

**VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT NO. 1**

CITY OF THORNTON, COLORADO

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

December 31, 2024



Crady, Puca & Associates

Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

**VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
CITY OF THORNTON, COLORADO**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
of the Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1 as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1 as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures

include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1'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 Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1'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

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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require a budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, page 18, to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No.1's basic financial statements. The individual fund budgetary comparison schedule on page 19 is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Crady, Puca & Associates

Aurora, Colorado
July 7, 2025

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2024

	Total Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 346,703
Cash and investments - restricted	295,217
Intergovernmental receivables	433,297
Other receivables	3,504
Prepays	24,031
Capital and service obligation receivable	692,344
Capital assets:	
Not depreciated	310,000
Depreciated, net	8,459,436
Total assets	10,564,532
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	15,058
Intergovernmental payable	723,970
Accrued interest	4,496,850
Developer payables:	
Due within one year	-
Due in more than one year	1,297,374
Total liabilities	6,533,252
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	8,769,436
Restricted for emergencies	13,634
Unrestricted	(4,751,790)
Total net position	\$ 4,031,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Total Governmental Activities
Expenditures:	
Governmental activities:	
Management and accounting	\$ 82,184
Legal and audit	25,919
Insurance and bonds	20,985
Election	114
Office and administration	3,149
General maintenance	16,266
Landscape and maintenance	25,764
Janitorial services and supplies	83,546
Security services	93,446
Operation supplies	33,613
Snow removal	16,375
Depreciation	460,698
Intergovernmental expense for capital and service obligation	12,607,457
Interest on long-term debt	838,916
Total expenditures	<u>14,308,432</u>
General Revenues:	
Interest income	15,451
Transfer in from District No. 2 and 3	439,000
Bond proceeds from District No. 3	<u>8,344,493</u>
Total general revenues	<u>8,798,944</u>
Change in net position	(5,509,488)
Net position, beginning of year	<u>9,540,768</u>
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 4,031,280</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2024

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets:			
Cash and investments	\$ 346,703	\$ -	\$ 346,703
Cash and investments - restricted	-	295,217	295,217
Intergovernmental receivables	4,544	428,753	433,297
Other receivables	3,504	-	3,504
Prepays	24,031	-	24,031
Total assets	<u>\$ 378,782</u>	<u>\$ 723,970</u>	<u>\$ 1,102,752</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 15,058	\$ -	\$ 15,058
Intergovernmental payable	-	723,970	723,970
Total liabilities	<u>15,058</u>	<u>723,970</u>	<u>739,028</u>
Fund balance:			
Nonspendable - prepaids	24,031	-	24,031
Restricted for emergencies	13,634	-	13,634
Assigned for capital replacement	157,000	-	157,000
Assigned for following year budget deficit	58,753	-	58,753
Unassigned	110,306	-	110,306
Total fund balance	<u>363,724</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>363,724</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 378,782</u>	<u>\$ 723,970</u>	<u>\$ 1,102,752</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Total fund balance - governmental funds			\$ 363,724
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.			8,769,436
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			692,344
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.			(5,794,224)
Net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 4,031,280</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Interest income	\$ 15,451	\$ -	\$ 15,451
Total revenues	15,451	-	15,451
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government:			
Management and accounting	82,184	-	82,184
Audit	8,100	-	8,100
Legal	17,819	-	17,819
Insurance and bonds	20,985	-	20,985
Election	114	-	114
Office and administration	3,149	-	3,149
General maintenance	16,266	-	16,266
Landscape and maintenance	25,764	-	25,764
Janitorial services and supplies	83,546	-	83,546
Security services	93,446	-	93,446
Operation supplies	33,613	-	33,613
Snow removal	16,375	-	16,375
Debt Service:			
Developer debt principal	-	8,344,493	8,344,493
Total expenditures	401,361	8,344,493	8,745,854
Excess of revenue over (under) expenditures	(385,910)	(8,344,493)	(8,730,403)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Bond proceeds from District No. 3	-	8,344,493	8,344,493
Transfer in from District No. 2	317,000	-	317,000
Transfer in from District No. 3	122,000	-	122,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	439,000	8,344,493	8,783,493
Net change in fund balance	53,090	-	53,090
Fund balance, beginning of year	310,634	-	310,634
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 363,724	\$ -	\$ 363,724

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balance of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Total Governmental Funds
	<hr/>
Net change in fund balance of the governmental funds	\$ 53,090
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlay.	(460,698)
Bond and other debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond and other debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term debt in the statement of net position.	8,344,493
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	<u>(13,446,373)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ (5,509,488)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District No. 1 (the District) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments (US GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of such significant policies consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Reporting Entity

The District is a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado organized by a court order dated February 21, 2013 and operated pursuant to provisions set forth in the Colorado Special District Act. The District was organized concurrently with Village at Dry Creek Metropolitan District Nos. 2 to 4 (District Nos. 2-4). The District was established as the operating district and is expected to coordinate the financing, construction and maintenance of all public improvements. District Nos. 2-4 are the financing districts which are expected to include all of the future development comprising the project and provide the revenue to support the District improvements and other services. The operating district will be permitted to provide public services and facilities in the City of Thornton, Colorado.

The District complies with GASB accounting pronouncements, which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations, and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. It defines component units as legally separate entities for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens, and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity as defined by GASB.

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

Basis of Presentation

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the governmental activities of the District which are financed primarily by intergovernmental revenues from the financing Districts.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by general and program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable within a specific function or program. Program revenues include 1) fees or charges to citizens and other governmental entities that receive or directly benefit from services provided by a given function or program, and 2) grants, contributions and other revenues that are restricted to use in the operational or capital requirements of a specific function or program. Other revenues not directly related to a particular function or program, if any, are reported separately as general revenues. The District does not have proprietary or fiduciary funds.

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Basis of Presentation (continued)

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current *financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period except for public improvement fees. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. The exceptions to this general rule are that principal and interest on general long-term debt are recognized when due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District not accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund - accounts for collection of Public Improvement Fee revenues and payments on debt service or debt issued.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Deposits and Investments

Investments held in the local government investment pool are reported at net asset value as allowed under US GAAP.

The District may at times follow the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by regulations or other agreements, all cash is deposited and disbursed from a minimum number of bank accounts. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements may be pooled for deposit and flexibility. As applicable, investment earnings are allocated periodically.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The District categorizes its fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets; level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. At December 31, 2024, the District did not hold any investments required to be reported under fair value.

Receivables

Intergovernmental receivables consist of the amounts collected by District No. 3 not yet paid to the District. The District considers all receivables collectible as of December 31, 2024. See Note 4 for additional information.

Prepays

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of such prepaid items is recorded as an expenditure/expense when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, infrastructure, and parks and recreation, are reported in the applicable governmental column 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 in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair value at the date of donation. Capital expenditures for projects are capitalized as constructed.

Normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to assets or materially extend the life of assets are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the capital assets. Depreciation is reported as a current charge in the statement of activities.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	25
Parks and recreation	3-25

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In the current year, the District did not have any items in this reporting category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net 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 frame. In the current year, the District did not have any items in this reporting category.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability in the applicable governmental activity.

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classes of fund balances on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not spendable in form which include items such as prepaid items or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted fund balance. This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance. These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions of the District's Board of Directors, the District's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned fund balance. This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The District has not adopted a formal policy designating personnel to determine amounts that may be assigned, therefore, only the Board of Directors may assign amounts. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance. This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

Fund Balance (continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. Although not included in a formal policy, the District considers decreases in fund balance to first reduce committed, then assigned, and then unassigned balances, in that order.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted-net position and unrestricted-net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted-net position to have been depleted before unrestricted-net position is applied.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP 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.

2. **Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability**

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with US GAAP. State law requires the District to adopt annual appropriated budgets for all funds.

The District conforms to the following procedures, in compliance with Colorado Revised Statutes, in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

On or before October 15 of each year, the District's accountant submits to the Board of Directors a recommended budget which details the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the District's operating requirements.

After a required publication of "Notice of Proposed Budget" and a public hearing, the District adopts the proposed budget and an appropriating resolution, which legally appropriates expenditures for the upcoming year.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

Prior to December 15, the District computes and certifies to the County Commissioners a rate of levy that derived the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed budget. The budget and the appropriating resolution are adopted prior to December 15.

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) it may approve supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated revenues in the budget; (c) it may approve emergency appropriations; and (d) it may approve the reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient. The budget is only amended in conformity with Colorado Revised Statutes which allows the District to amend the budget and adopt a supplementary appropriation if money for a specific purpose, other than ad valorem taxes, becomes available to meet a contingency.

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

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 that apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. Spending and revenue limits are determined based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR 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 must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service, federal grants and sales of assets). The District has reserved a portion of its December 31, 2024 year-end fund balance in the General Fund for emergencies as required under TABOR totaling \$13,634, which is the approximate required reserve at December 31, 2024.

On November 6, 2012 and November 3, 2015, the District held elections at which a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to collect, retain, and spend the full amount of any and all amounts annually from any revenue sources whatsoever, including, but not limited to taxes, tax increment revenues, grants, gifts, and any other fee, rate, toll, penalty, income, or charge imposed, collected, or authorized by law or contract, without regard to any limitations under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, the limits imposed on increases in property taxation by Section 29-1-301, C.R.S, or any other law which purports to limit the District's revenue or expenditures.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR, as it is currently understood. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions may not become fully understood without judicial review.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

3. Detailed Notes on the Funds

Deposits and Investments

At December 31, 2024, cash and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	\$ 346,703
Cash and investments - restricted	<u>295,217</u>
	<u>\$ 641,920</u>

The following is a summary of deposits and investments held by the District at December 31, 2024:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Ratings per S&P Global Ratings</u>	<u>Total as of December 31, 2024</u>
Deposits with financial institutions		\$ 703
COLOTRUST PLUS+	AAAm	<u>641,217</u>
Total		<u>\$ 641,920</u>

Cash Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. State regulators determine eligibility. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool 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 a minimum of 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by state statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in collateral pools.

Investments

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, it follows state statutes regarding investments.

As of December 31, 2024, the District invested in the Colorado Local Governmental Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST), a local government investment vehicle established for local governmental entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. COLOTRUST offers three investment options, one of which is COLOTRUST PLUS+. As an investment pool, COLOTRUST operates under the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-701) and is overseen by the Colorado Securities Commissioner. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may invest in U.S. Treasuries, government agencies, the highest-rated commercial paper, certain corporate securities, certain money market funds, certain repurchase agreements, and collateralized bank deposits, and limits its investments to those allowed by State statutes. Purchases and redemptions are available daily at a net asset value (NAV) of \$1.00. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to COLOTRUST in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal function of COLOTRUST. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by participating governments.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

3. Detailed Notes on the Funds (continued)

Investments (continued)

COLOTRUST PLUS+ records its investment at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST PLUS+ using the net asset value. There are no unfunded commitments and there is no redemption notice period. The weighted-average maturity is 60 days or less.

Custodial Credit Risk: At December 31, 2024, all of the District's deposits were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or held in eligible public depositories as required by PDPA.

Interest Rate Risk: Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board. In accordance with CRS, the District manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted-average maturity of its investments.

Credit Risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. The District follows the general provisions of CRS which limits the District's exposure to credit risk. CRS specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governmental entities may invest. The allowed investments may include but are not limited to the following:

- Certain money market funds
- Local government investment pool

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 310,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 310,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>310,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>310,000</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	6,717,248	-	-	6,717,248
Parks and recreation	4,465,635	-	-	4,465,635
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>11,182,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,182,883</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(1,313,082)	(268,690)		(1,581,772)
Parks and recreation	(949,667)	(192,008)	-	(1,141,675)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,262,749)</u>	<u>(460,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,723,447)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>8,920,134</u>	<u>(460,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,459,436</u>
Capital assets, net	\$ <u>9,230,134</u>	\$ <u>(460,698)</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>8,769,436</u>

Depreciation expense of \$460,698 was charged to general government.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

3. Detailed Notes on the Funds (continued)

Long-Term Obligations

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>		<u>Additions</u>		<u>Deletions</u>		<u>Ending Balance</u>		<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Developer advance – operations	\$ 446,915	\$	-	\$	-	\$	446,915	\$	-
Developer advance – capital	9,194,952		-		(8,344,493)		850,459		-
Governmental activities long-term debt	<u>\$ 9,641,867</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>(8,344,493)</u>	\$	<u>1,297,374</u>	\$	<u>-</u>

At December 31, 2024, the District had total authorized debt of \$280,000,000, none of which has been issued, leaving an authorized but unissued balance of \$280,000,000. Per the District's Service Plan, the District and District Nos. 2-4 cannot issue debt in excess of \$55,000,000, not including refinancing debt, without the approval of the City. At December 31, 2024, \$28,475,000 has been issued by the Districts, leaving an unissued balance of \$26,525,000 under the service plan.

Developer Obligations

Amended and Restated Advance and Reimbursement Agreement

On April 1, 2016, the District entered into an Amended and Restated Advance and Reimbursement Agreement (Advance Agreement) with Simon Acquisition II, LLC to fund the operations costs shortfall of the District. Interest is to be accrued on this obligation at 8% per annum accruing for each advance from the date of the advance. On March 5, 2019, the Agreement was terminated, and the balances were transferred to a new agreement with Denver Premium Outlets, LLC (Developer), a special purpose entity formed to develop, own and/or operate the property. Under the Advance Agreement, the principal balance as of December 31, 2024 amounted to \$446,915 and the accrued interest amounted to \$245,429.

Infrastructure Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement

On March 22, 2018, the District, District Nos. 2-4, and the Developer (Denver Premium Outlets, LLC) entered into an Infrastructure Acquisition and Reimbursement Agreement (Infrastructure Agreement). Under the Infrastructure Agreement, the District established a process by which the District can reimburse the Developer for Certified District Eligible Costs incurred by the Developer for the public infrastructure. Under the Infrastructure Agreement, the District will not be directly responsible for funding the reimbursement of the Certified District Eligible Costs, but rather District Nos. 2-4 shall generate such revenues. Upon adoption of an acceptance resolution, simple interest shall accrue at 6.25% per annum on Phase 1 capital advances up to the phase 1 cap amount. Amounts in excess of the phase 1 cap shall accrue interest at Wall Street Journal prime interest rate plus 3% not to exceed 9% as stated in the Public Finance Agreement. The Districts shall undertake good faith efforts to issue general obligation bonds or other indebtedness to generate funds to pay such obligations at the earliest practicable date. Such obligations shall be secured by the Districts' pledge of ad valorem property tax as permitted by the service plan and electoral authorizations and any other legally available revenues of the Districts that are pledged for payment thereof. Per the agreement, any mill levy certified for the purpose of repaying the obligation shall not exceed 50 mills subject to adjustment per the service plan.

3. Detailed Notes on the Funds (continued)

Developer Obligations (continued)

Under the Infrastructure Agreement, the principal balance as of December 31, 2024 amounted to \$850,459 and the accrued interest amounted to \$4,251,421.

4. Agreements

Public Finance Agreement

In October 2015, the District entered into a Public Finance Agreement with District Nos. 2-4, Simon Acquisition II, LLC and the City of Thornton (City) for the development of a Retail Outlet Center (Outlet Center). In May 2017, the parties agreed to amend the agreement with the First Amendment to Public Finance Agreement, which acknowledged the assignment of the agreement from Simon Acquisition II, LLC to Denver Premium Outlet, LLC (collectively, the Developer). Under this agreement, the Developer agrees to impose a Credit Public Improvement Fee (Credit PIF) and Add-on PIF of 1.4% and .4% on taxable sales, respectively, and if pledged, an Outparcel Add-on PIF. The Developer shall assign the Pledged PIF revenue to the District that issues the District Bonds or to the District Bond Trustee until the payment in full of the District Bonds. Add-on PIF Revenue that is not pledged shall be applied first to repay Eligible Accrued Interest for Developer Advances and then to any outstanding unreimbursed Developer Advances, prior to the application of such Remaining Add-On PIF Revenues to other purposes, as further described in the agreement. Under the agreement, the District may impose a debt service mill levy up to 50 mills during the terms of this agreement, subject to valuation adjustments.

The Developer executed the Second Amendment to the Declaration of Covenants Imposing and Implementing the Denver Premium Outlets Add-On and Outparcel Add-on Public Improvement Fees dated December 5, 2024 and recorded with the Adams County Clerk and Recorder's Office on December 12, 2024 (Second Amendment to Covenants). Under the Second Amendment to Covenants, the Denver Premium Outlets Add-On PIF was increased from .4% to 1%, effective January 1, 2025. The Outparcel Add-On PIF remains at .4%.

Under the Public Finance Agreement, as amended, the City has the option, but not the obligation, to make a City Contribution to pay or reimburse costs up to a maximum amount of \$6,000,000. In addition, the City will implement a sales tax credit equal to 1.4% of the sales tax collected on taxable sales within Phase 1 and 2 of the Outlet Center. The sales tax credit for Phase 1 will be in place until the earlier of (a) 25 years after the date of the grand opening, (b) payment in full or defeasance of all outstanding Phase 1 District Bonds, or (c) if Phase 1 bonds are not issued, payment of allowed costs. The sales tax credit for Phase 2 will be in place until the earlier of (a) 25 years after the date of the grand opening of Phase 1, (b) payment in full or defeasance of all outstanding Phase 2 District Bonds, or (c) if Phase 2 bonds are not issued, payment of allowed costs.

The agreement will terminate upon payment in full of the Districts Bonds or full performance of the covenants of the agreement, whichever occurs later, and 25 years after the grand opening of Phase 1 of the Outlet Center. Effective July 18, 2019, the District assigned the collection of the Credit PIF and Add-On PIF to District No. 2. The District collects and remits the Credit PIF and Add-On PIF to District No. 2. Amounts due under this agreement to District No. 2 at December 31, 2024 amounted to \$723,970. Pursuant to the agreement, District No. 3 collects the Outparcel Add-On PIF.

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

5. Related Party

All members of the Board of Directors are associated with the Developer and may have conflicts of interest in dealing with the District. Management believes that all potential conflicts, if any, have been disclosed to the Board. The District has entered into various funding agreements with the Developer, see Note 3, and a Public Finance Agreement, see Note 4.

The District has also entered into an independent contractor agreement dated March 5, 2019 with the Developer for maintenance and management of the Outlet Center. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District incurred costs of \$285,150 under this agreement. No amounts are due, under this agreement, to the Developer at December 31, 2024.

6. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to workers compensation, general liability, unemployment, torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, and errors and omissions. The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool ("the Pool"). The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide common liability and casualty insurance coverage to its members at a cost that is considered economically appropriate. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for auto, public official's liability, property and general liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed its amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and its accumulated reserves, the District may be called upon to make additional contributions to the Pool on the basis proportionate to other members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Pool has made no distributions nor required additional contributions from the District.

7. Capital and Service Obligation Receivable

The District was organized as the operating district along with District Nos. 2-4 which were organized as financing districts. As the financing districts are responsible for the financing of the District, the District has recorded a capital and service obligation receivable related to unpaid developer debt incurred by the District to finance the development of the District. Fifty percent of the capital and service obligation has been allocated to District No. 2. The remaining fifty percent was allocated evenly to District Nos. 3 and 4.

During the year, District No. 3 issued a 2024 Loan which was used to pay down the developer debt held by the District. District No. 3's payment was in excess of its original estimated capital and service obligation payable allocation. During 2024, the capital and service obligation was reduced by the payment, and the remaining amounts have been allocated using the same percentages as in the prior year. The allocation is an estimate as the final development of the remaining Districts has not yet been determined. As this is an estimate, actual amounts could differ from the estimate.

8. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of Differences between the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental funds balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balance-total governmental funds and net position-governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. Explanation of the reconciling items is as follows:

Capital assets of \$11,492,883 less accumulated depreciation of \$2,723,447 or a net book value of \$8,769,436 are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Capital and service obligation receivable due from the financing districts of \$692,344 is not available for current period expenditures and, therefore, not reported in the funds.

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The details of this difference are as follows:

Developer payable – capital	\$ (850,459)
Developer payable – operations	(446,915)
Accrued interest on developer debt	(4,496,850)
Net adjustment	<u>\$ (5,794,224)</u>

Explanation of Differences between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. Explanation of the reconciling items is as follows:

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 difference is due to depreciation expense in the amount of \$(460,698)

Bond and other debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of bonds and other debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term debt in the statement of net position. The difference is due to Developer debt principal payments in the amount of \$8,344,493.

Another element of the reconciliation states that “some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The difference is as follows:

Accrued interest on long-term debt	\$ (838,916)
Changes in the capital and service obligation receivable	(12,607,457)
Net adjustment	<u>\$ (13,446.373)</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final
Revenues:			
Interest income	\$ 13,000	\$ 15,451	\$ 2,451
Total revenues	<u>13,000</u>	<u>15,451</u>	<u>2,451</u>
Expenditures:			
General government:			
Management and accounting	68,626	82,184	(13,558)
Audit	8,400	8,100	300
Legal	30,000	17,819	12,181
Insurance and bonds	22,100	20,985	1,115
Elections	1,000	114	886
Office and administration	4,250	3,149	1,101
General maintenance	18,000	16,266	1,734
Landscape and maintenance	30,234	25,764	4,470
Janitorial services and supplies	90,712	83,546	7,166
Security services	93,446	93,446	-
Operation supplies	50,000	33,613	16,387
Snow removal	16,375	16,375	-
Capital expenditures	20,000	-	20,000
Contingency	25,000	-	25,000
Total expenditures	<u>478,143</u>	<u>401,361</u>	<u>76,782</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(465,143)</u>	<u>(385,910)</u>	<u>79,233</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfer in from District No. 2	345,000	317,000	(28,000)
Transfer in from District No. 3	112,000	122,000	10,000
Transfer in from District No. 4	84	-	(84)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>457,084</u>	<u>439,000</u>	<u>(18,084)</u>
Net change in fund balance	(8,059)	53,090	61,149
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>262,114</u>	<u>310,634</u>	<u>48,520</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 254,055</u>	<u>\$ 363,724</u>	<u>\$ 109,669</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

VILLAGE AT DRY CREEK METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
Debt Service Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final</u>
Revenues:				
Other income	\$ -	\$ 800,000	\$ -	\$ (800,000)
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(800,000)</u>
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Contingency	-	800,000	-	800,000
Developer debt payments	-	8,344,392	8,344,493	(101)
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>9,144,392</u>	<u>8,344,493</u>	<u>799,899</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,344,392)</u>	<u>(8,344,493)</u>	<u>(101)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Bond proceeds from District No. 3	-	8,344,392	8,344,493	101
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>8,344,392</u>	<u>8,344,493</u>	<u>101</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.