Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District Weld County, Colorado

Financial Statements December 31, 2022



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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Board of Directors Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District Johnstown, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan 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 Johnstown Plaza 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 audits 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 Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 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 Johnstown Plaza 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, including omissions, 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 Johnstown Plaza 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 Johnstown Plaza 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

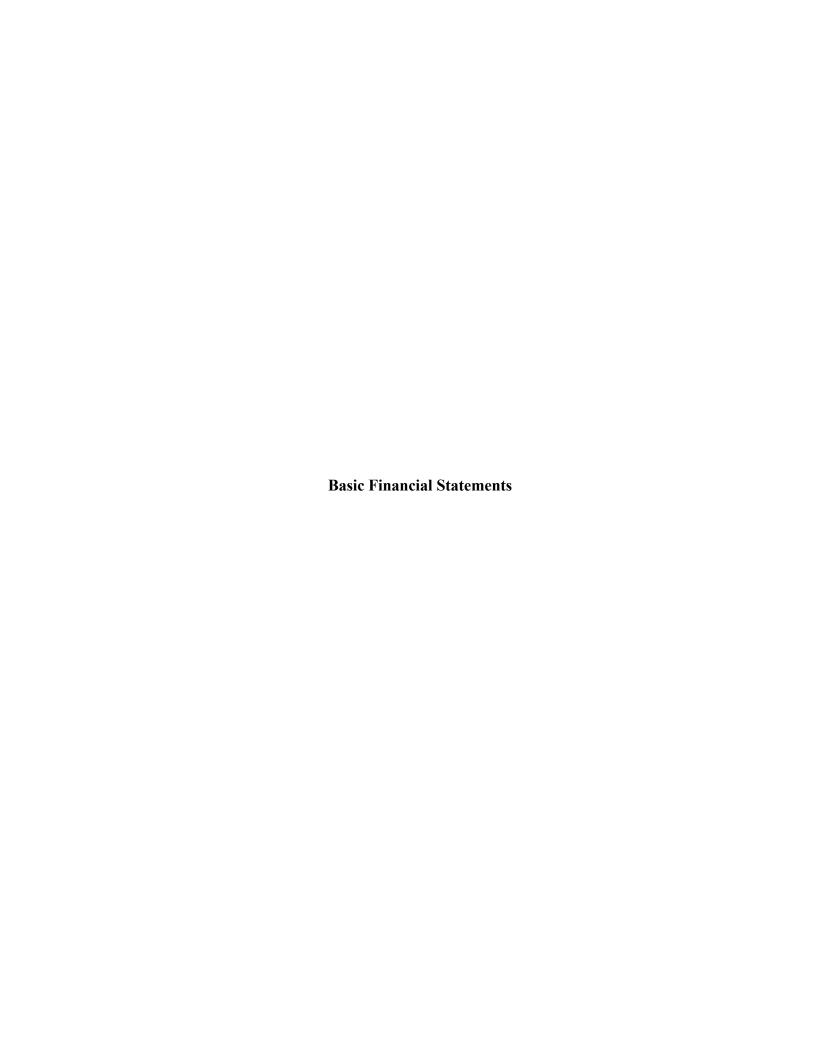
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Littleton, Colorado

Hayrie & Company

September 29, 2023



Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

Assets	Governmental Activities
Cash and investments	\$ 11,451,695
Prepaid expense	5,801
Property taxes receivable	528,826
PIF revenue receivable	612,860
CPIF revenue receivable	490,371
Accounts receivable	2,552
Capital assets, net of depreciation	68,823,206
Total assets	81,915,311
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	9,172
Accrued interest payable	1,454,789
Non-current liabilities:	
Due within one year	1,227,420
Due in more than one year	94,984,173
Total liabilities	97,675,554
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Property tax revenue	528,826
Total deferred inflows of resources	528,826
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	(15,979,609)
Restricted for:	(, , , ,
Emergency	6,954
Debt service	1,105,153
Unrestricted	(1,421,567)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	(16,289,069)
Total Liabilities, Net Position (Deficit) and	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 81,915,311</u>

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net (Expense) Revenue and

Changes in Net **Position Program Revenues** Primary Government Charges for Operating **Capital Grants** Services and **Grants and** Governmental and Functions/Programs Contributions Activities **Expenses** other fees Contributions Primary government: Governmental activities: General government \$ 3,762,875 \$ (3,762,875)Interest and related costs on long term debt 11,820,271 (11,820,271)15,583,146 (15,583,146)Property taxes \$ 496,086 Specific ownership taxes 35,424 PIF revenue 4,783,328 CPIF revenue 3,826,567 217,464 Interest/ other income 9,358,869 Total general revenues (6,224,277)Change in net position Net position (deficit) - beginning of year (10,064,792)(16,289,069)Net position (deficit) - end of year

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

Assets	(General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capit	al Projects Fund	G	Total overnmental Funds
Cash and investments	\$	42,902	\$ 11,408,778	\$	15	\$	11,451,695
Property taxes receivable		225,433	303,393		_		528,826
Accounts receivable		1,113	1,439		_		2,552
PIF revenue receivable		-	612,860		_		612,860
CPIF revenue receivable		-	490,371		-		490,371
Prepaid expense		2,593	3,208				5,801
Total assets		272,041	12,820,049		15		13,092,105
Liabilities							
Accounts payable		6,447	2,725		-		9,172
Total liabilities		6,447	2,725				9,172
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Deferred property tax revenue		225,433	303,393		_		528,826
Total deferred inflows of resources		225,433	303,393		-		528,826
Fund Balances Restricted:							
Emergency reserves		6,954	-		-		6,954
Debt service		-	12,510,723		-		12,510,723
Nonspendable		2,593	3,208		-		5,801
Assigned - capital projects		-	-		15		15
Unassigned		30,614					30,614
Total Fund Balances		40,161	12,513,931		15		12,554,107
Total Liabilities, Fund Balance and Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	272,041	\$ 12,820,049	\$	15	\$	13,092,105
Total governmental fund balance per above						\$	12,554,107
Amounts reported for governmental activities in governmental fund balance because:	the	statement of	f net position exc	luded 1	from the		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the governmental funds	s are	not current	financial resource	es and,	therefore,		68,823,206
Long term liabilities not due and payable in t governmental funds. Interest on long-term de funds when due. These liabilities consist of:		_					
Bonds payable Developer advances Accrued interest							(96,144,173) (67,420) (1,454,789)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activit	ies					\$	(16,289,069)
The accompanying notes are		nteoral nar	t of these financ	eial sta	tements	Ψ	(10,207,009)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

1 01 110 1041		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Total	
		Debt	Capital	Governmental
_	General	Service	Projects	Funds
Revenues	Φ 216215	Φ 250.50	Ф	Φ. 406.006
Property taxes	\$ 216,317	\$ 279,769	\$ -	\$ 496,086
Specific ownership taxes	15,447	19,977	-	35,424
PIF revenue Add-on PIF revenue	-	4,783,328	-	4,783,328
Interest/ other income	38	3,826,567 182,064	35,362	3,826,567 217,464
Total General Revenues	231,802	9,091,705	35,362	9,358,869
Expenditures	231,002	9,091,703	33,302	9,338,809
General and Administrative:				
Accounting	37,863	_	_	37,863
Legal	10,026	_	_	10,026
_		-	-	
District management	34,535	-	-	34,535
Dues and licenses	3,547	-	-	3,547
Paying agent fees	-	1,174	-	1,174
Auditing	8,700	-	-	8,700
Engineering costs	330	-	-	330
Insurance and bonds	2,600	-	-	2,600
PIF/RSF collection costs	-	25,688	-	25,688
Treasurer's fees	4,327	5,596	-	9,923
Intergovernmental expenditure		-	2,574,046	2,574,046
Bond principal	-	8,760,000	_	8,760,000
Bond interest	-	4,853,977	_	4,853,977
Developer advance interest	19,383	- · ·	220,177	239,560
Redemption Premium Paid	-	2,645,280	- -	2,645,280
Bond cost of issuance	7,575	-	2,899,494	2,907,069
Total Expenditures	128,886	16,291,715	5,693,717	22,114,318
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	102,916	(7,200,010)	(5,658,355)	(12,755,449)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Developer advance repayments	(129,839)	-	(3,127,032)	(3,256,871)
Bond issuance	-	-	93,992,233	93,992,233
Bond repayments	-	(81,151,000)	-	(81,151,000)
Transfer to other funds	(669)	-	(85,244,513)	(85,245,182)
Transfer from other funds	6,115	85,239,067	_	85,245,182
Total other financing sources (uses)	(124,393)	4,088,067	5,620,688	9,584,362
Net change in fund balances	(21,477)	(3,111,943)	(37,667)	(3,171,087)
Fund balances:				
Beginning of year	61,638	15,625,874	37,682	15,725,194
End of year	\$ 40,161	\$ 12,513,931	\$ 15	\$ 12,554,107

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

\$ (3,171,087)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities, capital outlay is not reported as an expenditure. However, the statement of activities will report as depreciation expense, the allocation of the cost of any depreciable asset over the estimated useful life of the asset. Therefore, this is the amount of capital outlay, net of depreciation, in the current period.

Depreciation of capital assets

(1,054,443)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., Developer advances, bonds) 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. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Bond issuance proceeds, net of discount	(93,992,233)
Bond principal repayment	89,911,000
Amortization of bond discount - 2016 bonds	(1,019,087)
Amortization of bond discount - 2022 bond	(163,703)
Accrued interest - change in liability	8,405
Developer advance principal repayments	3,256,871
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (6,224,277)</u>

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

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			(0110101010)
Property taxes	\$ 215,920	\$ 216,317	\$ 397
Specific ownership taxes	12,955	15,447	2,492
Transfer from other funds	-	-	-
Investment income	25	38	13
Total Revenues	228,900	231,802	2,902
Expenditures			
Accounting	37,863	37,863	-
Audit	8,600	8,700	(100)
District management	45,280	34,535	10,745
Engineering costs	2,000	330	1,670
Treasurer's fees	4,318	4,327	(9)
Office, Dues and Other	3,200	3,547	(347)
Insurance	3,302	2,600	702
Legal	30,000	10,026	19,974
Bond Cost of Issuance	-	7,575	(7,575)
Developer Advance Interest	-	19,383	(19,383)
Contingency	5,000	<u> </u>	5,000
Total Expenditures	139,563	128,886	10,677
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	89,337	102,916	13,579
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfer from other funds	-	6,115	6,115
Developer Advance Repayments	(90,000)	(129,839)	(39,839)
Transfer to other funds	<u>-</u>	(669)	(669)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(90,000)	(124,393)	(34,393)
Net change in fund balances	(663)	(21,477)	(20,814)
Fund Balance—Beginning of year	34,394	61,638	27,244
Fund Balance—End of year	\$ 33,731	\$ 40,161	\$ 6,430

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022

1. Definition of Reporting Entity

Johnstown Plaza Metropolitan District (the District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, was organized by order and decree of the District Court on February 18, 2016, and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act (Title 32, Article 1, Colorado Revised Statutes). The District operates under a Service Plan approved by the Town of Johnstown on August 17, 2015. The District's service area is located entirely within the Town in Johnstown, Colorado. The District was organized to provide planning, design, acquisition, construction, installation, relocation, redevelopment, financing, repair, replacement and operations and maintenance of the public improvements, including streets, water, wastewater, traffic and safety, park and recreation, mosquito control, television relay and transportation facilities, primarily for the residential development known as Johnstown Plaza.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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, and PIF revenues. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of the governmental fund.

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

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.

Actual 2022 expenditures in the Debt Service Fund exceeded appropriations, which may be in violation of state statutes.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

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.

Fund Balance

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- 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.

Restricted Fund Balance

Emergency reserves have been provided for as required by Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado (See Note 8).

The restricted fund balance in the Debt Service Fund is to be used exclusively for future payment of bond principal, interest and related costs.

3. Cash and Investments

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

Statement of net position: Cash and investments

	\$ 11.451.695
Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022 consist of the following:	
Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 11,425,006

\$ 11,451,695

Investments 26,689
Total cash and investments \$11,451,695

Total cash and investments \$11,451,69

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

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 carrying balance of \$11,425,006 and bank balance of \$11,425,006, of which \$250,000 was FDIC insured and the remainder covered by the PDPA.

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 or investment custodial risk disclosure requirements for investments that are in the possession of another party.

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:

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

- . Obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities and securities of the World Bank
- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- . Certain certificates of participation
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Commercial paper
- . Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

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

Investment	Maturity	Amount
Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE)	Weighted average	\$26,689
	under 60 days	

The District invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) (the Trust), which is an investment vehicle established by state statute for local government entities to pool surplus assets. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust is similar to a money market fund, with each share valued at \$1.00. CSAFE may invest in U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain money market funds and highest rated commercial paper. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for CSAFE's portfolio pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for CSAFE's investment portfolio and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by CSAFE. CSAFE is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. CSAFE records its investments at amortized cost and the District records its investments in CSAFE using the amortized cost method. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

4. Capital Assets

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

	Balance cember 31, 2021	A	dditions	R	eductions	Balance ember 31, 2022
Governmental Activities	 					
Capital Assets, Not Being						
Depreciated:						
Land and Land						
Improvements	\$ 38,000,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 38,000,000
Non-Potable Water	244,350		-		-	244,350
Construction in Process	 30,339,644		_		(30,339,644)	 _
Total Capital Assets, Not						
Being Depreciated	68,583,994		-		(30,339,644)	38,244,350
Capital Assets, Being						
Depreciated						
Sewer and Streets	1,293,654		30,339,644		<u>-</u>	 31,633,298
Total Capital Assets, Being						
Depreciated	1,293,654		30,339,644		-	31,633,298
Less: Accumulated						
Depreciation For:						
Sewer and Streets	_		1,054,443			 1,054,443
Total Accumulated						
Depreciation Total Capital Assets Being	-		1,054,443		-	1,054,443
Depreciated, Net	\$ 69,877,648	\$	29,285,201	\$	(30,339,644)	\$ 68,823,205

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

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			Balance	Amounts Due
	December 31,			December 31,	Within One
	2021	Additions	Payments	2022	Year
Governmental Activities					
GO Series 2016 Bonds	\$ 3,723,237	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,723,237	\$ -
Series 2016A					
Special Revenue Bonds	81,151,000	-	(81,151,000)	-	-
Discount	(1,019,087)	-	1,019,087	-	-
Series 2016B	7,025,000	-	(7,025,000)	-	-
Series 2022 Bonds					
Special Revenue Bonds	-	99,449,000	(1,735,000)	97,714,000	1,160,000
Discount	<u>-</u> _	(5,456,767)	163,703	(5,293,064)	<u>-</u>
Total Bonds	\$ 90,880,150	\$93,992,233	\$ (88,728,210)	\$ 96,144,173	\$ 1,160,000
Developer Advances	3,324,292	_	(3,256,872)	67,420	67,420
Total Direct Borrowings	\$ 3,324,292	\$ -	\$ (3,256,872)	\$ 67,420	\$ 67,420

\$3,723,237 Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016

On June 15, 2016, the District issued \$3,723,237 (original issue amount) Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016. The bonds, maturing December 1, 2047, bear an interest rate of 6.00% per annum, calculated on a basis of a 360 day year of twelve 30 day months, payable semi-annually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2017, until the principal amount is paid.

Any principal or interest remaining due, but not paid on December 1, 2057 shall be discharged and the Bond shall be deemed paid in full on such date in accordance with the Bond Resolution.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Below is a summary of the future maturities of the Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016:

GO Series 2016 Bonds

	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ -	\$ 301,006	\$ 301,006
2023	-	319,337	319,337
2024	-	338,785	338,785
2025	-	359,417	359,417
2026	-	381,305	381,305
2027-2031	-	2,284,456	2,284,456
2032-2036	-	3,070,118	3,070,118
2037-2041	-	4,125,982	4,125,982
2042-2046	-	5,544,975	5,544,975
2047	3,723,237	1,319,582	5,042,819
	\$ 3,723,237	\$ 18,044,964	\$ 21,768,201

\$81,151,000 Special Revenue Bonds Series 2016A

On August 2, 2016, the District issued \$83,335,000 (original issue amount) Special Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A. Details of the issue and related maturities are as follows:

				Interest
Issue Price	D	iscount	Maturity Date	Rate
\$ 13,480,000	\$	176,993	December 1, 2031	5.125%
13,100,000		202,132	December 1, 2036	5.250%
56,755,000		1,045,995	December 1, 2046	5.375%
\$ 83,335,000	\$	1,425,120		

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

The 2016 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 December 1, 2021 and on any date thereafter, with a redemption premium as follows:

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Redemption Date	Premium
December 1, 2021 to and including November 30, 2022	103.0%
December 1, 2022 to and including November 30, 2023	102.0%
December 1, 2023 to and including November 30, 2024	101.0%
December 1, 2024 and thereafter	100.0%

The 2016 Series A Bonds maturing on December 31, 2036 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part, by lot, on December 1, 2032, and on each December 1 thereafter prior to the maturity date of such bonds, upon payment of par and accrued interest, without redemption premium.

The 2016 Series A Bonds maturing on December 31, 2046 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part, by lot, on December 1, 2037, and on each December 1 thereafter prior to the maturity date of such bonds, upon payment of par and accrued interest, without redemption premium.

\$7,025,000 Taxable Special Revenue Bonds Series 2016B

On August 2, 2016, the District issued \$7,025,000 (original issue amount) Taxable Special Revenue Bonds, Series 2016B. The bonds, maturing December 1, 2046, bear an interest rate of 9.000% per annum, calculated on a basis of a 360 day year of twelve 30 day months, payable semi-annually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2017, until the principal amount is paid.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

The 2016 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 December 1, 2021 and on any date thereafter, with a redemption premium as follows:

Redemption Date	Redemption Premium
December 1, 2021 to and including November 30, 2022	103.0%
December 1, 2022 to and including November 30, 2023	102.0%
December 1, 2023 to and including November 30, 2024	101.0%
December 1, 2024 and thereafter	100.0%

The 2016 Series B Taxable Bonds maturing on December 31, 2046 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption, in part, by lot, on December 1, 2025, and on each December 1 thereafter prior to the maturity date of such bonds, upon payment of par and accrued interest, without redemption premium.

The 2016 Series A and B bonds were fully refunded with the issuance of the District's Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding and Improvement Series 2022A Bonds.

\$99,449,000 Taxable Special Revenue Bonds Series 2022

On December 1, 2022, the District issued \$99,449,000 (original issue amount) Taxable Special Revenue Bonds, Series 2022. The bonds, maturing December 1, 2046, bear an interest rate of 4.250% per annum, calculated on a basis of a 360 day year of twelve 30 day months, payable semi-annually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing December 1, 2022, until the principal amount is paid.

The refunding of the Series 2016 Bonds from the issuances of the Series 2022 Bonds resulted in a net cash positive cash flow of \$7,748,091 and a present economic gain of \$3,544,178.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Below is a summary of the future maturities of the Special Revenue Bonds Series 2022:

Special Revenue Bonds Series 2022

	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 4,152,845	\$ 5,312,845
2024	1,305,000	4,103,545	5,408,545
2025	1,465,000	4,048,083	5,513,083
2026	1,630,000	3,985,820	5,615,820
2027	1,805,000	3,916,545	5,721,545
2028-2032	11,985,000	18,269,688	30,254,688
2033-2037	17,990,000	15,238,375	33,228,375
2038-2042	25,685,000	10,793,938	36,478,938
2043-2046	34,689,000	4,234,743	38,923,743
	\$ 97,714,000	\$ 68,743,580	\$ 166,457,580

Events of Default for the bonded debt are as follows:

- The District refuses to impose the required mill levy or apply pledged revenue, as required
- The District fails to collect the pledged revenue or apply pledged revenue as required by the resolution
- The District defaults in the performance or observance or other applicable covenants, agreements or conditions, and fails to remedy after notice
- The District files a petition under federal bankruptcy laws or other applicable bankruptcy laws seeking to adjust the bond obligation

Due to the limited nature of the pledged revenue, the failure to pay the principal of or interest on bonds when due, or the failure to maintain the reserve fund requirement shall not, of itself, constitute an Event of Default.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

5. Long-Term Liabilities (continued)

Remedies for default include the potential for receivership scenario, a suit for judgment or some other suit or action available under law.

In no event shall acceleration of the Bonds be a remedy available in an Event of Default hereunder.

Authorized Debt

On November 3, 2015, a majority of the qualified electors of the District authorized the issuance of indebtedness in an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000,000.

At December 31, 2022, the District had authorized but unissued indebtedness in the following amounts allocated for the following purposes:

	Authorized Nov 3,2015	 orization Used Bonds Series 2016	Authorization Used Series A Bonds and Series B Taxable Bonds		Remaining at December 31, 2020		
Water	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 1,326,117	\$	2,891,520	\$	145,782,363	
Sanitation System	150,000,000	2,397,120		1,084,320		146,518,560	
Streets	150,000,000	-		82,092,059		67,907,941	
Parks and Recreation	150,000,000	-		-		150,000,000	
Traffic/Safety Protection	150,000,000	-		4,292,101		145,707,899	
Transportation	150,000,000	-		-		150,000,000	
Television/Relay/Translation	150,000,000	-		-		150,000,000	
Fire Protection	150,000,000	-		-		150,000,000	
Mosquito Control	150,000,000	-		-		150,000,000	
Security	150,000,000	 <u> </u>		<u> </u>		150,000,000	
	\$ 1,500,000,000	\$ 3,723,237	\$	90,360,000	\$	1,405,916,763	

Developer Advances

On February 18, 2016, the District entered into an Advance and Reimbursement Agreement (Agreement) for capital costs with the developer, Johnstown Plaza, LLC, whereby the District agreed to reimburse the Developer for capital advances which had been, or were to be, made on behalf of the District. The amounts advanced and reimbursed shall not exceed \$150,000,000, per the Subordinate Promissory Note dated February 18, 2016, which bears simple interest at a rate of 2% plus the current Federal Reserve Board Prime Rate per annum, and matures on February 18, 2017. The notes have been subsequently extended by the developer.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) December 31, 2022

6. Net Position

The District has net position consisting of three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balance of bonds that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of December 31, 2022, the District had net investment in capital assets calculated as follows:

Net investment in capital assets:

Capital assets, net	\$ 68,823,206
Debt balances used to acquire capital assets	(96,211,593)
Unspent bond funds	11,408,778
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ (15,979,609)</u>

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 8)	\$ 6,954
Debt Service (see Note 5)	 1,105,153
Total restricted net position	\$ 1,112,107

The District's unrestricted net position (deficit) as of December 31, 2022 is \$(1,421,567). The overall deficit in net position was a result of the District being responsible for the repayment of debt issued for public improvements which have not yet been completed.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued) 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 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.

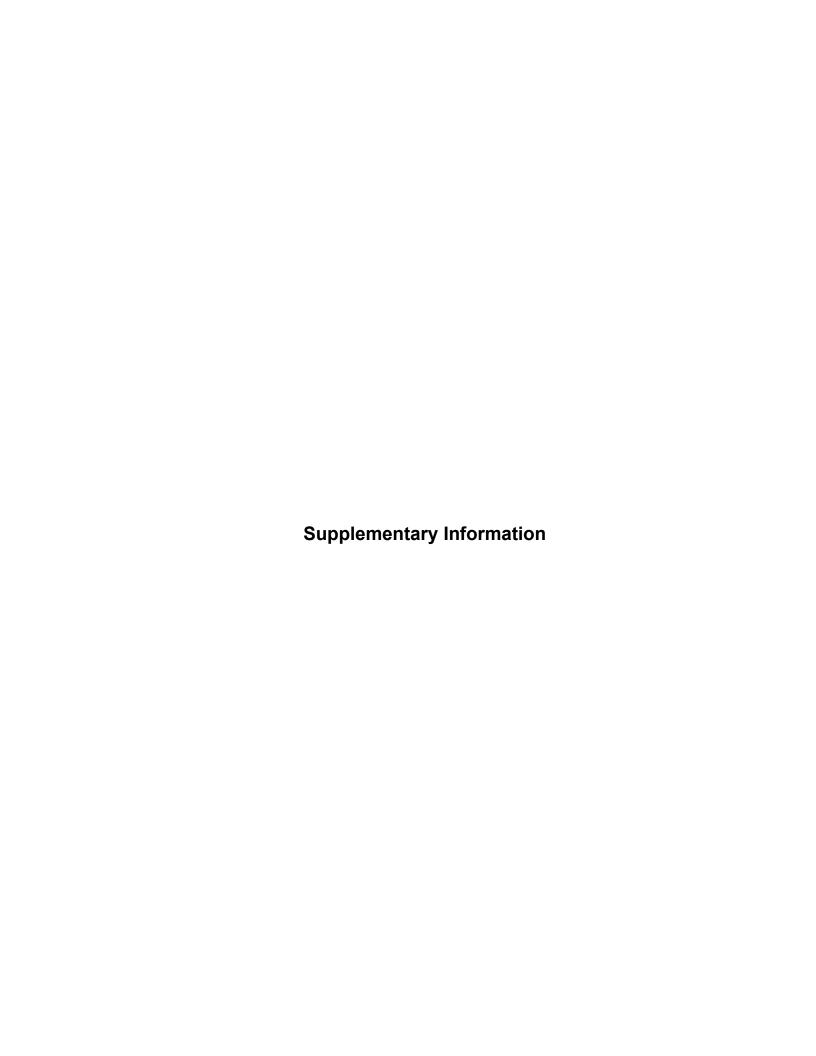
8. Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

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.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary or benefit increases.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits will require judicial interpretation.



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

	Final	Actual	Variance Favorable
Revenues	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Property taxes	\$ 279,255	\$ 279,769	\$ 514
Specific ownership taxes	16,755	19,977	3,222
PIF revenue	3,362,451	4,783,328	1,420,877
Add-on PIF revenue	4,203,069	3,826,567	(376,502)
Net investment income	5,000	182,064	177,064
Total Revenues	7,866,530	9,091,705	1,225,175
Expenditures			
Debt service			
Bond cost of issuance	-	-	-
Bond Interest	5,882,314	4,853,977	1,028,337
Bond Principal	2,145,000	8,760,000	(6,615,000)
Redemption Premium Paid	-	2,645,280	(2,645,280)
PIF collection fees	28,650	25,688	2,962
Treasurer's fees	5,585	5,596	(11)
Contingency	20,000	-	20,000
Paying agent fees	8,000	1,174	6,826
Total Expenditures	8,089,549	16,291,715	(8,202,166)
Excess revenues over (under)			
expenditures	(223,019)	(7,200,010)	9,427,341
Other financing sources (uses)			
Bond Repayments	(13,095,132)	(81,151,000)	(68,055,868)
Transfer from other funds	9,153,868	85,239,067	76,085,199
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,941,264)	4,088,067	8,029,331
Net change in fund balances	(4,164,283)	(3,111,943)	1,052,340
Fund Balance—Beginning of year	15,945,838	15,625,874	(319,964)
Fund Balance—End of year	\$ 11,781,555	\$ 12,513,931	\$ 732,376

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

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues					
Net investment income	\$ -	\$ 35,362	\$ 35,362		
Contingency		<u>-</u>			
Total Revenues		35,362	35,362		
Expenditures					
Costs of issuance	2,371,900	2,899,494	(527,594)		
Intergovernmental expenditure	-	2,574,046	(2,574,046)		
Developer Repayment	9,302,818	3,127,032	6,175,786		
Developer Advance Interest		220,177	(220,177)		
Total Expenditures	11,674,718	8,820,749	2,853,969		
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	(11,674,718)	(8,785,387)	2,889,331		
Other financing sources (uses)					
Bond Proceeds	101,095,000	93,992,233	(7,102,767)		
Premium on Bond Proceeds	1,429,376	-	(1,429,376)		
Payment to Escrow Agent	(94,790,922)	-	94,790,922		
Transfer from Debt Svc Fund	13,095,132	-	(13,095,132)		
Transfer to Debt Svc Fund (Reserve)	(9,153,868)	(85,244,513)	(76,090,645)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	11,674,718	8,747,720	(2,926,998)		
Net change in fund balances	-	(37,667)	(37,667)		
Fund Balance—Beginning of year		37,682	37,682		
Fund Balance—End of year	\$ -	\$ 15	\$ 15		

Summary of Assessed Valuation, Mill Levy and Property Taxes Collected December 31, 2022

fe		Prior Year Assessed Valuation or Current ear Property	Mills Levied	Total Proj	perty	Taxes	Percent Collected
December 31,		Tax Levy	(All Funds)	Levied	C	ollected	to Levied
2016	\$	-	0.000	\$ -	\$	-	N/A
2017		2,079	25.000	52		50	96.20%
2018		7,035,774	15.000	105,537		88,419	83.78%
2019		11,651,640	26.598	309,910		312,237	100.75%
2020		14,795,748	26.598	393,537		378,562	96.19%
2021		16,331,489	26.598	434,385		496,086	114.20%
2022	\$	18,616,967	26.598	\$ 495,174	\$	496,086	100.18%
Estimated for the year							
ending 12/31/2023	\$	20,257,208	26.598	\$ 528,826			

Note:

Property taxes collected in any one year include collection of delinquent property taxes levied in prior years. Information received from the county treasurer does not permit identification of specific year or levy.