Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2022

with

Independent Auditor's Report

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Board of Directors Villas at Eastlake Reservoir Metropolitan District Adams County, Colorado

Independent Auditor's Report

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Villas at Eastlake Reservoir Metropolitan District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Villas at Eastlake Reservoir Metropolitan District as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the general 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). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's financial statements as a whole. The supplemental information as listed in the table of contents is presented for the purposes of legal compliance and additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The supplemental information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. In our opinion, such information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Wipfli LLP

Lakewood, Colorado

Wippei LLP

July 29, 2023

BALANCE SHEET/STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2022

	<u>(</u>	<u>General</u>		Debt <u>Service</u>		<u>Total</u>	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
ASSETS								
Cash and investments	\$	41,988	\$	-	\$	41,988	\$ -	\$ 41,988
Cash and investments - restricted		1,144		36,127		37,271	-	37,271
Receivable - County Treasurer		136		447		583	-	583
Property taxes receivable		41,253		136,137		177,390	-	177,390
Prepaid expenses		2,352		-		2,352	-	2,352
Capital assets not being depreciated			_		_		2,066,570	2,066,570
Total Assets		86,873		172,711		259,584	2,066,570	2,326,154
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred loss on refunding		_		_		_	66,704	66,704
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources						_	66,704	66,704
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	86,873	\$	172,711	\$	259,584		
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	7,041	\$	_	\$	7,041	-	7,041
Accrued interest		_		_		_	6,061	6,061
Long-term liabilities:								
Due within one year		-		-		-	65,000	65,000
Due in more than one year			_	_		_	2,576,825	2,576,825
Total Liabilities		7,041				7,041	2,647,886	2,654,927
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred property taxes		41,253		136,137		177,390	_	177,390
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		41,253		136,137		177,390		177,390
FUND DAL ANGEGART DOGITION								
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION								
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:		2 252				2 252	(2.252)	
Prepaids Restricted:		2,352		-		2,352	(2,352)	-
Emergencies		1,144		_		1,144	(1,144)	_
Debt service		-		36,574		36,574	(36,574)	_
Unassigned		35,083		-		35,083	(35,083)	_
Total Fund Balances		38,579	_	36,574	_	75,153	(75,153)	
		2 0,0 7 2	_			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	¢.	06 072	¢.	172 711	₽.	250 504		
Resources and Fund Balances	\$	86,873	3	172,711	\$	259,584		
Net Position:								
Restricted for:								
Emergencies							1,144	1,144
Debt service							30,513	30,513
Unrestricted							(471,116)	(471,116)
Total Net Position							\$ (439,459)	\$ (439,459)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES ${\tt GOVERNMENTAL\ FUNDS}$

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Debt							Statement	
	<u>C</u>	<u>General</u>		<u>Service</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
EXPENDITURES									
Accounting & audit	\$	9,595	\$	-	\$	9,595	\$ -	\$ 9,595	
Election expense		3,064		-		3,064	-	3,064	
Insurance		2,568		-		2,568	-	2,568	
Legal		11,024		-		11,024	-	11,024	
Treasurer's fees		639		2,108		2,747	-	2,747	
Loan principal		-		60,000		60,000	(60,000)	-	
Loan interest		-		70,688		70,688	4,401	75,089	
Developer reimbursement - interest						<u>-</u>	4,362	4,362	
Total Expenditures		26,890		132,796		159,686	(51,237)	108,449	
GENERAL REVENUES									
Property taxes		42,563		140,460		183,023	-	183,023	
Specific ownership taxes		3,218		10,619		13,837	-	13,837	
Interest income		2,165	_	1,090	_	3,255		3,255	
Total General Revenues		47,946	_	152,169		200,115		200,115	
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		21,056		19,373		40,429	(40,429)		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION							91,666	91,666	
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION:									
BEGINNING OF YEAR		17,523		17,201		34,724	(565,849)	(531,125)	
END OF YEAR	\$	38,579	\$	36,574	\$	75,153	\$ (514,612)	\$ (439,459)	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	inal & Final Budget	l <u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (<u>Unfavorable</u>)		
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$ 42,563	\$ 42,563			
Specific ownership taxes	3,406	3,218	` ′		
Interest income	 500	2,165	1,665		
Total Revenues	 46,469	47,946	5 1,477		
EXPENDITURES					
Accounting & audit	10,500	9,595	905		
Election expense	5,000	3,064	1,936		
Insurance	3,000	2,568	3 432		
Legal	18,000	11,024	6,976		
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000	-	1,000		
Treasurer's fees	638	639	(1)		
Contingency	23,190	-	- 23,190		
Emergency reserve	 1,144		1,144		
Total Expenditures	 62,472	26,890	35,582		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(16,003)	21,056	37,059		
FUND BALANCE:					
BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,003	17,523	3 1,520		
END OF YEAR	\$ _	\$ 38,579			

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 1: <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The accounting policies of The Villas at Eastlake Reservoir Metropolitan District ("the District"), located in the City of Thornton, Adams County, Colorado, conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant policies consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements.

Definition of Reporting Entity

The District was organized on November 4, 2008, as a quasi-municipal organization established under the State of Colorado Special District Act. The District was established to provide for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, installation, relocation, redevelopment and financing of water, sanitation/storm sewer, street, safety protection, parks and recreation, transportation limited television relay and translation facilities, and mosquito control, within the boundaries of the District to serve the future taxpayers and inhabitants of the District.

The District is to convey the completed public improvements, other than park and recreation improvements, to the City of Thornton ("City") or other appropriate jurisdiction or owners association for ongoing operation and maintenance. With the exception of park and recreation improvements, the District is not authorized to operate and maintain public improvements unless set forth in a separate agreement with the City.

The District's primary revenues are property taxes. The District is governed by an elected Board of Directors.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the activities of the District, which is legally separate and financially independent of other state and local governments. The District follows the GASB pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB sets forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency. The pronouncements also require including a possible component unit if it would be misleading to exclude it.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization. The District has no component units as defined by the GASB.

The District has no employees and all operations and administrative functions are contracted.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented per GASB Statement No. 34 - Special Purpose Governments.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the governmental funds balance sheet/statement of net position and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances/statement of activities) report information on all of the governmental activities of the District. The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and the (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the District is reported as net position. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which expenditures/expenses of the governmental funds are supported by general revenues. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and indirect expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to 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 operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are collected.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The material sources of revenue subject to accrual are property taxes and interest. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred, or the long-term obligation is paid.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund is used to account for all financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for principal, interest and other debt related costs.

Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis for the governmental funds. In accordance with the State Budget Law of Colorado, the District's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall of each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The District's Board of Directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year end.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The District's financial instruments include cash and investments, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The District estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2022, does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and investments are considered to be cash on hand and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments for the government are reported at fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, all cash is deposited to and disbursed from a minimum number of bank accounts. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based upon each fund's average equity balance in the total cash.

Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the District management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Deferred property taxes are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable using the straight-line method. Depreciation on property that will remain assets of the District is reported on the Statement of Activities as a current charge. Improvements that will be conveyed to other governmental entities are classified as construction in progress and are not depreciated. Land and certain landscaping improvements are not depreciated. As of December 31, 2022, all of the District's assets are construction in progress, and no depreciation expense was recorded in 2022.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's Board of Directors. The levy is based on assessed valuations determined by the County Assessor generally as of January 1 of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 by certification to the County Commissioners to put the tax lien on the individual properties as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuing calendar year. The taxes are payable by April 30 or if in equal installments, at the taxpayers' election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in July or August and the sales of the resultant tax liens on delinquent properties are generally held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the District.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, are recorded initially as deferred inflows in the year they are levied and measurable since they are not normally available nor are they budgeted as a resource until the subsequent year. The deferred property taxes are recorded as revenue in the subsequent year when they are available or collected.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

Deferred Loss on Refunding

The deferred loss on refunding is being amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Accumulated amortization of the deferred loss on refunding amounted to \$5,824 at December 31, 2022.

Fund Equity

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. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent:

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Nonspendable Fund Balance

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form (such as inventory or prepaids) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The nonspendable fund balance in the General Fund in the amount of \$2,352 represents prepaid expenditures.

Restricted Fund Balance

The restricted fund balance includes amounts restricted for a specific purpose by external parties such as grantors, bondholders, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The restricted fund balance in the General Fund represents Emergency Reserves that have been provided as required by Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado. A total of \$1,144 of the General Fund balance has been restricted in compliance with this requirement.

The restricted fund balance in the Debt Service Fund in the amount of \$36,574 is restricted for the payment of the debt service costs associated with the 2021 Promissory Note. (see Note 4).

Committed Fund Balance

The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Directors. The constraint may be removed or changed only through formal action of the Board of Directors.

Assigned Fund Balance

Assigned fund balance includes amounts the District intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the District's Board of Directors or by an official or body to which the Board of Directors delegates the authority.

Unassigned Fund Balance

Unassigned fund balance includes amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund, all other funds can report negative amounts.

For the classification of Governmental Fund balances, the District considers an expenditure to be made from the most restrictive first when more than one classification is available.

Net Position

Net Position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The District reports three categories of net position, as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Net investment in capital assets – consists of net capital assets, reduced by outstanding balances of any related debt obligations and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and increased by balances of deferred outflows or resources related to those assets.

Restricted net position – net position is considered restricted if their use is constrained to a particular purpose. Restrictions are imposed by external organizations such as federal or state laws. Restricted net position is reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to the restricted assets.

Unrestricted net position – consists of all other net position that does not meet the definition of the above two components and is available for general use by the District.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, the District will use the most restrictive net position first.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

As of December 31, 2022, cash and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and investments	\$ 41,988
Cash and investments – Restricted	<u>37,271</u>
Total	\$ 79,259

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022, consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 15,266
Investments - COLOTRUST	63,993
	\$ 79,259

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act, ("PDPA") requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. State regulators determine eligibility. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The State Commissioners 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The District follows state statutes for deposits. None of the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

Investment Valuation

The District 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 District's investment is not required to be categorized within the fair value hierarchy. This investment's value is calculated using the net asset value (NAV) per share.

Credit Risk

The District's investment policy requires that the District follow state statutes for investments. Colorado statutes specify the types of investments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest. These investments include obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Government agency entities, certain money market funds, guaranteed investment contracts, and local government investment pools.

Custodial and Concentration of Credit Risk

None of the District's investments are subject to custodial or concentration of credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2022, the District had the following investments:

COLOTRUST

The local government investment pool, Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust ("COLOTRUST") is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's with a weighted average maturity of under 60 days. COLOTRUST is an investment trust/joint venture established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing COLOTRUST. COLOTRUST records its investments at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST using the net asset value method. COLOTRUST operates similarly to a money market fund with each share maintaining a value of \$1.00. COLOTRUST offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both investments consist of U.S. Treasury bills and notes and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of U.S. government agencies. Designated custodian banks provide safekeeping and depository services to COLOTRUST. Substantially all securities owned by COLOTRUST are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the accounts maintained for the custodian banks. The custodians' internal records identify the investments owned by COLOTRUST. At December 31, 2022, the District had \$63,993 invested in COLOTRUST.

Note 3: Capital Assets

An analysis of the changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 follows:

Governmental Type Activities:	Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	\$2,066,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,066,570
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,066,570			2,066,570
Government type assets, net	\$2,066,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,066,570

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

A description of the long-term obligations as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

\$2,680,000 Taxable (Convertible to Tax-Exempt) Promissory Note, Series 2021

On August 26, 2021, the District entered into a Loan Agreement with NBH Bank, (the "Bank") whereby the Bank agreed to loan the District \$2,680,000, ("2021 Promissory Note") for the purpose of fully refunding the Series 2016A Bonds and the Series 2016B Bonds. The 2021 Loan bore interest initially at the taxable fixed rate of 3.50% until September 16, 2021, when the rate became a tax-exempt fixed rate of 2.83%. The interest rate resets on maturity December 1, 2041 and on each time there is a change in the One-Year Treasury Rate. The 2021 Loan may be prepaid at its option upon two Business Days' prior written notice to the Bank in whole or in minimum \$250,000 increments on any interest payment date. The District may be required to pay Prepayment Fee as defined in the agreement. The 2021 Promissory Note is secured by the Required Mill Levy, the portion of the Specific Ownership Tax which is collected as a result of the Required Mill Levy, and any other legally available moneys as determined by the District.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The 2021 Promissory Note was issued to provide resources to purchase securities to be placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments of the Series 2016A & 2016B Bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the governmental activities column of the Statement of Net Position. The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$72,528. This amount is recorded as a deferred outflow and is being amortized over the remaining life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to obtain a more favorable interest rate and resulted in a present value savings of approximately \$843,592.

The following is a summary of the annual long-term debt principal and interest requirements for the 2021 Promissory Note assuming that the loan is paid at final amortization.

	Principal	Interest		Total
2023	\$ 65,000	\$	72,731	\$ 137,731
2024	65,000		70,892	135,892
2025	70,000		69,052	139,052
2026	75,000		67,071	142,071
2027	75,000		64,949	139,949
2028-2032	440,000		290,217	730,217
2033-2037	540,000		222,438	762,438
2038-2042	640,000		165,989	805,989
2043-2046	 600,000		69,750	 669,750
	\$ 2,570,000	\$	1,093,089	\$ 3,663,089

The following is an analysis of changes in long-term debt for the year ending December 31, 2022:

	Balance					Balance	(Current
	1/1/2022	A	dditions	\Box	Deletions 12/31/2022			Portion
Other Debt						-		
2021 Promisory Note	\$2,630,000	\$	-	\$	60,000	\$ 2,570,000	\$	65,000
Developer reimbursement	51,182		-		-	51,182		-
Developer reimbursement - interest	16,281		4,362		_	20,643		_
Total	\$2,697,463	\$	4,362	\$	60,000	\$ 2,641,825	\$	65,000

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Debt Authorization

As of December 31, 2022, the District had remaining voted debt authorization of approximately \$33,000,000. The District has not budgeted to issue any new debt during 2023. Per the District's Frist Amendment to the Service Plan, the District is permitted to issue debt up to \$2,900,000

Note 5: Other Agreements

Intergovernmental Agreement with City of Thornton

On April 21, 2009, the District entered into the Intergovernmental Agreement with the City which restates provisions of the Service Plan regarding the Limitations on the District's exercise of powers and generally functions as a contractual obligation of the District to abide by the limitations imposed on it by the City in the Service Plan. This agreement was amended on June 29, 201 to permit the District to issue debt up to \$2,900,000.

Administrative, Operations and Maintenance Advance and Reimbursement Agreement

On October 14, 2015, BC Encore Eastlake, LLC (the "Developer") and the District entered into an Administrative, Operations and Maintenance Advance and Reimbursement Agreement pursuant to which the Developer agreed to advance reasonable funds as requested from time to time by the District to pay the District's operating, maintenance, and general administrative expenses up to a maximum of \$25,000, however as of December 31, 2022, the Developer has advanced \$51,182 with accrued interest of \$20,643.

Funding, Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement

On October 14, 2015, the Developer and the District entered into a Funding, Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement pursuant to which the Developer agreed to advance funds to the District for construction of District Infrastructure and/or construct Public Infrastructure for acquisition by the District. The District agreed to reimburse the Developer for all District eligible costs for which the District receives advances, to acquire any District Infrastructure constructed for the benefit of the District from the Developer that is not being dedicated to other government entities (including any related costs), and to reimburse the Developer for any costs incurred by the Developer for District Infrastructure that is being dedicated to third parties. The District agrees to repay the Developer for such advances and to pay interest at the rate of 8.5% from the date of the advance. As of December 31, 2022, the balance due under this agreement is \$0.

Note 6: Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer Bill of Rights ("TABOR"), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits will require judicial interpretation.

During 2008, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to collect and spend or retain in a reserve all currently levied taxes and fees of the District without regard to any limitations under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution.

Note 7: Risk Management

Except as provided in the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, 24-10-101, et seq., CRS, the District may be exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to agents; and natural disasters. The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool ("Pool") which is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide common liability and casualty insurance coverage to its members at a cost that is considered economically appropriate. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for auto, public officials' liability, and property and general liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed its amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and its accumulated reserves, the District may be called upon to make additional contributions to the Pool on the basis proportionate to other members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Note 8: Reconciliation of Government-Wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements

The <u>Governmental Funds Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position</u> includes an adjustments column. The adjustments have the following elements:

- 1) capital improvements used in government activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the funds; and
- 2) long-term liabilities such as loans payable and accrued loan interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not in the funds.

The <u>Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities</u> includes an adjustments column. The adjustments have the following elements:

- 1) governmental funds report interest expense on the modified accrual basis; however, interest expense is reported on the full accrual method on the Statement of Activities; and,
- 2) governmental funds report developer advances and/or bond proceeds as revenue.



SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

				V	'ariance	
	Orig	Favorable				
		Budget	<u>Actual</u>	(Unfavorable)		
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	140,460	\$ 140,460	\$	-	
Specific ownership taxes		14,046	10,619		(3,427)	
Interest income		2,000	 1,090		(910)	
Total Revenues		156,506	 152,169		(4,337)	
EXPENDITURES						
Loan principal		60,000	60,000		-	
Loan interest		74,428	70,688		3,740	
Trustee fees		5,500	-		5,500	
Treasurer's fees		2,107	 2,108		(1)	
Total Expenditures		142,035	 132,796		9,239	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		14,471	19,373		4,902	
FUND BALANCE:						
BEGINNING OF YEAR		17,808	 17,201		(607)	
END OF YEAR	\$	32,279	\$ 36,574	\$	4,295	

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED December 31, 2022

Prior Year Assessed Valuation Collection for Current **Percent** Year Ended **Year Property** Mills Levied **Total Property Tax Collected** December 31, Tax Levy **General Fund Debt Service** Levied Collected to Levied 2016 \$ 339,860 50.000 0.000 16,993 \$ 16,993 100.00% 2017 \$ 338,700 10.000 50.000 \$ 20,322 \$ 100.00% 20,322 2018 \$ \$ 102,521 \$ 102,521 1,570,560 10.000 55.277 100.00% \$ 2019 2,479,520 10.000 55.277 \$ 161,856 \$ 157,231 97.14% \$ 2020 3,745,260 10.000 55.277 \$ 244,479 \$ 245,716 100.51% 2021 \$ 3,801,540 10.000 55.664 \$ 249,624 \$ 249,624 100.00% 2022 \$ 4,256,350 10.000 33.000 \$ 183,023 \$ 183,023 100.00% Estimated for year ending December 31, 2023 \$ 4,125,360 10.000 33.000 \$ 177,390

NOTE

Property taxes collected in any one year include collection of delinquent property taxes levied and/or abatements or valuations in prior years. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year assessment.