HIGHLANDS-MEAD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT MEAD, COLORADO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Highlands-Mead Metropolitan District Mead, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the Highlands-Mead 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Highlands-Mead Metropolitan District, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position 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 the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility 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 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 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund and for the operations fund, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are 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 the District's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparisons for the capital improvement fund and for the debt service fund, as identified in the table of contents, 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 supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Fredrick Zink & Associates, PC

FredrickZink & Associates, PC Durango, Colorado July 18, 2023



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2022

		overnmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and investments	\$	1,031,655
Due from County Treasurer		273
Accounts receivable		6,006
Property taxes receivable		144,933
Prepaid expenses		2,076
Total current assets		1,184,943
Total assets	\$	1,184,943
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	51,966
Revenue received in advance		5,914
Accrued interest payable		425,177
Current portion of bond payable		-
Total current liabilities		483,057
Noncurrent liabilities		
Bond payable, less current portion		4,700,000
Developer payable		1,072,938
Total noncurrent liabilities		5,772,938
Total liabilities	\$	6,255,995
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred property tax revenue	\$	144,933
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	(5,166,931)
Restricted	•	(=, ==,==,
Restricted for emergencies		4,360
Restricted for operations		-
Restricted for debt service		550,722
Unrestricted		(604,136)
Total net position	\$	(5,215,985)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the year ended December 31, 2022

Functions / Programs		xpenses		arges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenue		
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$	151,083	\$	59,902	\$	(91,181)	
Interest on long-term debt		349,879		-		(349,879)	
Other costs of long-term debt		7,977		-		(7,977)	
Totals	\$	508,939	\$	59,902	\$	(449,037)	
	Genera	al Revenues					
	Prop	erty taxes				65,024	
	Spec	cific ownershi	p taxes.			4,343	
	Inter	est income				22,460	
	1	Total general	revenu	les		91,827	
	(Change in ne	t positi	on		(357,210)	
	Net po	sition, begir	ning of	year		(4,858,775)	
	Net po	sition, end o	of year		\$	(5,215,985)	

HIGHLANDS-MEAD METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2022

	(Capital General Operations Improvement				De	ebt Service	Total	
ASSETS									
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	17,784	\$	(92)	\$	456,457	\$	557,506	\$ 1,031,655
Due from County Treasurer		57		-		-		216	273
Accounts receivable		-		6,006		-		-	6,006
Property taxes receivable		29,907		-		-		115,026	144,933
Prepaid expenses		2,076		-		-		-	2,076
Total assets	\$	49,824	\$	5,914	\$	456,457	\$	672,748	\$ 1,184,943
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable	\$	44,966	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,000	\$ 51,966
Revenue received in advance		-		5,914		-		-	 5,914
Total liabilities		44,966		5,914		-		7,000	 57,880
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Deferred property tax revenue		29,907		-		-		115,026	144,933
FUND BALANCE									
Nonspendable									
Prepaid items		2,076		-		-		-	2,076
Restricted									
Emergencies		4,360		-		-		-	4,360
Operations		-		-					-
Debt service		-		-		-		550,722	550,722
Capital improvements		-		-		456,457		-	456,457
Unassigned		(31,485)							 (31,485)
Total fund balance		(25,049)		-		456,457		550,722	982,130
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$	49,824	\$	5,914	\$	456,457	\$	672,748	\$ 1,184,943

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES December 31, 2022

Total Fund Balance	\$ 982,130
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Bonds payable and other long-term debt are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	(5,772,938)
Accrued interest payable on outstanding bonds and other long-term debt do not require current financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	(425,177)
Total Net Position	\$ (5,215,985)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Ge	eneral	Ор	erations	Capital rovement	De	bt Service	Total
REVENUES								
Property taxes	\$	13,417	\$	-	\$ -	\$	51,607	\$ 65,024
Specific ownership taxes		896		-	-		3,447	4,343
Operations fee		-		59,902	-		-	59,902
Interest income		24		-	12,492		9,944	22,460
Total Revenues		14,337		59,902	 12,492		64,998	151,729
Expenditures								
Current operating								
Accounting		12,297		12,297	-		-	24,594
Audit		5,800		-	-		-	5,800
Elections		3,227		-	-		-	3,227
Engineering		-		-	2,079		-	2,079
Insurance - other		3,031		-	-		-	3,031
Legal		14,118		14,118	-		-	28,236
Maintenance		-		42,062	-		-	42,062
Management and consulting		5,969		6,200	-		-	12,169
Miscellaneous		1,599		2,931	-		-	4,530
Trash removal		-		11,881	-		-	11,881
Treasurers fees		201		· -	-		774	975
Utilities		-		9,607	-		-	9,607
Debt Service								
Principal		-		-	404,205		-	404,205
Interest		-		-	-		214,481	214,481
Other fees		-		-	616		7,203	7,819
Total Expenditures	-	46,242		99,096	 406,900		222,458	774,696
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(31,905)		(39,194)	(394,408)		(157,460)	(622,967)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Operating transfers in (out)		(40,703)		38,624	2,079		-	-
Transfers to the Town of Mead		(3,050)		-	-		-	(3,050)
Developer advances		61,000		-	-		-	61,000
Total other oinancing sources (uses)		17,247		38,624	2,079		-	57,950
Net change in fund balances		(14,658)		(570)	(392,329)		(157,460)	(565,017)
Fund balances, beginning of year		(10,391)		570	848,786		708,182	1,547,147
Fund balances, end of year	\$	(25,049)	\$	-	\$ 456,457	\$	550,722	\$ 982,130

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (565,017)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report debt principal payments as other financing uses; however, the government-wide financial statements report debt principal payments as reductions of long-term debt	404,205
Governmental funds report debt proceeds as other financing sources; however, the government-wide financial statements report debt proceeds as increases in long-term debt. Developer advances	(61,000)
Accrued interest expense on long-term debt is reported in the Statement of Activities, but does not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, the change in accrued interest expense is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds	\$ (135,398) (357,210)

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2022

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Highlands-Mead Metropolitan District, herein referred to as the District, conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The District applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The District was organized pursuant to provisions set forth in the Colorado Special District Act. The governing body of the District consists of a five-member Board of Directors which is elected by the registered voters within the District. The purpose of the District is to construct, operate, and maintain public improvements for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the District.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has specified the criteria to be used in defining a governmental entity for financial reporting purposes. The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the District, and (b) organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the District. Consideration is also given to other organizations that are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the District. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria discussed above, the District's financial statements do not include any component units, nor do they exclude any potential component units requiring inclusion in the District's reporting entity, nor is the District a component unit of any other government. The District's financial statements include the accounts of all District operations.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the District at year-end. The statement of changes in net position presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the District's governmental activities.

In the statement of activities, direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions.

The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund Financial Statements

The District segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

Governmental accounting systems are organized and operated on a fund basis. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. The District's funds are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and by the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds of the District are outlined in the following paragraphs:

Governmental Funds

Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures, other financing uses, and special items) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

General Fund - used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to general statutory laws.

Operations Fund – used to account for fees received from property owners in the District and the expenditure of those fees to fund operations costs as defined in the enabling legislation adopted by the District's board of directors.

Capital Improvement Fund - used to account for proceeds from General Obligation Bonds and developer advances that are used for major capital and equipment additions.

Debt Service Fund - used to account for accumulation of resources for, and payment of, long-term bond obligation principal, interest and related costs.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, consist of property taxes, other taxes and fines and penalties. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. The following revenue sources are considered susceptible to accrual because they are both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period:

- Property Taxes
- Specific Ownership Taxes

Taxpayer-assessed local property and specific ownership taxes are considered "measurable" when in the hands of intermediary collecting governments and are recognized as revenue at that time. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for un-matured principal and interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities are reported as other financing sources.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District uses the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1) Prior to October 15, the District staff submits to the Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January I. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. A "Notice of Budget" is published when the budget is received.
- 2) Public hearings are held to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3) Prior to December 15, the Board shall adopt, by resolution, the budget for the ensuing fiscal year and shall certify the tax levy to the Board of County Commissioners.
- 4) On or before December 31, the Board shall pass an annual appropriating resolution in which such sums of money shall be appropriated as the Board deems necessary to defray all expenses and liabilities of the District during the ensuing year.
- 5) The District's budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental entities. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for all funds. The level of control in the budget at which expenditures exceed appropriations is at the fund level.
- 6) After adoption of the budget ordinance, the District may make by ordinance the following changes: a) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated budget; b) emergency appropriations; c) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.
- 7) Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Board approval is required for changes in the total budget of any fund. Budget amounts included in the financial statements are based on final legally amended budgets.
- 8) Budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

The District legally adopted annual budgets for all of the District's funds for 2022.

E. Restricted Assets and Classification of Fund Balance

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by enabling legislation. It is the District's policy to use restricted assets first when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available.

In the governmental fund financial statements fund balance is reported in five classifications.

Nonspendable: Nonspendable is that portion of fund balance that are not in spendable form, for example prepaid expenses or inventories.

Restricted: The Colorado Constitution as amended by TABOR (see separate statutory compliance note) requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases.

The District has restricted fund balance for operations fees not yet spent to fund operations costs. Additionally, the District has restricted fund balance for debt service as required by its bond indenture. The District also has restricted fund balance for unspent bond proceeds held in the Capital Improvement Fund. It is the District's policy to use restricted fund balance first when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

Committed: Committed is that portion of fund balance that has been committed by the highest level of formal action of the District's Board of Directors and does not lapse at year-end. The District does not have any committed fund balance at year end. It is the District's policy to use committed fund balance first when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available.

Assigned: Assignments of fund balance are designated by District management.

Unassigned: Fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification is reported as unassigned.

F. Property Taxes Receivable and Deferred Revenue

Property taxes are levied on December 15, and attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1st of the following year, payable in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 16th. Property taxes are levied and collected on behalf of the District by Weld County and are reported as revenue when received by the County Treasurers. Property taxes levied in the current year and payable in the following year are reported as a receivable at December 31; however, since the taxes are not available to pay current liabilities, the receivable is recorded as deferred revenue.

G. Capital Assets

All capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost in excess of the capitalization thresholds set by the District are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of the donation. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures as incurred; while additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. All capital assets acquired have been dedicated to other local governments in accordance with the District's service plan.

H. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The District's policy in determining which items are treated as cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits, treasury bills, and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and have original maturities of three months or less.

Investments are reported at fair value which is determined using selected bases. Short term investments are reported at cost which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last quoted market price. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amounts which reasonably estimates fair value.

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. The eligible depository is required to pledge to the Colorado Division of Banking a pool of collateral having a market value that at all times exceeds 102 percent of uninsured aggregate public deposits. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA, which includes obligations of the United States, the State of Colorado, Local Colorado governments, and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The State Regulatory Commission for banks and financial services is required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

There is no custodial credit risk for public deposits collateralized under PDPA.

In order to facilitate the recording of cash transactions and maximize interest earnings, the District has pooled cash deposits for all funds. The District maintains accountability for each fund's equity in pooled cash. Interest earnings for combined funds are generally distributed based on monthly cash balances.

At December 31, 2022, all of the District's deposits were either held in deposit accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or in eligible depositories as required by PDPA in accordance with state statute, and had total balances (as reflected on the bank's records, before outstanding items) on deposit of \$84,909 which was covered by FDIC insurance.

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the District invests public funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security, meet daily cash flow demands, and conform to all federal, state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds. This applies to the investment of all financial assets of all funds of the District over which it exercises financial control.

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

Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. governmental agency securities, including securities issued by FNMA (federal national mortgage association), GNMA (governmental national mortgage association), FHLMC (federal home loan mortgage corporation), the federal farm credit bank, the federal land bank, the export-import bank, and by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and certain international agency securities, including the World Bank

General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities, the District of Columbia, and territorial possessions of the U.S. rated in the highest two rating categories by two or more nationally recognized rating agencies

Bankers' acceptances of certain banks

Certain securities lending agreements

Commercial paper

Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities

Certain money market funds

Guaranteed investment contracts

Local government investment pools

The investing local government's own securities including certificates of participation and lease obligations.

Local Government Investment Pool (COLOTRUST)

Included in cash and cash equivalents is \$946,146 held in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (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 operates similarly to a money market fund. The Trust offers shares in three portfolios, COLOTRUST Prime (Prime), COLOTRUST Plus+ (Plus+) and COLOTRUST Edge (Edge). All portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain obligations of U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements collateralized with certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. Plus+ and Edge may also invest in the highest rated commercial paper.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

The Prime and Plus+ portfolios are restricted to a weighted average maturity (WAM) of 60 days or less while the Edge portfolio incorporates longer-dated securities with a WAM of 60 days or more. Both Prime and Plus+ portfolios are rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's and the EDGE portfolio is rated AAAf/S1 by Fitch Ratings.

As of December 31, 2022, the District had \$0 invested in Prime, \$946,146 invested in Plus+, and \$0 invested in Edge.

Certain investments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value; Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs: Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investments are not required to be categorized within the fair value hierarchy. These investments are measured at amortized cost or in certain circumstances the value is calculated using the net asset value (NAV) per share, or its equivalent of the investment. These investments include 2a7-like external investment pools and money market investments. The District held investments in COLOTRUST at year end for which the investment valuations were determined as follows.

COLOTRUST records its investments at fair value and the District records its investments in COLOTRUST at net asset value as determined by fair value. Each share of Prime and Plus is equal in value to \$1.00 and the redemption frequency is daily with no redemption notice period. Edge's net asset value is managed to approximate a \$10.00 transactional share price and the redemption frequency is five business days. The principal value of an Edge investment may fluctuate and could be greater or less than \$10.00 per share at time of purchase, prior to redemption, and at the time of redemption. There are no unfunded commitments.

The following is a summary of cash and investments:

	<u> </u>	air Value
Bank deposits	\$	85,509
COLOTRUST Total cash and investments	\$	946,146 1,031,655

Risk Disclosures

Additional investment and deposit disclosures for credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk, as required by GASB Statement No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures, are included below.

To minimize custodial credit risk, or the risk that an insurer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations, state law limits District investments to those where the issuer is rated in one of the three highest rating categories by one or more nationally recognized organizations that rate such issuers. The District has deposits in COLOTRUST Plus+. COLOTRUST is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

The concentration of credit risk, or the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer, occurs when deposits are not diversified. District policy places no limit on the amount the District may invest in any one issuer; however, the District maintains general guidelines for investments to ensure proper diversification by security type and institution. All District investments are issued or explicitly guaranteed by securities of the U.S. government, or insured by PDPA, or are investments in mutual fund or external investment pools, and therefore are not subject to concentration of credit risk disclosure requirements.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

Interest rate risk is the extent to which changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District maintains an investment policy that limits investment maturities to three years as means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates and to avoid undue concentration in any sector of the yield curve. Exceptions to this structure may be allowed where maturities can be structured to accommodate readily identifiable cash flows as approved by the Board.

The District was not subject to foreign currency risk as of December 31, 2022.

3. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The District has a number of financial instruments, including cash and equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable, none of which are held for trading purposes. The District estimates that the fair values of its 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.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	12/31/	2021	Add	litions	Dele	etions	12/3	31/2022
Non-depreciated:								
Water credits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

During prior years, water credits were acquired and were dedicated to other entities in accordance with the District's Service Plan. No additional water credits were acquired during the current year. Depreciation, if applicable, is calculated using the straight-line method. There was no depreciation expense reported for 2022.

5. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

A summary of changes in long-term obligations follows:

	12/31/2021	Additions		ns Deletions		_1	2/31/2022	Within Year
Series 2020A G.O. Bonds	\$ 4,185,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,185,000	\$ -
Series 2020B G.O. Bonds	515,000		-		-		515,000	-
Developer advances - capital	1,327,593		-		(404,205)		923,388	-
Developer advances - operating	88,550		61,000				149,550	
	\$ 6,116,143	\$	61,000	\$	(404,205)	\$	5,772,938	\$ -

Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds Series 2020A and 2020B

General Obligation Bonds in the face amount of \$4,185,000 (Series 2020A) and \$515,000 (Series 2020B) were issued with a date of August 11, 2020. The interest rate is 5.125% for the Series 2020A bonds, payable semiannually on June 1, and December 1. Principal payments begin on December 1, 2025 and continue each December 1 until redeemed. The interest rate is 7.75% for the Series 2020B bonds, payable annually on December 15, to the extent subordinate pledged revenue is available.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

No interest and principal maturities are reflected in this section for the Series 2020B bonds since these payments are subject to available revenue. Final maturity dates are December 2050 for the Series 2020A Bonds and December 2050 for the Series 2020 B Bonds.

If any principal or accrued interest balances remain on either the Series 2020A or Series 2020B Bonds at December 15, 2050, the District will continue to levy taxes until the balances are fully paid. However, any balances remaining after December 15, 2059 will discharge and the District will no longer be obligated for the remaining balances.

The annual requirements to amortize the Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds Series 2020A are as follows:

	Bor		
Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ -	\$ 214,481	\$ 214,481
2024	-	214,481	214,481
2025	20,000	214,481	234,481
2026	55,000	213,456	268,456
2027	55,000	210,638	265,638
2028-2032	380,000	1,003,219	1,383,219
2033-2037	560,000	888,675	1,448,675
2038-2042	805,000	721,344	1,526,344
2043-2047	1,115,000	484,825	1,599,825
2048-2050	1,195,000	141,450	1,336,450
	\$ 4,185,000	\$ 4,307,050	\$ 8,492,050

The District has voted authorized debt limit of \$520,000,000 (limited to \$20,000,000 by the service plan and intergovernmental agreement) of which \$4,700,000 has been issued.

Developer Advances

The developer of the area within the District has advanced funds to the District for capital outlay and for operating needs. Reimbursement of these advances are made as funds are available and as allowed by the bond indenture. These advances bear interest at 6.5%.

6. CONTINGENCIES

During the normal course of business, the District may incur claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the District and their legal representatives represent that no claims have been asserted against the District and they are not aware of any un-asserted possible claims or litigation as of December 31, 2022.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the Pool) which is sponsored by the Special District Association of Colorado. The Pool provides property and general liability, automobile physical damage and liability, public official's liability and machinery coverage to its members. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years. The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property, and public officials' liability coverage.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

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. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Pool made no distributions to the District.

8. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS

Town of Mead

The District entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the Town of Mead (Town) dated December 9, 2019. This agreement requires that the District dedicate District-constructed public improvements to the Town or other appropriate jurisdictions, except for any not accepted by said jurisdictions. The agreement requires that public improvements be constructed in accordance with the standards of the Town and of other appropriate jurisdictions. The service plan and the agreement limits the District's total debt to \$20,000,000.

The agreement also requires that at any time the District imposes a mill levy, the District will impose an additional Town O&M Mill Levy in the amount of 3.000 mills, as adjusted by the Gallagher Amendment Adjustment, for purposes of defraying the Town's ongoing operations and maintenance expenses associated with Town capital improvements and infrastructure, the streets within the boundaries of the District and other public improvements which may be dedicated to the Town by the District.

9. STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

TABOR Amendment - Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax, and debt limitations, which apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extensions of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

Future spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's fiscal year spending adjusted for inflation in the prior calendar year plus annual local growth. Fiscal year spending is generally defined as expenditures and reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue, if any, in excess of the fiscal year spending limit must be refunded in the next fiscal year unless voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, voter approval prior to imposing new taxes, increasing a tax rate, increasing a mill levy above that for the prior year, extending an expiring tax, or implementing a tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

Except for financing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of spending (excluding bonded debt service). The required reserve at December 31, 2022 is \$4,360.

During formation of the District, its voters approved the removal of the application of certain requirements of TABOR to the District. The District's management believes it is in compliance with the financial provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued December 31, 2022

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The District has evaluated subsequent events through July 18, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material subsequent events that required additional disclosure in the financial statements.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Orio	inal and		ariance vorable
	-	jinal and I Budget	Actual	avorable)
REVENUES			 	
Property taxes	\$	13,417	\$ 13,417	\$ -
Specific ownership taxes		620	896	276
Interest income		-	24	24
Total revenues		14,037	14,337	300
EXPENDITURES				
Accounting		12,875	12,297	578
Audit		5,800	5,800	-
Elections		3,000	3,227	(227)
Insurance		2,609	3,031	(422)
Legal		10,300	14,118	(3,818)
Maintenance		-	-	-
Management		6,000	5,969	31
Miscellaneous		3,245	1,599	1,646
Trash removal		-	-	-
Treasurers fees		201	201	-
Utilities		-	-	-
Contingency		5,000	 -	 5,000
Total expenditures	-	49,030	 46,242	 2,788
Excess revenue over (under) expenditures		(34,993)	(31,905)	3,088
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in (out)		(86,296)	(40,703)	45,593
Transfers to the Town of Mead		(3,050)	(3,050)	-
Developer advances		125,000	 61,000	 (64,000)
Total Other financing sources (uses)		35,654	17,247	 (18,407)
Net change in fund balances		661	(14,658)	(15,319)
Fund balances, beginning of year		8,657	 (10,391)	 (19,048)
Fund balances, end of year	\$	9,318	\$ (25,049)	\$ (34,367)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE OPERATIONS FUND

For the year ended December 31, 2022

					Variance		
	•	ginal and			Favorable		
	Final Budget		Actual		(Unfavorable)		
Revenues							
Operations fee revenue	\$	55,860	\$	59,902	\$	4,042	
Total revenues		55,860		59,902		4,042	
Expenditures							
Accounting		12,875		12,297		578	
Insurance		3,000		-		3,000	
Legal		12,946		14,118		(1,172)	
Maintenance		56,000		42,062		13,938	
Management		6,000		6,200		(200)	
Miscellaneous		1,800		2,931		(1,131)	
Trash removal		14,535		11,881		2,654	
Utilities		25,000		9,607		15,393	
Contingency		10,000		-		10,000	
Total expenditures		142,156		99,096		43,060	
Excess revenue over (under) expenditures		(86,296)		(39,194)		47,102	
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		86,296		38,624		(47,672)	
Total Other financing sources (uses)		86,296		38,624		(47,672)	
Net change in fund balances		-		(570)		(570)	
Fund balances, beginning of year		-		570		570	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND For the year ended December 31, 2022

Budget Actual (Unfavorable) REVENUES Interest income \$ 500 12,492 11,992 Total revenues 500 12,492 11,992 EXPENDITURES \$ 500 2,079 15,677,241 Debt Service \$ 849,944 404,205 445,739 Interest \$ 2,000,000 \$ 2.00 2,000,000 Total expenditures 2,000,000 \$ 2,000,000 2,000,000 Total expenditures (18,529,124) (394,408) 18,134,716 Other financing sources (uses) 17,679,680 \$ 2,079 2,079 Developer advances 17,679,680 \$ 2,079 (17,677,601) Net change in fund balances (849,444) (392,329) 457,115 Fund balances, beginning of year 849,444 848,786 (658) Fund balances, end of year \$ 456,457 \$ 456,645		Original and Final		Variance Favorable	
Interest income		Budget	Budget Actual		
EXPENDITURES 500 12,492 11,992 EXPENDITURES 2,079 15,677,241 Capital Outlay					
EXPENDITURES Capital Outlay	Interest income	\$ 500			
Capital Outlay. 15,679,320 2,079 15,677,241 Debt Service. 849,944 404,205 445,739 Interest. - - - Other. 360 616 (256) Contingency. 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 Total expenditures. 18,529,624 406,900 18,122,724 Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures. (18,529,124) (394,408) 18,134,716 Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in. - 2,079 2,079 Developer advances. 17,679,680 - (17,679,680) Total other financing sources (uses). 17,679,680 2,079 (17,677,601) Net change in fund balances. (849,444) (392,329) 457,115 Fund balances, beginning of year. 849,444 848,786 (658)	Total revenues	500	12,492	11,992	
Debt Service Principal 849,944 404,205 445,739 Interest - - - - - Other 360 616 (256) (256) Contingency 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 18,122,724 Total expenditures (18,529,624 406,900 18,122,724 18,122,724 18,134,716 18,134,716 18,134,716 18,134,716 18,134,716 17,679,680 18,134,716<	EXPENDITURES				
Principal 849,944 404,205 445,739 Interest - - - Other 360 616 (256) Contingency 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 Total expenditures 18,529,624 406,900 18,122,724 Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures (18,529,124) (394,408) 18,134,716 Other financing sources (uses) - 2,079 2,079 Developer advances 17,679,680 - (17,679,680) Total other financing sources (uses) 17,679,680 2,079 (17,677,601) Net change in fund balances (849,444) (392,329) 457,115 Fund balances, beginning of year 849,444 848,786 (658)	Capital Outlay	15,679,320	2,079	15,677,241	
Interest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 18,122,724 Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures (18,529,124) (394,408) 18,134,716 Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in - 2,079 2,079 Developer advances 17,679,680 - (17,679,680) Total other financing sources (uses) 17,679,680 2,079 (17,677,601) Net change in fund balances (849,444) (392,329) 457,115 Fund balances, beginning of year 849,444 848,786 (658)	Debt Service				
Other 360 616 (256) Contingency 2,000,000 - 2,000,000 Total expenditures 18,529,624 406,900 18,122,724 Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures (18,529,124) (394,408) 18,134,716 Other financing sources (uses) - 2,079 2,079 Developer advances 17,679,680 - (17,679,680) Total other financing sources (uses) 17,679,680 2,079 (17,677,601) Net change in fund balances (849,444) (392,329) 457,115 Fund balances, beginning of year 849,444 848,786 (658)	Principal	849,944	404,205	445,739	
Contingency	Interest	-	-	-	
Total expenditures	Other	360	616	(256)	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	Contingency	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in	Total expenditures	18,529,624	406,900	18,122,724	
Transfers in	Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(18,529,124)	(394,408)	18,134,716	
Developer advances	Other financing sources (uses)				
Total other financing sources (uses)	Transfers in	-	2,079	2,079	
Net change in fund balances	Developer advances	17,679,680		(17,679,680)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	Total other financing sources (uses)	17,679,680	2,079	(17,677,601)	
	Net change in fund balances	(849,444)	(392,329)	457,115	
Fund balances, end of year	Fund balances, beginning of year	849,444	848,786	(658)	
	Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ 456,457	\$ 456,457	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	•	al and Final Budget	Actual		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	51,607	\$	51,607	\$	-
Specific ownership taxes		3,096		3,447		351
Interest income		700		9,944		9,244
Total revenues		55,403		64,998		9,595
EXPENDITURES						
Debt Service						
Principal		-		-		-
Interest		214,481		214,481		-
Trustee Fees		7,400		7,203		197
Treasurer fees		774		774		-
Contingency		5,000		-		5,000
Total expenditures		227,655		222,458		5,197
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(172,252)		(157,460)		14,792
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in (out)						-
Total other financing sources (uses)						
Net change in fund balances		(172,252)		(157,460)		14,792
Fund balances, beginning of year		708,182		708,182		-
Fund balances, end of year	\$	535,930	\$	550,722	\$	14,792