

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors  
Colorado Venture Capital Authority  
Denver, Colorado

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Colorado Venture Capital Authority, a component unit of the state of Colorado, which are comprised of the statements of net position as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the component unit'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.

### ***Auditors' Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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 auditors' 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 entity'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 entity'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 financial position of the Colorado Venture Capital Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Colorado Venture Capital Authority and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the state of Colorado, as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

**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 – 10 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2020, on our consideration of the Colorado Venture Capital Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Colorado Venture Capital Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Colorado Venture Capital Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Denver, Colorado  
June 30, 2020



**Management’s Discussion and Analysis**

Our discussion and analysis of Colorado Venture Capital Authority’s (the Authority or VCA) financial performance provides an overview of the Authority’s financial activities for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the Authority’s financial statements.

**Relationship of the Authority to the Funds**

The Authority’s responsibility is limited to the selection (and limited oversight) of High Country Venture, LLC, High Country Venture II, LLC, and Greater Colorado Venture Capital GP, LLC (collectively, the Managers) to serve as the general partners of Colorado Fund I, L.P. (Fund I), Colorado Fund II, L.P. (Fund II), and Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P. (Fund III) (collectively, the Funds), respectively. The Authority reviews the activities and progress of the Funds in relation to the VCA Statute on an ongoing basis. On behalf of the Authority, the Colorado Office of Economic Development & International Trade reviews the geographical designation of portfolio company investments under the VCA Statute and may recommend to the Authority disqualification of an investment based on a failure to meet the requirements of the VCA Statute. However, in compliance with the VCA Statute and other applicable laws and, as is customary for an investor in a private equity fund, the Managers (and not the Authority) as general partner of the Funds has the sole power and authority to call capital for and select, oversee, and sell all Fund investments, pursuant to the terms of the Funds’ limited partnership agreements.

**Relationship of Authority to Portfolio Companies:**

In December 2018, Fund I was closed and the four active remaining investments were transferred to VCA. Three of these four securities are also held in Fund II. The four securities are held directly by the VCA; however, the general partners of High Country Venture continue to manage and value these securities per a Management Service Agreement with the VCA.

**Regulatory Highlights**

As of December 31, 2019 (year-end), Fund II and Fund III were in compliance with the geographical investment requirements of the VCA Statute, as shown in the charts below (note: Fund I was dissolved on December 13, 2018, and is not reflected below).

Fund II Capital Contributions as Percentage of Geographical Targets:

	<b>Target as of 12/31/2019</b>	<b>Investment as of 12/31/2019</b>	<b>Percent of 12/31/2019 Target</b>
Statewide	\$12,687,130	\$14,700,517	116%
Rural	\$6,343,565	\$6,338,290	100%
Urban Distressed	\$6,343,565	\$6,425,061	101%

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Regulatory Highlights (Continued)**

Fund III (100% rural) Capital Contributions:

	<b>Investment as of 12/31/2019</b>
Rural	\$3,450,000

**Financial Highlights**

The Authority uses investment fund accounting terminology, whereby Operating Revenues include exchange transactions, manager application fees (in those years when the Authority has invited applications for new managers), and both realized and unrealized gains and losses from investments of the Funds. Operating Expenses are the administrative expenses of the Authority.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the Funds have primarily valued the investments held by the Funds based on the most recent arm's length transactions (Transactions) in the securities of those portfolio companies but retain the right to proactively write investments down based on the Manager's business judgment. In the absence of recent Transactions, the manager may use a third-party valuation of a portfolio security. Securities of publicly traded companies, in the event the Funds hold them, will be valued at their year-end closing bid price. For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, in accordance with GAAP, a market approach using Transactions and a blended valuation approach using multiples of revenues and expected cash flows were used as the primary valuation methods. As a result of the changes in the Funds' individual investment valuations as reported in the table below, the Authority's Operating Income decreased by \$9,343,869 from 2018 (which represents realized and unrealized gains/losses of the Funds in 2019). Fund I recorded Operating Income of \$186,560 in 2019, compared to income of \$3,043,071 in 2018. Fund II recorded Operating Loss of \$4,368,915 in 2019, compared to income of \$941,374 in 2018. Fund III, which was formed in July 2018, recorded an Operating Loss of \$169,881 in 2019 compared to loss of \$225,384 in 2018. Please note that portfolio company names have not been disclosed because of the nondisclosure requirements that the Funds maintain with their portfolio companies.

There were no individual company transactions resulting in valuation changes for Fund I in 2019 as Fund I was dissolved on December 13, 2018. In 2019, VCA was allocated its remaining portion of the Fund I cumulative net income based on its prorated share, net of management and other fees and expenses and management carry.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Financial Highlights (Continued)**

Individual Company Transactions Resulting in Valuation Changes in total – Fund II. VCA is allocated approximately an 80-81% portion of the Fund II cumulative net income based on its prorated share, net of management and other fees and expenses, and management carry.

	<b>Valuation Change</b>	<b>Basis for Valuation Change</b>
Company H	\$(4,402,508)	In June 2019, Fund II sold all of its shares in one of the companies that was part of Fund II's investment portfolio for approximately \$5,640,000. Fund II no longer owns shares in the company.
Company G	\$-0-	No transactions during period
Company I	\$(511,546)	Decrease based on blended valuation
Company J	\$7,438	Increase based on blended valuation
Company K	\$41,308	Increase based on blended valuation
Company L	\$-0-	No transactions during period
Company E	\$(598,028)	Decrease based on blended valuation
Company O	\$-0-	No transactions during period
Company P	\$98,544	Increase based on blended valuation
Company Q	\$8,466	Increase based on blended valuation
Company D	\$(134,580)	Decrease based on blended valuation

Individual Company Transactions Resulting in Valuation Changes in total – Fund III. VCA is allocated approximately a 75-76% portion of the Fund III cumulative net income based on its prorated share, net of management and other fees and expenses, and management carry.

Fund III – There were two valuation changes for investments in Fund III in 2019: one company increased \$350,000 and another company decreased \$125,000 based on blended valuations. There were no other valuation changes for investments in Fund III in 2019. There were no valuation changes for investments in Fund III in 2018 because the Fund was created in 2018. The costs of the investments approximated their fair values.

The Authority's Net Position decreased \$5,078,369 from 2018. Nonoperating Revenues of \$673,051 (comprised of interest income) provided coverage for the Authority's 2019 Operating Expenses of \$130,463.

Fund I made no investments in 2019 or 2018. In 2019, Fund II made five investments in three different companies totaling \$393,000, compared with total investments of \$190,000 in 2018. The Authority's proportionate share of capital contributions for Fund II's investments in 2019 was \$386,369. In 2019, Fund III made 10 investments in 8 different companies totaling \$2,700,001, compared with total investments of \$749,999 in 2018 (the Fund was formed in July 2018). The Authority's proportionate share of capital contributions for Fund III's investments in 2019 was \$2,362,884.

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's capital account balance in Fund I is \$-0-. Fund I's cumulative management fees and reimbursable expenses since inception in June 2005 to December 31, 2019 were \$3,839,837.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Financial Highlights (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's capital account balance in Fund II, including cumulative expenses, gains, losses, and distributions, totaled \$21,780,159. Fund II's cumulative management fees and reimbursable expenses since inception in January 2010 to December 31, 2019 were \$3,965,641.

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's capital account balance in Fund III, including cumulative expenses, gains, losses, and distributions, totaled \$2,974,900. Fund III's cumulative management fees and reimbursable expenses since inception in July 2018 to December 31, 2019 were \$261,033.

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority had received \$43,163,950 of cash from cumulative premium tax credit sales (the Authority received its final payment of \$4,150,000 for premium tax credit sales in April 2014 and does not expect to receive future payments for premium tax credit sales).

**Additional Events**

In November of 2018, the Board approved the closure of Fund I. The Dissolution Agreement was executed on December 13, 2018. Four securities were still active and transferred to the books of the VCA. The VCA holds these securities directly, and HCV continues to manage those investments.

**Overview of Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements are comprised of two components: 1) the financial statements and 2) notes to the financial statements that provide enhanced disclosure of certain information in the financial statements.

The statements of Net Position present a snapshot of the Authority's finances. The statements of Net Position also provide an overview of the Authority's capital structure, including assets. The statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in Net Position provide details on the results of the Authority's operations over a specified period of time and report whether such results have a positive or negative impact on the statements of Net Position. The statements of cash flows report cash receipts, cash disbursements, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, investing, and noncapital financing activities. These statements provide answers about where cash comes from, how cash was used, and what the changes in cash balances were during the year.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Overview of Financial Statements (Continued)**

The Authority was established by the Colorado legislature to provide funding for seed and early-stage investments in Colorado businesses, in conjunction with meeting other related legislative requirements. The Authority meets this objective by entering into limited partnership agreements, such as with the Managers of Fund I, Fund II, and Fund III, and other similar arrangements that may be entered into by the Authority. One of the most important questions asked about the Authority's finances is, "Is the Authority in a position to financially meet its obligations under the Fund I limited partnership agreement, the Fund II limited partnership agreement and Fund III limited partnership agreement?"

The statements of Net Position and the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in Net Position report information about the Authority as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the applicable year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Authority's Net Position and changes in it. The Authority's Net Position (the difference between assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the Authority's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Authority's Net Position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

The VCA incurred a total of \$186,560 of net unrealized and realized gains from Fund I during 2019, compared to a total of \$3,043,071 of net unrealized and realized gains from Fund I during 2018. The gains are further detailed under the Section titled "Financial Highlights."

The VCA incurred a total of \$4,368,915 of net unrealized and realized losses from Fund II during 2019, compared to a total of \$941,374 of net unrealized and realized gains from Fund II during 2018. The gains are further detailed under the Section titled "Financial Highlights."

The VCA incurred a total of \$169,881 of net unrealized and realized losses from Fund III during 2019, compared to a total of \$225,384 of net unrealized and realized losses from Fund III during 2018. Fund III was established in July 2018. The losses are further detailed under the Section titled "Financial Highlights."

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Condensed Financial Information**

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2019	2018	2017
<b>Assets</b>			
Total Current Assets	\$ 32,182,755	\$ 29,445,117	\$ 10,400,372
Total Noncurrent Assets	27,998,637	35,814,914	50,953,796
Total Assets	\$ 60,181,392	\$ 65,260,031	\$ 61,354,168
<b>Liabilities and Net Position</b>			
Total Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Net Position	60,181,392	65,260,031	61,354,168
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 60,181,392	\$ 65,260,031	\$ 61,354,168
<b>Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position</b>			
Total Operating Income (Losses)	\$ (5,621,227)	\$ 3,759,061	\$ (877,943)
Total Operating Expenses	(130,463)	(166,882)	(86,813)
Operating Income (Losses)	(5,751,690)	3,592,179	(964,756)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	673,051	313,684	146,844
Change in Net Position	(5,078,639)	3,905,863	(817,912)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	65,260,031	61,354,168	62,172,080
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 60,181,392	\$ 65,260,031	\$ 61,354,168

**Financial Analysis**

The significant difference in the change of the Authority's Net Position when comparing fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2018 was primarily a result of (i) greater net unrealized and realized gains on investments for Fund I during 2018 compared to 2019 and (ii) a net loss on unrealized and realized investments during 2018 for Fund II compared to a gain on unrealized and realized investments during 2018.

As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's Net Position consists primarily of deposits held with the Colorado State Treasury and the remaining investments in Fund II, Fund III, and portfolio companies.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**Financial Analysis (Continued)**

The Authority has contributed approximately \$24,350,000<sup>1</sup>, in excess of 100%, of its total funding commitment to Fund I as of December 31, 2019. The Authority has contributed approximately \$27,000,444<sup>1</sup>, in excess of 100%, of its total funding commitment to Fund II as of December 31, 2019. The Authority has contributed approximately \$3,370,167 to Fund III as of December 31, 2019. Fund III is in the second year of its five-year investment period.

The Authority does not have any material liabilities and has no plans to take on material liabilities, except liabilities of a short-term nature incurred during the normal course of its operations.

The Authority experienced a Net Loss in Operating Revenues in 2019 of \$(5,621,227), and Net Gains in Operating Revenues in 2018 of \$3,759,061, all of which were associated with the Authority's percentage share of the Funds' and portfolio investments' net gain or loss. Authority Operating Revenues are generally expected to be dependent on the results of the investments made by the Funds and any future similar arrangements entered into by the Authority. There are inherent risks associated with investing in seed and early-stage companies that may impact future Operating Revenues. The Authority's 2019 and 2018 Operating Expenses were within the required cash amounts that the Authority had estimated would be needed to be available to cover such expenses. The Authority plans to continue covering its Operating Expenses from its cash for the foreseeable future.

**Budget**

The Authority's budgeted final expenses were \$198,500 for 2019 compared to actual expenses of \$130,463, and for 2018, budgeted final expenses were \$246,500 compared to actual expenses of \$166,882. The Authority had budgeted in 2019 for anticipated expenses regarding a possible request for proposal and costs associated with negotiating and investing in a new fund as well as the costs associated with the dissolution of Fund I.

**Risk Factors**

The longer-term view and future results of the Authority's finances will be impacted (positively or negatively) by the results of the investments made by the Managers in Funds II and III and any other similar arrangements entered into by the Authority. It is anticipated that such investments will generally be high-risk, and the results of such investments may not be known for an extended period of time.

**Contacting the Authority**

This financial report is designed to provide citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the Authority's financial position and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the funds received. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Venture Capital Authority, c/o Jeff Kraft, Director, Business Funding and Incentives, or Sony Guram, Staff, at the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade, at 1600 Broadway, Suite 2500, Denver, Colorado 80202.

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<sup>1</sup> From page 3 and 4 numbers

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION  
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

	2019	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 85,004	\$ 276,750
Deposits Held with Colorado State Treasury	32,082,125	29,159,591
Other Assets	15,626	8,776
Total Current Assets	32,182,755	29,445,117
<b>NONCURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Investment in Colorado Fund I, L.P.	-	25,166
Investment in Colorado Fund II, L.P.	21,780,159	30,529,950
Investment in Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P.	2,974,900	747,229
Investment in Portfolio Companies	3,243,578	4,512,569
Total Noncurrent Assets	27,998,637	35,814,914
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 60,181,392</b>	<b>\$ 65,260,031</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	\$ -	\$ -
<b>UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION</b>	60,181,392	65,260,031
Total Liabilities and Net Position	<b>\$ 60,181,392</b>	<b>\$ 65,260,031</b>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

	2019	2018
<b>OPERATING REVENUES (LOSSES)</b>		
Unrealized/Realized Gain on Investment in Colorado Fund I, L.P.	\$ 186,560	\$ 3,043,071
Unrealized/Realized Gain (Loss) on Investment in Colorado Fund II, L.P.	(4,368,915)	941,374
Unrealized/Realized (Loss) on Investment in Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P.	(169,881)	(225,384)
Unrealized/Realized (Loss) on Investment in Portfolio Companies	(1,268,991)	-
Total Operating Revenues (Losses)	(5,621,227)	3,759,061
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Professional Fees	123,009	161,822
Insurance	5,682	3,588
Other Expenses	1,772	1,472
Total Operating Expenses	130,463	166,882
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	(5,751,690)	3,592,179
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES</b>		
Interest Income	673,051	313,684
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	(5,078,639)	3,905,863
Net Position - Beginning of Year	65,260,031	61,354,168
<b>NET POSITION - END OF YEAR</b>	\$ 60,181,392	\$ 65,260,031

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

	2019	2018
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payments to Vendors	\$ (137,313)	\$ (166,882)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Investments in Colorado Fund I, L.P.	-	(47,662)
Distributions Received from Colorado Fund I, L.P.	211,726	24,967,480
Investments in Colorado Fund II, L.P.	(463,912)	(536,693)
Distributions Received from Colorado Fund II, L.P.	4,844,788	181,748
Investments in Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P.	(2,397,552)	(972,613)
Investments in Portfolio Companies	-	(4,512,569)
Interest Income	673,051	313,684
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	2,868,101	19,393,375
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH AND DEPOSITS HELD WITH COLORADO STATE TREASURY</b>	2,730,788	19,226,493
Cash and Deposits Held with Colorado State Treasury - Beginning of Year	29,436,341	10,209,848
<b>CASH AND DEPOSITS HELD WITH COLORADO STATE TREASURY - END OF YEAR</b>	\$ 32,167,129	\$ 29,436,341
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (5,751,690)	\$ 3,592,179
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:		
(Gain) Loss on Investment in Colorado Fund I, L.P.	(186,560)	(3,043,071)
(Gain) Loss on Investment in Colorado Fund II, L.P.	4,368,915	(941,374)
(Gain) Loss on Investment in Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P.	169,881	225,384
Effect of Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Other Current Assets	(6,850)	-
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (137,313)	\$ (166,882)
<b>NONCASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Transfer of Investments from Colorado Fund I, L.P.	\$ -	\$ 4,512,569

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018**

**NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY**

Colorado Venture Capital Authority (the Authority) is an enterprise fund and component unit of the state of Colorado. Formed in 2004, the Authority was created by Colorado Senate Bill 04-106 to provide funding for seed and early-stage investments in Colorado businesses. The Authority was allocated \$50,000,000 in premium tax credits, which were subsequently sold to insurance companies. With the proceeds received from the sale of the premium tax credits in 2005, the Authority entered into a limited partnership agreement forming Colorado Fund I, L.P. (Fund I), whereby the Authority committed to provide up to \$21,766,408 to Fund I for investment in businesses meeting the Authority's criteria, as defined, over the term of Fund I (as amended through June 2018). In May 2018, the Authority's board of directors passed a motion to consent to the extension of the term of Fund I by one year to June 20, 2019. In 2010, the Authority entered into a limited partnership agreement forming Colorado Fund II, L.P. (Fund II), whereby the Authority has committed to provide up to \$25,374,260 to Fund II for investment in businesses meeting the Authority's criteria, as defined, over the term of Fund II (through December 2019, unless otherwise earlier terminated or extended). The Authority selected High Country Venture, LLC and High Country Venture II, LLC (collectively, HCV) to serve as General Partner of both Fund I and Fund II (collectively, the Funds), respectively. The Authority is a limited partner of the Funds along with an affiliate of HCV. The Funds' initial investments in portfolio companies typically represent seed and early-stage capital investments in businesses in the life sciences, information technology, agritechology, medical device, and retail sectors.

In 2018, the term of Fund I expired and HCV and the limited partners of Fund I believed it to be in the best interest of the Partnership and Partners to dissolve the partnership. Fund I was dissolved as of December 13, 2018 and all investments were distributed to the partners in December 2018 with the remaining assets liquidated in 2019.

HCV is independently operated and generally makes funding decisions, provided they meet the criteria of C.R.S. 24-46-201 (the VCA statute). The Authority's approval is limited to ensuring that businesses receiving funding meet minimum specified requirements set forth in the VCA statute. The investment size of the Funds' total investment in portfolio companies generally ranges from \$250,000 to \$3,800,000. As of December 31, 2019, the limited partners of Fund II had contributed for the purchase of securities in portfolio companies approximately \$25,552,000, or 100%, of their total funding commitments to Fund II.

In September of 2017, the Authority issued a request for proposal (RFP) for a fund manager to serve as the general partner for a new fund designated as the Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P. (Fund III). Fund III was formed on April 12, 2018 as a Delaware limited partnership and commenced operations on July 23, 2018 to provide equity capital or debt financing to rural Colorado businesses. Greater Colorado Venture Fund GP, LLC (GCVF), a Colorado Limited Liability Company was selected by the Authority in December 2017 as the General Partner and fund manager.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)**

The term of Fund III is 10 years, unless terminated sooner or extended in accordance with the limited partnership agreement, dated December 18, 2019 (GVCF Agreement). The Authority's capital commitment for investments in rural business meeting the VCA criteria as defined in the GVCF Agreement over the term of the fund (through July 2028, unless otherwise terminated) is approximately \$13.3 million and the Authority may commit up to an additional \$3 million in its sole discretion until the one-year anniversary of the initial closing date. The investment size of Fund III's total investment in portfolio companies generally ranges from \$100,000 to \$350,000. As of December 31, 2019, the limited partners of Fund III had contributed for the purchase of securities in portfolio companies approximately \$3,433,000, or 20%, of their total funding commitments to Fund III.

As part of the dissolution of Fund I in December 2018, the Authority received approximately \$4,513,000 of in-kind assets transferred to them from HCV. The investments transferred to the Authority consist primarily of the assets that were previously invested in Fund I before the dissolution.

Pursuant to C.R.S. Section 24-46-202, there are nine appointed members serving on the board of directors, of whom five are appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the President of the Senate, and two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Each member shall serve until a successor has been appointed and qualified. Any member shall be eligible for reappointment. The board of directors, with the cooperation of the Office of Economic Development, is responsible for overseeing the activities and progress of the Funds in relation to the specified requirements set forth by the VCA statute.

**NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used since the Authority's powers are related to those operated in a manner similar to a private corporation where net income and capital maintenance are appropriate determinations of accountability.

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

**Basis of Accounting**

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary fund. The accompanying financial statements are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

The Authority 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.

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**NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Basis of Accounting (Continued)**

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 Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization. The state of Colorado has determined that the Authority is a component unit of the state.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Authority considers highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

**Investments**

As described in Note 1, the Authority is a limited partner in Fund II and Fund III. While Fund II and Fund III own capital investments in qualified businesses, the Authority owns an interest in Fund II and Fund III rather than an interest in each underlying investment. Therefore, the Authority accounts for its investments based on the aggregate value of its ownership interests in Fund II and Fund III. The Authority records its investments in Fund II and Fund III at fair market value, which is determined based on the performance of Fund II and Fund III underlying investments net of operating and nonoperating expenses. The Authority records its investments in portfolio companies at fair market value, which is determined based on various valuation methods (see Note 4).

The investments, in general, are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, overall market volatility risks, and that the businesses may fail. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is reasonably possible that changes in the value of investments will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect investment balances and the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Additionally, because of the inherent uncertainty of investment valuation where a ready market does not exist, as in the case of the Authority's investment in Fund II and Fund III, estimated values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed, and the difference could be material.

Unrealized and realized gains and losses on investments are recorded in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

**Investment in Colorado Fund I, L.P., Colorado Fund II, L.P. and Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P. Profit and Loss Allocations**

Income or losses of the Funds are generally allocated 20% to the General Partner and 80% to the limited partners, pro-rata, in accordance with the limited partners' respective partnership percentages. However, should the allocation of losses cause a partner's capital account to be reduced below zero (a Loss Partner), losses are reallocated from the Loss Partner to the Nonloss Partners to the extent of the deficit.

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**NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Investment in Colorado Fund I, L.P., Colorado Fund II, L.P. and Greater Colorado Venture Fund I, L.P. Profit and Loss Allocations (Continued)**

Nonloss Partners who receive reallocated losses will receive priority in the allocation of future income from Fund II and Fund III until recovered. The Authority's investment in Fund I, which was dissolved as of December 13, 2018 (see Note 1), totaled \$-0- and \$25,166 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing cumulative capital contributions of \$25,607,540, plus the cumulative allocable net unrealized gains of \$17,782,101, less cumulative distributions of \$43,389,641 as of December 31, 2019, and cumulative capital contributions of \$25,607,540, plus cumulative allocable net unrealized gains of \$17,595,541, less cumulative distributions of \$43,177,915 as of December 31, 2018.

The Authority's investment in Fund II totaled \$21,780,159 and \$30,529,950 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing cumulative capital contributions of \$29,339,906, plus the cumulative allocable net unrealized losses of \$564,805, less cumulative distributions of \$6,994,942 as of December 31, 2019, and cumulative capital contributions of \$28,875,994, plus cumulative net allocable unrealized gains of \$3,804,110, less cumulative distributions of \$2,150,154 as of December 31, 2018.

The Authority's investment in Fund III, which was formed in July 2018 (see Note 1), totaled \$2,974,900 and \$747,229 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing cumulative capital contributions of \$3,370,165, plus the cumulative allocable net unrealized loss of \$395,265, less cumulative distributions of \$-0- as of December 31, 2019, and cumulative capital contributions of \$972,613, plus the cumulative allocable net unrealized loss of \$225,384, less cumulative distributions of \$-0- as of December 31, 2018.

**Net Position**

When both restricted (externally or legislatively imposed restrictions) and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted, as they are needed. All of the Authority's net position is unrestricted and is available for use in general operations.

**Operating Revenues and Expenses**

The Authority distinguishes between operating revenues and expenses and nonoperating items in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from exchange transactions consisting of gains and losses from the Authority's investments. Operating expenses represent the administrative expenses of the Authority.

Nonoperating revenues result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. The Authority's primary source of nonoperating revenue was derived from the sale of premium tax credits to insurance companies, which concluded in 2014.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
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**NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Budgets**

Budgets are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Colorado Revised Statutes and, accordingly, include “anticipated income and other means of financing proposed expenditures,” and expenditures include, in addition to those shown in the operating statements, capital expenditures. Accordingly, budget comparisons are of the legally adopted budget. The level of budget control is determined by the resolution appropriating sums of monies. The resolution appropriates the level of budget control by total expenditures. Appropriations lapse at year-end. The Authority’s final budgeted expenses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$198,500 and \$246,500, respectively.

**Income Taxes**

The Authority was formed as an enterprise fund of the state of Colorado. In the opinion of management and the Authority’s counsel, the Authority is not subject to income taxes.

**Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements**

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

**NOTE 3 CASH AND DEPOSITS**

Colorado statutes govern the Authority’s deposits of cash. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of a government deposit cash in eligible depositories; eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority had cash deposits with a financial institution with a bank balance of \$85,004 and \$276,750, respectively. The Authority’s cash accounts at times may exceed the amounts insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Authority has not experienced any losses in these accounts. The Authority believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
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**NOTE 3 CASH AND DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)**

The Authority deposits cash in excess of amounts required to be invested in the Funds under the terms of the partnership agreements with the Colorado State Treasury (State Treasury). Monies deposited in the State Treasury are invested until the cash is needed. The State Treasury pools these deposits and invests them in securities authorized by state statute and acts as a bank for all state agencies (the Pool). As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority had deposits held by the State Treasury of \$32,082,125 and \$29,159,591, respectively.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value of the deposits held by the State Treasury was not reasonably available without undue cost and effort; however, management believes that the fair values of the deposits would not be significantly different than the carrying values. On the basis of the Authority's participation in the Pool, the Authority reports interest income as an increase or decrease in cash for its share of the State Treasury's unrealized gains and losses on the Pool's underlying investments. The State Treasurer does not invest any of the Pool's resources in any external investment pool, and there is no assignment of income related to participation in the Pool.

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, full credit quality and interest risk reporting was not reasonably available without undue cost and effort to the Authority. However, management believes that the credit quality and interest risk reporting would not be significantly different than the reporting made by the State Treasury as of the most recently available fiscal year ends of June 30, 2019 and 2018. Additional information on investments of the Pool may be obtained in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Credit quality risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to a debt security will not fulfill its obligations. This risk is assessed by national rating agencies that assign a credit quality rating for many investments. Credit quality ratings for obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not reported; however, credit quality ratings are reported for obligations of U.S. government agencies that are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. Based on these parameters, as of the end of the most recent fiscal years for the State Treasury of June 30, 2019 and 2018, approximately 90.9% and 85.5%, respectively, of investments of the Pool are subject to credit quality risk reporting.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market rate of interest will adversely affect the value of an investment. In addition to statutory limitations on the types of investments, the State Treasurer's investment policy mitigates interest rate risk through the use of maturity limits set to meet the needs of the individual fund if the Treasurer is investing for a specific fund rather than the Pool. The Treasurer actively manages the time to maturity in reacting to changes in the yield curve, economic forecasts, and liquidity needs of the participating funds.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
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**NOTE 3 CASH AND DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)**

The Treasurer further limits investment risk by setting a minimum/maximum range for the percentage of investments subject to interest rate risk and by laddering maturities and credit ratings. The weighted average maturity of investments in the Pool is shown in the following table as of the end of the most recent fiscal years for the State Treasury, June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Investment Type	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018	
	Weighted Average Maturity (in Years)	Percent of the Treasury Pool	Weighted Average Maturity (in Years)	Percent of the Treasury Pool
Commercial Paper	0.125	17.8 %	0.079	12.3 %
U.S. Government Securities	0.000	-	1.078	26.1
U.S. Treasury Bills/Notes/Bonds	0.840	9.1	0.000	-
U.S. Agency Securities	0.306	12.0	0.000	-
Asset-Backed Securities	2.161	10.3	2.299	10.2
Corporate Bonds	2.572	37.0	2.675	36.4
Money Market Mutual Funds	0.000	5.7	0.000	10.3
Municipal Bonds	2.000	0.1	0.000	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities	0.819	-	0.000	-
Other	0.915	8.0	0.270	4.8

None of the investments in the Pool are subject to custodial credit, foreign currency, or concentration of credit risk.

**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS**

The Authority categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

*Level 1* – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

*Level 2* – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.

*Level 3* – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which significant inputs are unobservable.

Investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a proxy are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
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**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. The Authority's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

While Fund II and Fund III own capital investments in qualified businesses, the Authority owns an interest in Fund II and Fund III itself rather than an interest in each underlying investment. Therefore, the Authority accounts for its investments based on the aggregate value of its ownership interests in Fund II and Fund III. Fund II and Fund III are reported at fair value based upon the NAV of the Authority's ownership interest in partners' capital, as provided by HCV. See Note 1 for a summary of the Funds investment strategies. Based on the valuation policies and procedures provided by HCV and GCVF, all investments contained in Fund II and Fund III are valued in accordance with the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures.

As described in Note 1, the Authority's investments are comprised of three investments in limited partnerships, Fund I, Fund II, and Fund III (collectively The Primary Funds). The value of the Authority's investments in the Primary Funds totaled \$24,755,059 and \$31,302,345 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Primary Funds do not have stated credit ratings and collectively comprise approximately 41% and 48% of the total assets of the Authority as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and 78% of the Authority's operating loss and 100% of the operating income for 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The following is a summary of the Authority's investments measured at NAV as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

Investments	Total Investment	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
<b>December 31, 2019</b>				
Investment in Fund I	\$ -	\$ -	Not Eligible	N/A
Investment in Fund II	21,780,159	-	Not Eligible	N/A
Investment in Fund III	2,974,900	880,866	Not Eligible	N/A
Total Investments	<u>\$ 24,755,059</u>	<u>\$ 880,866</u>		
<b>December 31, 2018</b>				
Investment in Fund I	\$ 25,166	\$ -	Not Eligible	N/A
Investment in Fund II	30,529,950	302,481	Not Eligible	N/A
Investment in Fund III	747,229	8,353,750	Not Eligible	N/A
Total Investments	<u>\$ 31,302,345</u>	<u>\$ 8,656,231</u>		

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
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**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**Valuation of Portfolio Companies**

In December 2018, Fund I was dissolved as described in Note 1. The Authority entered into a Management Services Agreement (MSA) with HCV, an affiliate of the General Partner of Fund I, that provides for the management by HCV of the in-kind assets distributed to the Partners of Fund I pursuant to the liquidation and dissolution agreement of Fund I until such time that all of the in-kind assets have been liquidated or otherwise disposed of or converted into cash. As of December 31, 2018, the Authority received approximately \$4,513,000 of in-kind assets transferred to them from HCV as part of the dissolution of Fund I. The Authority categorizes these assets as Investments in Portfolio Companies (Portfolio Companies) on the statements of net position. The Authority and HCV are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. The investments of the portfolio companies consist primarily of the assets that were previously invested in Fund I before the dissolution.

The investments of the Portfolio Companies are reported in the Statements of Net Position at fair value as prescribed by GASB. Unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

The portfolio company investments are valued by HCV, using a variety of methodologies such as reviews of subsequent financing rounds, discounted cash flow analyses, cash flow multiples analyses, reviews of market comparable sales or metrics, and reviews of third-party appraisals. When determining fair value, HCV uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by HCV to determine fair value are considered to be market or income approaches.

The market approach includes valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities. When possible, the HCV generally uses the market approach to value its investments in private operating companies. Private operating companies may consist of common stock, preferred stock, and debt of privately-owned portfolio companies. The transaction price, excluding transaction costs, is typically the best estimate of fair value at acquisition. At each subsequent measurement date, HCV reviews the valuation of each investment and records adjustments as necessary to reflect the expected exit value of the investment under current market conditions. Ongoing reviews by HCV are based on an assessment of the type of investment, the stage in the life cycle of the portfolio company, and trends in the performance of each portfolio company as of the measurement date.

HCV values private operating companies using an income approach or a market approach. In certain instances, HCV may use multiple valuation approaches for a particular investment and estimate its fair value based on a weighted average or a selected outcome within a range of multiple valuation results. The decision to use a valuation approach will depend on the investment type and the information available. When applying valuation techniques used to determine fair value, HCV assumes a reasonable period of time for estimating cash flows and considers the financial condition and operating results of the portfolio company, the nature of the investment, restrictions on marketability, market conditions, and other factors.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
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**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**Valuation of Portfolio Companies (Continued)**

When determining the fair value of investments, management exercises significant judgement and uses the best information available as of the measurement date. Due to the inherent uncertainty of valuations, the fair values reflected in the financial statements as of the measurement date may differ from (1) values that would have been used had a readily available market existed for those investments and (2) the values that may ultimately be realized.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics, and other factors. An investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

However, the determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by the fund manager. HCV considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, provided by multiple, independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The categorization of an investment within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the investment and does not necessarily correspond to the General Partner's perceived risk of that investment. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Since its inception, all of the Portfolio Company investments have been classified within Level 3 as they have unobservable inputs and are traded infrequently or not at all. HCV has historically used the market approach for which sufficient and reliable data is available. Within Level 3, the use of the market approach generally consists of using comparable market transactions. The selection of appropriate valuation techniques may be affected by the availability of relevant inputs as well as the relative reliability of the inputs.

In some cases, one valuation technique may provide the best indication of fair value while in other circumstances, multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. The results of the application of the various techniques may not be equally representative of fair value, due to factors such as assumptions made in the valuation. In some situations, HCV may determine it appropriate to evaluate and weigh the results, as appropriate, to develop a range of possible values, with the fair value based HCV's assessment of the most representative point within the range.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
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**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**Valuation of Portfolio Companies (Continued)**

The inputs used by HCV in estimating the value of Level 3 investments include the unadjusted original transaction price, recent transactions in the same or similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable issuers, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows. The fair value measurement of Level 3 investments does not include transaction costs that may have been capitalized as part of the security's cost basis. Assumptions used by HCV due to the lack of observable inputs may significantly impact the resulting fair value and therefore the Company's results of operations.

The carrying amounts of the Fund's financial instruments, including cash and other assets, approximate fair value as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, because of the relatively short maturity of these instruments.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Authority's investment assets measured on a recurring basis at fair value as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

<b>December 31, 2019</b>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common Stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,938	\$ 25,938
Preferred Stock	-	-	3,217,640	3,217,640
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,243,578	\$ 3,243,578
<b>December 31, 2018</b>				
Common Stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,938	\$ 25,938
Preferred Stock	-	-	4,486,631	4,486,631
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,512,569	\$ 4,512,569

The Level 3 investments held by the Authority have been valued as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 using unadjusted inputs and third-party transactions.

The valuation methodologies involve a significant degree of judgment. The estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may ultimately be realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuations, the estimated fair values may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed, and the differences could be material.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY**  
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**NOTE 4 FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**Valuation of Portfolio Companies (Continued)**

Realized gains or losses are recorded upon disposition of investments calculated based upon the difference between the proceeds and the cost basis determined using the specific identification method. All other changes in the valuation of portfolio investments are included as changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation in the statement of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2019, related to the portfolio companies, the authority recorded (i) no realized gain or loss on investments, and (ii) \$1,268,991 unrealized depreciation for its investments. From the date of dissolution of Fund I through December 31, 2018, related to the portfolio companies, the Authority recorded (i) no realized gain or loss on investments, and (ii) no unrealized appreciation or depreciation for its investments.

The Authority's investment portfolio is exposed to various risks as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 as follows:

*Credit and Concentration of Credit Risks* – The Authority invests solely in the Funds in accordance with the partnership agreements for the Funds and legislation passed by the Colorado General Assembly.

*Interest Rate Risk* – Amounts in excess of those required to fund capital contributions under the terms of the Funds' partnership agreement are held as bank deposits in a FDIC insured financial institution and with the Colorado State Treasury.

The Authority's investment portfolio is not exposed to custodial credit or foreign currency risks.

**NOTE 5 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Limited Partnership Agreements (the Agreements) entered into with Fund II and Fund III require an annual management fee to be paid to HCV and GCVF for services provided and reimbursement for expenses, as defined in the Agreements.

The terms of the Agreements require the management fee to be paid in advance on a quarterly basis, based upon percentages ranging from 0.5% per annum to 2.0% per annum of total partner capital commitments for Fund II through 2019.

The terms of the Agreements requires Fund III to pay an annual management fee to GCVF for managing and operating the fund and further requires that Fund III pay or reimburse GCVF for certain reimbursable expenses. Pursuant to the Agreement, the management fee and reimbursable expenses paid by Fund III are capped annually at 2.5% of Total Capital Commitments of the limited partners.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority made capital contributions of \$0- and \$47,662, respectively, for reimbursable expenses for Fund I.

**COLORADO VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**NOTE 5 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)**

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority made capital contributions to Fund II for management fees of \$126,871, and for reimbursable expenses of \$34,559 and \$49,015, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Authority made capital contributions to Fund III for management fees of \$34,670 and \$226,363, respectively. There were no reimbursable expenses for Fund III for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

**NOTE 6 RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or acts of God. The Authority maintains commercial insurance for all risks of loss. There have been no claims in the past three fiscal years and, accordingly, there were no settled claims that would have exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

**NOTE 7 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.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. The Authority's management believes a significant portion of its operations qualify for this exclusion.

The Authority'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 and qualification as an enterprise, may require judicial interpretation.

**NOTE 8 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management and HCV are currently evaluating the recent introduction of the COVID-19 virus and its impact on the financial services industry. Both parties have concluded that while it is reasonably possible that the virus could have a negative effect on the fair value of the Authority's investments and results of its operations, the specific impact is not readily determinable as of the date of these financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

In preparing these financial statements, the Authority has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through June 30, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER  
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS  
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

Board of Directors  
Colorado Venture Capital Authority  
Denver, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Colorado Venture Capital Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the state of Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2020.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

**Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority’s financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

**Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity’s internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



**CliftonLarsonAllen LLP**

Denver, Colorado  
June 30, 2020

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