

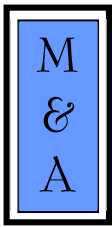
Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District

**Financial Statements
December 31, 2022**

**Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Financial Statements
December 31, 2022**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Board of Directors
Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Dillon, Colorado**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and general fund of Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the District, as of December 31, 2022 and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

District's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors
Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Dillon, Colorado**

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with U.S. GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. GAAP require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis in Section B be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with U.S. GAAS, 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Directors
Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Dillon, Colorado**

Required Supplementary Information (continued)

The budgetary comparison information in section E is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by U.S. GAAP. Such 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 U.S. GAAS. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.

**McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.
Avon, Colorado
July 27, 2023**

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

HAMILTON CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Management's Discussion and Analysis
December 31, 2022

As management of the Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative summary of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's general purpose financial statements. The District's general purpose financial statements are comprised of two components: 1) financial statements; and 2) notes to the financial statements. These components are discussed below.

Financial Statements

The financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the District's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows (both short-term and long-term), with the difference between the two reported as fund balance or net position. The General Fund column presents the financial position focusing on short-term available resources and is reported on a modified accrual basis of accounting. The Statement of Net Position column presents the financial position focusing on long-term economic resources and is reported on a full accrual basis. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance / Statement of Activities shows how the government's fund balance and net positions changed during the most recent fiscal year. Again, the General Fund column focuses on short-term available resources and is reported on a modified accrual basis. The Statement of Activities column focuses on long-term economic resources and is reported on a full accrual basis.

The District's financial statements can be found on pages C1 through C2 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide a background of the entity, certain required statutes, and accounting policies utilized by the District. They also provide additional information that will aid in the interpretation of the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages D1 through D9 of this report.

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Financial Analysis of the District

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets:		
Current and other assets	1,462,883	1,305,911
Capital assets	943,614	998,364
	<u>2,406,497</u>	<u>2,304,275</u>
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows:		
Current liabilities	67,586	91,438
Total Liabilities	<u>67,586</u>	<u>91,438</u>
Deferred Inflows:		
Unavailable property taxes	427,975	438,577
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	943,614	998,365
Restricted for emergency	16,741	27,026
Unrestricted	950,581	748,869
Total Net Position	<u>1,910,936</u>	<u>1,774,260</u>

Approximately 49% of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets, which includes road and water system infrastructure.

Overall, the District's net position increased 8% from the prior year primarily due to a decrease in administration expenses and an increase in property tax income.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenues:		
Taxes	461,253	402,274
Tap fees	10,000	10,000
User fees	67,503	66,414
Interest income	17,833	647
Settlement income	258	420,816
Other	1,175	725
Total Revenues	<u>558,022</u>	<u>900,876</u>
Expenses:		
Administration expenses	80,818	135,664
Operating expenses	340,528	228,084
Total Expenses	<u>421,346</u>	<u>363,748</u>
Change in Net Position	136,676	114,655
Net Position - January 1	<u>1,774,260</u>	<u>1,659,605</u>
Net Position - December 31	<u>1,910,936</u>	<u>1,774,260</u>

Taxes were the most significant sources of revenues, accounting for 83% of total revenues. Depreciation of \$66,142 accounted for approximately 16% of total District expenses in 2022.

Budget Variances in the General Fund

The District expenditures showed favorable variances compared to budget by category. Detail of the budget variances can be found on page E1 of this report.

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets decreased \$54,750 in 2022 due primarily to depreciation expense which is partially offset by current year additions to the water and road system. Additional information as well as a detailed classification of the District's net capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements on page D8.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District, Attn: Tom Oberheide, District Administrator, PO Box 4765 Dillon, Colorado 80435.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Balance Sheet/
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2022**

	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets:			
Cash and investments	1,013,132	-	1,013,132
Property tax receivable	427,975	-	427,975
Receivables, other governments	2,132	-	2,132
Receivables, other	19,644	-	19,644
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	-	943,614	943,614
Total Assets	1,462,883	943,614	2,406,497
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	57,586	-	57,586
Construction deposits	10,000	-	10,000
Total Liabilities	67,586	-	67,586
Deferred Inflow of Resources:			
Unavailable tax revenues	427,975	-	427,975
Fund Balance/Net Position:			
Fund Balance:			
Restricted for emergencies	16,741	(16,741)	-
Unassigned	950,581	(950,581)	-
Total Fund Balance	967,322	(967,322)	-
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	1,462,883	(967,322)	-
Net Position:			
Net invested in capital assets		943,614	943,614
Restricted for emergencies		16,741	16,741
Unrestricted		950,581	950,581
Total Net Position		1,910,936	1,910,936

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

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance/
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Statement of Activities</u>
Revenues:			
Taxes	461,253	-	461,253
Tap fees	10,000	-	10,000
User fees	67,503	-	67,503
Interest income	17,833	-	17,833
Settlement Income	258	-	258
Other	1,175	-	1,175
Total Revenues	<u>558,022</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>558,022</u>
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Administration	80,818	-	80,818
Operations	274,386	66,142	340,528
Capital outlay	11,391	(11,391)	-
Total Expenditures/Expenses	<u>366,595</u>	<u>54,751</u>	<u>421,346</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	191,427	(191,427)	
Change in Net Position		136,676	136,676
Fund Balance/Net Position:			
Beginning	<u>775,895</u>	998,365	<u>1,774,260</u>
Ending	<u>967,322</u>		<u>1,910,936</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District (the “District”) is a quasi-municipal corporation organized and operated pursuant to provisions set forth in Section 32-1-101 of the C.R.S. The District was organized on May 1, 1985 and is governed by a five-member elected Board of Directors. The District currently provides water, septic tank pumping, street maintenance, snow removal, and forest maintenance services within its boundaries.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government’s accounting policies are described below.

A. 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 or the organization’s primary purpose is to benefit the District. The District is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization’s governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the District. Consideration is also given to other organizations 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.

The District is not financially accountable for any entity based on the above criteria nor is the District a component unit of any other entity.

B. 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.

1. Government-wide Financial Statements

In the Statement of Net Position, the District’s activities are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The District’s net position is reported in three parts – net invested in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted.

The focus of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities 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.

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

2. 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, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

The District reports only a General Fund. The General Fund is the District's operating fund and accounts for all financial resources of the District.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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.

1. 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.

2. 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 (within 60 days of December 31) 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.

D. Financial Statement Accounts

1. Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as deposits that can be withdrawn at any time without notice or penalty and investments with maturities of three months or less.

**Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)**

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

1. Cash and Investments (continued)

The District follows Colorado statutes specifying specific investment instruments meeting defined rating criteria in which local governments may invest, which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Banker's acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market mutual funds
- Guaranteed investment contract
- Local government investment pools

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed in one year as a lien on the property, but not collected by the governmental entities until the subsequent year. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the assessed but uncollected property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and as deferred revenue.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, infrastructure, and vehicles and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life of at least 3 years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Capital expenditures for projects are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase is capitalized as part of the value of the asset.

Infrastructure assets are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset	Years
Water System	5-50
Road System	5-30

4. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which is unavailable revenue from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

5. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles 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 amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

6. Fund Balance

The District classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements.

Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority which is the Board of Directors.

Assigned – includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the Board of Directors or its management designee.

Unassigned - includes residual positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those specific purposes.

The District uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the District first uses committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The District does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy. However, the District's budget includes a calculation of a targeted reserve positions and management calculates targets and reports them annually to Board of Directors.

7. Restricted and Unrestricted Resources

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

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

II. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of differences between the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position includes a reconciling column. Explanation of the adjustments included in the reconciling column is as follows:

Capital assets, net	\$ 943,614
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

B. Explanation of differences between the governmental fund Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the government-wide Statement of Activities include a reconciling column. Explanation of the adjustments included in the reconciling column is as follows:

Operations	\$ 66,142
Capital outlay	(11,391)

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. The adjustments relate to the following: \$66,142 is depreciation expense, \$11,391 is capitalized costs.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. 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 budget for the governmental funds and the fiduciary fund are adopted on a basis consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

- (1) For the 2022 budget, prior to August 25, 2021, the County Assessor sent to the District a certified assessed valuation of all taxable property within the District's boundaries. The County Assessor may change the assessed valuation on or before December 10, 2021 only once by a single notification to the District.
- (2) On or before October 15, 2021, the District's management 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) After a required publication of "Notice of Proposed Budget" and a public hearing, the District adopted the proposed budget and an appropriating resolution, which legally appropriated expenditures for the upcoming year.
- (4) For the 2022 budget, prior to December 15, 2021 the District computed and certified to the County Commissioners a rate of a levy that derived the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed budget.

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

- (5) 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 the estimated in the budget; (c) emergency appropriations; and (d) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.
- (6) All appropriations lapse at a year-end.

Taxes levied in one year are collected in the succeeding year. Thus taxes certified in 2021 were collected in 2022 and taxes certified in 2022 will be collected in 2023. Taxes are due on January 1st in the year of collection; however, they may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes that are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 15th.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the District because it is at present considered not necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

B. TABOR Amendment - Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increases, a mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net 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 debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year spending (excluding bonded debt service). The District has reserved a portion of its December 31, 2022, year-end fund balance in the General Fund for emergencies as required under TABOR in the amount of \$16,741 which meets the reserve requirement at December 31, 2022.

The initial base for local government spending and revenue limits is December 31, 1992, fiscal year spending. 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.

**Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)**

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

B. TABOR Amendment - Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment (continued)

In accordance with the bankruptcy court order dated January 5, 1990, the District is to levy a maximum of 40 mils for debt service starting in 1995 and thereafter.

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.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

The District's deposits are entirely covered by federal depository insurance ("FDIC") or by collateral held under Colorado's Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA"). The FDIC insures the first \$250,000 of the District's deposits at each financial institution. Deposit balances over \$250,000 are collateralized as required by PDPA. The carrying amount of the District's demand deposits was \$1,013,132 at year end.

Interest Rate Risk. As a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, the District has invested primarily in COLOTRUST. Funds in COLOTRUST can be withdrawn without notice or penalty.

Credit Risk. The District's investment policy limits investments to those authorized by State statutes as listed in note I.D.1. The District's general investment policy is to apply the prudent-person rule: investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The District diversifies its investments by security type and institution. Financial institutions holding District funds must provide the District a copy of the certificate from the Banking Authority that states that the institution is an eligible public depository. At December 31, 2022, the District held no such investments.

At December 31, 2022, the District had no unrealized gains or losses. The District had the following cash and investments with the following maturities:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Standard & Poor's Rating</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	
			<u>Less Than One Year</u>	<u>Less Than Five Years</u>
<i>Deposits:</i>				
Checking		(1,457)	(1,457)	-
<i>Investments:</i>				
Colotrust	AAAm	1,014,589	1,014,589	-
		<u>1,013,132</u>	<u>1,013,132</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial Statement Captions:

Cash and investments	1,013,132
	<u>1,013,132</u>

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The District had invested \$1,014,589 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the "Trust"). The Trust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund, measured at net asset value, and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank.

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decrease	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	-	11,391	-	11,391
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>-</u>	<u>11,391</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,391</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water System	1,354,222	-	-	1,354,222
Road System	1,017,802	-	-	1,017,802
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,372,024</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,372,024</u>
Less accumulated depreciate for:				
Water System	(658,540)	(36,269)	-	(694,809)
Road System	(715,120)	(29,872)	-	(744,992)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,373,660)</u>	<u>(66,141)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,439,801)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>998,364</u>	<u>(66,141)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>932,223</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u><u>998,364</u></u>	<u><u>(54,750)</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>943,614</u></u>

Depreciation expense of \$66,141 was charged to operations.

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022
(continued)

V. Other Information

A. Risk Management

Except as provided within the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, the District may be exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or injuries to employees. The District is insured for such risks as a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the "Pool"). The Pool is an organization created by an intergovernmental agreement to provide property and general liability, automobile physical damage and liability, public officials liability and boiler and machinery coverage to its members. The Pool provides coverage for property claims up to the values declared and liability coverage for claims up to \$1,000,000. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public official's coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

A summary of audited statutory financial information for the Pool as of for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the latest audited information available) is as follows:

Assets	<u>69,212,177</u>
Liabilities	45,329,704
Capital and surplus	<u>23,882,473</u>
Total	<u><u>69,212,177</u></u>
Revenue	27,064,468
Underwriting expenses	<u>25,447,966</u>
Underwriting gain	1,616,502
Other income	<u>462,530</u>
Net Income (Loss)	<u><u>2,079,032</u></u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Hamilton Creek Metropolitan District
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
With Comparative Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	<u>2022</u>		Final Budget Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	<u>2021</u>
	Original and Final Budget	Actual		Actual
Revenues:				
Property tax	438,576	439,624	1,048	382,119
Specific ownership tax	20,000	21,629	1,629	20,155
Tap fees	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
User fees	65,000	67,503	2,503	66,414
Interest income	-	17,833	17,833	647
Settlement Income	-	258	258	420,816
Other	-	1,175	1,175	725
Total Revenues	<u>523,576</u>	<u>558,022</u>	<u>34,446</u>	<u>900,876</u>
Expenditures:				
Administration:				
Administration	36,779	36,375	404	35,222
Audit fees	7,000	7,100	(100)	6,850
Director's expense	2,000	1,400	600	1,800
Legal	12,000	4,306	7,694	61,729
Insurance	5,000	6,270	(1,270)	6,125
Office supplies and postage	1,000	1,708	(708)	1,214
Membership dues	1,000	1,017	(17)	1,011
Treasurer's fees	21,929	21,958	(29)	19,118
Miscellaneous	600	354	246	262
Forensic accounting fees	5,000	330	4,670	2,333
Professional fee - water rights	-	-	-	-
Total Administration	<u>92,308</u>	<u>80,818</u>	<u>11,490</u>	<u>135,664</u>
Operations:				
Road maintenance	25,000	6,930	18,070	3,339
Water system maintenance	105,645	163,025	(57,380)	70,264
Forest maintenance	750	-	750	-
Snow removal	60,000	74,256	(14,256)	45,425
Utilities	12,500	12,805	(305)	12,613
Septic maintenance	16,200	17,370	(1,170)	10,790
Bad debt	-	-	-	-
Total Operations	<u>220,095</u>	<u>274,386</u>	<u>(54,291)</u>	<u>142,431</u>
Capital Outlay:				
Water system improvements	100,000	7,266	92,734	30,458
Road System Improvements	400,000	4,125	395,875	418,373
Total Capital Outlay	<u>500,000</u>	<u>11,391</u>	<u>488,609</u>	<u>448,831</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>812,403</u>	<u>366,595</u>	<u>445,808</u>	<u>726,926</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(288,827)	191,427	480,254	173,950
Fund Balance - Beginning	-	775,895	775,895	601,945
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>(288,827)</u>	<u>967,322</u>	<u>1,256,149</u>	<u>775,895</u>

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