

# COTTON RANCH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

December 31, 2014

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March 28, 2015

The Board of Directors Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activity, and each major fund of Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility 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.

## **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activity, and each major fund of Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Board of Directors Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District Page Two

#### Other Matters

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 7 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. 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.

# Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District's basic financial statements. The Debt Service Fund and Proprietary Fund budgetary schedules and the property tax statistical schedule are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The property tax statistical schedule has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Chadwick, Steinbirchner, Davie + Co., P.C.

This management's discussion and analysis of the Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District's financial statements provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole; it should be read in conjunction with the basic financial statements and notes to enhance the reader's understanding of the District's overall financial performance.

# Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two types of information on the same statement that present different views of the District:

- Government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- Fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District government, reporting the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Additional supplemental information has also been included to enhance the reader's understanding of the financial statements.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report information about the District as a whole and include *all* assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in net position. The District's net position – the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows – is one way to measure the District's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the District's net position is one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of the infrastructure, are needed to assess the *overall health* of the District.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's *funds*, focusing on its most significant funds – not the District as a whole. The District's major governmental funds include the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. Unlike government-wide financial statements, the focus of the fund financial statements is directed to specific

activities of the District rather than the District as a whole. Except for the General Fund, a specific fund is established to satisfy managerial control over resources or to satisfy finance-related legal requirements established by external parties or governmental statutes or regulations.

Governmental funds – The District's activity is reported as a governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. The funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial* assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* is provided in reconciliations following the fund financial statements.

# Reporting on the District as a Whole

## Statement of Net Position

The perspective of the Statement of Net Position is of the District as a whole. Following is a summary of the District's net position for fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

		2014				
	Governmental	Business-type		Governmental	Business-type	
Assets:	Activities	Activities	Total	Activities	Activities	Total
Current assets	651,847	149,479	801,326	623,435	106,194	729,629
Capital and non-current assets	0	541,283	541,283	0	550,820	550,820
Total Assets	651,847	690,762	1,342,609	623,435	657,014	1,280,449
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	31,315	0	31,315	32,754	0	32,754
Long-term liabilities (including current portion)	9,606,452	0	9,606,452	9,458,595	0	9,458,595
Total Liabilities	9,637,767	0	9,637,767	9,491,349	0	9,491,349
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	_					
Property Taxes	333,502		333,502	325,095		325,095
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	333,502	0	333,502	325,095	0	325,095
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	0	541,283	541,283	0	550,820	550,820
Restricted for emergencies	297	0	297	525	0	525
Restricted for conservation trust activities	6,214	0	6,214	3,255	0	3,255
Restricted for debt service	253,824	0	253,824	239,284	0	239,284
Unrestricted	(9,579,757)	149,479	(9,430,278)	(9,436,073)	106,194	(9,329,879)
Total Net Position	(9,319,422)	690,762	(8,628,660)	(9,193,009)	657,014	(8,535,995)

The District shows a substantial negative balance in net position. This deficit balance is the result of the District issuing bonds to pay for infrastructure and then conveying that infrastructure to the Town of Gypsum for the Town's ongoing operation and maintenance of the infrastructure for the benefit of the District's and Town's constituents. The most significant items on the statement of net position are the long-term liabilities and these are described in more depth in *Note C*.

#### Statement of Activities

The perspective of the Statement of Activities is of the District as a whole. The statement of activities reflects the cost of program services and the charges for services and sales, grants and contributions offsetting those services. The following detail reflects the total cost of services supported by program revenues and general property taxes, as well as other general revenues, resulting in the overall change in net position for the fiscal years 2014 and 2013.

		2014			2013	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
REVENUES:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	0	88,049	88,049	0	83,715	83,715
Grants and contributions	2,959	14,500	17,459	3,255	14,400	17,655
General revenues:						_
Taxes	343,343	0	343,343	730,101	0	730,101
Interest and other revenue	1,862	0	1,862	15,329	42	15,371
Total revenues	348,164	102,549	450,713	748,685	98,157	846,842
EXPENSES:						
General Government	31,732	0	31,732	165,308	0	165,308
Water Activity operations	0	68,801	68,801	0	80,548	80,548
Interest on General Long Term Debt	442,845	0	442,845	410,681	0	410,681
Total expenses	474,577	68,801	543,378	575,989	80,548	656,537
Increase in net position before transfers	(126,413)	33,748	(92,665)	172,696	17,609	190,305
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change in net position	(126,413)	33,748	(92,665)	172,696	17,609	190,305
Net assets January 1	(9,193,009)	657,014	(8,535,995)	(9,365,705)	639,405	(8,726,300)
Net assets December 31	(9,319,422)	690,762	(8,628,660)	(9,193,009)	657,014	(8,535,995)

The District's primary source of revenues is property taxes, while secondary revenue sources are water user fees (which are reflected as charges for services) and tap fees (which are reflected as capital grants and contributions). These revenues are used to pay the cost of the general government, the cost of the irrigation water activity expenses, and to pay the District's debt service.

The District operated with a surplus of revenues over expenses in 2013. The District operated at a deficit of revenues over expenses in 2014. Some of the District's bond agreements require the District to pay the debt service principal and interest annually and all mandatory bond payments have been made. The District's other bond agreements only require the District to pay the debt service principal and interest as the District has the funds available from property taxes generated by the District. The unpaid interest expense has been accrued and will be paid at such time that the District has the funds available or if funds are not available to make these payments by certain future dates, then the obligation to pay the debt service is cancelled. *Note C* explains these provisions of the District's long-term debt obligations in greater detail.

#### The District's Funds

The fund level financial statements focus on how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund level financial statements are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

At the fund level, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, depreciable assets and their related depreciation expense are not reflected as they are not a current period financial resource or use. In addition, at the fund level, inflows from operating loans are presented as a source of funds while outflows for capital outlay and debt service payments are presented as an expenditure item, as these items represent current period financial resources and uses.

The District experienced a moderate increase in fund balances in the Governmental and Proprietary Funds for 2014 because revenues during the year exceeded expenditures. This surplus will be set aside in a reserve to be used for future years' expenditures.

#### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District's procedures in establishing budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are summarized in *Note A* of the financial statements. Details of the General Fund budget can be seen on Page 14 of the financial statements.

## General Fund Resources (Inflows)

The District's final General Fund actual revenues and other financing sources in the amount of \$12,872 had a negative variance of \$(109) to the final budget of \$12,981, most of which is attributable to lower interest earnings collected in 2014 than budgeted.

## General Fund Charges to Appropriations (Outflows)

The District's final budgetary expenditures and other financing uses of \$5,968 were \$5,295 less than the final appropriated balance of \$11,263.

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2014, the District didn't have any funds invested in governmental activities capital assets and had \$541,283 invested in business-type activities capital assets. The small decrease in business-type activities capital assets over 2013 is due to current year depreciation exceeding fixed asset additions. See Note D, Capital Assets.

#### Debt Administration

During 2013 the District restructured certain bonds extending the maturity dates which enabled the District to lower its required debt service mill levy rate. In the absence of this debt restructuring, the District's debt service mill levy rate would have been in excess of 90 mills and was able to be reduced to 47 mills. At December 31, 2014, the District had \$9,606,452 of long-term obligations outstanding. See *Note C, Long-term Debt* for a detail of the terms and annual requirements to amortize the District's long-term debt.

# Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, customers, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional financial information, please contact the:

Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District Manager C/o Marchetti & Weaver, LLC 28 Second Street, Suite 213 Edwards, CO 81632

Tel: (970) 926-6060 Fax: (970) 926-6040

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2014

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$ 315,271	\$ 137,478	\$ 452,749
Receivables			
Property taxes receivable	333,502	-	333,502
Water fees receivable	-	5,681	5,681
Tap fees receivable	-	3,600	3,600
Miscellaneous receivables	2,884	2,720	5,604
Prepaid expenses	190	-	190
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)			
Non-potable water system, net	-	227,248	227,248
Water rights	-	314,035	314,035
Total Assets	651,847	690,762	1,342,609
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	3,051	-	3,051
Accrued interest payable	28,264	-	28,264
Non-current liabilities, due within one year			
Bonds	-	-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds	9,606,452	-	9,606,452
Total Liabilities	9,637,767	-	9,637,767
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property taxes	333,502	-	333,502
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	333,502	-	333,502
Total Liabilties and Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,971,269		9,971,269
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	-	541,283	541,283
Restricted for emergencies	297	-	297
Restricted for conservation trust activities	6,214	-	6,214
Restricted for debt service	253,824	-	253,824
Unrestricted	(9,579,757)	149,479	(9,430,278)
Total Net Position	\$(9,319,422)	\$ 690,762	\$(8,628,660)

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

# Year ended December 31, 2014

		Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets							
Function/Programs	Expenses		arges for ervices	Gra	erating ants and cributions	Gr	Capital rants and atributions		vernmental Activities		siness-type activities		Total
Governmental activities: General government Interest on long-term debt Total governmental activities	\$ 31,732 442,845 474,577	\$	-	\$	2,959	\$	-	\$	(28,773) (442,845) (471,618)			\$	(28,773) (442,845) (471,618)
Business-type activities: Irrigation Total business-type activities Total	68,801 68,801 \$ 543,378	\$	88,049 88,049 88,049	\$	2,959	\$	14,500 14,500 14,500		(471,618)	\$	33,748 33,748 33,748		33,748 33,748 (437,870)
		General revenues: Property taxes Interest earnings Total general revenues Change in net position Net position - beginning				343,343 1,862 345,205 (126,413) (9,193,009)		33,748 657,014		343,343 1,862 345,205 (92,665) (8,535,995)			
				Net po	osition - en	ding			(9,319,422)	\$	690,762	\$(	(8,628,660)

# BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# December 31, 2014

	·	Debt			Go	Total vernmental	
		General		Service	Funds		
ASSETS							
Equity in pooled cash and investments	\$	64,251	\$	251,020	\$	315,271	
Receivables							
Due from other governments		80		2,804		2,884	
Property taxes receivable		9,278		324,224		333,502	
Prepaid expenses		190		-		190	
Total Assets		73,799		578,048		651,847	
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable		3,051		-		3,051	
Total Liabilities		3,051		_		3,051	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred property taxes		9,278		324,224		333,502	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		9,278		324,224		333,502	
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		12,329		324,224		336,553	
FUND EQUITY							
Nonspendable		190		-		190	
Restricted for emergencies		297		-		297	
Restricted for conservation trust activities		6,214		-		6,214	
Restricted for debt service		-		253,824		253,824	
Unassigned		54,769		-		54,769	
Total Fund Equity	\$	61,470	\$	253,824	\$	315,294	

# RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

# December 31, 2014

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total fund balance - governmental funds \$ 315,294

Long-term liabilities such as bonds are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. (9,606,452)

Accrued interest and fees are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. (28,264)

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (9,319,422)

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# Year ended December 31, 2014

	General		Debt Service	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes	\$	9,551	\$ 333,792	\$	343,343
Interest		362	1,500		1,862
Intergovernmental		2,959	-		2,959
Total revenues		12,872	335,292		348,164
Expenditures					
General government		5,968	22,039		28,007
Debt service					
Interest		-	294,988		294,988
Financial fees		-	3,725		3,725
Total expenditures		5,968	320,752		326,720
Excess of Revenues Over			 		
(Under) Expenditures		6,904	14,540		21,444
Fund Balance - beginning		54,566	 239,284		293,850
Fund Balance - ending	\$	61,470	\$ 253,824		315,294

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

# Year ended December 31, 2014

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

\$ 21,444

Governmental funds do not record the amount of interest and fees on long-term debt that has accrued since the end of the year. However, these liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the related expense is reported in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which accrued interest and fees increased over the prior year.

(147,857)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (126,413)

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

# Year ended December 31, 2014

		and	riginal d Final udget		Actual	F	Variance avorable (favorable)
Revenues Property taxes		\$	9,044	\$	9,059	\$	15
Specific ownership taxes		Ψ	398	Ψ	492	Ψ	94
Intergovernmental			3,000		2,959		(41)
Interest earnings			539		362		(177)
Total revenues			12,981		12,872		(109)
Expenditures Accounting and auditing Insurance Legal Treasurer's fees Repair and maintenance Other Allocation of overhead Contingency Total expenditures			35,250 2,700 3,000 271 3,000 5,100 (45,058) 7,000 11,263		23,970 2,237 804 273 - 3,670 (24,986) - 5,968		11,280 463 2,196 (2) 3,000 1,430 (20,072) 7,000 5,295
	Excess of Revenues Over						
	(Under) Expenditures		1,718		6,904		5,186
Fund Balance - beginning			49,617		54,566		4,949
Fund Balance - ending		\$	51,335	\$	61,470	\$	10,135

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

# Year ended December 31, 2014

			siness-type
			ctivities- rrigation
		Ente	erprise Fund
Revenues			
Water service fees		\$	88,049
Total revenues			88,049
Expenses			
Repairs and maintenance			43,234
Depreciation			9,537
Augmentation water contract and lease			1,695
Legal and professional expense			1,478
Allocation of overhead			12,493
Miscellaneous expenses			364
Total expenses			68,801
	Operating income (loss)		19,248
Capital contributions - tap fees			14,500
	Change in net position		33,748
Total net position - beginning			657,014
Total net position - ending		\$	690,762

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND

# Year ended December 31, 2014

	A I	siness-type activities- rrigation erprise Fund
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from customers and users	\$	86,685
Cash paid to suppliers		(59,264)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	s	27,421
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Tap fees received (refunded)		14,500
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	3	14,500
Net increase (decrease) in cash		41,921
Cash - beginning		95,557
Cash - ending	\$	137,478
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net		
cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$	19,248
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)		
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		9,537
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(1,364)
Total adjustments		8,173
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	27,421

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

## NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 1. Organization

Cotton Ranch Metropolitan District (the District) is a quasi-municipal corporation and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. The District's service area is located in Eagle County, Colorado. The District was established to provide roads, drainage, landscaping, water, sewer and recreation. The District will retain the assets and provide service for the non-potable irrigation system. Roads, drainage, potable water system, sewer system and landscaping assets have been deeded to and maintained by the Town of Gypsum.

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

# 2. Reporting Entity

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 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 which 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 above, the District is not financially accountable for any other entity, nor is the District a component unit of any other government.

## 3. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The District's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the District as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the District's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. Currently, the District has both governmental and business-type activities.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

#### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities column is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets, receivables and deferred outflows of resources as well as long-term debt, obligations and deferred inflows of resources. The District's net position is reported in four parts: net position restricted for debt service, net position restricted for emergencies, net investment in capital assets, and unrestricted. The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in the District's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the District are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses.

The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

# 4. Fund Accounting

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. At this time the District uses governmental funds and a proprietary fund.

#### Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental funds reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund equity.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

## NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources of the District 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 the general laws of Colorado and the bylaws of the District.

Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund accounts for the servicing of long-term debt including long-term contractual obligations approved by the District's electorate and revenues generated by property taxes that are required to be used in payment of such long-term debt and contractual obligations.

# Proprietary Fund

Enterprise Fund – The Enterprise Fund accounts for operations that are financed and operated in a manner where the intent of the District is that the costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or where the District has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. Operating revenues and expenses for enterprise funds are those that result from providing services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

## 5. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to whether financial statements measure changes in current resources only (current financial focus) or changes in both current and long-term resources (long-term economic focus). Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, expenditures, or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements.

#### Long-Term Economic Focus and Accrual Basis

Governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements use the long-term economic focus and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

## NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

#### Current Financial Focus and Modified Accrual Basis

The governmental fund financial statements use the current financial focus and are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized in the proprietary fund type. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the liability is incurred. Depreciation is computed and recorded as an operating expense and expenditures for property and equipment are shown as increases in assets.

When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources (net position), the District's policy is to first apply the expense toward restricted resources and then toward unrestricted resources. In governmental funds, the District's policy is to first apply the expenditure toward restricted fund balance and then to other, less-restrictive classifications—committed and then assigned fund balances before using unassigned fund balances.

#### 6. Government-wide Net Position

- *Net investment in capital assets*—consist of the historical cost of capital assets less accumulated depreciation and less any debt that remains outstanding that was used to finance those assets plus deferred outflows of resources less deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.
- Restricted net position—consist of assets that are restricted by the District's creditors (for example, through debt covenants), by the state enabling legislation (through restrictions on shared revenues), by grantors (both federal and state), and by other contributors (those who may donate to the District less related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources).
- *Unrestricted*—all other net position is reported in this category.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# December 31, 2014

#### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

#### 7. Governmental Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

- *Non-spendable fund balance* The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as inventory) or is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance The portion of fund balance constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as grantors or bondholders), constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance The portion of fund balance constrained for specific purposes according to limitations imposed by the District's highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Directors, prior to the end of the current fiscal year. The constraint may be removed or changed only through formal action of the Board of Directors.
- Assigned fund balance The portion of fund balance set aside for planned or intended purposes. The intended use may be expressed by the Board of Directors or other individuals authorized to assign funds to be used for a specific purpose.
- *Unassigned fund balance* The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the above criteria. The District will only report a positive unassigned fund balance in the General Fund.

## 8. Intergovernmental Revenues

For governmental funds, intergovernmental revenues, such as contributions awarded on a non-reimbursement basis, are recorded as receivables and revenues when measurable and available.

#### 9. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

## 10. Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity and other interfund transfers are reported as transfers.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## 11. Property Taxes

Property taxes are not due and payable until after the assessment year has ended, and are not included in the budget or Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the assessment year. Property taxes are recorded as deferred inflow of resources in the year they are levied and measurable. Property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected. Property taxes are levied on or before December 15 of each year and attach as an enforceable lien on the property on January 1. Taxes are payable in full on April 30 or in two installments on February 28 and June 15.

# 12. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

# Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

In the fall of each year, the District's Board of Directors formally adopts a budget with appropriations by fund for the ensuing year pursuant to the Colorado Local Budget Law. The budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). As required by the Colorado statutes, the District followed by the following timetable in approving and enacting a budget for the ensuing years:

- (1) For the 2014 budget year, prior to August 23, 2013, the County Assessor sent the District the assessed valuation of all taxable property within the District's boundaries.
- (2) On or before October 15, 2013, the District's accountant submitted to the District's Board of Directors a recommended budget which detailed the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the District's operating requirements.
- (3) The Board held a public hearing on the proposed budget and capital program no later than 45 days prior to the close of the fiscal year.
- (4) For the 2014 budget, prior to December 15, 2013, the District computed and certified to the County Commissioners a rate of levy that derived the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed budget.
- (5) For the 2014 budget, the final budget and appropriating resolution was adopted prior to December 31, 2013.
- (6) After adoption of the budget resolution, the District may make the following changes: a) it may transfer appropriated monies between funds or between spending agencies within a fund, as determined by the original appropriation level; b) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of those estimated in the budget; c) emergency appropriations; and d) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.

The level of control in the budget at which expenditures exceed appropriations is at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at year end.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

#### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – CONTINUED

# 13. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include construction in progress, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Estimated Lives
Buildings and improvements	20 to 40 years
Infrastructure	30 to 40 years
Equipment and machinery	5 to 15 years

# NOTE B - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The District maintains a cash pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the statement of net position as "Equity in pooled cash."

## **Deposits**

As of December 31, 2014, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$55,747 and the bank balance was \$61,646. All of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance.

Statutes require that any public depository which accepts and holds public funds maintain, as security for public deposits accepted and held by it, not insured by federal depository insurance, eligible collateral having a market value, at all times, equal to at least 102 percent of the amount of public deposits. Banking institutions are monitored by the State of Colorado Banking Commission and must report monthly on all public deposits held. Pledged collateral must be held in joint custody of the bank and of the Public Deposit Protection Act in a safekeeping account held by a third party, usually the Federal Reserve Bank. The pledge collateral cannot be released unless approval is obtained by the banking commission. Savings and Loan institutions are monitored by the State of Colorado Commissioner of Savings and Loan Associations and must report quarterly on all public deposits held. Pledged collateral, usually in the form of mortgages, must be held by a third party institution for the benefit of the commissioner.

As of December 31, 2014, the District had \$6,001 in a money market account to be used for debt service.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

# NOTE B - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

#### Investments

Colorado state statutes authorize the District to invest in U.S. Treasury bills, obligations of any other U.S. agencies, obligations of the World Bank, general obligation bonds of any state or any of their subdivisions, revenue bonds of any state or any of their subdivisions, bankers acceptance notes, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, money market funds and guaranteed investment contracts. All investments must be held by the District, in their name, or in custody of a third party on behalf of the local government.

The District had invested \$170,979 in the Colorado Local Governmental Liquid Asset Trust, (Colotrust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. Colotrust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to Colotrust in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions of Colotrust. Substantially all securities owned by Colotrust are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by Colotrust. Colotrust funds carry a Standard & Poor's AAAm rating. There is no custodial, interest rate or foreign currency risk exposure.

The District established a new Mill Levy Stabilization Fund account, which holds Federated Treasury Obligations with a cost and market value of \$220,022.

A reconciliation of the carrying value of deposits and investments reported above to the Statement of Net Position as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Deposits	\$	55,747
Investments		397,002
Total equity in pooled cash and investments	<u>\$</u>	452,749

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# December 31, 2014

NOTE C – LONG-TERM DEBT								
	Balance at			Balance at				
	January 1,			December 31,	Due within			
	2014	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	2014	one year			
By Classification								
2002A - \$3,485,000								
Subordinate Junior								
General Obligation								
Limited Tax								
Refunding Bonds	\$ 2,485,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,485,000	\$ -			
General Obligation								
Bonds	1,000,000	_	_	1,000,000	_			
Unpaid interest	1,618,595	147,857	_	1,766,452	-			
2006 - \$6,040,000								
Refunding General								
Obligation Bonds	1,075,000	-	_	1,075,000	_			
Restructured Bonds	, ,			, ,				
2013	3,280,000	_	_	3,280,000	_			
	\$ 9,458,595	\$ 147,857	\$ -	\$ 9,606,452	\$			

The detail of the District's governmental activities long-term obligations is as follows:

## **General Obligation Bonds**

\$3,485,000 Subordinate Junior General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2002A, dated December 24, 2002, with interest of 2.9% to 5.95% consist of term bonds due December 15, 2035. During 2002, these bonds were exchanged for the tender and cancellation of the District's 1999B Bonds. The Bonds were refunded to lower the interest rates on the bonds, extend the maturity dates and change the conversion ratio to general obligation bonds. These bonds were issued to the Developer.

Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the District shall convert the Series 2002A Subordinate Junior General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds to General Obligation Bonds when the ratio of general obligation debt to certified assessed value of the District is less than or equal to thirty-five percent. The mill levy imposed for the payment of debt service on the bonds shall not be greater than fifty (50) mills nor less than thirty-five (35) mills. Any monies on deposit in the bond fund which are available for payment of the bonds (which are not converted bonds) and any other obligations which have a parity lien on the District's revenues pledged for repayment of the bonds shall be applied in the following order of priority (as more fully described in the bond resolution):

- 1. to the payment of unpaid interest on the bonds
- 2. to the payment of unpaid principal on the bonds
- 3. to the payment of current interest
- 4. to the payment of current principal

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### December 31, 2014

#### NOTE C - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

Thereafter, the balance of any monies in the bond fund, if any, shall be applied to the optional redemption of converted bonds.

On January 1, 2010, \$1,000,000 of the 2002A Subordinate Bonds were converted from limited tax obligation bonds to general obligation bonds per Section 9 of the Series 2002A subordinate Junior General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bond Resolution (the Resolution) dated December 10, 2002. The Resolution states that any January 1st on which the principal amount of the District's outstanding unlimited mill levy general obligation bonds is less than or equal to 35% of the certified assessed value of the District, the 2002A bonds will be exchanged for general obligation bonds in denominations of \$500,000.

Pursuant to the bond resolution, any principal or interest on the Subordinate 2002A bonds remaining unpaid after December 31, 2037 shall be deemed to have been paid in full and discharged and the District's obligation will terminate.

The District was able to pay interest on the Series 2002A bonds in the amount of \$59,500 during 2014.

**\$6,040,000** General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2006, dated December 1, 2006, with interest of 4.00% to 4.50%, consisting of term bonds due December 1, 2022. All bonds maturing on or after December 1, 2017 are callable at the option of the District, at any time on or after December 1, 2016, at par.

On December 2, 2013, the District entered into a restructuring of \$3,280,000 of the outstanding bonds. The restructuring resulted in interest rates ranging from 5.50% to 6.00% on these restructured bonds as well as extending their maturity dates from 2013 through 2022 to 2023 through 2031.

The District's Series 2002A and 2006 Bonds will mature as follows:

#### **Subordinate Bonds**

\$3,485,000 r Subordinate 2002A

	<u></u>	Junior Subordinate 2002A*					
Year	Principal	I	nterest	_	Total		
2015	\$ -	\$	207,358	\$	207,358		
2016			207,358		207,358		
2017	_		207,358		207,358		
2018	_		207,358		207,358		
2019	_		207,358		207,358		
2020-2024	190,000	1	,031,435		1,221,435		
2025-2029	925,000		888,634		1,813,634		
2030-2034	1,855,000		511,106		2,366,106		
2035	515,000		30,643		545,643		
Total	\$ 3,485,000	\$ 3	3,498,608	\$	6,983,608		

<sup>\*\$1,000,000</sup> was converted to general obligation bonds as of January 1, 2010.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

## NOTE C - LONG-TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

# General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2006

\$6,040,000 General Obligation

Year	Principal	Interest	Total				
2015	\$ -	\$ 235,488	\$ 235,488				
2016	225,000	235,488	460,488				
2017	100,000	225,588	325,588				
2018	75,000	221,138	296,138				
2019	175,000	217,763	392,763				
2020-2024	1,155,000	958,163	2,113,163				
2025-2029	1,905,000	539,650	2,444,650				
2030-3031	720,000	65,100	785,100				
Total	\$ 4,355,000	\$ 2,698,378	\$ 7,053,378				

<sup>\* \$3,280,000</sup> of the bonds were restructured on December 2, 2013.

Remaining Authorized but Unissued Indebtedness and Obligation to Issue Future Bonds. On November 8, 1994, May 7, 1996, and May 5, 1998, and November 7, 2006, a majority of the qualified electors of the District authorized the issuance of indebtedness in an amount not to exceed \$17,000,000 at an interest rate not to exceed 12% per annum. The voter authorized but unissued indebtedness at December 31, 2014 of \$6,315,000 is calculated as follows:

	Original	Au	Authorization Used For					
	Voter	1998A	1998A 1998B 2		Unused			
	<u>Authorization</u>	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds	<u>Authorization</u>			
Streets	\$ 9,800,000	\$ (870,000)	\$ (4,410,000)	\$ (1,079,000)	\$ 3,441,000			
Water	3,900,000	(575,000)	(1,480,000)	(300,000)	1,545,000			
Sewer	3,300,000	(555,000)	(1,110,000)	(306,000)	1,329,000			
Total	\$17,000,000	\$ (2,000,000)	<u>\$ (7,000,000)</u>	<u>\$ (1,685,000)</u>	\$ 6,315,000			

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### December 31, 2014

#### **NOTE D - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 follows:

Business-type Activities	Balance at January 1, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance at December 31, 2014
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Water rights	\$ 314,035	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 314,035
Capital assets being depreciated				,
Non-potable water system	381,492	_	-	381,492
Accumulated depreciation	_(144,707)	(9,537)		(154,244)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	236,785	(9,537)		227,248
Business-type activity capital assets, net	\$ 550,820	\$ (9,537)	\$	\$ 541,283

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$9,537.

#### NOTE E - RELATED PARTY

A company owned by a current board member was paid \$17,240 for services provided in relation to the irrigation system. There was \$0 due to this board member's company as of December 31, 2014.

## NOTE F – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

During the normal courses 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 have disclosed that they are not aware of any material outstanding claims against the District at December 31, 2014.

# NOTE G - 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 has elected to participate in the Colorado Special District 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. Members of the Pool are required to make additional surplus contributions. 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, 2014 the Pool made no distributions to the District.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### December 31, 2014

#### NOTE G - RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

Condensed financial statement data for the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool as of December 31, 2013 (latest information available) is as follows:

	Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool
Assets	\$ 36,023,601
Liabilities	\$ 17,730,232
Net Assets	18,293,369
	\$ 36,023,601
Revenue	\$ 13,799,162
Investment Income and Other	167,670
Total Revenue	13,966,832
Expenses	14,527,251
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenses	\$ (560,419)

#### NOTE H – TABOR 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 of the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a new tax revenue gain to any local government. Except for refinancing 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 or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocable and held for payments in future 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 the fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service) for fiscal years ended after December 31, 1994. At December 31, 2014, the District had the required 3% reserve of \$297, restricted for emergencies.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2014

## NOTE H - TABOR AMENDMENT - CONTINUED

Under Tabor, the initial base for local government spending and revenue limits is December 31, 1992 fiscal year spending. The District's first year of operations ended December 31, 1995. 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.

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.

On November 8, 1994, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to collect and spend or retain all revenues through 1998 without regard to any limitations under TABOR.

On November 8, 1994, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to increase taxes \$50,000 annually in 1996 and thereafter by the imposition of an ad valorem property tax levy which shall not exceed a total of 30 mills for the general operations of the District.

On May 5, 1998, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to collect, keep and expend all District revenues received in 1998 and each year thereafter without regard to limitations under TABOR.

On May 5, 1998, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to increase taxes \$12,500 annually in the first full fiscal year, upon real property proposed to be included into the District.

#### NOTE I – CONSERVATION TRUST RESTRICTED FUNDS

The District receives lottery funds from the State of Colorado, which are restricted to recreational and related activities. The balance of these funds at December 31, 2013 was \$3,255. During 2014, the District received an additional \$2,959, but has not expended any of the funds, leaving funds available at December 31, 2014 of \$6,214 for future spending. This amount is presented in the General fund as fund balance restricted for conservation trust activities.



# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND

# Year ended December 31, 2014

		Original and Final Budget Actual			Fa	ariance vorable favorable)	
Revenues						_	
Property taxes		\$	316,051	\$	316,589	\$	538
Specific ownership taxes			13,906		17,203		3,297
Interest income			316		1,500		1,184
Total revenues			330,273		335,292		5,019
Expenditures Treasurer's fees Interest Allocation of overhead Other - Paying Agent Fees Total expenditures		-	9,482 294,988 22,529 2,600 329,599		9,546 294,988 12,493 3,725 320,752		(64) - 10,036 (1,125) - 8,847
	Excess of Revenues Over						
	(Under) Expenditures		674		14,540		13,866
Fund Balance - beginning			228,538		239,284		10,746
Fund Balance - ending	,	\$	229,212	\$	253,824	\$	24,612

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - PROPRIETARY FUND

# Year ended December 31, 2014

	Original and Final Budget A			Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues						
Water service fees	\$	86,143	\$	88,049	\$	1,906
Investment earnings		200		-		(200)
Tap fees		12,000		14,500		2,500
Total revenues		98,343		102,549		4,206
Expenses						
Repairs and maintenance		46,316		43,234		3,082
Augmentation water contract and lease		1,736		1,695		41
Legal and professional expense		3,000		1,478		1,522
Allocation of overhead		22,529		12,493		10,036
Miscellaneous expenses		10,100		364		9,736
Total expenses		83,681		59,264		24,417
Change in net position budgetary basis	\$	14,662		43,285	\$	28,623
Reconciliation to GAAP basis				(0.527)		
Depreciation  Change in not position CAAB basis				$\frac{(9,537)}{33,748}$		
Change in net position GAAP basis				33,148		
Total net position - beginning				657,014		
Total net position - ending			\$	690,762		



# SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY AND PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS

# December 31, 2014

Year Ended	Prior Year Assessed Valuation for Current Year Property	Mills	 Proper	_		Percent Collected
December 31,	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Levied</u>	 Levied		Collected	_to Levied_
2002	\$ 8,110,670	38.060	\$ 308,692	\$	308,388	100.0%
2003	8,381,140	42.016	352,143		352,122	99.9%
2004	8,112,638	42.016	340,808		340,808	100.0%
2005	8,238,870	45.231	372,652		371,354	99.65%
2006	9,046,300	45.345	410,204		410,204	100.0%
2007	10,018,350	39.074	391,457		391,457	100.0%
2008	14,612,390	38.414	561,321		557,720	99.36%
2009	15,966,210	39.092	624,152		623,518	99.90%
2010	19,787,380	39.067	773,034		772,568	99.94%
2011	18,548,230	39.274	728,463		721,431	99.03%
2012	11,283,210	63.166	712,715		686,456	96.32%
2013	11,328,190	62.246	705,134		747,232	105.97%
2014	6,724,490	48.345	325,095		325,529	100.13%
2015	6,898,380	48.345	333,502		·	

# NOTE:

Property taxes collected in any one year include collection of delinquent property taxes assessed in prior years. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year of assessment.