Financial Statements

December 31, 2022

with Independent Auditors' Report

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors Regency Metropolitan District Douglas County, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the Regency 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 Regency 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 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, andmaintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are freefrom 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 mayraise 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 forone 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

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 opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's financial statements as a whole. The individual fund budgetary schedules and property tax information listed in the accompanying table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The individual fund budgetary schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The budgetary schedules have 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 financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Englewood, CO April 16, 2023

Simmons & Whala P.C.

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 Cash and investments - restricted Receivable - County Treasurer Property taxes receivable	\$	20,323 5,931 1,094 173,808	\$	323,410 1,067 167,284	\$	20,323 329,341 2,161 341,092	\$ - - -	\$ 20,323 329,341 2,161 341,092
Prepaid expenses		450	_		_	450		450
Total Assets		201,606	_	491,761	_	693,367		693,367
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred loss on refunding							83,795	83,795
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources						=	83,795	83,795
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	201,606	\$	491,761	\$	693,367		
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	5,883	\$	-	\$	5,883	-	5,883
Accrued interest on bonds Long-term liabilities:		-		-		-	15,500	15,500
Due in more than one year							4,205,987	4,205,987
Total Liabilities		5,883				5,883	4,221,487	4,227,370
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred property taxes	_	173,808		167,284		341,092		341,092
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	173,808		167,284		341,092		341,092
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION Fund Balances: Nonspendable:								
Prepaids		450		-		450	(450)	-
Restricted: Emergencies		5,931		_		5,931	(5,931)	_
Debt service		-		324,477		324,477	(324,477)	-
Unassigned		15,534				15,534	(15,534)	
Total Fund Balances		21,915		324,477		346,392	(346,392)	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	201,606	\$	491,761	\$	693,367		
Net Position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:							(4,122,192)	(4,122,192)
Emergencies Debt service							5,931 308,977	5,931 308,977
Unrestricted							15,984	15,984
Total Net Position							\$(3,791,300)	<u>\$(3,791,300)</u>

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES	<u>C</u>	Debt <u>General Service Total</u>				Adjustments	Statement of Activities	
Accounting	\$	9,403	\$		\$	9,403	\$ -	\$ 9,403
Audit	Ф	4,300	Φ	-	Ф	4,300	Φ -	4,300
Election expense		1,304		_		1,304	_	1,304
Insurance		4,716		_		4,716	_	4,716
Legal		18,150		_		18,150	_	18,150
Management fees		8,174		_		8,174	_	8,174
Miscellaneous expenses		1,142		_		1,142	_	1,142
Treasurer's fees		2,586		2,520		5,106	_	5,106
Bond interest expense		2,300		186,000		186,000	3,339	189,339
Paying agent fees		_		3,500		3,500	3,337	3,500
Developer repayment - operations		48,000		5,500		48,000	(48,000)	3,300
Developer repayment - operations Developer repayment - capital		92,139		_		92,139	(92,139)	_
Developer interest		-		_		-	1,802	1,802
•	-							
Total Expenditures/Expenses		189,914		192,020		381,934	(134,998)	246,936
GENERAL REVENUES								
Property taxes		172,402		168,033		340,435	-	340,435
Specific ownership taxes		15,246		14,859		30,105	-	30,105
Interest income		1,101	_	6,450	_	7,551		7,551
Total General Revenues	_	188,749		189,342		378,091		378,091
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		(1,165)		(2,678)		(3,843)	3,843	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION							131,155	131,155
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION:								
BEGINNING OF YEAR		23,080		327,155		350,235	(4,272,690)	(3,922,455)
END OF YEAR	\$	21,915	\$	324,477	\$	346,392	\$ (4,137,692)	\$ (3,791,300)

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

REVENUES Property taxes Specific ownership taxes Interest income	Original & Final <u>Budget</u> \$ 172,402 13,792 5,000	Actual \$ 172,402 15,246 1,101	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable) \$ - 1,454 (3,899)
Total Revenues	191,194	188,749	(2,445)
EXPENDITURES			
Accounting	12,500	9,403	3,097
Audit	4,500	4,300	200
Election expense	3,500	1,304	2,196
Insurance	4,870	4,716	154
Legal	12,500	18,150	(5,650)
Management fees	12,500	8,174	4,326
Miscellaneous expenses	1,000	1,142	(142)
Treasurer's fees	2,585	2,586	(1)
Developer repayment - operations	33,860	48,000	(14,140)
Developer repayment - capital	96,141	92,139	4,002
Emergency reserve	1,836	-	1,836
Contingency	6,500		6,500
Total Expenditures	192,292	189,914	2,378
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,098)	(1,165)	(67)
FUND BALANCE:			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,272	23,080	6,808
END OF YEAR	\$ 15,174	\$ 21,915	\$ 6,741

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, 2022

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, 2022

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.

<u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position</u> 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 assets 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 assets 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.

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. No depreciation expense was recognized during 2022.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

Deferred Loss on Refunding

The Deferred Loss on Refunding on the Series 2019 Bonds is being amortized over the term of the refunded loan using the straight-line method. Accumulated amortization on the loss on refunding amounted to \$53,636 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 \$450 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 \$5,931 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 \$324,477 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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: 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	\$ 20,323
Cash and investments - Restricted	329,341
Total	\$ 349,664

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

Deposits with financial institutions	\$	7,184
Investments - COLOTRUST	<u>3</u>	42,480
	\$ <u>3</u>	49,664

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

Interest Rate Risk

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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

COLOTRUST

As of December 31, 2022, the District invested in the Colorado Local Governmental Liquid Asset Trust ("COLOTRUST"), a local governmental investment vehicle established for local governmental entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. COLOTRUST offers three investment options, one of which is COLOTRUST PLUS+. As an investment pool, COLOTRUST operates under the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-701) and is overseen by the Colorado Securities Commissioner. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may invest in U.S. Treasuries, government agencies, the highest-rated commercial paper, certain corporate securities, certain money market funds, and certain repurchase agreements, and limits its investments to those allowed by State statutes. Purchases and redemptions are available daily at a net asset value ("NAV") of \$1.00. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to COLOTRUST in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal function of COLOTRUST. custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by participating governments. COLOTRUST Plus+ records its investment at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST PLUS+ using the next asset value. There are no unfunded commitments and there is no redemption notice period. The weighted average maturity is 60 days or less and is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's, At December 31, 2022, the District had \$342,480 invested in COLOTRUST PLUS+.

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

An analysis of the changes in fixed assets for the period ended December 31, 2022, follows:

	Balance			Balance
Governmental Type Activities:	1/1/2022	Additions	<u>Deletions</u>	12/31/2022
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	(80,000) (80,000)		<u>-</u>	(80,000) (80,000)
Net capital assets being depreciated				
Government type assets, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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

Note 4: <u>Long-Term Debt</u>

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

\$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.

The Series 2019 Bonds were issued to retire the Series 2015 Loan which had a balloon maturity on December 1, 2020.

Events of Default as defined in the Series 2019 Bond Indenture are 1) the failure of the District to impose the Required Mill levy, or to apply the Pledged Revenue as required by the Indenture, 2) the default by the District in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements, or conditions of the Indenture or the Bond Resolution, and failure to remedy the same after notice thereof pursuant to the Indenture, and 3) the filing of a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or other applicable laws seeking to adjust the obligations represented by the Bonds. Failure to pay the principal of or interest on the Series 2019 Bonds when due shall not, of itself, constitute an Event of Default under the Indenture. Remedies available in the Event of Default include 1) receivership, 2) suit for judgment, and 3) other suits. Acceleration of the Series 2019 Bonds is not an available remedy for an Event of Default.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, 2022, the outstanding principal amount the District owed the Developer was \$0, and the total accrued interest was \$66,985.

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.

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, 2022, the outstanding principal amount the District owed the Developer was \$0, and the total accrued interest was \$348,214.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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

	Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2022	Current Portion
General Obligation Bonds:					
Series 2019 Bonds	\$ 3,720,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,720,000	\$ -
Series 2019 Bonds - Premium	75,066		4,278	70,788	
	3,795,066	-	4,278	3,790,788	-
<u>Other</u>					
Devel Adv - Operating	_	-	-	-	-
Accrued Int.	114,985	-	48,000	66,985	-
Devel Adv - Capital	92,139	-	92,139	-	-
Accrued Int.	346,412	1,802		348,214	
	553,536	1,802	140,139	415,199	-
Total	4,348,602	\$ 1,802	\$ 144,417	\$ 4,205,987	<u>\$</u>

There are no unused Lines of Credit as of December 31, 2022.

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, 2022:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ -	\$ 186,000	\$ 186,000
2024	55,000	186,000	241,000
2025	60,000	183,250	243,250
2026	70,000	180,250	250,250
2027	75,000	176,750	251,750
2028 - 2032	495,000	819,250	1,314,250
2033 - 2037	690,000	676,750	1,366,750
2038 - 2042	960,000	478,750	1,438,750
2043 - 2046	1,315,000	191,000	1,506,000
	\$ 3,720,000	\$ 3,078,000	\$ 6,798,000

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 2023.

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).

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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, 2022

						Variance		
	Origina	al & Fina		Favorable				
	<u>B</u> ı	<u>ıdget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	(Unfa	vorable)		
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	168,032	\$	168,033	\$	1		
Specific ownership taxes		13,400		14,859		1,459		
Interest income		200		6,450		6,250		
Total Revenues		181,632		189,342		7,710		
EXPENDITURES								
Bond interest expense		186,000		186,000		-		
Paying agent fees		3,500		3,500		-		
Contingency		9,000		-		9,000		
Treasurer's fees		2,520		2,520				
Total Expenditures		201,020		192,020		9,000		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(19,388)		(2,678)		16,710		
FUND BALANCE:								
BEGINNING OF YEAR		326,108		327,155		1,047		
END OF YEAR	\$.	306,720	\$	324,477	\$	17,757		

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

Prior
Year Assessed
Valuation

		v aiuation									
	f	or Current							Percent		
Year Ended	ear Ended Year Property		Mills L	Mills Levied		Total Pro	Collected				
			<u>General</u>	Debt							
December 31,		Tax Levy	Fund	Service		<u>Levied</u>	<u>C</u>	ollected	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%		
2020	\$	6,932,360	22.160	25.500	\$	330,396	\$	330,396	100.00%		
2021	\$	6,957,460	23.614	24.000	\$	331,272	\$	331,273	100.00%		
2022	\$	7,150,330	24.111	23.500	\$	340,435	\$	340,435	100.00%		
Estimated for year ending December 31,											
2023	\$	6,970,180	24.936	24.000	\$	341,092					

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.