



Financial Report

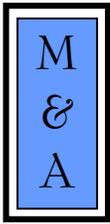
(Unaudited)

December 31, 2015

**Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Financial Report
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)**

Table of Contents

	Page
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT	A1 – A2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	B1 – B4
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position – Governmental Activities	C1
Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities	C2
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – General Fund	C3
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund	C4
Notes to the Financial Statements	D1 – D8
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual – General Fund	E1



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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

**To the Board of Directors
Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Carbondale, Colorado**

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative ("GCE"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, which collectively comprises GCE's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of the GCE's management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

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 designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our review was made primarily for the purpose of expressing a conclusion that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis in Section B be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economical, or historical context. Such information has not been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

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**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT
To the Board of Directors
Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative**

Other Matters (continued)

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis in Section B be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economical, or historical context. Such information has not been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

The budgetary comparison information in section E is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such information has been subjected to the inquiry and analytical procedures applied in the review of the basic financial statements, and we did not become aware of any material modifications that should be made to it.

**McMahan and Associates, LLC
April 11, 2016**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative

Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2015

As management of Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative ("GCE"), we offer readers of GCE's financial statements this narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the financial activities of GCE for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to GCE's basic financial statements. GCE's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all GCE's assets and liabilities with the difference between the amounts reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of GCE is improving or deteriorating.

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

The governmental activity of GCE is primarily program coordination, coaching, education, marketing, and training through various programs, as well as coordination of the intergovernmental authority. These efforts are designed to create a more energy independent, energy secure, thriving and stable economy. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages C1 and C2 of this report.

Fund financial statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. GCE, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. GCE currently has one fund, the General Fund, which is a governmental fund.

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 expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. The fund financial statements are located on pages C3 and C4 of this report.

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. Normally, a reconciliation is presented to reconcile the fund balances of the governmental funds to the net position as reported in the government-wide financial statements and an additional reconciliation is presented reconciling the net change in fund balances of the governmental funds to the change in net position of the governmental activities. These reconciliations can be useful to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities as reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, in GCE's case in 2015, there are no long-term assets or liabilities; therefore, the government-wide and fund statements report the same information, and no reconciliation is necessary.

Overview of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 D1 – D8 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis: Condensed financial data provides an overview of GCE's financial statements and provides the context for a better understanding of the basic financial statements. The following table shows GCE's condensed government-wide comparative financial data for the governmental activities for the current and prior fiscal years. GCE had no business-type activities during 2015.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets:		
Current assets	\$ 59,853	\$ 34,248
Total Assets	<u>59,853</u>	<u>34,248</u>
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	21,440	21,510
Total Liabilities	<u>21,440</u>	<u>21,510</u>
Net Position:		
Unrestricted	38,413	12,738
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 38,413</u>	<u>\$ 12,738</u>
Revenues:		
Grants	\$ 3,890	\$ -
Partnership funding	329,010	334,150
Total Revenues	<u>332,900</u>	<u>334,150</u>
Expenses:		
Programs	229,589	248,985
Partnership services	77,636	97,247
Total Expenses	<u>307,225</u>	<u>346,232</u>
Change in Net Position	25,675	(12,082)
Net Position - Beginning	12,738	24,820
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 38,413</u>	<u>\$ 12,738</u>

Overall Analysis

GCE's overall financial position, as measured by total net position, increased by \$25,675 during 2015. This increase is mainly due to these factors:

- Sponsorship contributions of \$3,890 from businesses to support the Ride Garfield County program and to cover advertising costs for the Rifle EV Ride and Drive event and the Glenwood Springs CNG Station grand opening event.
- Less than expected demand for energy coaching from commercial property owners.
- Significant cost savings for utility bill data-entry services by the contractor UMS for GCE member government buildings on the Building Energy Navigator website. Specifically, cost savings resulted from not tracking City of Rifle buildings due to the city's decreased membership contribution, and from culling Garfield County utility bills for buildings not included on the Navigator system.
- Less spending than anticipated on the Energy Inventory project, due to delays in utilities providing usable energy data. This project continues into 2016.

Financial Analysis of GCE's Funds

GCE uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. A discussion of GCE's funds follows.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, GCE's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$38,413.

Budget Variances in GCE's General Fund

This discussion refers to the "Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance" table on page E1 of this document, and will cover two notable sets of items on that table: (1) differences between original budget and final budget, and (2) budget variances.

1. Readers will notice a difference in revenues between the original and final 2015 budgets, columns 1 and 2. In setting the 2015 budget, GCE did not budget for additional grants or contributions, since none had been secured at the time of the budget adoption.

During 2015, GCE received contributions of \$2,000 from a business to support the Ride Garfield County program and \$1,890 in sponsorships from several businesses for the Rifle EV Ride and Drive event and the Glenwood Springs CNG Station grand opening event.

2. Readers will see notable budget variances in four areas of expenditures for 2015.

Commercial energy coaching and outreach: Spending was \$6,040 below budget due to less-than-expected demand for energy coaching from commercial property owners, and less spending on outreach to the commercial sector. Heavy demand in the residential sector prevented GCE from being able to focus more effort on commercial outreach.

Residential energy coaching: Spending for residential energy coaching was \$2,943 above budget, even with a mid-year line item transfer of \$5,000 from the commercial energy coaching area. Demand for residential coaching in 2015 was far greater than anticipated. GCE's goal of coaching 70 households for energy upgrades was more than doubled, with 146 households making upgrades and 208 households receiving coaching services during the year.

Government Facilities Energy data management: Management set the 2015 budget for this line conservatively, although operational changes were in play by late 2014 that were expected to significantly reduce spending in this area. This line is almost completely used to pay for utility bill data-entry services by the contractor UMS for GCE member government buildings on the Building Energy Navigator website.

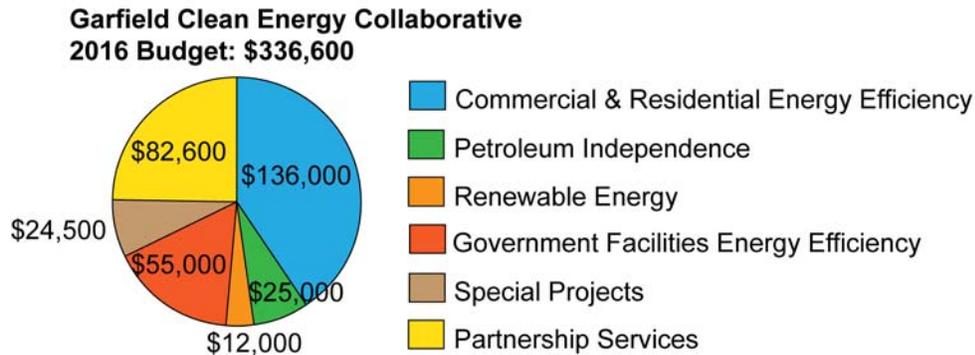
Significant cost savings of \$10,087 did result due to two planned operational changes and one unplanned change. Planned changes were (1) to end utility bill data collection for City of Rifle buildings due to the city's decreased membership contribution, and (2) culling Garfield County utility bills to set aside bills for buildings not included on the Navigator system. The unplanned change was GCE's inability to obtain utility bills from the Town of Parachute during 2015, due to the town's staffing limitations. A considerable backlog of Parachute bills were obtained in January 2016. Those costs will accrue in 2016.

Special Projects Energy Inventory: Spending for the energy inventory project was \$2,830 below budget, due to delays in obtaining usable energy data from some of the energy utilities that serve Garfield County. As a result, the inventory could not be completed by year-end. This project continues into 2016.

Comparative Information and Analysis

Garfield Clean Energy's actual expenditures totaled \$307,225 in 2015 compared to \$346,232 in 2014. GCE ended 2015 with a fund balance of \$38,413, compared to \$12,738 at the end of 2014. This stronger reserve position will allow GCE to pursue reimbursement-based grant opportunities in 2016.

Next Year's Budget



Looking forward to 2016, Garfield Clean Energy anticipates a 2.6 percent drop in revenues. Two partners increased their contribution, while two others will decrease their contribution. The budget includes a \$19,000 grant from the Colorado Energy Office for the "Green MLS" project, allowing for a 9 percent increase in expenditures.

The 2016 Strategic Plan sets goals of:

- Providing energy coaching to households and businesses
- Supporting the CARE energy efficiency program for income-qualified families
- Developing the "Green MLS" project for home sales in Garfield County
- Hosting three specialized workshops for contractors, facility managers and wastewater treatment plant operators
- Organizing the Ride Garfield County five-month campaign for biking and bus riding
- Leading the West Slope CNG Network
- Providing technical support to increase renewable energy installations
- Collecting and posting building utility data on the Energy Navigator website
- Providing Active Energy Management consultations with member governments
- Completing the 2014 Energy Inventory
- Writing grant applications
- Publicizing GCE projects and achievements
- Participating in regional and state efforts to develop new funding sources for clean energy programs

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of GCE's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative, P.O. Box 428, Carbondale, Colorado 81623.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Statement of Net Position
Governmental Activities
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)

Assets:	
Cash	57,598
Contributions receivable	390
Prepaid expenses	1,865
Total Assets	<u>59,853</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	<u>21,440</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>21,440</u>
Net Position:	
Unrestricted	<u>38,413</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>38,413</u></u>

See accompanying notes and Independent Accountant's Review Report.

**Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)**

	Expenses	Program Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net Position
Governmental Activities:			
Commercial energy coaching and program coordination	43,960	-	(43,960)
Residential energy coaching and program coordination	58,004	-	(58,004)
Petroleum Independence Project	47,701	-	(47,701)
Countywide Energy Portfolio Diversity	11,524	-	(11,524)
Government Facilities Program	57,944	-	(57,944)
Partnership services	77,636	-	(77,636)
Special projects	8,470	-	(8,470)
Credit reserve	1,986	-	(1,986)
Total Governmental Activities	307,225	-	(307,225)
		General revenues:	
		Partnership funding	329,010
		Grants and contributions	3,890
		Other income	-
		Total general revenues	332,900
		Change in Net Position	25,675
		Net Position - Beginning	12,738
		Net Position - Ending	38,413

See accompanying notes and Independent Accountant's Review Report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Balance Sheet
General Fund
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)**

Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	57,598
Contributions receivable	390
Prepaid expenses	1,865
Total Assets	<u>59,853</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	21,440
Total Liabilities	<u>21,440</u>
Fund Balances:	
Unassigned	38,413
Total Fund Balance	<u>38,413</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>59,853</u>

See accompanying notes and Independent Accountant's Review Report.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)

Revenues:	
Grants and contributions	3,890
Partnership funding	329,010
Total Revenues	<u>332,900</u>
Expenditures:	
Commercial energy coaching and program coordination	43,960
Residential energy coaching and program coordination	58,004
Petroleum Independence Project	47,701
Countywide Energy Portfolio Diversity	11,524
Government Facilities Program	57,944
Partnership services	77,636
Special projects	8,470
Credit Reserve	1,986
Total Expenditures	<u>307,225</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>25,675</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning	<u>12,738</u>
Fund Balance, End	<u><u>38,413</u></u>

See accompanying notes and Independent Accountant's Review Report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative (“GCE”) was formed in January 2012 under an intergovernmental agreement between various local governments (the “Partners”) in Garfield County, Colorado, to collaborate in creating a more energy independent, energy secure, thriving and stable economy. Partners at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

- Garfield County
- City of Glenwood Springs
- City of Rifle
- Town of Carbondale
- Roaring Fork Transportation Authority
- Town of New Castle
- Town of Parachute
- Town of Silt
- Colorado Mountain College

GCE’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP used by GCE are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., GCE, and (b) organizations for which GCE is financially accountable. GCE is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization’s governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, GCE. Consideration is also given to other organizations, which are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by GCE. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with GCE are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria above, GCE is not financially accountable for any other entity nor is GCE a component unit of any other government.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

GCE’s basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting GCE as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting GCE’s major fund). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. Currently, GCE has only governmental activities.

1. Government-wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities column is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of GCE as an entity and the change in GCE’s net position resulting from the current year’s activities.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of GCE are reported in an individual fund in the fund financial statements. The fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

GCE reports the following governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of GCE. It is used to account for all financial resources.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to whether financial statements measure changes in current resources only (current financial focus) or changes in both current and long-term resources (long-term economic focus). Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, expenditures, or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

1. Long-term Economic Focus and Accrual Basis

Governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements use the long-term economic focus and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

2. Current Financial Focus and Modified Accrual Basis

The governmental fund financial statements use the current financial focus and are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

D. Restricted Assets

Certain cash balances of the General Fund are classified as restricted because their use is restricted by the provisions of the U.S. Department of Energy Better Buildings grant.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by GCE because it is at present considered not necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

F. Fund Balance

GCE classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements.

Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority which is the Board of Directors.

Assigned – includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the Board of Directors or its management designee.

Unassigned - includes residual positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those specific purposes.

GCE uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, GCE first uses committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

GCE does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy. However, GCE's budget includes a calculation of a targeted reserve position and management calculates targets and reports them annually to the Board of Directors.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

In the fall of each year, GCE's Board of Directors formally adopts a budget with appropriations by fund for the ensuing year pursuant to the Colorado Local Budget Law. Budgets for governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

As required by Colorado statutes GCE follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- (1) On or before October 15, GCE's management submitted to GCE's Board of Directors a recommended budget which detailed the necessary revenues to meet GCE's operating requirements.
- (2) After a required publication of "Notice of Proposed Budget" GCE adopted the proposed budget and an appropriating resolution which legally appropriated expenditures for the upcoming year.
- (3) After adoption of the budget resolution, GCE may make the following changes:
a) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of those estimated in the budget; b) emergency appropriations; and c) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.

The level of control in the budget at which expenditures exceed appropriations is at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at year end.

B. TABOR Amendment - Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service) for fiscal years ending after December 31, 1994. Since TABOR excludes grant and contributions from the definition of fiscal year spending, and all GCE's revenues were from grants and contributions, there was no required reserve at December 31, 2015.

GCE believes it has taken such steps as are appropriate in light of current interpretations of TABOR to comply with its terms. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including but not limited to, the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending and other limits, will require judicial interpretation.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

III. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories; eligibility is determined by State regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of Federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. The PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Regulatory Commissions for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At December 31, 2015, GCE's cash deposits had a carrying balance of \$57,598 and a bank balance of \$80,677 at December 31, 2015.

IV. Other Information

A. Professional Services Agreement with CLEER

GCE entered into a professional services agreement with Clean Energy Economy for the Region ("CLEER"), a Colorado non-profit corporation, to achieve measurable progress on GCE's goals as a means to a stronger, more resilient and energy-secure economy as follows:

- Increase energy efficiency as measured by reducing energy consumption 20% by 2020 over a 2009 baseline.
- Reduce petroleum consumption 25% by 2020 over a 2009 baseline.
- Obtain 30% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020.

The following program areas serve as the ongoing framework for delivering GCE services:

1. Energy saving programs for governments and schools
2. Residential energy services
3. Commercial energy services
4. Active transportation
5. Efficient vehicles and alternative transportation fuels
6. Renewable energy
7. General partnership services

Each program area will use education and training, and clean energy financing as tools to achieve the goals as set forth in detail in Exhibit A of the agreement.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

IV. Other Information (continued)

A. Professional Services Agreement with CLEER (continued)

According to the agreement, CLEER shall be compensated for these professional services in accordance with the rate sheet in Exhibit B of the agreement as follows:

<u>Position</u>	<u>GCE Rate</u> <u>\$ per hour</u>	<u>Consulting</u> <u>Rate</u> <u>\$ per hour</u>
Policy/Director	85	125
Engineering	85	115
Energy Coaching	75	100
Architecture/Planning	85	115
Marketing/Technology	75	95
Office/Administration	40	75

In practice during 2015 through the date of the auditor's report, CLEER billed GCE a flat \$75 per hour for all work.

B. Garfield County Subaward (Better Buildings Financing Program)

On May 11, 2010, the United States Department of Energy (the "DOE") awarded Boulder County an Energy Efficiency Community Block Grant-Competitive grant ("EECBG-C") of \$25 million. On October 21, 2010, Boulder County entered into a Subrecipient Agreement with Garfield County through the Board of County Commissioners ("BOCC") for a portion of the EECBG-C funds. On June 20, 2011, the BOCC and Boulder County amended the Subrecipient Agreement to increase the grant award to Garfield County and to amend the BOCC's scope of work known as Amendment No. 1. The additional grant funds awarded by Amendment No. 1 total approximately \$600,000 and were used to support support energy efficiency programs in Garfield County, known as the "Better Buildings Financing Program."

On August 20, 2012, with the consent of Boulder County, the Garfield BOCC entered into a Subaward Agreement with GCE whereby GCE received \$588,333 (\$600,000 less \$11,667 fees to Colorado Housing and Financing Authority) to fund a Residential Revolving Loan Fund program for \$200,000, fund GCE rebates for \$70,000, use approximately \$15,000 for marketing and administration, and fund the Credit Reserve Fund with the remaining amount. The DOE required a full spend-down of these funds by Oct. 1, 2013. GCE allocated an additional \$100,000 to the Residential Revolving Loan Fund, spent \$189,911 on rebates, coaching, reporting and long-term sustainability efforts, and reserved \$13,087 for reporting work and a loan fund marketing campaign in future years. GCE also agreed to comply and cooperate with all reporting and compliance requirements of the DOE, Boulder County, and the BOCC. In 2015, GCE spent \$1,986 on reporting to the DOE and on working with Funding Partners (see C. below) to identify new funding to supplement the Residential Revolving Loan Fund.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

IV. Other Information (continued)

C. Agreement with EnergySmart Partners, LLC (continued)

On September 24, 2012, GCE entered into a 5-year agreement for administering the Better Buildings Financing Program's Revolving Loan Fund ("RLF") (see IV.B. above) with EnergySmart Partners, LLC ("ESP"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Funding Partners for Housing Solutions, Inc., a non-profit organization certified by the U.S. Department of the Treasury CDFI, as a community development financial institution ("CDFI").

ESP will provide administration of the RLF as set forth in Exhibit 1 of the agreement and in compliance with other terms of the agreement. ESP will receive compensation of a onetime, non-refundable fee of \$25 from each borrower upon submittal of the loans, plus a loan origination fee of \$125 at the time of loan settlement. ESP shall receive 2% of all interest paid on each of the loans outstanding. ESP received a onetime payment of \$4,500 upon execution of the agreement for implementation of the program.

Either party may terminate the agreement for cause or convenience. If GCE terminates the agreement for cause (a contract default), GCE shall give written notice of intent to terminate with cause. ESP has 15 days from the receipt of the letter to cure the default. If ESP does not cure the default within 15 days, GCE may make written demand for the delivery of: (a) transfer to a GCE designated third party all sums received by ESP from GCE under the agreement as of the date of said demand, net of loan disbursements pursuant to the agreement, plus interest thereon at the legal rate; (b) all loan documents and all other documentation relating to the administration of the RLF program; (c) all expenses incurred by GCE, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred in recovering said sums and records.

If ESP gives written notice of intent to terminate for cause, and GCE does not cure the default with 15 days, ESP may terminate the agreement by giving written notice to GCE. In addition to other remedies available to it upon default of GCE, ESP is entitled to recover all expenses incurred as a result of the violation, including reasonable attorney's fees incurred in enforcing its rights under the agreement.

If GCE terminates the agreement for convenience, GCE shall give written notice thereof to ESP and pay to ESP documented direct and incidental termination expenses as are mutually agreed upon in an amount not to exceed \$2,000. ESP agrees to assist GCE in facilitating the transfer of the administration of the program.

If ESP terminates for convenience, it shall obtain the consent of GCE and give written notice at least 180 days in advance of the effective date thereof, along with the reason(s) for and date of the termination. ESP shall neither be paid nor considered eligible for payment of termination expenses or any damages or loss of profits due to the termination.

GCE funded the RLF with \$200,000 on October 17, 2012, and an additional \$100,000 on October 15, 2013. As of December 31, 2015, there were 37 loans outstanding with the RLF, with a total loan balance due of \$247,820.11. Of the total balance, \$245,349 is current, and \$2,471 up to 30 days past due. The maturities range from 2018 through 2025. The RLF had \$43,821 available for lending as of December 31, 2015.

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(Unaudited)
(Continued)

IV. Other Information (continued)

D. Consulting Services for Colorado Energy Office

On December 22, 2015, GCE accepted a purchase order from the Colorado Energy Office to deliver the "Green MLS" project in Garfield County through June 30, 2016. Colorado Energy Office will pay GCE \$19,000 for this service.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Garfield Clean Energy Collaborative
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
General Fund - Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for 2014)

	2015 (Unaudited)			2014 (Audited)	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Budget Variance Positive (Negative)	Actual
Revenues:					
Contributions:					
Alpine Bank	-	2,000	2,000	-	-
Other	-	1,890	1,890	-	-
Partnership Funding:					
Garfield County	180,000	180,000	180,000	-	155,000
City of Glenwood Springs	45,000	45,000	45,000	-	43,000
City of Rifle	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	30,150
Town of Carbondale	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Roaring Fork Transportation Authority	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	27,500
Colorado Mountain College	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	29,000
Town of New Castle	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	15,500
Garfield County Public Library District	10	10	10	-	5,000
Town of Parachute	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	1,000
Town of Silt	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Total Revenues	<u>329,010</u>	<u>332,900</u>	<u>332,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>334,150</u>
Expenditures:					
Commercial Sector:					
Energy coaching and program coordination	43,000	38,000	34,596	3,404	50,640
Marketing, outreach, education, training	12,000	12,000	9,364	2,636	11,688
Residential Sector:					
Energy coaching and program coordination	42,000	47,000	49,943	(2,943)	44,361
Marketing, outreach, education, training	10,010	10,010	8,061	1,949	8,950
Petroleum Independence Project:					
Safe Routes and transportation alternatives	15,000	17,000	17,000	-	15,500
Efficient vehicles:					
Technical assistance	9,000	9,000	7,834	1,166	-
Alternative fuels:					
CNG support	25,000	24,000	22,867	1,133	7,332
Electric vehicles and biofuels	-	-	-	-	3,989
Marketing, outreach, education, training	-	-	-	-	4,000
Countywide Energy Portfolio Diversification:					
Technical assistance and implementation	12,000	12,000	11,524	476	4,997
Financing of renewables	-	-	-	-	6,199
Education	-	-	-	-	2,803
Government Facilities Program:					
Energy data management	35,000	35,000	24,913	10,087	41,324
Active energy management	35,000	35,000	33,031	1,969	40,167
Partnership Services:					
Administration and grant writing	62,000	63,000	62,999	1	67,125
Legal	2,300	2,300	1,533	767	1,789
Accounting	6,500	6,500	6,754	(254)	5,850
Financial review	4,300	4,300	4,300	-	5,600.00
CIRSA liability insurance	2,100	2,100	2,050	50	2,097.00
Website, outreach, and events	-	-	-	-	14,786
Special Projects:					
Energy Inventory	11,300	11,300	8,470	2,830	-
Credit Reserve:					
Loan fund, rebates, coaching, outreach	2,000	2,000	1,986	14	3,373
Better Buildings reporting	-	-	-	-	3,662
Total Expenditures	<u>328,510</u>	<u>330,510</u>	<u>307,225</u>	<u>23,285</u>	<u>346,232</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	500	2,390	25,675	23,285	(12,082)
Fund Balance - Beginning	6,076	12,740	12,738	(2)	24,820
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>6,576</u>	<u>15,130</u>	<u>38,413</u>	<u>23,283</u>	<u>12,738</u>

See accompanying notes and Independent Accountant's Review Report.