Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan DistrictWeld County, Colorado

Financial Statements December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District Weld County, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the 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. 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 Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan 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 these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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





In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan 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 Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan 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.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

Littleton, Colorado July 11, 2023

Hayrie & Company



Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District Statement of Net Position (Deficit) December 31, 2022

Assets		vernmental Activities
Cash and investments - unrestricted	\$	32,877
Cash and investments - restricted		891,509
Accounts receivable - related party		13
Accounts receivable - property tax and other		78,861
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets, not being depreciated		5,353,907
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	6,357,167
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	29,599
Accrued interest		628,715
Unearned revenues		8,525
Non-current liabilities:		
Bonds payable - due in more than one year		10,130,000
Total liabilities		10,796,839
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred property tax revenue		61,324
Total deferred inflows of resources		61,324
Net Position (Deficit)		
Restricted for:		
Emergency		4,170
Unrestricted		(4,505,166)
Total Net Position (Deficit)		(4,500,996)
Total Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources		
and Net Position (Deficit)	\$	6,357,167

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net (Expense)

					Progra	m Revent	ies		Ch	evenue and anges in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Charges for Services and Expenses other fees		vices and	Operating Grants and Contribution s		Capital Grants and Contributions		Primary Government Governmental Activities		
Primary government: Governmental activities:										
General government	\$	148,403	\$	43,975	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(104,428)
Interest and related costs on										
long term debt		457,580		-		-		-		(457,580)
Conveyance of Improvements										
to the City of Fort Lupton		671,661								(671,661)
	\$	1,277,644	\$	43,975	\$		\$		\$	(1,233,669)
	Gene	eral revenues	:							
		operty taxes								3,057
		ecific owners	ship ta	xes						182
		her revenues								33,995
	Int	ergovernmer	ıtal rev	venues						99,067
	Tota	l general rev	enues							136,301
	Char	nge in net pos	sition ((deficit)						(1,097,368)
	Net p	osition (defi	cit) - ł	eginning o	f year					(3,403,628)
	Net p	osition (defi	cit) - e	end of year					\$	(4,500,996)

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and Reconciliation of Fund Balances to Net Position December 31, 2022

Assets		General Fund	De	bt Service Fund	Сар	oital Projects Fund		Total
Cash and investments - unrestricted	\$	32,866	\$	11	\$	-	\$	32,877
Cash and investments - restricted		-		891,509		-		891,509
Dues & Fees Receivable		3,954		-		-		3,954
Due from Others		13,583		-		-		13,583
Due from County Treasurer		3		10		-		13
Property taxes receivable		14,142		47,182		-		61,324
Total assets	\$	64,548	\$	938,712	\$		\$	1,003,260
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	29,599	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,599
Prepaid assessments		8,525	_					8,525
Total liabilities		38,124						38,124
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Deferred property tax revenue		14,142		47,182		<u>-</u>		61,324
Total deferred inflows of resources		14,142		47,182		<u>-</u>		61,324
Fund Balances								
Restricted:								
Emergency reserves		4,170		-		-		4,170
Debt service		-		891,530		-		891,530
Unassigned		8,112	_			<u>-</u>		8,112
Total Fund Balances		12,282	_	891,530		<u>-</u>		903,812
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	64,548	\$	938,712	\$		\$	1,003,260
Total governmental fund balance per above							\$	903,812
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stater governmental fund balance because:	nent o	of net assets exclu	ıded	from the				
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in financial resources and are excluded from the funds	n gove	ernmental activiti	es ar	e not				5,353,907
Long term liabilities not payable in the current year are governmental funds. Interest on long-term debt is recog governmental funds when due. These liabilities consist	gnized							
Bond proceeds							(1	0,130,000)
Accrued interest								(628,715)
Net position of governmental activities							\$ ((4,500,996)

Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	(General	Debt Service		Сар	oital Projects Fund		Total
Revenues								
Property Taxes	\$	705	\$	2,352	\$	-	\$	3,057
Specific Ownership Taxes		42		140		_		182
Design Review Fees		2,400		-		-		2,400
Assessments & Fees		32,825		-		-		32,825
Setup and Transfer Fees		1,950		-		-		1,950
District Administrative Fee		6,800		-		-		6,800
Interest Revenues		8		33,987		-		33,995
Intergovernmental Revenues		99,067				<u> </u>		99,067
Total Revenues		143,797		36,479		-		180,276
Expenditures								
Management and Accounting Services		12,048		-		_		12,048
Legal		16,863		-		-		16,863
Insurance		3,019		-		-		3,019
Engineers		22,925		-		_		22,925
Design Review Fees		2,400		-		-		2,400
Election		384		-		-		384
Audit/Tax Prep		8,468		-		-		8,468
Treasurer Fees		11		35		-		46
Publication and Recording		38		-		_		38
Printing		31		-		-		31
Postage & Bank Fees		87		5,709		-		5,796
SDA Dues		437		-		-		437
Interest Payments on Long-Term Debt		1,929		3,650		-		5,579
Trash		8,458		-		=		8,458
Landscaping & Utilities		48,876		-		1,506,640		1,555,516
Streets Sidewalks & Sanitary Sewer		· -		-		2,428,795		2,428,795
Parks and Rec		_		_		74,607		74,607
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt		13,035		_		, -		13,035
Total Expenditures		139,009		9,394		4,010,042	_	4,158,445
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		4,788		27,085		(4,010,042)		(3,978,169)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Interfund transfers in (out)		<u> </u>	_(4	1,010,042)		4,010,042		<u> </u>
Total other financing sources (uses)			,	1,010,042)		4,010,042	_	
Net change in fund balances		4,788	(3	3,982,957)		-		(3,978,169)
Fund balances:								
Beginning of the year		7,494		1,874,487				4,881,981
End of the year	\$	12,282	\$	891,530	\$		\$	903,812

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balance—total governmental funds	\$ (3,978,169)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the	
Statement of Activities, capital outlays are not reported as expenditures.	
Capital outlay - capitalized	4,010,042
Governmental funds do not report the conveyance of capital assets. In the	
Statement of Activities, the conveyance of capial assets is reported as an	
expenditure.	(671,661)
Long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental	
funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes	
the current financial resources of governmental funds. Also, governmental	
funds do not report new long-term commitments until paid, while the	
commitment expense is recorded as a change in net position.	
Payment on developer advances	13,035
Payment of accrued interest on developer advances	1,929
Accrued interest on bonds - change in liability	 (472,544)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (1,097,368)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Actual and Budget Governmental Fund Type—General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022 Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Property Taxes	\$ 707	\$ 705	\$ (2)
Specific Ownership Taxes	42	42	-
Design Review Fees	3,650	2,400	(1,250)
Assessments & Fees	58,504	32,825	(25,679)
Setup and Transfer Fees	-	1,950	1,950
District Administrative Fee	-	6,800	6,800
Interest Revenues	-	8	8
Intergovernmental Revenues	139,132	99,067	(40,065)
Total Revenues	202,035	143,797	(58,238)
Expenditures			
Insurance and Bonds	15,000	3,019	11,981
Accounting and Legal	62,700	37,379	25,321
Election Costs	7,500	384	7,116
Landscaping & Maintenance	56,500	57,334	(834)
Miscellaneous	54,698	40,893	13,805
Total Expenditures	196,398	139,009	57,389
Excess Revenue Over (Under)			
Expenditures	5,637	4,788	(849)
Net change in fund balances	5,637	4,788	(849)
Fund Balances—Beginning of year	9,336	7,494	(1,842)
Fund Balances—End of Year	\$ 14,973	\$ 12,282	\$ (2,691)

1. Definition of Reporting Entity

Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District (the District), a quasi-municipal corporation, was organized in 2006 as Cottonwood Greens Metropolitan District No. 3. The District formerly changed its name to Lupton Village Residential Metropolitan District on November 12, 2019. The District is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act (Title 32). The District's service area is located in the City of Fort Lupton, Weld County, Colorado. The District was established to provide for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, installation, relocation, redevelopment and financing of the public improvements in the most economic manner possible.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements, which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set 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 District has no employees and all operations and administrative functions are contracted.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all of the activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by property taxes.

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the assets and liabilities of the District is reported as net position.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct 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.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the 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 related cash flows.

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 government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. The District determined that Developer advances are not considered as revenue susceptible to accrual. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred or the long-term obligation is due.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of capital equipment and facilities.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Budgets

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year end. 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 presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated.

As of December 31, 2022, current year expenditures in the Debt Service Fund exceeded appropriations, which may be in violation of state statutes.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The District's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The District estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 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 cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are reported at fair value.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Bond Issue Costs

In the government-wide and fund financial statements, bond issuance costs are recognized as expenses during the period incurred.

Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District 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 for 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 taxpayer's election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August, and generally sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are 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 revenue in the year they are levied and measurable. The deferred property tax revenue is recorded as revenue in the year it is available or collected.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment and infrastructure (e.g. roads, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column 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. Such assets are recorded in historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Capital assets, which are anticipated to be conveyed to other governmental entities, are recorded as construction in progress and are not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt component of the District's net position.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset 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.

Fund Equity

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components.

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable fund balance The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by 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 The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the
 government's intent to be used for specific purposes but is neither restricted nor
 committed. Intent is expressed by the Board of Directors to be used for a specific purpose.
 Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified
 than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed.
- Unassigned fund balance The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above. If more than one classification of fund balance is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the District's policy to use the most restrictive classification first.

3. Cash and Investments

Cash

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

Statement of net position:

Cash and investments - unrestricted	\$ 32,877
Cash and investments - restricted	891,509
	\$ 924,386
Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022 consist of the following:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 32,877
Investment in local government investment pool	891,509
	\$ 924,386

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

As of December 31, 2022, the District's cash deposits had a bank balance of \$24,918 and carrying balance of \$32,877, all FDIC insured.

Investments

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the District follows state statutes regarding investments.

The District generally limits its concentration of investments to those noted with an asterisk (*) below, which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the District is not subject to concentration risk disclosure requirements or subject to investment custodial credit risk for investments that are in the possession of another party.

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board of Directors. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- Obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities and the World Bank
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers acceptances of certain banks
- Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- * Local government investment pools

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

Investment	<u>Maturity</u>	Net Asset Value
COLOTRUST	Weighted average under 60 days	\$ 891,509

The District invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust offers shares in three portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME, COLOTRUST PLUS+, and COLOTRUST EDGE.

COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+, which operate similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00, offer daily liquidity. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601.

COLOTRUST EDGE, a variable Net Asset Value (NAV) Local Government Investment Pool, offers weekly liquidity and is managed to approximate \$10.00 transactional share price. COLOTRUST EDGE may invest in securities authorized by CRS 24-75-601, including U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper, and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601.

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as a safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust.

COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+ are rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. COLOTRUST EDGE is rated AAAf/S1 by Fitch Ratings. COLOTRUST records its investments at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST using the net asset value method. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

4. Capital Assets

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

		Balance					Balance
	De	cember 31,	December 31				
		2021	Increases	Γ	Decreases		2022
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Construction in progress	\$	2,015,526	\$ 4,010,042	\$	(671,661)	\$	5,353,907
	\$	2,015,526	\$ 4,010,042	\$	(671,661)	\$	5,353,907

5. Long-Term Liabilities

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

	_	Balance at cember 31,	A	dditions	Re	ductions	Balance at cember 31,	W	Oue ithin e Year
Developer Advances Accrued Interest	\$	13,035 1,929	\$	- -	\$	(13,035) (1,929)	\$ - -	\$	- <u>-</u>
	\$	14,964	\$	-	\$	(14,964)	\$ -	\$	
Bonded Debt: Series 2021 G.O. Bonds Accrued Interest	\$	10,130,000 156,171	\$	- 472,544	\$	- -	\$ 10,130,000 628,715	\$	- -
	\$	10,286,171	\$	472,544	\$	-	\$ 10,758,715	\$	

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Developer Advances

Advance and Reimbursement Agreement

In February 2020, the District entered into an Advance and Reimbursement Agreement with FTL Land Assemblage, LLLP, a Colorado Limited liability partnership (the Developer), pursuant to which the Developer agreed to advance funds in one or more installments. Under the agreement, the funds are to be used for operation and maintenance costs. Outstanding amounts due under the agreement shall accrue simple interest at a rate of seven percent (7%) per annum. The District shall make payment for the advances, subject to annual appropriation and budget approval, from funds available within any fiscal year and not otherwise required for operations, capital improvements and debt service costs and expenses of the District. The District's obligation to reimburse Developer under the agreement is not a multiple fiscal year obligation. Payments by the District shall be applied first to interest on, then to principal of the advances in chronological order to their effective date. The reimbursement obligation is subordinate to any bonded indebtedness of the District. No amount is owed to the Developer under this agreement at December 31, 2022. The agreement shall continue until fully performed or terminated by mutual agreement of the Parties

General Obligation Limited Tax Bonds, Series 2021

On September 1, 2021, the District issued \$10,130,000 of General Obligation Limited Tax Bonds Series 2021 (the "Bonds") for the purpose of funding additional public improvements in the District and for costs of issuance associated with the Bonds.

The Series 2021 bonds carry interest at the rate of 4.625% per annum, calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable to the extent of Pledged Revenue available therefore on each December 1, commencing on December 1, 2021, and shall mature on December 1, 2051. In the event that the Pledged Revenue is insufficient to pay the Bonds when due, the unpaid principal will remain outstanding until the earlier of its payment or the termination date and shall continue to bear interest at the rate then borne by the Bonds. To the extent interest on the Bond is not paid when due, such interest shall compound on each interest payment date, at the rate then borne by the Bond.

The Bonds are structured as "cash flow" bonds, meaning there are no scheduled payments of principal thereof prior to the final scheduled maturity date. Instead, principal on the Bonds is payable annually on each December 1 from, and to the extent of, Pledged Revenue on deposit, if any, in the Bond Fund, pursuant to a special mandatory redemption.

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

The Bonds 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, on September 1, 2026, and on any date thereafter, upon payment of par, accrued interest, and a redemption premium of a percentage of the principal amount so redeemed, as follows:

Date of Redemption	Redemption Premium
September 1, 2026, to August 31, 2027	3.00%
September 1, 2027, to August 31, 2028	2.00%
September 1, 2028, to August 31, 2029	1.00%
September 1, 2029, and thereafter	0.00%

The Bonds and interest thereon will be deemed to be paid, satisfied and discharged on December 2, 2061, regardless of the amount of principal and interest paid prior to the Termination Date. Upon such discharge, the owners of the Bonds will have no recourse to the District or any property of the District for the payment of any amount of principal of or interest on the Bonds remaining unpaid.

Event of Default include:

- a) Failure or refusal to impose the Required Mill Levy or to apply the Pledged Revenue
- b) Default in the performance or observance of any of the covenants, agreements, or conditions on the part of the District in the Bond Indenture or the Bond Resolution
- c) Filing a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or other applicable bankruptcy laws seeking to adjust the obligation represented by the Bonds.

The District acknowledges and agrees that the application of any portion of the Pledged Revenue to any purpose other than deposit with the Trustee constitutes a violation and a breach of covenants, resulting in actions against the District in law or in equity.

In the event of default, the bondholder may appoint a receiver or other custodian, be entitled to the possession and control of any cash, securities, or other instruments at the time held by, or payable or deliverable under the provisions of the Bond Indenture to, the Trustee, or take other legal action according to the agreement deemed appropriate.

On November 3, 2020, a majority of qualified electors of the District who voted in the election authorized the issuance of indebtedness. Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Service Plan, dated December 31, 2019, the District is permitted to issue bond indebtedness of up to \$18,924,000. In the future, the District may issue a portion or all of the remaining authorized but unissued general obligation debt for purposes of providing public improvements to support development as it occurs within the District's service area. At December 31, 2022, the District had \$8,794,000 of authorized but unissued debt.

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

All long-term debt is expected to be repaid by limited taxes imposed and collected for no greater than the maximum debt mill levy imposition term of residential properties and at a mill levy no higher than 55.277 mills.

6. Agreements

Intergovernmental Agreement Regarding Shared Costs

On May 21, 2021, the District entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with Lupton Village Commercial Metropolitan District setting forth the terms upon which the Districts will pay for certain public improvements that are shared by or constructed for the benefit of both Districts.

The Districts acknowledge and agree that certain public infrastructure within the Development are intended to benefit the property owners, taxpayers, and service users of both Districts, including without limitation the streets, traffic and safety facilities, storm drainage, water and sewer facilities and other public infrastructure to be constructed along South Rollie Avenue, Reynolds Street, South Denver Avenue and Weld County Road 12. Subject to approval by a majority of the Board of Directors of the relevant District and the availability of funds, either District may pay for or reimburse all or a portion of the costs for such shared public improvements. The Districts may agree to jointly fund all or portions of the shared public improvements, provided that any such joint funding be approved by way of a joint resolution approved by both Districts' Boards of Directors. Any such payments or reimbursements by a District shall not be considered a loan by that District to the other and neither District is obligated to re-pay or reimburse the other for the cost of any shared public improvements. It is the intention of the Districts to fund the shared public improvements in amounts that approximately equate to the acreage in each District as a percentage of the total acreage in the Development. Subject to the availability of funds and approval by its Board of Directors, each District agrees to use reasonable efforts to pay or re-pay its proportionate share of the cost of the shared public improvements. The agreement does not obligate either District to pay for any public improvements and remains in effect until terminated. Either District may terminate the agreement by providing no less thirty days written notice to the other District.

Expenditures in the current year under this agreement are identified as Intergovernmental Fees on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance.

7. Net Position

The District has net position consisting of two components – restricted and unrestricted.

Restricted assets include the net position that is restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The District had restricted net position as of December 31, 2022 as follows:

Restricted net position:

Emergency Reserves (see Note 9)

\$ 4,170

In the government-wide financials statements, the District's unrestricted net deficit as of December 31, 2022 is \$4,505,166 primarily due to capital improvements that were funded with long-term debt that have been dedicated to other entities, while long-term debt remains an obligation of the district.

8. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool) as of December 31, 2022. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability, boiler and machinery and workers compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public officials' liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool 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.

9. Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

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

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.

10. Related Parties

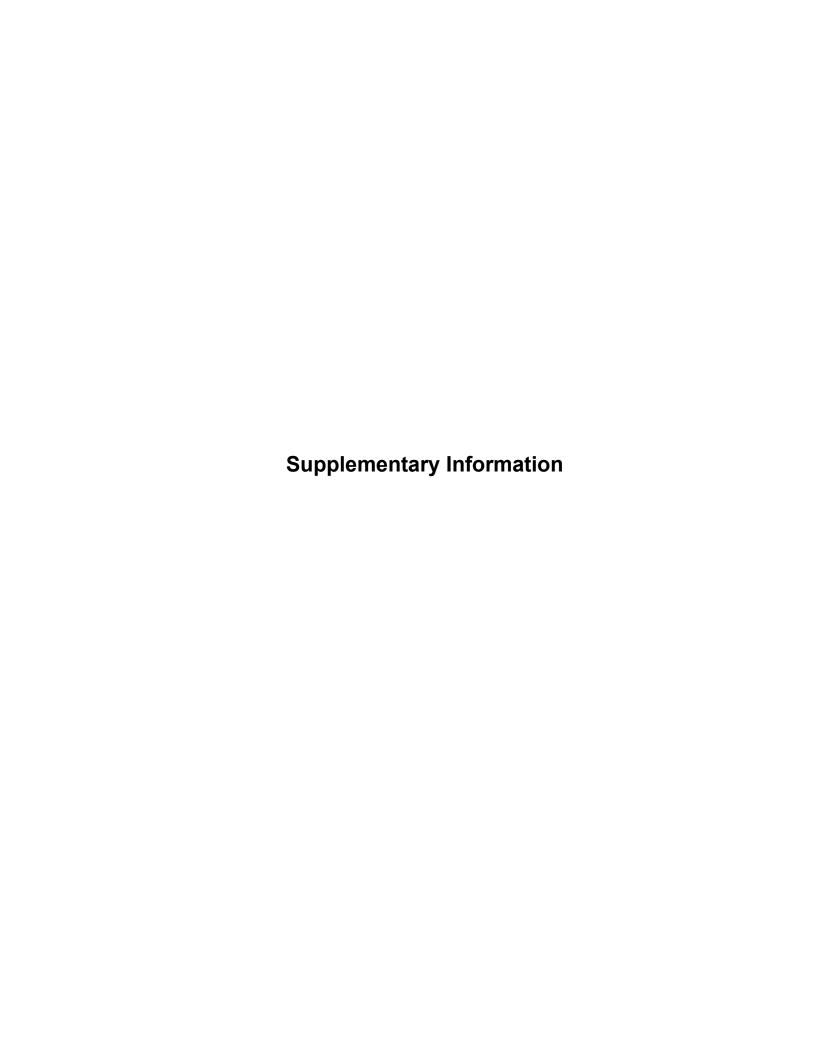
All of the Board of Directors are employees, owners or are otherwise associated with the Developer and may have conflicts of interest in dealing with the District. District management believes that all potential conflicts, if any, have been properly disclosed.

11. Subsequent Events

Effective March 28, 2023, the District entered into an intergovernmental agreement (the "Capital Advance IGA") with Lupton Village Commercial Metropolitan District (Commercial District) regarding the reimbursement of capital advances. Under the Capital Advance IGA the Commercial District agreed to appropriate, on an annual basis from time to time, available funds, as determined by the Board of Directors, to reimburse all or portions of certain developer advances made to the District for public improvements. The Commercial District is not required to reimburse such developer advances, but any advances that are reimbursed are added to a "fill-up note" (the "Series 2023A Subordinate Note") issued by the District to the Commercial District under the terms of the Capital Advance IGA.

11. Subsequent Events (continued)

In April 2023, the Commercial District Board of Directors approved a reimbursement in the amount of \$250,000 for a developer advance made in connection with the District's cost certification report no. 7 ("CCR#7") pursuant to the Capital Advance IGA. In June of 2023, the Commercial District Board of Directors approved a second reimbursement in the amount of \$900,000 for a developer advance, also in connection with CCR#7. Both such developer advance reimbursements are draws on the Series 2023A Subordinate Note. The maximum principal "fill-up" amount of the Series 2023A Subordinate Note is \$2,977,637. After the April 2023 and June 2023 developer reimbursements made by the District, the actual principal amount owed by the District to the Commercial District under the Series 2023A Subordinate Note is \$1,150,000. The Series 2023A Note incurs no interest and is fully subordinate to the District's General Obligation Limited Tax Bonds, Series 2021(3).



Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Actual and Budget Governmental Fund Type—Debt Service Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022 Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Property Tax	\$ 2,357	\$ 2,352	\$ (5)
Specific Ownership Taxes	141	140	(1)
Interest Revenues	<u> </u>	33,987	33,987
Total Revenues	2,498	36,479	33,981
Expenditures			
Trustee Fees	4,000	5,709	(1,709)
Interest - Bonds	-	3,650	(3,650)
Treasurers Fees	35	35	
Total Expenditures	4,035	9,394	(5,359)
Excess Revenue Over (Under)			
Expenditures	(1,537)	27,085	28,622
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers out	4,000,000	4,010,042	10,042
Total other financing sources (uses)	4,000,000	4,010,042	10,042
Net change in fund balances	(4,001,537)	(3,982,957)	38,664
Fund Balances—Beginning of year	4,873,910	4,874,487	
Fund Balances—End of Year	\$ 872,373	\$ 891,530	\$ 38,664

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Actual and Budget Governmental Fund Type—Capital Projects Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	2022 Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
Transfer In	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,010,042	\$ 10,042
Intergovernmental Revenues	700,000	<u>-</u>	(700,000)
Total Revenues	4,700,000	4,010,042	(700,000)
Expenditures			
Capital Projects	4,700,000	4,010,042	689,958
Total Expenditures	4,700,000	4,010,042	689,958
Excess Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	-		
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-
Fund Balances—Beginning of year		-	
Fund Balances—End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -