,692	4,653,405	6,089,923	6,373,496	5,525,379	(848,117)
Public safety	6,609,212	7,474,592	7,550,462	7,005,693	9,092,012	9,283,864	8,494,839	(789,025)
Public works	2,360,672	2,648,500	2,464,442	2,019,428	2,806,042	2,918,753	2,624,006	(294,747)
Health & welfare	675,838	699,172	792,600	855,452	1,114,659	1,114,659	1,016,476	(98,183)
Community development	254,636	270,716	244,311	216,047	296,300	307,300	280,703	(26,597)
Recreation and culture	1,089,230	1,215,426	1,682,484	1,653,806	1,422,510	1,430,166	1,395,720	(34,446)
General unallocated	234,676	185,219	250,110	1,846,438	327,562	372,661	224,150	(148,511)
Transfers out and other uses	4,783,415	5,042,398	4,313,908	3,838,927	8,087,686	8,425,686	7,805,686	(620,000)
Total expenditures and other uses	20,476,423	22,033,634	22,140,009	22,089,196	29,236,694	30,226,585	27,366,959	(2,859,626)
<b>Expenditures and other uses - divisions:</b>								
General government								
Mayor & town council	289,468	316,683	358,523	364,622	395,091	395,091	354,174	(40,917)
Town attorney	426,652	582,360	355,300	293,206	547,795	556,389	465,634	(90,755)
Municipal judge	245,674	233,622	258,980	250,249	279,131	288,814	269,039	(19,775)
Administration	316,769	260,374	563,468	267,042	310,836	404,974	287,774	(117,200)
Personnel & town clerk	583,499	639,851	623,559	618,089	780,755	816,732	769,632	(47,100)
Finance	540,369	578,608	609,424	594,720	638,047	655,902	628,495	(27,407)
Information technology	490,084	513,558	525,291	570,087	850,143	863,712	766,739	(96,973)
Community Development	-	-	-	405,444	640,305	671,951	499,236	(172,715)
Planning	1,004,472	818,305	943,218	655,211	911,374	932,485	854,083	(78,402)
Town facilities	571,757	554,250	603,929	634,735	736,446	787,446	630,573	(156,873)
Public safety								
Police								
Police - administration	516,636	555,453	564,775	424,048	645,505	664,049	598,897	(65,152)
Police - investigation	367,511	414,660	379,245	383,117	646,819	665,132	535,941	(129,191)
Police - patrol	2,731,966	3,052,579	3,099,207	2,904,575	3,546,492	3,610,176	3,289,605	(320,571)
Police - community service	486,375	481,362	540,977	353,652	578,580	592,470	545,887	(46,583)
Police - special operations	15,489	22,705	15,821	11,146	21,176	25,176	14,923	(10,253)

continued...

**Schedule of Revenues (Sources) and Expenditures (Uses)**  
**General Fund**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2022** (continued)

	<b>FY2018</b>	<b>FY2019</b>	<b>FY2020</b>	<b>FY2021</b>	<b>FY2022</b>	<b>FY2022</b>	<b>FY2022</b>	<b>Variance with</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Original</b>	<b>Amended</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Final</b>
					<b>Budget</b>	<b>Budget</b>		<b>Budget</b>
Fire/EMS (county service)	1,398,322	1,707,904	1,782,914	1,620,890	2,023,148	2,033,998	2,033,998	-
Dispatch (county service)	240,450	312,310	276,159	435,300	561,970	564,170	367,172	(196,998)
Victim services	234,093	295,909	284,966	257,006	341,591	348,469	355,737	7,268
Animal shelter/control	257,318	238,685	234,189	240,690	284,925	328,373	321,143	(7,230)
Building inspections	361,052	393,025	372,209	375,269	441,806	451,851	431,536	(20,315)
Public works								
Administration	249,570	233,009	312,653	309,555	341,796	352,812	333,694	(19,118)
Streets	1,682,606	1,943,289	1,644,421	1,283,879	1,792,345	1,879,371	1,682,637	(196,734)
Town engineer	391,811	437,128	466,491	395,831	619,332	634,001	562,756	(71,245)
Public works yard operations	36,685	35,074	40,877	30,163	52,569	52,569	44,919	(7,650)
Community health & human services								
Community health & human services	675,838	699,172	792,600	855,452	1,114,659	1,114,659	1,016,476	(98,183)
Community initiatives								
Community initiatives	254,636	270,716	244,311	216,047	296,300	307,300	280,703	(26,597)
Affordable Housing (county service)	-	-	-	4,977	-	-	-	-
Recreation and culture								
Parks & recreation (county service)	1,071,840	1,202,170	1,596,822	1,561,681	1,356,225	1,356,225	1,328,325	(27,900)
Pathways operations (county service)	-	-	70,613	78,941	47,295	47,295	41,544	(5,751)
Memorial park (cemetery)	17,390	13,256	15,049	13,184	18,990	26,646	25,851	(795)
General unallocated								
Town-wide services	234,676	185,219	250,110	1,846,438	327,562	372,661	224,150	(148,511)
Transfers out and other uses								
Transfers out	4,783,415	5,042,398	4,313,908	3,838,927	8,087,686	8,425,686	7,805,686	(620,000)
Total expenditures & other uses	<u>\$ 20,476,423</u>	<u>\$ 22,033,634</u>	<u>\$ 22,140,009</u>	<u>\$ 22,094,173</u>	<u>\$ 29,236,694</u>	<u>\$ 30,226,585</u>	<u>\$ 27,366,959</u>	<u>\$ (2,859,626)</u>
<b>Revenue over/(under) expenditures</b>	<u>\$ 1,066,000</u>	<u>\$ 368,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,409,189</u>	<u>\$ 8,720,368</u>	<u>\$ (3,516,364)</u>	<u>\$ (4,253,062)</u>	<u>\$ 2,933,043</u>	<u>\$ 7,186,105</u>



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## STATISTICAL SECTION



## Statistical Information

(unaudited)

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The Statistical Section is included to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context, and detail for them to use in evaluating the information contained within the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information with the goal of providing the user a better understanding of the Town's economic condition.

### Contents

#### **Financial Trends**

These schedules contain information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

#### **Revenue capacity**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the Town's most significant local revenue sources.

#### **Debt capacity**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

#### **Demographic and economic information**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place.

#### **Operating information**

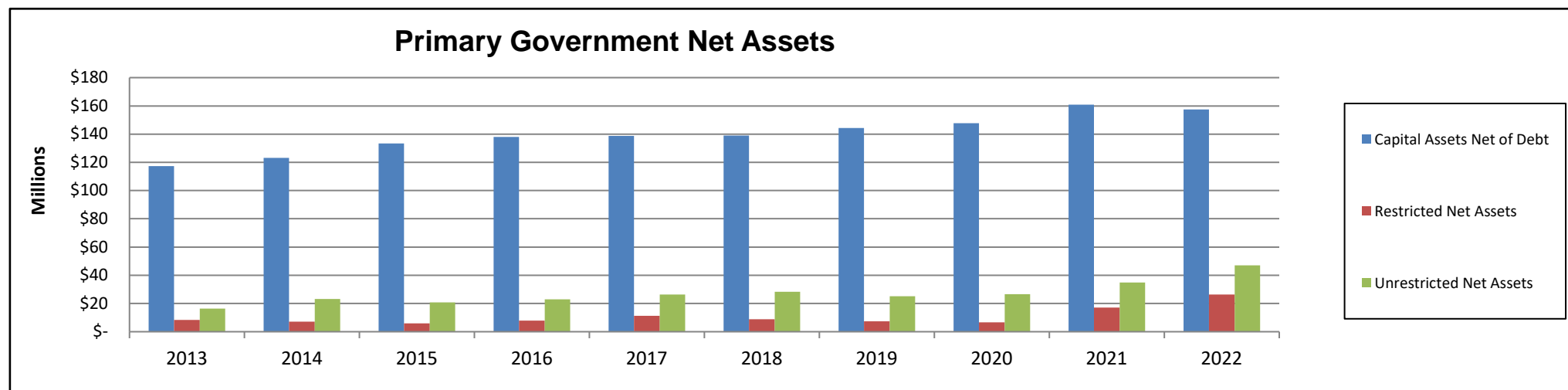
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Town's financial report relates to the services the Town provides and activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

## Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Governmental activities</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 83,401,853	\$ 91,322,703	\$ 101,175,653	\$ 106,023,911	\$ 106,646,780	\$ 105,795,420	\$ 109,737,679	\$ 113,181,522	\$ 126,830,028	\$ 123,866,253
Restricted	8,238,644	7,132,056	5,920,619	7,789,841	11,316,514	8,916,903	7,273,639	6,740,555	17,181,407	26,238,326
Unrestricted	9,603,764	14,508,265	11,417,347	13,092,266	15,638,037	16,861,903	13,844,683	15,294,640	22,686,916	34,038,953
Total governmental net position	\$ 101,244,261	\$ 112,963,024	\$ 118,513,619	\$ 126,906,018	\$ 133,601,331	\$ 131,574,226	\$ 130,856,001	\$ 135,216,717	\$ 166,698,351	\$ 184,143,532
<b>Business-type activities</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 33,851,698	\$ 31,886,646	\$ 32,083,337	\$ 31,865,621	\$ 32,189,229	\$ 33,156,018	\$ 34,620,007	\$ 34,460,583	\$ 33,969,185	\$ 33,500,073
Unrestricted	6,649,722	8,585,533	9,246,040	9,856,281	10,796,082	11,325,149	11,285,398	11,343,980	12,186,286	13,052,610
Total business-type net position	\$ 40,501,420	\$ 40,472,179	\$ 41,329,377	\$ 41,721,902	\$ 42,985,311	\$ 44,481,167	\$ 45,905,405	\$ 45,804,563	\$ 46,155,471	\$ 46,552,683
<b>Primary government</b>										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 117,253,551	\$ 123,209,349	\$ 133,258,990	\$ 137,889,532	\$ 138,836,009	\$ 138,951,438	\$ 144,357,686	\$ 147,642,105	\$ 160,799,213	\$ 157,366,326
Restricted	8,238,644	7,132,056	5,920,619	7,789,841	11,316,514	8,916,903	7,273,639	6,740,555	17,181,407	26,238,326
Unrestricted	16,253,486	23,093,798	20,663,387	22,948,547	26,434,119	28,187,052	25,130,081	26,638,620	34,873,202	47,091,563
Total primary government net position	\$ 141,745,681	\$ 153,435,203	\$ 159,842,996	\$ 168,627,920	\$ 176,586,642	\$ 176,055,393	\$ 176,761,406	\$ 181,021,280	\$ 212,853,822	\$ 230,696,215





## Changes in Net Position

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Expenses</b>										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 3,237,088	\$ 8,686,647	\$ 4,110,441	\$ 4,307,459	\$ 5,053,033	\$ 5,678,127	\$ 5,056,561	\$ 6,313,524	\$ 6,679,176	\$ 6,684,116
Public safety	4,890,810	5,850,883	5,916,729	6,414,964	6,822,421	7,318,186	8,229,288	8,394,860	9,066,521	9,535,325
Public works	4,394,828	6,505,233	4,901,706	4,949,198	6,395,396	10,303,854	6,888,180	5,384,535	4,683,862	5,191,777
Transit	3,877,107	3,725,168	4,125,077	4,805,587	5,535,770	5,290,455	6,191,251	6,293,288	6,544,295	7,828,576
Health and welfare	475,407	509,253	480,463	508,912	563,412	686,098	706,878	801,509	948,974	1,025,496
Community development	205,764	310,600	244,842	248,337	1,385,406	199,559	1,625,530	677,156	839,521	835,500
Recreation and culture	1,267,408	1,508,047	1,667,838	1,839,978	2,217,404	2,457,190	2,537,041	3,853,282	2,602,832	2,691,991
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	6,187	4,703	4,463	4,223	3,981	3,738	30,268
Total governmental activities expenses	18,348,412	27,095,831	21,447,096	23,080,622	27,977,545	31,937,932	31,238,952	31,722,134	31,368,918	33,823,049
Business-type activities										
Water utility	1,378,788	2,067,201	1,592,691	2,036,913	1,740,216	1,621,429	1,757,922	2,130,666	1,985,319	1,971,891
Sewer utility	2,031,930	2,069,849	1,932,052	2,004,888	2,098,112	2,222,045	2,246,098	2,463,348	2,475,726	2,403,170
Total business-type activities expenses	3,410,718	4,137,050	3,524,743	4,041,801	3,838,328	3,843,474	4,004,020	4,594,014	4,461,045	4,375,061
Total primary government expenses	\$ 21,759,130	\$ 31,232,881	\$ 24,971,839	\$ 27,122,423	\$ 31,815,873	\$ 35,781,406	\$ 35,242,972	\$ 36,316,148	\$ 35,829,963	\$ 38,198,110
<b>Program Revenues</b>										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 619,999	\$ 716,553	\$ 780,071	\$ 819,309	\$ 850,420	\$ 899,062	\$ 935,436	\$ 962,103	\$1,093,083	\$ 1,320,302
Public safety	895,469	1,206,537	1,296,034	1,301,381	1,422,288	1,514,805	1,647,139	1,427,811	1,726,332	1,936,713
Public works	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,600	26,200	86,420	110,434	64,839	45,481
Transit	722,277	772,191	678,810	729,631	740,128	795,204	838,815	823,409	582,323	619,036
Community development	11,861	26,455	53,882	222,456	442,182	59,292	268,168	353,656	909,303	917,818
Recreation and culture	73,568	107,796	142,553	200,032	176,205	152,469	227,461	295,506	311,514	573,020
Operating grants and contributions	2,518,672	2,591,048	2,986,023	3,013,339	2,862,202	2,824,371	3,494,454	5,022,541	9,652,418	3,700,869
Capital grants and contributions	2,376,944	1,635,739	11,594,461	7,686,547	4,910,191	1,848,629	1,135,374	3,305,984	17,450,768	1,180,351
Total governmental activities program revenues	7,238,790	7,076,319	17,551,834	13,992,695	11,419,216	8,120,032	8,633,267	12,301,444	31,790,580	10,293,590
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water utility	1,858,454	2,164,168	2,223,021	2,301,436	2,507,036	2,440,803	2,439,415	2,399,877	2,542,150	2,619,287
Sewage utility	1,662,079	2,119,673	2,233,714	2,223,393	2,706,187	3,346,813	2,386,369	2,324,676	2,405,983	2,373,240
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,265	119,048
Capital grants and contributions	397,981	561,542	784,191	603,896	756,633	589,382	1,306,532	768,934	604,925	897,205
Total business-type activities program revenues	3,918,514	4,845,383	5,240,926	5,128,725	5,969,856	6,376,998	6,132,316	5,493,487	5,665,323	6,008,780
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 11,157,304	\$ 11,921,702	\$ 22,792,760	\$ 19,121,420	\$ 17,389,072	\$ 14,497,030	\$ 14,765,583	\$ 17,794,931	\$ 37,455,903	\$ 16,302,370

(continued)

## Changes in Net Position

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net (expense)/revenue										
Governmental activities	\$(11,109,622)	\$(20,019,512)	\$ (3,895,262)	\$ (9,087,927)	\$(16,558,329)	\$(23,817,900)	\$(22,605,685)	\$(19,420,690)	\$ 421,662	\$(23,529,459)
Business-type activities	507,796	708,333	1,716,183	1,086,924	2,131,528	2,533,524	2,128,296	899,473	1,204,278	1,633,719
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$(10,601,826)</u>	<u>\$(19,311,179)</u>	<u>\$ (2,179,079)</u>	<u>\$ (8,001,003)</u>	<u>\$(14,426,801)</u>	<u>\$(21,284,376)</u>	<u>\$(20,477,389)</u>	<u>\$(18,521,217)</u>	<u>\$ 1,625,940</u>	<u>\$(21,895,740)</u>
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets</b>										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Local option sales taxes	\$ 4,217,347	\$ 4,465,982	\$ 4,849,944	\$ 5,405,087	\$ 5,674,051	\$ 6,034,163	\$ 6,672,712	\$ 7,317,316	\$7,639,569	\$ 10,179,620
Specific purpose excise taxes	828,968	1,114,472	5,469,635	263,388	3,500,000	6,000,000	2,760,205	1,705,957	9,887,529	6,185,931
Lodging tax	503,878	551,335	608,316	741,447	826,514	920,924	1,066,481	1,123,675	1,198,988	1,708,272
Franchise taxes	504,856	506,121	547,627	568,480	570,053	554,419	610,800	603,082	574,636	637,102
Property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,131
Unrestricted grants and contributions	7,071,170	7,277,888	7,800,311	8,250,135	8,609,190	9,179,321	9,953,969	10,724,659	11,074,738	14,260,640
Investment earnings (loss)	175,402	58,502	28,904	39,191	64,292	64,633	279,679	707,427	97,191	(353,778)
Other	102,932	265,463	1,725,023	255,439	215,577	1,221,827	138,043	334,362	175,874	547,514
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	72,308	44,168	(194,466)	60,380	(467,991)	-
Transfers	693,546	979,264	749,792	646,921	724,698	897,950	919,164	1,204,548	879,438	1,144,664
Total governmental activities	<u>14,098,099</u>	<u>15,219,027</u>	<u>21,779,552</u>	<u>16,170,088</u>	<u>20,256,683</u>	<u>24,917,405</u>	<u>22,206,587</u>	<u>23,781,406</u>	<u>31,059,972</u>	<u>34,590,096</u>
Business-type activities										
Investment earnings (loss)	136,457	53,910	16,978	12,219	22,313	24,831	107,943	204,233	24,108	(91,843)
Proceeds from disp of capital assets	-	-	45,000	-	7,986	5,000	(300,675)	-	1,961	-
Transfers	(629,671)	(693,546)	(979,264)	(749,792)	(724,698)	(897,950)	(919,164)	(1,204,548)	(879,438)	(1,144,664)
Total business-type activities	<u>(493,214)</u>	<u>(639,636)</u>	<u>(917,286)</u>	<u>(737,573)</u>	<u>(694,399)</u>	<u>(868,119)</u>	<u>(1,111,896)</u>	<u>(1,000,315)</u>	<u>(853,369)</u>	<u>(1,236,507)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 13,604,885</u>	<u>\$ 14,579,391</u>	<u>\$ 20,862,266</u>	<u>\$ 15,432,515</u>	<u>\$ 19,562,284</u>	<u>\$ 24,049,286</u>	<u>\$ 21,094,691</u>	<u>\$ 22,781,091</u>	<u>\$ 30,206,603</u>	<u>\$ 33,353,589</u>
<b>Changes in Net Position</b>										
Governmental activities	\$ 2,988,477	\$ (4,800,485)	\$ 17,884,290	\$ 7,082,161	\$ 3,698,354	\$ 1,099,505	\$ (399,098)	\$ 4,360,716	\$ 31,481,634	\$ 11,060,637
Business-type activities	14,582	68,697	798,897	349,351	1,437,129	1,665,405	1,016,400	(100,842)	350,909	397,212
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,003,059</u>	<u>\$ (4,731,788)</u>	<u>\$ 18,683,187</u>	<u>\$ 7,431,512</u>	<u>\$ 5,135,483</u>	<u>\$ 2,764,910</u>	<u>\$ 617,302</u>	<u>\$ 4,259,874</u>	<u>\$ 31,832,543</u>	<u>\$ 11,457,849</u>

## Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 116,039	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,098	\$ -	\$ 13,016	\$ 1,803	\$ 610	\$4,171	\$ 56,195
Restricted	19,044	22,157	14,988	13,942	12,866	10,015	7,722	14,966	12,991	12,949
Assigned	-	-	-	791,534	776,179	-	-	4,813,042	4,813,042	8,313,914
Unassigned	4,851,401	5,428,613	7,034,764	6,677,726	6,861,845	8,306,685	8,673,764	7,330,238	13,190,266	16,496,667
Total general fund	<u>\$ 4,986,484</u>	<u>\$ 5,450,770</u>	<u>\$ 7,049,752</u>	<u>\$ 7,484,300</u>	<u>\$ 7,650,890</u>	<u>\$ 8,329,716</u>	<u>\$ 8,683,289</u>	<u>\$ 12,158,856</u>	<u>\$ 18,020,470</u>	<u>\$ 24,879,725</u>
All other governmental funds										
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 312,453	\$ 32,850	\$ 47,708	\$ -	\$ 143,568
Restricted	5,178,156	6,166,340	4,648,284	7,775,899	11,303,648	8,906,888	7,265,917	6,725,589	17,168,416	26,225,377
Committed	325,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	4,002,707	6,965,079	5,157,077	5,855,660	9,403,694	11,365,255	8,103,836	7,542,458	9,156,019	13,383,266
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 9,505,863</u>	<u>\$ 13,131,419</u>	<u>\$ 9,805,361</u>	<u>\$ 13,631,559</u>	<u>\$ 20,707,342</u>	<u>\$ 20,584,596</u>	<u>\$ 15,402,603</u>	<u>\$ 14,315,755</u>	<u>\$ 26,324,435</u>	<u>\$ 39,752,211</u>

## Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Revenues</b>										
General Taxes	\$ 6,637,911	\$ 11,475,522	\$ 6,978,402	\$ 10,570,617	\$ 13,509,506	\$ 11,110,198	\$ 8,782,398	\$ 10,750,030	\$19,300,721	\$ 18,985,845
Licenses and permits	746,405	991,008	1,071,762	1,264,994	1,607,645	1,240,704	1,647,948	1,580,191	2,455,825	2,865,788
Intergovernmental	11,408,375	22,891,132	18,386,121	14,998,295	14,214,075	13,958,627	14,563,184	16,205,670	25,274,977	18,740,844
Loan proceeds	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for services	1,243,516	1,325,232	1,251,799	1,323,258	1,344,767	1,431,265	1,461,559	1,476,592	1,249,832	1,301,686
Fines and forfeitures	203,007	278,420	347,687	417,750	399,860	442,861	476,375	332,750	332,799	368,412
Investment earnings (loss)	50,923	22,768	32,985	53,332	57,303	255,877	628,905	643,732	93,026	(326,370)
Contributions and donations	1,907	424,940	3,098	929,248	16,390	14,515	11,624	15,190	2,877	85,519
Other revenues	355,361	649,645	979,737	983,549	1,777,551	982,044	1,508,337	1,901,975	2,170,342	1,211,412
Total revenues	20,647,405	38,058,667	30,051,591	30,541,043	32,927,097	29,436,091	29,080,330	32,906,130	50,880,399	43,233,136
<b>Expenditures</b>										
General government	2,826,849	3,036,390	3,534,381	3,632,019	3,987,214	4,974,937	10,944,585	6,508,680	(4,960,967)	7,712,212
Public Safety	4,866,278	5,328,659	5,899,946	6,380,206	6,286,411	6,642,881	7,501,987	7,567,533	7,017,455	8,495,559
Public Works	2,510,304	4,691,057	3,253,276	2,353,946	3,536,686	8,624,864	1,284,270	2,464,442	2,019,428	2,624,006
Transit	3,030,263	3,037,411	3,079,970	3,344,042	3,921,002	3,784,604	4,502,359	4,878,614	4,632,674	6,164,585
Health and welfare	472,422	470,400	470,705	505,165	556,095	675,838	699,172	792,600	855,452	1,016,476
Community development	204,472	287,666	239,971	246,693	2,474,831	439,691	586,900	528,250	815,358	826,883
Culture and recreation	1,061,836	1,209,360	1,439,145	1,609,805	1,668,173	1,531,158	976,381	1,682,484	1,653,806	1,751,776
Other	70,301	997,313	277,691	107,825	192,277	234,676	185,219	197,558	1,793,886	171,598
Capital outlay	11,484,712	15,510,364	14,278,496	7,231,748	3,909,932	2,687,974	7,821,069	7,307,746	19,359,896	1,865,677
Debt service										
Principal	-	-	-	47,552	47,790	48,029	48,269	48,510	48,748	48,997
Interest	-	-	-	5,000	4,762	4,523	4,283	4,042	3,799	3,555
Total all other governmental funds	26,527,437	34,568,620	32,473,581	25,464,001	26,585,173	29,649,175	34,554,494	31,980,459	33,239,535	30,681,324
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,880,032)	3,490,047	(2,421,990)	5,077,042	6,341,924	(213,084)	(5,474,164)	925,671	17,640,864	12,551,812
<b>Other financing sources (uses)</b>										
Transfers in	5,005,952	5,517,142	5,292,803	5,287,131	5,749,001	6,013,896	7,525,238	9,536,485	4,887,523	9,459,975
Transfers out	(4,176,688)	(4,917,350)	(4,645,882)	(4,742,533)	(4,851,051)	(5,244,732)	(6,884,494)	(8,081,937)	(4,658,085)	(8,390,311)
Sale of capital assets	55,865	-	48,000	-	2,500	-	5,000	8,500	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	885,129	599,792	694,921	544,598	900,450	769,164	645,744	1,463,048	229,438	1,069,664
Net change in fund balances	\$ (4,994,903)	\$ 4,089,839	\$ (1,727,069)	\$ 5,621,640	\$ 7,242,374	\$ 556,080	\$ (4,828,420)	\$ 2,388,719	\$ 17,870,302	\$ 13,621,476
Debt service as % of noncapital expenditures	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%

## Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Year	1% Local Sales and Use Tax (1)	Franchise Tax (2)	Specific Purpose Excise Tax (3)	Lodging Tax (4)	Property Tax (5)	Total	Unrealized Property Tax Revenue (6)
2013	\$ 4,620,639	\$ 506,121	\$ 1,114,472	551,335	-	\$ 6,792,567	\$ 1,691,096
2014	4,939,741	547,627	5,469,635	608,316	-	11,565,319	1,810,959
2015	5,461,228	568,480	263,388	741,447	-	7,034,543	1,994,413
2016	5,769,899	570,052	3,500,000	826,514	-	10,666,465	2,082,552
2017	6,097,721	554,419	6,000,000	920,924	-	13,573,064	2,382,431
2018	6,915,160	610,800	2,760,205	1,066,481	-	11,352,646	2,950,203
2019	7,080,347	584,271	-	1,128,200	-	8,792,818	3,579,982
2020	6,647,468	603,082	1,273,916	1,123,675	-	9,648,141	3,830,413
2021	9,446,627	574,635	11,045,364	1,198,988	-	22,265,614	4,075,437
2022	10,179,620	637,102	6,180,720	1,708,272	280,131	18,985,845	5,885,529
Change 2013-2022	120.3%	25.9%	454.6%	209.8%	---	179.5%	248.0%

- Notes:
- (1) The local option sales and use tax is divided between the General and Capital Projects funds.
  - (2) Franchise fees are approximately 5% of gross revenues for gas, electric, cable, telephone, cell phone towers and trash collection.
  - (3) Specific Purpose Excise Taxes are restricted to specific voter approved projects.
  - (4) The lodging tax consists of 10% general use revenue and 30% visitor impact revenue.
  - (5) The Town began assessing 0.5 mills in FY2021. Based on timing of collections, initial revenues were recognized in FY2022.
  - (6) The property tax revenue that could be raised by levying remaining 7.5 mills on the town's assessed valuation.

Source: Administration and Finance

## Unrestricted State Intergovernmental Revenues Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Year	4% Sales & Use Tax (1)	Gasoline Tax (2)	Cigarette Tax (3)	Severance Tax (4)	Mineral Royalties	Backfill, Over-the-cap etc.	Total
2013	\$ 5,605,394	\$ 288,633	\$ 42,856	\$ 356,523	\$ 489,991	\$ 712,383	\$ 7,495,780
2014	5,990,745	425,602	42,171	357,496	483,765	543,424	7,843,203
2015	6,632,974	491,774	40,152	356,958	493,106	805,858	8,820,822
2016	7,043,609	479,966	39,979	357,356	508,641	697,011	9,126,562
2017	7,456,089	461,841	36,572	357,244	517,079	209,386	9,038,211
2018	8,287,032	462,917	24,933	356,615	519,831	35,808	9,687,136
2019	8,638,613	487,356	23,563	356,362	543,460	-	10,049,354
2020	8,568,034	463,352	21,524	356,362	547,574	-	9,956,846
2021	10,344,279	440,152	19,843	355,797	549,950	272,411	11,982,432
2022	12,478,912	459,627	19,347	387,321	544,422	53,796	13,943,425
Change 2013-2022	122.6%	59.2%	-54.9%	8.6%	11.1%	-92.4%	86.0%

- Notes:
- (1) As of June 30, 2004, the 4% state sales and use tax is distributed 69% to the state and 31% to cities, towns and counties. Of the 31%, 1% is distributed proportionately based on population and 30% is distributed proportionately based on the sales tax collected in each county.
  - (2) The gasoline tax is distributed 57.5% to the state, 13.5% and 14% to counties, and 15% to cities and towns. City and town distributions are based 75% on proportionate sales in cities and towns and 25% on proportionate populations for the same.
  - (3) The cigarette tax is distributed 33 1/3% to incorporated cities, towns, and counties proportionately to sales derived in each. The remaining 66 2/3% is distributed 38 1/4% to the state's general fund and the remaining 61 3/4% is distributed in the preceding manner.
  - (4) The severance tax distribution to cities and towns is 9.25% of the total in the state severance tax distribution tax account (up to \$155,000,000) in proportion to population.

Source: Administration and Finance

## Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt As of June 30, 2022

(Unaudited)

Teton County assessed valuation	3,205,029,890
Town of Jackson assessed valuation	762,827,959
Town of Jackson percent of total	23.8%

	Total Debt 6/30/2022 (1)	Percent Applicable	Town's Share of Debt 6/30/2022 (2)
<u>Direct and overlapping debt governmental activity debt</u>			
Teton County	\$ 2,409,714	23.8%	\$ 573,535
Town of Jackson	662,105	100.0%	662,105
Total direct and overlapping governmental activities debt	<u>\$ 3,071,819</u>		<u>\$ 1,235,640</u>

Ratio to assessed valuations

Direct debt	0.09%
Total direct and overlapping debt	0.16%

Notes: (1) Excludes enterprise revenue debt, specific purpose excise tax supported debt and capital lease obligations.

(2) Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the town. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the town. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire burden borne by residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

Source: Administration and Finance  
Teton County



## Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Year	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities			Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Lease Liability	Sewage Notes	Water Notes	Lease Liability			
2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,471,930	\$ -	\$ 1,971,930	0.05%	\$ 200
2014	-	-	300,000	-	-	1,422,593	-	1,722,593	0.04%	170
2015	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,371,282	-	2,371,282	0.05%	227
2016	-	-	952,448	-	-	1,317,919	-	2,270,367	0.05%	216
2017	-	-	904,658	-	-	1,262,420	-	2,167,078	0.05%	206
2018	-	-	856,629	-	-	1,204,703	-	2,061,332	0.04%	196
2019	-	-	808,360	-	-	1,144,675	-	1,953,035	0.04%	187
2020	-	-	759,850	-	-	1,082,248	-	1,842,098	0.03%	174
2021	-	-	711,102	-	-	939,532	-	1,650,634	0.02%	153
2022	-	-	662,105	307,782	-	910,143	67,537	1,947,567	0.03%	180

Notes: (1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

Source: Administration and Finance

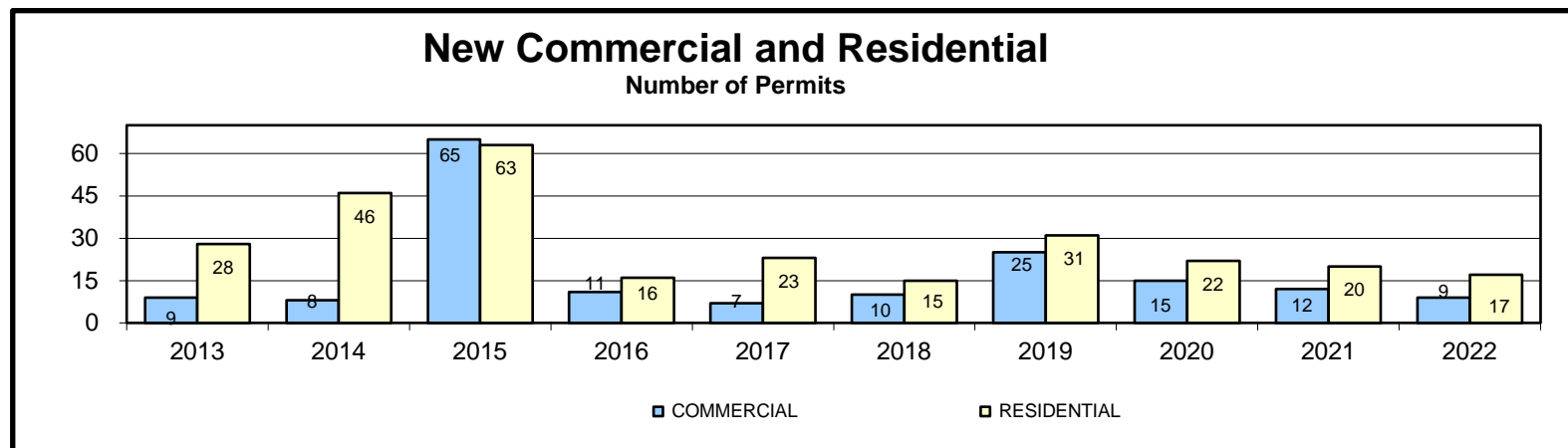
# **Legal Debt Margin Information** **Last Ten Fiscal Years** (Unaudited)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assessed market value	\$ 206,348,576	\$ 220,971,568	\$ 242,962,191	\$ 254,621,491	\$ 292,233,508	\$ 363,311,972	\$ 441,609,935	\$ 473,008,636	\$ 503,793,468	\$ 762,827,959
Total debt	\$ 1,971,930	\$ 1,722,593	\$ 2,371,282	\$ 2,270,367	\$ 2,167,078	\$ 2,061,332	\$ 1,953,035	\$ 1,842,098	\$ 1,650,634	\$ 1,572,248
Deductions:										
Debt -										
Notes payable	1,971,930	1,722,593	2,371,282	2,270,367	2,167,078	2,061,332	1,953,035	1,842,098	1,650,634	1,572,248
Revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service funds:										
Cash, securities, and restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less amount applicable to excluded bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net debt applicable to debt limit	\$ 1,971,930	\$ 1,722,593	\$ 2,371,282	\$ 2,270,367	\$ 2,167,078	\$ 2,061,332	\$ 1,953,035	\$ 1,842,098	\$ 1,650,634	\$ 1,572,248
Debt limit is 4% of assessed value	\$ 8,253,943	\$ 8,838,863	\$ 9,718,488	\$ 10,184,860	\$ 11,689,340	\$ 14,532,479	\$ 17,664,397	\$ 18,920,345	\$ 20,151,739	\$ 30,513,118
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 6,282,013	\$ 7,116,270	\$ 7,347,206	\$ 7,914,493	\$ 9,522,262	\$ 12,471,147	\$ 15,711,362	\$ 17,078,247	\$ 18,501,105	\$ 28,940,870
Total net debt applicable to limit as a percentage of debt limit	23.9%	19.5%	24.4%	22.3%	18.5%	14.2%	11.1%	9.7%	8.2%	5.2%

## Construction and Bank Deposits Last Ten Years

(Unaudited)

Year	BUILDING PERMITS				Bank Deposits	
	New Commercial	New Residential	All Other	Total	Total	Percent Change
2013	9	28	69	106	1,514,816,000	3.7%
2014	8	46	91	145	1,641,183,000	8.3%
2015	65	63	12	140	1,716,884,000	4.6%
2016	11	16	86	113	1,786,820,000	4.1%
2017	7	23	86	116	2,019,822,000	13.0%
2018	10	15	76	101	2,206,469,000	9.2%
2019	25	31	76	132	2,212,607,000	0.3%
2020	15	22	80	117	2,719,327,000	22.9%
2021	12	20	158	190	3,813,011,000	40.2%
2022	9	17	84	110	4,021,496,000	5.5%

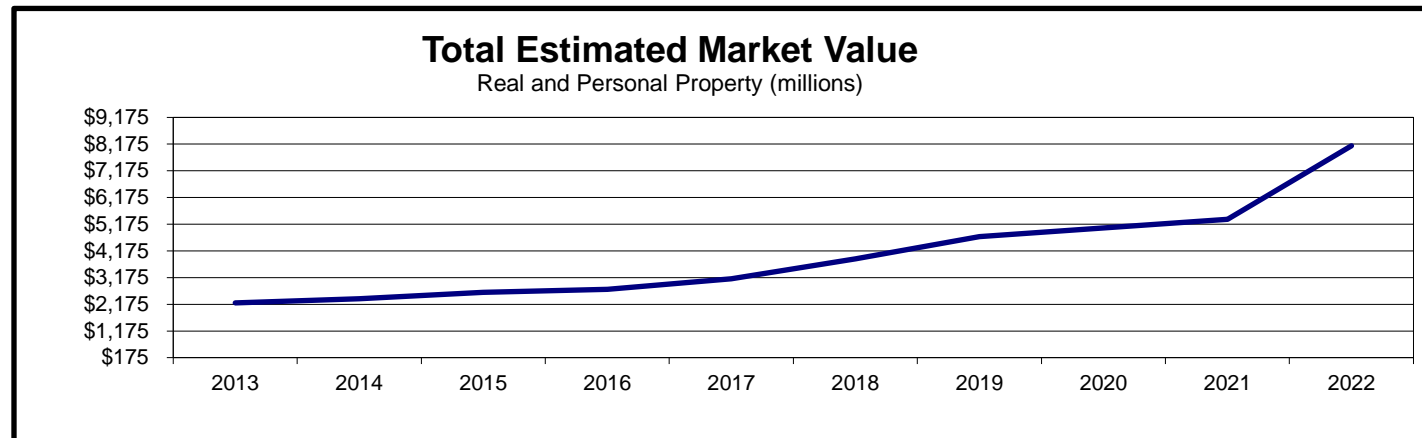


Source: Building Official, FDIC

## Tax Capacity and Estimated Market Value of all Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Year	Real Property		Personal Property		Total		% of Market Value
	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value	Assessed Value	Estimated Market Value	
2013	\$ 206,348,576	\$ 2,172,090,274	\$ 5,038,369	\$ 53,035,463	\$ 211,386,945	\$ 2,225,125,737	9.5%
2014	220,971,568	2,326,016,505	5,398,300	56,824,211	226,369,868	2,382,840,716	9.5%
2015	242,962,191	2,557,496,747	6,339,396	66,730,484	249,301,587	2,624,227,231	9.5%
2016	254,621,491	2,680,226,221	5,697,489	59,973,568	260,318,980	2,740,199,789	9.5%
2017	292,233,508	3,076,142,189	5,570,314	58,634,884	297,803,822	3,134,777,073	9.5%
2018	363,311,972	3,824,336,547	5,463,374	57,509,200	368,775,346	3,881,845,747	9.5%
2019	441,609,935	4,648,525,632	5,887,795	61,976,789	447,497,730	4,710,502,421	9.5%
2020	473,008,636	4,979,038,274	5,793,048	60,979,453	478,801,684	5,040,017,727	9.5%
2021	503,793,468	5,303,089,137	5,636,135	59,327,737	509,429,603	5,362,416,874	9.5%
2022	762,827,959	8,029,767,989	7,879,556	82,942,695	770,707,515	8,112,710,684	9.5%



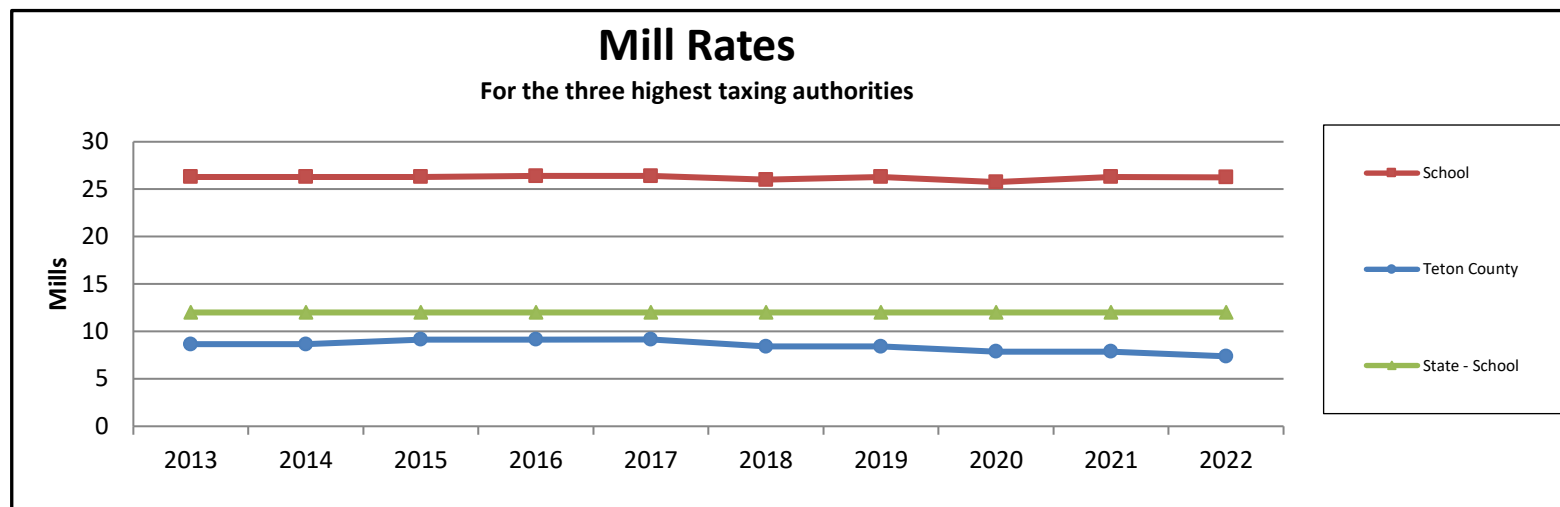
Note: State statutes gives the Town authority to levy taxes up to 8 mills (.008) on assessed valuation.

Source: Teton County Assessor

## Property Tax Rates - All Direct and Overlapping Governments Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Year	Mill Rates							Total
	Town	School District	Teton County	State - School	County School	Hospital	Other	
2013	0.00	26.30	8.66	12.00	6.00	3.00	2.40	58.360
2014	0.00	26.30	8.65	12.00	6.00	3.00	2.50	58.450
2015	0.00	26.30	9.15	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.90	58.350
2016	0.00	26.40	9.15	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.90	58.450
2017	0.00	26.40	9.15	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.90	58.454
2018	0.00	26.00	8.40	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.85	57.254
2019	0.00	26.30	8.40	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.85	57.554
2020	0.00	25.75	7.88	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.85	56.479
2021	0.50	26.30	7.88	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.80	57.479
2022	0.50	26.25	7.38	12.00	6.00	3.00	1.35	56.479



Notes: State statutes gives the Town authority to levy taxes up to 8 mills (.008) on assessed valuation.

Source: Teton County Assessor

## Taxable Sales by Major Business Class, Teton County Last Ten Years

(Unaudited)

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ag., forestry, etc.	\$ 287,800	\$ 353,500	\$ 329,200	\$ 409,200	\$ 383,800	\$ 389,800	\$ 366,700	\$ 309,200	\$ 431,600	\$ 383,800
Mining	282,100	825,600	465,900	452,300	392,600	1,705,400	968,500	1,110,800	856,100	380,200
Utilities	34,042,600	39,012,500	36,962,000	37,227,500	39,389,600	40,618,700	42,633,300	43,625,100	59,969,200	46,211,200
Construction	21,314,700	24,011,300	25,784,200	27,366,900	31,836,500	32,260,200	25,004,500	24,962,500	8,466,800	34,367,000
Manufacturing	9,292,200	9,957,500	10,295,000	11,031,600	11,485,900	10,341,000	8,591,100	10,962,200	11,795,000	13,727,100
Wholesale trade	43,655,000	37,598,900	44,166,000	43,714,500	52,108,700	60,620,600	62,122,800	65,134,600	76,883,500	95,015,300
Retail trade	358,130,900	389,423,800	423,493,200	442,557,000	458,746,000	520,986,500	573,463,300	617,261,500	731,449,400	902,678,400
Transportation/warehouse	4,868,600	5,966,700	5,445,600	5,606,300	6,590,800	9,308,400	9,053,400	11,516,500	7,913,700	15,022,400
Information	20,268,600	23,751,000	24,693,000	24,145,500	21,657,600	19,100,000	19,543,100	20,524,800	17,097,800	19,959,400
Finance and insurance	429,200	440,900	551,700	519,900	409,400	831,200	755,300	845,900	664,100	274,900
Real estate, rental & lease	54,646,100	58,465,300	64,441,800	71,982,600	77,173,200	83,914,200	94,300,100	92,587,400	99,469,300	137,791,700
Professional & technical	9,319,600	12,658,400	13,153,500	12,068,800	11,412,700	11,676,400	11,880,800	10,040,700	12,784,300	15,474,600
Admin., support & waste	2,762,100	2,834,900	3,075,900	3,152,100	3,792,700	4,087,000	4,780,700	5,773,000	5,893,200	6,334,800
Educational services	102,900	76,000	191,900	219,000	147,700	190,000	160,600	141,100	193,800	272,200
Health and social assist	16,600	22,200	38,600	37,400	51,700	57,600	62,300	68,100	80,500	84,800
Arts, entertainment, & rec	6,899,800	7,170,600	5,245,200	8,034,900	8,691,500	9,956,700	10,770,200	11,167,200	10,661,300	14,676,800
Accommodations	363,915,100	392,452,000	455,795,000	478,702,300	507,754,400	568,346,900	590,100,200	569,051,000	546,221,800	800,853,700
Other services	24,289,400	25,837,100	28,067,100	29,798,500	30,930,500	33,544,000	35,680,100	33,618,700	34,700,000	40,907,700
Public administration	56,713,900	62,995,300	77,166,900	80,725,700	86,189,600	95,284,300	96,331,000	97,465,600	149,042,000	144,466,900
	<u>\$ 1,011,237,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,093,853,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,219,361,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,277,752,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,349,144,900</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,218,900</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,568,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,165,900</u>	<u>\$ 1,774,573,400</u>	<u>\$ 2,288,882,900</u>

Note: Sales are derived by dividing general purpose sales tax collections by the 1% local option sales tax rate in each industry classification.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue

## Principal Employers

### Current Year and Nine Years Ago

(Unaudited)

Employer	2022		Percentage of Total Employment	2012		Percentage of Total Employment
	Employees	Rank		Employees	Rank	
St. John's Hospital	850	1	5.34%	388	2	2.55%
Teton County School District	392	2	2.46%	526	1	3.45%
Teton County	302	3	1.90%	221	4	1.45%
Smith Food and Drug	186	4	1.17%	100	8	0.66%
Albertson's Food Center	150	5	0.94%	80	10	0.52%
Snow King Resort	141	6	0.89%	189	3	1.24%
Town of Jackson	146	7	0.92%	118	6	0.77%
Town Square Inns	128	8	0.80%	102	7	0.67%
The Wort Hotel	113	9	0.71%	125	5	0.82%
	<u>2,408</u>		<u>15.12%</u>	<u>1,849</u>		<u>12.75%</u>

Source: Administration and Finance

Note: The data, produced by survey, varies by the respondent providing the information. Data is only available for the last nine years.  
Teton County Average Monthly Employment 15,921  
Wyoming Dept. of Workforce Services <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>



## Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Years

(Unaudited)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Town of Jackson Population (1)</u>	<u>Teton County Unemploy- ment rate (2)</u>	<u>Teton County School Enrollment (3)</u>	<u>Teton County Personal Income (4) (thousands)</u>	<u>Teton County Per Capita Personal Income (5)</u>	<u>Education Level in Years of Formal Schooling</u>	<u>Teton County Median Age (1)</u>
2013	9,838	4.0%	2,481	4,196,699	194,184	n/a	n/a
2014	10,135	3.5%	2,597	3,962,861	177,810	n/a	n/a
2015	10,449	2.9%	2,691	4,587,869	201,780	n/a	36
2016	10,523	2.6%	2,782	4,595,475	199,786	n/a	36
2017	10,529	2.2%	2,842	4,806,718	207,571	n/a	38
2018	10,532	2.4%	2,881	5,306,709	228,049	n/a	38
2019	10,429	2.3%	2,869	5,117,447	221,209	n/a	38
2020	10,559	9.4%	2,749	6,477,125	278,682	n/a	39
2021	10,760	3.9%	2,798	6,786,373	290,674	n/a	39
2022	10,849	2.2%	2,843	7,503,861	318,297	n/a	40

Sources: (1) US Census Bureau  
 (2) US Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 (3) Wyoming Department of Education  
 (4) & (5) U. S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis

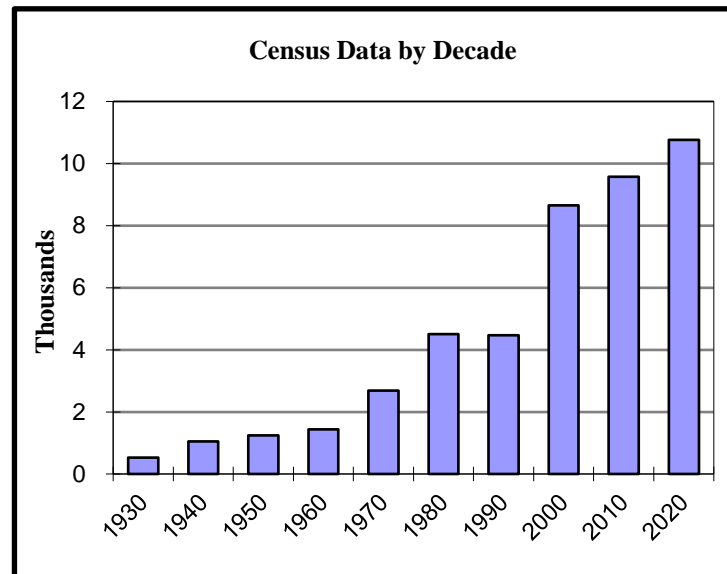
## Demographic Statistics

### U.S. Census Data

(Unaudited)

## Population Changes:

1930	533
1940	1,046
1950	1,244
1960	1,437
1970	2,688
1980	4,511
1990	4,472
2000	8,647
2010	9,577
2020	10,760



## Age Characteristics:

	2000		2010	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
Under 5 years	469	5%	624	7%
5-9 years	424	4%	469	5%
10-14 years	437	5%	390	4%
15-19 years	465	5%	384	4%
20-24 years	1,005	10%	969	10%
25-34 years	2,226	23%	2,602	27%
35-44 years	1,550	16%	1,584	17%
45-54 years	1,091	11%	1,197	12%
55-59 years	296	3%	441	5%
60-64 years	183	2%	327	3%
65-74 years	262	3%	339	4%
75-84 years	153	2%	161	2%
85 years and older	86	1%	90	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>100%</b>

Population Characteristic:	2000	% Total	2010	% Total	2020	% Total
Under 20	1,795	21%	1,867	19%	2,249	21%
20 and over	6,852	79%	7,710	81%	8,511	79%
	<b>8,647</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,577</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>100%</b>

Miscellaneous:	2000	2010	2020
Median Age:	30.8 years	31.9 years	32.6 years
Household size:	2.35 people	2.42 people	2.64 people
Number of households:	3,631 units	3,964 units	3,970 units

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function/Program

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Function	Full-time Equivalent Employees as of June 30									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>General Government:</b>										
Town Attorney	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
Municipal Judge	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.23	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Administration	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
Town Clerk/Personnel	2.20	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.56	3.56	4.06	3.80	4.80
Finance	3.80	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.33	3.99	3.99	3.99	4.00	4.00
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	3.00
Planning	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.25	4.00	4.00
Information Technology	2.00	2.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	5.70
Town Hall Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public Safety:</b>										
Police	30.58	32.00	32.25	32.75	32.75	33.75	36.25	36.75	34.90	38.30
Building Inspection	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Victim Witness	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Animal Shelter	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
<b>Public Works</b>										
Administration	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.33	2.33	2.33
Streets	7.00	7.92	7.92	7.92	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50
Town Engineer	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
Water O&M	3.25	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.58	4.58	4.58
Water Billing & Accounting	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sewer Plant Operation	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.58	4.58	4.58
Sewer O&M	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sewer Billing & Accounting	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fleet Management	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Cemetery	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
<b>Transit</b>										
Start Bus	34.89	35.11	35.51	38.63	37.95	38.48	40.34	41.80	33.65	40.49
<b>Total Full-Time Equivalents</b>	<b>119.47</b>	<b>126.33</b>	<b>129.23</b>	<b>134.13</b>	<b>133.76</b>	<b>135.28</b>	<b>140.14</b>	<b>145.60</b>	<b>133.10</b>	<b>149.94</b>

Source: Administration and Finance

## Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Function	Year Ending June 30,									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police										
Total arrests	609	413	594	537	535	568	375	502	422	399
Total part 1 offenses incidents	249	393	197	590	229	170	158	233	191	194
DUI arrests	111	208	146	102	52	45	56	77	81	68
UCR Incidents reported	335	460	259	674	733	800	966	1,421	1,219	1,112
Fire/EMS										
Medical calls	1,067	1,058	1,137	1,142	1,043	986	1,049	1,185	1,192	1,439
Fire calls	73	52	65	45	51	54	64	60	60	82
Hazardous materials calls	29	17	48	51	46	34	46	65	73	72
Service calls	48	98	147	161	188	213	204	362	458	476
False alarms	78	126	124	122	151	89	130	253	271	336
Water Utility										
Annual Tap water billed (millions)	840	891	762	799	836	856	859	850	903	835
Number of meters billed	4,110	4,174	4,242	4,326	4,377	4,429	4,518	4,890	5,123	4,965
Transit										
Revenue miles	748,183	748,183	804,024	859,550	866,851	869,784	888,499	913,802	772,979	867,935
Passengers	900,908	944,357	954,388	979,674	1,002,443	1,051,982	1,054,567	904,931	440,131	633,578
Accidents	7	3	8	7	12	11	19	18	14	23
Accidents/100,000 miles	0.94	0.40	0.99	0.81	1.37	1.26	2.08	2.33	1.81	2.65

Source: Various Town departments

## Capital Assets Statistics by Function

### Last Eight Fiscal Years

(Unaudited)

Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government								
Town halls	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public safety								
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Streets								
Street (miles)	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.2
Paved alleyways	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Gravel alleyways	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Parking garages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Recreation and culture								
Parks	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Indoor ice arenas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aquatics center	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water utility								
Well pump stations	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Water mains (miles)	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2
Water tanks	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Fire hydrants	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345
Sewage utility								
Sanitary sewers (miles)	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4	57.4
Maximum daily treatment capacity (thousands of gallons)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lift stations	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Manholes	1,203	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205

Source: Various town departments



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## GOVERNMENT AUDIT REPORTS





Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Mayor and Town Council  
Town of Jackson, Wyoming

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Jackson, Wyoming (the Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2022.

***Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting***

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a



deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Town's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001 to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

### ***Report on Compliance and Other Matters***

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

### **The Town's Response to Findings**

*Government Auditing Standards* requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's response to the findings identified in our engagement and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Town's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

### **Purpose of this Report**

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



JONES SIMKINS LLC

Logan, Utah

December 28, 2022



Certified Public Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR  
FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

**Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

***Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We have audited the Town of Jackson, Wyoming's (the Town) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Town's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Town and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

### ***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Town's federal programs.

### ***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Town's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Town's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Town's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Town's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

*A deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing

their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



JONES SIMKINS LLC  
Logan, Utah  
December 28, 2022

TOWN OF JACKSON, WYOMING  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
Year Ended June 30, 2022

A. Summary of Auditors' Results

*Financial Statements*

- |    |  |               |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | Type of Report issued:                                 | Unmodified    |
| 2. | Internal control over financial reporting:             |               |
|    | Material weaknesses identified:                        | Yes – One     |
|    | Significant deficiencies identified:                   | None reported |
| 3. | Non-compliance material to financial statements noted: | No            |

*Federal Awards*

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 4. | Internal control over major programs:  |   |
|    | Material weaknesses identified:  | No  |
|    | Significant deficiencies identified:   | None reported   |
| 5. | Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs:                          | Unmodified  |
| 6. | Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a): | None  |
| 7. | Federal programs tested as major programs:   | Formula Grants for Rural Areas - Assistance Listing #20.509 |
| 8. | Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:                           | \$ 750,000  |
| 9. | Auditee qualification as high or low risk:   | Low   |

TOWN OF JACKSON, WYOMING  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS  
Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Finding 2022-001

Criteria: Internal control standards adopted by the GAO expect that management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, will prevent or detect misstatements in account balances prior to being reported in the financial statements.

Condition: A restatement of prior period balances was required to make the financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

Cause: The Town has historically reported certain tax revenues collected and remitted to the Town by the State of Wyoming on a cash basis rather than the accrual basis.

Effect: The Town has a material weakness in internal controls with respect to recording, reporting, and disclosure of transactions and balances in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Recommendation: Town management should implement procedures to ensure all material accounts are being reported in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

- C. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to Federal Awards Required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

None

TOWN OF JACKSON, WYOMING  
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS  
(Client Submitted Document)  
Year Ended June 30, 2021

None required as there were no findings or questioned costs related to federal awards required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance in the prior year.

TOWN OF JACKSON, WYOMING  
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN  
(Client Submitted Document)  
Year Ended June 30, 2022

The Town of Jackson, Wyoming respectfully submits the following response for finding 2022-001 identified in the June 30, 2022 audit:

Response to finding 2022-001

Management understands the importance of reporting its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and will ensure that all revenues are reported on an accrual basis through reconciliation of year-end balances and secondary review of said reconciliations.



## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

GRANTOR/GRANT TITLE	IDENTIFYING NUMBER	CFDA NUMBER	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES
GENERAL FUND				
US Department of Justice:				
Direct Program:				
Bureau of Justice Assistance:				
Office of Justice Programs				
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership	FY2018	16.607	3,520	622
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership	FY2019	16.607	2,083	1,806
Passed through the Wyoming Division of Victim Services:				
VOCA Program	2020-V2-GX-0016	16.575	124,868	124,254
Passed through the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs & Chiefs:				
Enforcing Underage Drinking	FY2021/2022	93.243	2,006	1,929
Enforcing Underage Drinking	FY2020/2021	93.243	3,750	1,834
US Department of Transportation:				
State and Community Highway Safety Cluster:				
Passed through the Wyoming Department of Transportation:				
Occupant Protection High Visibility OT	OP-2020-FA-09-02	20.600	4,327	1,257
Local Occupant Protection High Visibility OT	M2HVE-2022-FA-HV-02	20.616	2,958	2,780
Local Impaired Driving High Visibility Overtime	M5HVE-2022-FA-HV-01	20.616	7,662	2,634
Impaired Driving High Visibility	AL-2020-FA-AL-02	20.600	8,021	1,990
Total General Fund			159,195	139,105
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
US Department of Transportation:				
Federal Transit Cluster:				
Passed through the Wyoming Department of Transportation:				
Formula Grants for Rural Areas (CARES)	FT21035	20.509	3,502,044	721,228
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	FT21035	20.509	353,802	94,253
Formula Grants for Rural Areas (CARES)	FT22335	20.509	1,200,468	1,200,468
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	FT22335	20.509	2,173,549	1,075,374
Passed through Idaho Transportation Department:				
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	2020-29	20.509	579,086	234,001
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	2020-28	20.509	306,413	99,188
Formula Grants for Rural Areas (CARES)	CA-13	20.509	579,086	130,516
Total Special Revenue Funds			8,694,448	3,555,028

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 (continued)

GRANTOR/GRANT TITLE	IDENTIFYING NUMBER	CFDA NUMBER	TOTAL AWARD AMOUNT	EXPENDITURES
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS				
US Department of Treasury				
Direct Program:				
America Rescue Plan Act	WY4544	21.027	1,833,585	111,859
US Department of Transportation:				
Passed through the Wyoming Department of Transportation:				
Scott Lane/Maple Way Bike/Ped/ADA Improvements	CD20305	20.205	80,000	12,521
Passed through Teton County WY:				
State Planning & Research Program - Teton County	FT22376	20.505	112,121	33,137
US Department of the Interior:				
Passed through Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality:				
Stormwater Management Program Plan	NPS2020D	66.460	40,000	16,407
Stormwater Treatment Unit	NPS2020G	66.460	150,185	2,707
Total Capital Projects Funds			2,215,891	176,631
ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
US Department of Treasury:				
Passed through Wyoming Department of Health:				
CARES Act	208564	21.019	45,000	13,800
Total Enterprise Funds			45,000	13,800
Total Federal Awards			11,114,534	3,884,565

**NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Town of Jackson under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Jackson, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Jackson.

**NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

**NOTE 3 - INDIRECT COST RATE**

The Town of Jackson has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.