Financial Statements

December 31, 2019

with Independent Auditors' Report

$\underline{CONTENTS}$

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	I
Basic Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position - Governmental Funds	1
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities - Governmental Funds	2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	3
Notes to Financial Statements	4
Supplemental Information	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Debt Service Fund	19
Summary of Assessed Valuation, Mill Levy and Property Taxes Collected	20

304 Inverness Way South, Suite 490, Englewood, CO 80112

(303) 689-0833

Board of Directors Regency Metropolitan District Douglas County, Colorado

Independent Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Regency Metropolitan District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Regency Metropolitan District as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Other-Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Regency Metropolitan District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as 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 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.

Englewood, CO

Simmons Electer P.C.

February 25, 2020

BALANCE SHEET/STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2019

		General		Debt Service		Total	Adjustments	Statement of
ASSETS		General		<u>Service</u>		10111	Aujustinents	Net Position
Cash and investments	\$	6,884	\$	_	\$	6,884	\$ -	\$ 6,884
Cash and investments - restricted		5,038		327,873		332,911	-	332,911
Receivable - County Treasurer		375		2,397		2,772	_	2,772
Receivable - Other		991		3,000		3,991	_	3,991
Property taxes receivable		153,621		176,775		330,396	-	330,396
Prepaid expenses		394		_		394	-	394
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation				-			8,000	8,000
Total Assets		167,303	_	510,045	_	677,348	8,000	685,348
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred loss on refunding			_		_		106,646	106,646
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources				_		_	106,646	106,646
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	167,303	\$	510,045	\$	677,348		
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	5,468	\$	-	\$	5,468	-	5,468
Accrued interest on bonds		-		-		-	15,500	15,500
Long-term liabilities:								
Due in more than one year			_				4,582,448	4,582,448
Total Liabilities		5,468	_		_	5,468	4,597,948	4,603,416
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred property taxes		153,621	_	176,775		330,396		330,396
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	153,621	_	176,775		330,396		330,396
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION								
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Prepaids		394		-		394	(394)	-
Restricted:								
Emergencies		5,038		-		5,038	(5,038)	-
Debt service		-		333,270		333,270	(333,270)	-
Unassigned		2,782	_			2,782	(2,782)	
Total Fund Balances	_	8,214	_	333,270	_	341,484	(341,484)	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	167,303	\$	510,045	\$	677,348		
	<u>-</u>	,	<u>*</u>			,		
Net Position:							(4.455.000)	(4.455.000)
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:							(4,467,802)	(4,467,802)
Emergencies							5,038	5,038
Debt service							317,770	317,770
Unrestricted							3,176	3,176
Total Net Position							\$(4,141,818)	<u>\$(4,141,818)</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	<u>C</u>	<u>Seneral</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	Adjustments		tatement of activities		
EXPENDITURES								
Accounting	\$	10,892	\$ -	\$	5 10,892	\$ -	\$	10,892
Audit	•	4,100	-	-	4,100	-	-	4,100
Insurance		3,986	-		3,986	-		3,986
Legal		3,696	-		3,696	-		3,696
Management fees		9,258	-		9,258	-		9,258
Miscellaneous expenses		516	-		516	-		516
Treasurer's fees		618	3,956		4,574	-		4,574
Loan principal		_	3,304,000		3,304,000	(3,304,000)		_
Loan Interest expense		-	60,205		60,205	(1,514)		58,691
Bond interest expense		-	82,667		82,667	13,599		96,266
Bond Issuance Cost			246,274		246,274	-		246,274
Payment to Developer - Operations		15,000	-		15,000	(15,000)		-
Payment to Developer - Capital			145,000		145,000	(145,000)		-
Developer interest		_	-		-	30,601		30,601
Depreciation		_		_	_	8,000		8,000
Total Expenditures		48,066	3,842,102	_	3,890,168	(3,413,314)		476,854
GENERAL REVENUES								
Property taxes		41,212	263,619		304,831	-		304,831
Specific ownership taxes		4,134	26,441		30,575	-		30,575
Interest income		666	7,332	_	7,998			7,998
Total General Revenues		46,012	297,392	_	343,404			343,404
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVI	ΕR							
EXPENDITURES		(2,054)	(3,544,710))	(3,546,764)	3,413,314		(133,450)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Bond proceeds		-	3,720,000		3,720,000	(3,720,000)		-
Bond premium		_	85,523	_	85,523	(85,523)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			3,805,523	_	3,805,523	(3,805,523)		
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		(2,054)	260,813		258,759	(258,759)		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION						(133,450)		(133,450)
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION:								
BEGINNING OF YEAR		10,268	72,457		82,725	(4,091,093)	6	4,008,368)
END OF YEAR	\$	8,214	\$ 333,270	\$	341,484	\$ (4,483,302)		4,141,818)

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

REVENUES Property taxes Specific ownership taxes Interest income Total Revenues	Ū	inal & Final Budget 41,212 4,100 1,000 46,312	\$	Actual 41,212 4,134 666 46,012	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ - 34 (334) (300)			
Total Revenues	-	70,312		+0,012	(300)			
EXPENDITURES								
Accounting		7,200		10,892	(3,692)			
Audit		4,500		4,100	400			
Insurance		4,100		3,986	114			
Legal		9,500		3,696	5,804			
Management fees		6,600		9,258	(2,658)			
Miscellaneous expenses		1,526		516	1,010			
Treasurer's fees		618		618	-			
Payment to Developer		10,000		15,000	(5,000)			
Emergency reserve		1,389		-	1,389			
Contingency		10,000			10,000			
Total Expenditures		55,433		48,066	7,367			
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER								
EXPENDITURES		(9,121)		(2,054)	7,067			
FUND BALANCE:								
BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	14,693	_	10,268	(4,425)			
END OF YEAR	\$	5,572	\$	8,214	\$ 2,642			

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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

The accounting policies of the Regency Metropolitan District, ("the District"), located in the Town of Parker, Douglas County, Colorado, ("the County"); 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 May 25, 2006, as a quasi-municipal organization established under the State of Colorado Special District Act. The District was established to finance and construct certain public infrastructure improvements that benefit the citizens of the District. 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, Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, which amended* GASB Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* and GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*, which provides 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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.

In May 2019, the District amended its total appropriations in the Debt Service Fund from \$298,831 to \$3,869,725 due to the refunding of the Series 2015 Loan and the issuance of the Series 2019 Bonds (see Note 4).

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

The District's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The District estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2019, 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 cash equivalents 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, 2019

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 type of 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 type of 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 estimated fair value at the date of donation

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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 fixed 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 change. 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. Depreciation expense of \$8,000 was recognized during 2019.

It is the policy of the Town of Parker to accept the maintenance responsibility for streets and drainage facilities within the Town of Parker only after a probationary period following completion of construction. Upon final acceptance of the improvements by the Town of Parker, the District removed the cost of construction from its Statement of Net Assets. The District will retain the landscaping of the common areas containing park equipment.

The playground equipment will be depreciated using a straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Parks, equipment: 10 years

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 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

<u>Deferred Loss on Refunding</u>

The Deferred Loss on Refunding on the 2015 Loan is being amortized over the term of the 2015 Loan using the straight-line method. Accumulated amortization on the loss on refunding amounted to \$30,785 at December 31, 2019.

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:

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 \$394 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 \$5,038 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 \$333,270 is restricted for the payment of the debt service costs associated with the Series 2019 Bonds (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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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:

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 of 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: <u>Cash and Investments</u>

As of December 31, 2019, cash and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and investments	\$ 6,884
Cash and investments - Restricted	332,911
Total	\$ 339,795

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2019, consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 8,629
Investments - COLOTRUST	331,166
	\$ 339,795

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% 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.

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

Investments

Investments

Investment Valuation

Certain investments are measured at fair value 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 method (NAV) per share.

Credit risk

The District has adopted a formal investment policy and follows the state statutes regarding investments. Colorado statutes specify 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

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, 2019, 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 the Trust. The trust operates similarly to a money market fund with each share maintaining a value of \$1.00. The Trust 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. 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 the trust. Substantially all securities owned by the trust 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, 2019, the District had \$331,166 invested in COLOTRUST.

Note 3: <u>Capital Assets</u>

An analysis of the changes in fixed assets for the period ended December 31, 2019 follows:

Governmental Type Activities:	Balance 01-01-19	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance 12-31-19
Capital assets being depreciated: Parks, equipment Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 80,000	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 80,000 80,000
Accumulated Depreciation: Parks, equipment Total accumulated depreciation	(64,000) (64,000)	(8,000) (8,000)		(72,000) (72,000)
Net capital assets being depreciated	16,000	(8,000)		8,000
Government type assets, net	\$ 16,000 12	\$ (8,000)	\$ -	\$ 8,000

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

The Town of Parker has accepted conveyance of the street improvements. The HOA will maintain the park and landscaping improvements in the common areas.

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

A description of the long-term obligations as of December 31, 2019, is as follows:

\$3,569,000 Refunding and Improvement Loan, Series 2015

On December 10, 2015 the District authorized the issuance of its Refunding and Improvement Loan, Series 2015, dated December 15, 2015 in the amount of \$3,569,000 ("Series 2015 Loan") primarily for refunding of the outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds Series 2006. The Loan is a tax exempt Loan due on December 1, 2020. The Loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 3.28% per annum calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the actual number of days elapsed in the applicable accrual period. The Loan is payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing on June 1, 2016. Net loan proceeds were used to refund the outstanding Series 2006 Bonds, fund the reserve account in the amount of \$65,000 and to pay capital project costs.

As a result of the refunding, the Series 2006 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 reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$137,431. This amount is recorded as a deferred inflow and is being amortized over the remaining life of the new debt issued. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the remaining life of the old debt at the time of the refunding by \$3,121,852 and resulted in an economic gain of \$14,485.

The pledged revenue for the repayment of the 2015 Loan consists of: (a) a required mill levy (RML); (b) that portion of ownership taxes allocable to the amount of the RML; and (c) any other legally available monies, which the Board in its discretion determines to apply as pledged revenue.

There is also a Reserve Requirement established by the provisions of the Custodial Agreement in the amount of \$65,000. The 2015 Loan requires that a Loan Payment Fund be credited an amount of Pledged Revenue each loan year which is equal to the loan requirements for the then current year. The 2015 Loan is secured by collateral made up of (a) the Pledged Revenue, (b) all amounts on deposit in the Loan Payment Fund; and (c) all moneys of the District legally available.

The Series 2015 was fully refunded by the issuance of the Series 2019 Bonds on June 21, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

\$3,720,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2019

On June 21, 2019, the District issued \$3,720,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2019 ("Series 2019 Bonds") for the purpose of refunding the Series 2015 Note, paying the costs of issuance of the Series 2019 bonds and cost incurred in connection with the refunding of the Series 2015 Note, and funding the Reserve Fund. The Series 2019 Bonds bear interest at the rate of 5.0%, payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing on December 1, 2019, and mature on December 1 2046. The Series 2019 Bonds are subject to a mandatory sinking fund redemption commencing on December 1, 2024 and are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the District, as a whole or in integral multiples of \$1,000, in any order of maturity and in whole or partial maturities, commencing on June 1, 2024, upon payment of par, accrued interest, and a redemption premium that ranges between 0% and 3%.

The Series 2019 Bonds are 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. The Series 2019 Bonds are also secured by the Reserve Fund. At the date of issuance, the Reserve Fund was funded in the amount of \$302,000.

Operation Funding Agreement

On June 20, 2006, the District entered into a 2006 – 2007 Operation Funding Agreement with BCX Development Partners #1, LLC (the Developer). The District anticipated that it would not have sufficient funds to make the payment of its operations and maintenance expenses in fiscal years 2006 and 2007; therefore pursuant to this agreement the Developer would advance funds to meet any shortfalls. The advances earn interest from the date the moneys are deposited into the District's account at the rate of the Prime Interest Rate plus 1%. On October 17, 2006, this agreement was amended and restated to extend the shortfall dates for the years 2006 through December 31, 2009 ("Amended and Restated OFA"). The Developer agreed to advance up to \$175,000 to the District for operation and maintenance shortfalls through December 31, 2009.

As of December 31, 2019, the outstanding principal amount the District owed the Developer was \$133,801, and the total accrued interest was \$108,835.

The District has agreed to repay the Developer advances and accrued interest subject to the availability of funds and subject to annual appropriation. Pursuant to the October 18, 2016 First Amendment to the Amended and Restated OFA, payments shall credit first against the principal amount due and then against the accrued and unpaid interest. The obligation of the District to reimburse the Developer is not a multiple fiscal year obligation of the District. The agreement terminates on December 31, 2031, or when all amounts due to the Developer under the agreement have been repaid, whichever is earlier.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement

On June 20, 2006, the District entered into a Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement ("PFRA") with the Developer. The Developer has agreed to advance funds to the District for the design, construction and completion of the infrastructure improvements within the District outlined in the Service Plan.

The District has agreed to repay the Developer advances and accrued interest, at the rate of prime plus 1%, subject to the availability of funds and subject to annual appropriation. Pursuant to the October 18, 2016 First Amendment to the PFRA, payments shall credit first against the principal amount due and then against the accrued and unpaid interest. The obligation of the District to reimburse the Developer is not a multiple fiscal year obligation of the District. The agreement terminates on December 31, 2046, or when all amounts due to the Developer under the agreement have been repaid, whichever is earlier.

As of December 31, 2019, the outstanding principal amount the District owed the Developer was \$206,139, and the total accrued interest was \$330,051.

The following is an analysis of changes in long-term debt for the period ended December 31, 2019:

	Balance 1/1/2019	Additions	Deletions Balance 12/31/2019		Current Portion
Series 2015 Loan	\$ 3,304,000		\$ 3,304,000	\$ -	\$ -
Series 2019 Bonds	-	3,720,000	-	3,720,000	-
Devel Adv - Operating Accrued Int.	148,801 99,535	9,300	15,000	133,801 108,835	-
Devel Adv - Capital Accrued Int.	351,140 308,749 4,212,225	21,301 3,750,601	145,000	206,139 330,051 4,498,826	- - -
Series 2019 Bonds - Premium Total	\$ 4,212,225	85,523 \$ 3,836,124	1,901 \$ 3,465,901	83,622 \$ 4,582,448	<u> </u>

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

The following is a summary of the annual long-term debt principal and interest payment requirements for the 2019 Series Bonds as of December 31, 2019:

	Principal	Interest	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ -	\$ 186,000	\$ 186,000
2021	-	186,000	186,000
2022	-	186,000	186,000
2023	-	186,000	186,000
2024	55,000	186,000	241,000
2025 - 2029	380,000	882,000	1,262,000
2030 - 2034	570,000	768,000	1,338,000
2035 - 2039	790,000	605,250	1,395,250
2040 - 2044	1,085,000	379,750	1,464,750
2045 - 2046	840,000	71,000	911,000
	\$ 3,720,000	\$3,636,000	<u>\$ 7,356,000</u>

Debt Authorization

At elections held in 2006, a majority of the qualified electors of the District who voted in the elections authorized the issuance of general obligation indebtedness, for public improvements and operations and maintenance, in an amount not to exceed \$3,200,000. The District currently has \$119 in authorized but unissued debt. The District did not budget for any issuance of debt in 2020.

Note 5: Related Parties

The majority of the Board members of the District are employees, officers or consultants to the Developer. The Developer has advanced cash to the District for operating and capital purposes (see Note 4).

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2019

Note 6: <u>Tax Spending and Debt Limitations</u>

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.

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.

On May 2, 2006, 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, 2019

Note 8: Reconciliation of government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements

The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position 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 bonds payable and accrued bond interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not in the funds.

The Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances/Statement of Activities 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;
- 2) Governmental funds report long-term debt payments as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the payment of long-term debt is recorded as a decrease of long-term liabilities.
- 3) Governmental funds report developer advances and/or bond proceeds as revenue; and,
- 4) Governmental funds report long-term debt payments as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the payment of long-term debt is recorded as a decrease of long-term liabilities.



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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final Budget		<u>Actual</u>	Fa	ariance vorable avorable)
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	263,619	\$	263,619	\$	263,619	\$	-
Specific ownership taxes		26,400		26,400		26,441		41
Interest income		4,200	_	4,200	_	7,332		3,132
Total Revenues		294,219		294,219		297,392		3,173
EXPENDITURES								
Loan principal		95,000		3,304,000		3,304,000		-
Loan Interest expense		109,876		60,206		60,205		1
Bond interest expense		-		82,667		82,667		-
Paying agent fees		2,000		4,000		-		4,000
Issuance Costs		-		259,898		246,274		13,624
Payment to Developer		87,000		145,000		145,000		-
Contingency		1,000		10,000		-		10,000
Treasurer's fees		3,955	_	3,954		3,956		(2)
Total Expenditures	_	298,831		3,869,725	_	3,842,102		27,623
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES (OVE	ER						
EXPENDITURES		(4,612)		(3,575,506)	(3,544,710)		30,796
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Bond proceeds		-		3,720,000		3,720,000		-
Bond premium				85,523		85,523		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)				3,805,523		3,805,523		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(4,612)		230,017		260,813		30,796
FUND BALANCE:								
BEGINNING OF YEAR	_	71,351		72,457	_	72,457		
END OF YEAR	\$	66,739	\$	302,474	\$	333,270	\$	30,796

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED December 31, 2019

Prior Year Assessed

		Valuation or Current							Percent
Year Ended	Ye	ar Property	Mills Levied			Total Pro	per	ty Tax	Collected
December 31,	Tax Levy		General Debt Fund Service				<u>C</u>	<u>Collected</u>	to Levied
2007	\$	224,870	8.000	34.826	\$	9,630	\$	9,630	100.00%
2008	\$	594,130	8.000	34.826	\$	25,444	\$	25,444	100.00%
2009	\$	1,802,560	8.000	34.826	\$	77,196	\$	77,198	100.00%
2010	\$	2,502,690	8.000	34.826	\$	107,180	\$	104,746	97.73%
2011	\$	2,641,070	8.000	34.826	\$	113,106	\$	112,964	99.87%
2012	\$	2,286,920	10.470	32.356	\$	97,940	\$	97,940	100.00%
2013	\$	3,192,700	8.000	34.826	\$	136,731	\$	136,733	100.00%
2014	\$	4,432,403	8.000	34.826	\$	189,822	\$	178,858	94.22%
2015	\$	4,859,640	6.750	36.076	\$	208,119	\$	205,564	98.77%
2016	\$	5,970,460	6.699	36.127	\$	255,691	\$	255,894	100.08%
2017	\$	5,968,290	6.769	36.057	\$	255,598	\$	255,603	100.00%
2018	\$	6,447,520	6.329	41.015	\$	305,252	\$	305,251	100.00%
2019	\$	6,446,390	6.393	40.894	\$	304,830	\$	304,831	100.00%
Estimated for year ending December 31,	¢.	c 022 2 c 0	22.160	25.500	¢	220.207			
2020	\$	6,932,360	22.160	25.500	\$	330,396			

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.