**Financial Statements** 

Year Ended December 31, 2022

with

Independent Auditors' Report

# $\underline{CONTENTS}$

	Page
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	22

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

(303) 689-0833

#### Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors Parker Homestead Metropolitan District Douglas County, Colorado

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the Parker Homestead 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 Parker Homestead 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

Simmons Electer P.C.

April 16, 2023

#### 

				Debt				Statement
	G	eneral		Service		Total	Adjustments	Net Positio
ASSETS								
Cash and investments	\$	14,629	\$	-	\$	14,629	\$ -	\$ 14,62
Cash and investments - restricted		7,221		196,127		203,348	-	203,34
Receivable - County Treasurer		1,437		3,091		4,528	-	4,52
Property taxes receivable	:	218,237		497,390		715,627	-	715,62
Prepaid expenses		3,021	_			3,021		3,02
Total Assets	\$ :	244,545	\$	696,608	\$	941,153		941,1:
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred loss on refunding			_		_		389,863	389,80
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources					_		389,863	389,86
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ :	244,545	\$	696,608	\$	941,153		
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	4,788	\$	-	\$	4,788	-	4,73
Accrued interest - bonds		-		-		_	20,896	20,89
Long-term liabilities:								
Due within one year		-		-		-	285,000	285,00
Due in more than one year			_		_		9,045,560	9,045,50
Total Liabilities		4,788	_			4,788	9,351,456	9,356,24
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred property taxes		218,237	_	497,390	_	715,627		715,62
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	:	218,237	_	497,390	_	715,627		715,62
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION								
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Prepaids		3,021		-		3,021	(3,021)	
Restricted:							(5.004)	
Emergencies		7,221		-		7,221	(7,221)	
Debt service Unassigned		11,278		199,218		199,218 11,278	(199,218) (11,278)	
Total Fund Balances		21,520		199,218		220,738	(220,738)	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources								
and Fund Balances	\$ :	244,545	\$	696,608	\$	941,153		
Net Position:  Net investment in capital assets							(8,924,813)	(8,924,8
Restricted for:								
Emergencies							7,221	7,22
Debt service							199,218	199,2
Unrestricted							(22,481)	(22,43
Total Net Position							\$ (8,740,855)	\$ (8.740.8)

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>General</u>	Debt <u>Service</u>	<u>Total</u>	Adjustments	Statement of <u>Activities</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Accounting	\$ 10,167	\$ -	\$ 10,167	\$ -	\$ 10,167
Audit	4,500	-	4,500	-	4,500
Election expense	1,285	-	1,285	-	1,285
Insurance	3,673	-	3,673	-	3,673
Legal	14,839	-	14,839	-	14,839
Management fees	11,934	-	11,934	-	11,934
Miscellaneous expenses	1,466	50	1,516	-	1,516
Treasurer's fees	3,401	7,318	10,719	-	10,719
Loan principal	-	275,000	275,000	(275,000)	-
Interest expense	-	259,465	259,465	(5,401)	254,064
Repay developer advances	195,000		195,000	(195,000)	
Total Expenditures	246,265	541,833	788,098	(475,401)	312,697
GENERAL REVENUES					
Property taxes	226,492	487,385	713,877	-	713,877
Specific ownership taxes	20,029	43,100	63,129	_	63,129
Interest income	1,669	3,890	5,559		5,559
Total General Revenues	248,190	534,375	782,565		782,565
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	1,925	(7,458)	(5,533)	5,533	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				469,868	469,868
FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION (DEFICIT):					
BEGINNING OF YEAR	19,595	206,676	226,271	(9,436,994)	(9,210,723)
END OF YEAR	\$ 21,520	\$ 199,218	\$ 220,738	\$ (8,961,593)	\$ (8,740,855)

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Oria	inal & Final	1			ariance vorable
	_	Budget Actual				favorable)
REVENUES		<u>Duagor</u>		1101001	COM	<u>auroraore</u>
Property taxes	\$	226,491	\$	226,492	\$	1
Specific ownership taxes		18,119		20,029		1,910
Interest income		5,000		1,669		(3,331)
Total Revenues		249,610		248,190		(1,420)
EXPENDITURES						
Accounting		13,000		10,167		2,833
Audit		4,500		4,500		-
Election expense		3,000		1,285		1,715
Insurance		3,700		3,673		27
Legal		14,500		14,839		(339)
Management fees		12,500		11,934		566
Miscellaneous expenses		1,200		1,466		(266)
Treasurer's fees		3,397		3,401		(4)
Repay developer advances		185,000		195,000		(10,000)
Contingency		7,500		-		7,500
Emergency reserve		1,939				1,939
Total Expenditures		250,236		246,265		3,971
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(626)		1,925		2,551
FUND BALANCE:						
BEGINNING OF YEAR		14,883		19,595		4,712
END OF YEAR	\$	14,257	\$	21,520	\$	7,263

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

# **Definition of Reporting Entity**

The District was organized on March 15, 2011, as a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision 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 and developer advances. The District is governed by an elected Board of Directors.

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

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

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

#### **Basis of Presentation**

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

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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.

#### Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

#### Deposits and Investments

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

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.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### **Interfund Balances**

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

#### 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 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 only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is the deferred loss on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net 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 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 infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, 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, 2022

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related 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 charge. Improvements that will be conveyed to other governmental entities are classified as construction in progress and are not depreciated. Land and certain landscaping improvements are not depreciated. No depreciation expense was recognized during 2022.

All capital assets were conveyed to other entities in prior years.

#### **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.

#### Original Issue Premium and Deferred Loss on Refunding

The original issue premium from the Series 2020 Loan is being amortized over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. The 2020 deferred loss on refunding is being amortized over the life of the Series 2020 Loan using the straight-line method. Accumulated amortization of the original issue premium and deferred loss on refunding amounted to \$92,952 and \$54,141, respectively, at December 31, 2022.

#### **Property Taxes**

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

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

# Notes to Financial Statements 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:

#### 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 \$3,021 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 \$7,221 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 \$199,218 is restricted for the payment of the debt service costs associated with the Series 2020 Loan (see Note 3).

#### 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, 2022

#### **Unassigned Fund Balance**

Unassigned fund balance includes amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

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: Cash and Investments

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

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments \$ 14,629 Cash and Investments - Restricted 203,348 Total \$ 217,977

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Cash as of December 31, 2022, consists of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 198,329
Investments - COLOTRUST	<u>19,648</u>
	\$ 217,977

#### **Deposits**

#### Custodial Credit Risk

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

The District does not have a formal policy for deposits. None of the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### 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.

#### Credit Risk

The District has adopted an investment policy by which it follows state statutes regarding investments. Colorado statutes specify the types of investments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest. These investments include obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Government agency entities, certain money market funds, guaranteed investment contracts, and local government investment pools.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### Custodial and Concentration of Credit Risk

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

#### Interest Rate Risk

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

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

#### **COLOTRUST**

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. The 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 \$19,648 invested in COLOTRUST PLUS+.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# Note 3: <u>Long Term Obligations</u>

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

	Balance 1/1/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2022	Current Portion
Direct Placements:					
Series 2020 Loan	\$ 8,185,000	\$ -	\$ 275,000	\$ 7,910,000	\$ 285,000
Series 2020 Loan - premium	394,234		34,836	359,398	
	8,579,234	_	309,836	8,269,398	285,000
Other:					
Developer Advances:					
Operations:					
Accrued interest	15,884	-	-	15,884	-
Capital:					
Principal	296,382	-	195,000	101,382	-
Accrued interest	935,394	8,502		943,896	
	1,247,660	8,502	195,000	1,061,162	
Total	\$ 9,826,894	\$ 8,502	\$ 504,836	\$ 9,330,560	\$ 285,000

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

\$8,300,000 Taxable Converting to Tax-Exempt General Obligation Refunding Loan, Series 2020 On August 13, 2020, the District entered into a Loan Agreement with BBVA Mortgage Corporation for the amount of \$8,300,000 ("Series 2020 Loan") plus an original issue premium of \$452,350 for the purpose of refunding the District's Series 2016 Bonds and paying down the balance owed to the Developer for project costs. The Series 2020 Loan matures on December 1, 2040 with interest payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year beginning June 1, 2021. The Series 2020 Loan bears interest at a taxable rate of 3.950% until the date that the loan converts to tax-exempt when the rate changes to 3.170%. The District exercised its option to convert this loan to tax-exempt during 2021.

The Series 2020 Loan is subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District, in whole, or, with the consent of the Lender, in part, on any Interest Payment Date, on or after December 1, 2028 upon payment to the Lender of the principal amount and a) accrued interest, b) any Prepayment Fee, and c) the applicable redemption price as set forth in Exhibit D of the Loan Agreement.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The Series 2020 Loan is secured by Pledged Revenues which include the Required Mill Levy, the portion of the Specific Ownership Tax which is collected as a result of the Required Mill Levy, any PILOT revenue, and any other legally available moneys as determined by the District.

As a result of the issuance of the Series 2020 Loan, the Series 2016 Bonds are considered to be defeased and the liabilities have been removed from the governmental activities column of the statement of net position. The reacquisition price of the old debt exceeded the net carrying amount by \$444,004. This amount is recorded as a deferred outflow and is being amortized over the life of the Series 2020 Loan. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$1,817,580 due to the lower interest rate on the Series 2020 Loan compared to the interest rate on the Series 2016 Bonds.

Events of Default as defined by the Loan Agreement include a) failure by the District to impose the Required Mill Levy or to apply the Pledged Revenue as required by the Loan Agreement, b) insufficiency of funds in the Revenue Fund and Surplus Fund to pay the interest and/or principal on the Loan when due, c) failure by the District to perform any material covenants, agreements, duties, or condition required by the Series Loan documents and fails to remedy the default within 30 days of notice by the Lender, d) determination that any representation or warranty made by the District proves to be untrue or incomplete in any material respect, e) the pledge of the Pledged Revenue, the Collateral, or any other security interest fails to be fully enforceable, f) judgement or court order exceeding insurance coverage in excess of \$100,000 is rendered against the District and the District fails to pay or satisfy such judgment for 30 days, g) a change occurs in the financial or operating condition of the District which the Lender judges to have a material adverse impact on the District and its ability to satisfy its obligations, h) the District commences any case, proceeding, or other action relating to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, relief of debtors or appointment of a receiver, trustee or custodian, i) any financing document related to the Series 2020 Loan or pledge or security interest related to such documents ceases to be valid or enforceable, j) the District shall become involved in proceeding to dissolve, consolidate, or cease to exist, and k) any funds or investments on deposit become subject to writ, judgement, warrant, attachment, execution, or similar process. Remedies are available to the Lender as described in the Loan Agreement, however, except for the application of the interest rate being changed to a Default Rate, no remedy will be available solely because of the failure of the District to pay principal of, or interest on, the Loan when due. Acceleration of the Loan is also not an available remedy for an Event of Default.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

The following is a summary of the annual long-term debt principal and interest requirements for the Series 2020 Loan:

	 Principal	Interest		Total
2023	\$ 285,000	\$	250,747	\$ 535,747
2024	300,000		241,713	541,713
2025	315,000		232,203	547,203
2026	335,000		222,217	557,217
2027	345,000		211,598	556,598
2028 - 2032	2,010,000		881,894	2,891,894
2033 - 2037	2,510,000		533,194	3,043,194
2038 - 2040	 1,810,000		116,656	 1,926,656
	\$ 7,910,000	\$	2,690,222	\$ 10,600,222

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

#### Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement

The District entered into a Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement with Parker Homestead Investments, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (the "Developer") dated March 23, 2011, with an effective date of March 15, 2011, as amended by the First Amendment to the Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement dated March 15, 2014, and the Second Amendment to the Project Funding and Reimbursement Agreement dated November 14, 2016, with an effective date of March 15, 2011 (the "Project Agreement"), which provides for certain procedures for the funding of public improvements to be constructed by the Developer and the procedures for the District to acquire such public improvements upon completion.

Per the Project Agreement, the District will reimburse the Developer for advances made for district organization and construction related expenses up to \$8,182,984, which includes amounts advanced under the Development Agreement. For advances made for organization expenses, simple interest shall accrue from the date of organization of the District until paid at the rate of 8% per annum. For construction related expenses, simple interest shall accrue on each developer advance from the date of deposit into the District's account until paid at the rate of 8% per annum. The reimbursement obligations under the Project Agreement were subordinate to the Chambers Road Costs from the IGA between the District and the Town of Parker ("Town"), which obligation was satisfied in full in 2016 and the costs of the South Newlin Gulch Trail as part of the Development Agreement.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Per the Project Agreement, payments by the District to the Developer under the Project Agreement will be applied first to the principal amount due and then to accrued and unpaid interest.

Per the Project Agreement, the parties agreed that, in lieu of advancing funds to the District for Construction Related Expenses (as defined therein), the Developer may construct or cause the construction of all or a portion of the Improvements (as defined therein), subject to certain conditions precedent to the District's obligation to reimburse Construction Related Expenses incurred by the Developer, including: (1) with respect to Improvements to be acquired by the District, as-built drawings and such other documentation as may be required by the District to verify that there are no outstanding amounts due to contractors, subcontractors, material providers or suppliers; (2) with respect to Improvements to be dedicated to the Town, Parker Water and Sanitation District or other appropriate jurisdiction, evidence satisfactory to the District that the Improvements have been finally accepted by such jurisdiction; and (3) with respect to all Developer constructed Improvements, certification of an independent engineer. Additionally, any such reimbursements shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as apply to reimbursement of Developer advances under the Project Agreement.

The term of the Project Agreement will expire on December 31, 2041. Any principal and accrued interest outstanding on December 31, 2041 shall be deemed forever discharged and satisfied in full.

#### Facilities Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement

The District entered into a Facilities Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement with the Developer dated March 19, 2014 (the "FARA"), as amended in the First Amendment to the Facilities Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement ("First Amendment"), dated and effective October 6, 2016, by and between the District and the Developer, pursuant to which the Developer deposited land sale proceeds into an escrow account established pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement with Lennar Colorado, LLC ("Lennar"). The proceeds in the escrow account were advanced by the Developer, to pay costs incurred by Lennar up to a maximum of \$600,000, for the construction of certain street, water, sanitary sewer, drainage and landscape improvements (the "Lennar Improvements"), acquire the Lennar Improvements from Lennar, and then convey the Lennar Improvements to the District. Pursuant to the First Amendment, the parties amended the maximum amount that the District will reimburse the Developer for funds advanced for the Lennar Improvements under the FARA, from \$600,000 up to \$1,788,779.06, together with interest thereon. Under the FARA, simple interest accrues at the rate of 8% per annum until paid.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

When the District's 2015 Audit was prepared, the FARA capped the reimbursable amount to \$600,000, and at that time that the District had no obligation nor sufficient funds to reimburse the \$1,119,081 incurred for construction of the Lennar Improvements. In turn, the \$1,119,081 was characterized as a "Developer Contribution" to acknowledge the full amount advanced by the Developer for these improvements.

Subsequent development of property within the District increased its assessed valuation to the extent that the District did have the financial capacity to reimburse the Developer for the additional costs and the District asked its independent engineer, 2N Civil, to verify District-eligible costs of the Lennar Improvements. By letter dated October 3, 2016, 2N Civil verified costs totaling \$1,719,080.97. The District thus amended the FARA in the First Amendment on October 6, 2016, to increase the amount reimbursable under the FARA to \$1,788,779.06, and this amount was accepted by the Board at its October 13, 2016, meeting.

On August 6, 2020, the agreement was modified by the Second Amendment to Facilities Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement to clarify the intention of the parties regarding the Series 2020 Loan and the outstanding principal and interest outstanding under the FARA moving forward. Modifications included a) use of the proceeds of the Series 2020 Loan to pay a portion of the outstanding principal owed under the FARA as long as the loan is closed and disbursed on or before September 30, 2020, b) use of the proceeds to remit \$300,000 to Developer as partial payment of principal under the FARA, and c) write-off of \$400,000 of interest under this agreement by the Developer and reduction of the interest rate on the remaining principal balance from 8.0% to 4.0%.

At December 31, 2022, \$101,382 in principal and \$943,896 in interest is due to the Developer for capital advances under the Project Agreement and the FARA.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### **Operation Funding Agreements**

The District and Developer have entered into Operation Funding Agreements for each of the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 ("Operation Funding Agreements"), pursuant to which the Developer agreed to advance funds to the District for operations and maintenance expenses to the extent that other District revenues are insufficient to pay such expenses. Simple interest will accrue on each Developer advance from the date of deposit into the District's account at the rate of 8% per annum until paid. The District's intent is to repay the Developer to the extent it has funds available from the imposition of its taxes, rates, toll, penalties and charges or other legally available revenue, after payment of its annual debt service obligations and annual operations and maintenance expenses. The term of the reimbursement obligation under each Operation Funding Agreement is 30 years, and any principal and accrued interest outstanding at the end of such 30-year period shall be deemed forever discharged and satisfied in full. All of the Operation Funding Agreements have been amended at the Developer's request to provide for the payment of principal before interest.

As no additional advances will be required by the District, the Operation Funding Agreements were terminated as of August 6, 2020. At December 31, 2022, \$15,884 is due to the Developer under the 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 Operation Funding Agreements, \$0 of principal and \$15,884 of accrued interest.

#### **Debt Authorization**

As of December 31, 2022, the District had authorized but unissued general obligation indebtedness in the following amounts allocated for the following purposes:

Authorization Used and Remaining from 2010 Election									
Purpose	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal	Principal				
	Amount Voted	Amount Used	Amount Used	Amount Used	Amount				
		by 2014 Loan	by Series 2016	by Series 2020	Remaining				
		Agreement	Bonds	Loan					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Water	\$ 8,300,000	\$ (1,367,123)	\$ (818,651)	\$ (64,472)	\$ 6,049,754				
Sanitation	8,300,000	(810,147)	(927,139)	(73,016)	6,489,698				
Streets	8,300,000	(2,481,076)	(796,436)	(62,723)	4,959,765				
Park and Recreation	8,300,000	(405,074)	(1,160,404)	(91,387)	6,643,135				
Operations	1,000,000	1	-	-	1,000,000				
Refunding	16,600,000	-	(4,597,370)	(8,239,154)	3,763,476				
IGA Debt	8,300,000	-	-	-	8,300,000				
TOTAL	\$ 59,100,000	\$ (5,063,420)	\$ (8,300,000)	\$ (8,530,752)	\$ 37,205,828				

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

Per the District's Service Plan, for any portion of the District's outstanding debt which exceeds 50% of the District's assessed valuation, the maximum debt mill levy for such portion of debt shall be 35 mills (as adjusted for what is commonly referred to as the "Gallagher Amendment" on or after January 1, 2000) less the number of mills necessary to pay District administrative operating expenses and the number of mills necessary to pay unlimited mill levy debt.

However, in November 2020, the State of Colorado's (the "State") voters approved Amendment B, which repealed he Gallagher Amendment and provided the State's General Assembly with the authority to decrease the assessment rate in the future. Since the repeal of the Gallagher Amendment, the General Assembly has passed legislation in each year that has reduced the assessment rate for different classes of property and there have also been numerous initiative petitions that have sought to permanently reduce the assessment rate for different classes of property.

The Town has since determined that metropolitan districts within the Town whose service plans were approved prior to the repeal of the Gallagher Amendment may continue to adjust their maximum debt service mill levy in a manner consistent with that of the now repealed Gallagher Amendment.

#### Note 4: Related Party

All of the Board of Directors are employees, owners or are otherwise associated with the Developer and may have conflicts of interest in dealing with the District. Management believes that all potential conflicts, if any, have been disclosed to the Board.

#### Note 5: <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.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

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 November 2, 2010, 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 6: Risk Management

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

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

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### Note 7: Reconciliation of Government-Wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements

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

1) Long-term liabilities such as loans, developer advances payable and accrued developer advance interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not in the funds.

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

- 1) Governmental funds report interest expense on the modified accrual basis; however, interest expense is reported on the full accrual method on the Statement of Activities;
- 2) governmental funds report developer advances and loan proceeds as revenue; and,
- 3) 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

	•	nal & Final Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	487,385	\$	487,385	\$	-
Specific ownership taxes		38,991		43,100		4,109
Interest income		500		3,890		3,390
Total Revenues		526,876		534,375		7,499
EXPENDITURES						
Treasurer's fees		7,311		7,318		(7)
Loan principal		275,000		275,000		-
Interest expense		259,465		259,465		-
Miscellaneous expenses		_		50		(50)
Contingency		5,000				5,000
Total Expenditures		546,776		541,833		4,943
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(19,900)		(7,458)		12,442
FUND BALANCE:						
BEGINNING OF YEAR		201,877		206,676		4,799
END OF YEAR	\$	181,977	\$	199,218	\$	17,241