

December 31, 2025 and 2024

2025

annual financial report



Homeownership
Rental Housing
Business Lending
Community Partnerships



colorado housing and finance authority

COLORADO HOUSING AND FINANCE AUTHORITY – Annual Financial Report

Table of Contents

	Page(s)
EXECUTIVE LETTER (Unaudited)	1 – 2
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	3 – 7
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)	8 – 20
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	21 – 25
Statements of Net Position	22
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	23
Statements of Cash Flows	24 – 25
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	26 – 80
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)	81 – 91
Schedules of Selected Pension Information	82
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Pension Plans	83 – 86
Schedules of Selected OPEB Information	87
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – OPEB	88 – 91
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	92 – 101
Combining Schedule – Statement of Net Position	93
Combining Schedule – Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	94
Combining Schedule – Statement of Cash Flows	95 – 96
Schedule of Adjusted Net Worth	97
Schedule of Other Assets	98
Liquid Asset Requirement Calculation for Issuers	99
Capital Requirement Calculation for Issuer	100
Schedule of Insurance Requirement	101
HUD REPORTING	102 – 105
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for the Major HUD Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the <i>Consolidated Audit Guide for Audits of HUD Programs</i>	



executive letter (unaudited)

**Message from Thomas Bryan
Executive Director and CEO
March 26, 2026**

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) has a mission to strengthen Colorado by investing in affordable housing and community development. In 2025, CHFA invested more than \$2.9 billion to support this mission. These investments had the following impact:

- 5,491 Colorado households achieved homeownership through CHFA's Home Finance programs;
- 5,732 affordable rental housing units were supported through the allocation of Housing Tax Credits and/or CHFA's Multifamily Lending programs;
- 475 Colorado businesses and nonprofits were given access to capital, supporting or retaining more than 2,800 jobs; and
- 696 nonprofit organizations were provided with additional capacity through grants, sponsorships, donations, and volunteerism.

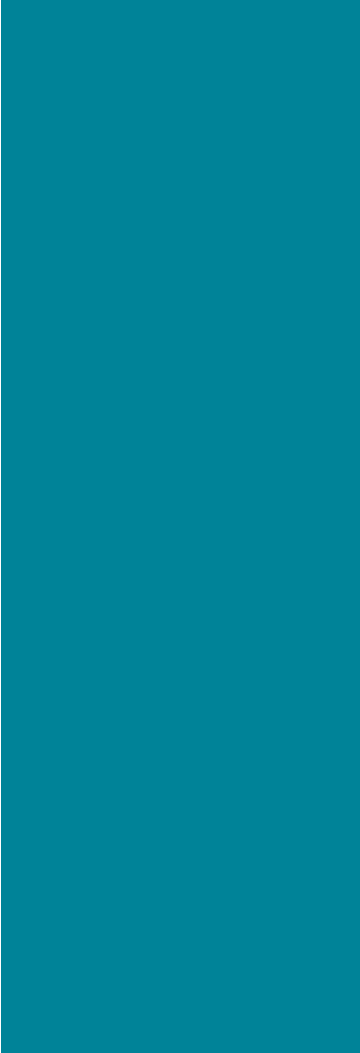
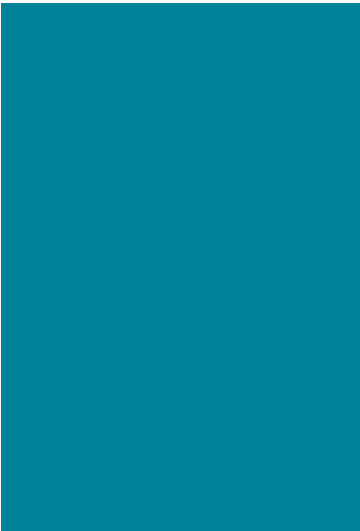
Throughout 2025, CHFA was responsive to stakeholder feedback and market dynamics, streamlining processes to better serve our customers, while implementing new programs to address evolving challenges. To better support homeowners, CHFA modified its requirements for the CHFA FirstGenerationsm program, requiring that only one borrower be a first-generation homebuyer. In 2025, 657 first-generation borrowers used the program to purchase a home. On the rental housing front, 2025 marked the inaugural awards for the newly established Middle-income Housing Tax Credit and Transit-oriented Communities (TOC) credit – state Housing Tax Credits helping to address Colorado's varied housing markets and demands.

Building on a track record of success in economic development, CHFA was allocated additional resources for further impact including \$90 million in New Markets Tax Credits and \$10 million to support the Cash Collateral Support (CCS) program. Finally, CHFA's Direct Effect Awards – grants supporting mission aligned Colorado nonprofits – provided more than \$2.5 million in grants to support 254 organizations – the highest number of organizations supported through the program in a single year.

CHFA's dedication to its mission is evident in its impact on Colorado homebuyers, renters, businesses, and communities, and we look forward to furthering this impact in months and years ahead.



Thomas Bryan
Executive Director and CEO



independent auditor's report



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Denver, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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 the Authority'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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government 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 GAAS and *Government 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 the Authority'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 Authority'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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedules of Selected Pension Information, Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Pension Plans, Schedules of Selected OPEB Information, and Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – OPEB (collectively, RSI) 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 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 audits 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 audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The Combining Schedule – Statement of Net Position, Combining Schedule – Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, Combining Schedule – Statement of Cash Flows, Schedule of Adjusted Net Worth, Schedule of Other Assets, Liquid Asset Requirement Calculation for Issuers, Capital Requirement Calculation for Issuer, and Schedule of Insurance Requirement (collectively, the Supplementary Information) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the Supplementary Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

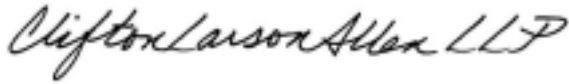
Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Executive Letter but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audits of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Board of Directors
Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 26, 2026, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP".

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 26, 2026



management's discussion
and analysis (unaudited)



This section of Colorado Housing and Finance Authority's (the Authority) annual financial report presents management's discussion and analysis of the financial position and results of operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. This information is being presented to provide additional information regarding the activities of the Authority and to meet the disclosure requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The Authority is a body corporate and political subdivision of the State of Colorado (the State), that finances affordable housing, business and economic growth opportunities for residents and businesses of Colorado. Its dual mission is to increase the availability of affordable, decent and accessible housing for lower- and moderate-income Coloradans, and to strengthen the state's economy by providing financial assistance to businesses.

Established by the Colorado General Assembly in 1973, the Authority raises funds through the public and private sale of bonds and notes, which are not obligations of the State. As a self-sustaining organization, the Authority's operating revenues come from loan and investment income, program administration fees, loan servicing fees and gains on sales of loans. The Authority receives no tax appropriations, and its net revenues are reinvested in its programs and used to support bond ratings.

The Authority participates in the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) Programs. Through the MBS Programs, Ginnie Mae guarantees securities that are issued by the Authority and that are backed by pools of mortgage loans. Ginnie Mae securities, which can be held or sold, carry the full faith and credit guaranty of the United States government. Holders of the securities receive a "pass-through" of the principal and interest payments on a pool of mortgage loans, less amounts required to cover servicing costs and Ginnie Mae guaranty fees. The Ginnie Mae guaranty ensures that the holder of the security issued by the Authority receives the timely payment of scheduled monthly principal and any unscheduled recoveries of principal on the underlying mortgage loans, plus interest at the rate provided for in the securities. All loans pooled under the Ginnie Mae MBS Programs are either insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or are guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development or the Veterans Administration.

The Authority also participates in the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) MBS and Whole Loan Commitment Programs. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored enterprise with a public mission to provide stability in, and to increase the liquidity of, the residential mortgage market for homebuyers. The Authority is a Fannie Mae Seller/Servicer, either selling whole loans to Fannie Mae for cash or swapping pooled loans for MBS issued by Fannie Mae, which securities can be held or sold.

The Authority also participates in the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) Whole Loan Commitment Program. Freddie Mac is a government-sponsored enterprise with a public mission to provide liquidity, stability and affordability to the nation's housing market. The Authority is a Freddie Mac Seller/Servicer, selling whole loans to Freddie Mac for cash.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The basic financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes thereto. The Authority follows enterprise fund accounting, whereby changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The financial statements offer information about the Authority's activities and operations.

The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, presented in order of liquidity, along with deferred outflows and deferred inflows. The resulting net position presented in these statements is displayed as invested in capital assets, restricted or unrestricted. Net position is restricted when its use is subject to external limits such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Net position is unrestricted when there are no external limits on its use. The unrestricted net position is, however, formally designated for specific purposes by the Authority's Board of Directors each year.



All of the Authority's current year revenues and expenses are recorded in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. This statement measures the activities of the Authority's operations over the past year and presents the resulting change in net position.

The final required financial statement is the Statement of Cash Flows. The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash resulting from operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing and investing activities. The statement provides information regarding the sources and uses of cash and the change in the cash balance during the reporting period.

The notes to basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the information provided in the financial statements.

Required and other supplementary information is presented following the notes to basic financial statements to provide selected pension and other post employment benefit (OPEB) information and other supplemental information, such as combining schedules for the Authority's programs. These programs are explained in greater detail below.

Programs

General Programs – Insured and uninsured single family and multifamily loans have been made by the Authority using funds in its General Fund designated as the Community Impact Fund (CIF). Within the CIF resides the Authority's Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF Program). Under the HOF Program, the Authority makes fixed interest rate loans and provides interest rate subsidies to nonprofit and for profit developers in support of rental housing facilities targeted to support affordable rental housing. The Authority also makes loans to support its single family program, including down payment assistance loans, within the fund. All HOF loans must conform to standard Authority due diligence processes and underwriting criteria, unless waived in accordance with the Authority's standard process, and are secured by either first or second mortgages on real estate. Loan terms on HOF loans may range up to 40 years.

Single Family Programs – Under its Single Family Mortgage Programs, the Authority may purchase mortgage loans for single-family residential dwellings from qualified originating mortgage lenders, or may, under certain programs, provide loans directly to individual borrowers. The Authority presently acquires mortgage loans under its Non-Qualified Single Family Mortgage Program (taxable) and its Qualified Single Family Mortgage Program (tax exempt). Loans made under the qualified program are subject to certain income and purchase price limitations. The Authority permits eligible borrowers under its Non-Qualified Single Family Mortgage Program to meet certain income limits which are generally somewhat higher than the limits permitted for a Qualified Single Family Mortgage Program. There is no limit imposed by the Authority on prior home ownership or limit on the purchase price of a residence which may be acquired with the proceeds of a loan under the Non-Qualified Single Family Mortgage Program, although all such mortgage loans must meet any applicable loan limit.

Multifamily Lending Programs – The Multifamily Lending Programs provide financing to sponsors of affordable rental housing developments. Financing options include construction to permanent loans, permanent-only loans, acquisition loans, acquisition/rehabilitation loans and, in certain circumstances, refinancing of existing debt. Other financing structures may be considered, based upon the property characteristics and sub-market due diligence, as well as the demonstrated experience and financial capacity of the sponsor. The mortgages originated under the multifamily loan programs include a combination of insured and uninsured mortgages. The Authority is a Tier I lender under FHA's Section 542(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, as amended, which provides insurance on multifamily loans and is a credit enhancement mechanism available only to qualified housing and finance agencies acting as the mortgage lender.

Business Finance Programs – The Authority originates uninsured loans as part of its direct business loan programs, including the Direct Loan Program, the Non-Profit Real Estate Loan Program, the U.S. Small Business Administration 504



Program, the Rural Loan Program, the Rural Development Loan Program and the RENEW (Recycling) Program. These business loans must meet certain economic development or job creation/retention objectives and are made to Colorado businesses to provide long-term, fixed rate financing for real estate and equipment. The uninsured direct business loans are generally secured by a first lien on the assets financed, are made in amounts up to 90% of the lesser of cost or appraised value of the collateral, are fully amortizing over terms of up to thirty years for real estate loans and seven years for equipment, and generally require guarantees from principals of the business having a 20% or greater ownership interest. A guaranty is also required from the operating company if different from the borrower. Some of the Authority's small business loans may carry credit enhancement by an agency or instrumentality of the United States under an insurance program requiring payment of not less than 50% of the principal amount of such mortgage in the event of default. Direct small business loans insured to date have utilized the USDA Rural Development guarantee programs.



Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights section refers to the Authority's consolidated financial statements. The reader of this management's discussion and analysis section is encouraged to also review the Authority's combining schedules within the supplementary information section of this 2025 financial report.

Condensed Summary of Net Position

(in thousands of dollars)

As of December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash	\$ 280,199	\$ 207,099	\$ 169,745
Investments	5,492,227	4,162,413	3,256,398
Loans receivable, net	2,148,949	1,783,374	1,475,614
Loans receivable held for sale	159,752	131,593	120,987
Capital assets, net	9,602	10,593	11,403
Derivative instruments	64,411	100,698	53,493
Other assets	230,169	219,510	189,540
Total assets	8,385,309	6,615,280	5,277,180
Deferred outflows of resources			
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	22,135	13,759	31,695
Pension and OPEB contributions and investment earnings	6,626	10,192	12,941
Refundings of debt	1,111	931	878
Total deferred outflows of resources	29,872	24,882	45,514
Liabilities			
Bonds, notes payable and short-term debt	7,027,309	5,402,016	4,216,117
Derivative instruments and related borrowings	1,350	1,834	2,905
Net pension and OPEB liability - proportionate share	14,081	20,395	25,532
Other liabilities	317,568	279,581	215,857
Total liabilities	7,360,308	5,703,826	4,460,411
Deferred inflows of resources			
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	80,916	107,079	79,842
Pension and OPEB investment differences	2,282	792	851
Total deferred inflows of resources	83,198	107,871	80,693
Net position			
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	931	1,533	1,969
Restricted by grants	5	2,638	7,344
Restricted primarily by bond indentures	271,427	129,577	96,955
Unrestricted	699,312	694,717	675,322
Total net position	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465	\$ 781,590



Statement of Net Position

Total investments comprised 65.5% of the Authority's total assets and represent the Authority's largest asset class. Total investments as of December 31, 2025 were \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion, or 31.9%, compared to the amount outstanding as of December 31, 2024. This increase was primarily the result of the Authority retaining MBS as investments on its balance sheet, as opposed to selling these in the secondary market at a premium. These MBS were pledged as collateral for bonds issued by the Authority during the year.

In 2024, investments increased \$906.0 million, or 27.8%, when compared to 2023. Similar to 2025, this increase was primarily the result of the Authority retaining MBS as investments on its balance sheet, as opposed to selling these in the secondary market at a premium. These MBS were pledged as collateral for bonds issued by the Authority during the year.

Total loans receivable, including loans held for sale, net of allowances for loan losses, comprised 27.5% of the Authority's total assets. These loan balances as of December 31, 2025 were \$2.3 billion; an increase of \$393.7 million, or 20.6%, compared to the amount outstanding as of December 31, 2024. During 2025, the Authority retained a majority of its loan production on its balance sheet in the form of MBS securities. The remaining single family loan production was sold through four vehicles: sales of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae mortgage backed securities or by direct sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. During 2025, \$1.5 billion in loans were securitized through Ginnie Mae, of which \$1.4 billion were placed into taxable and tax-exempt MBS-backed bond structures. The remainder were sold in the to-be-announced (TBA) market through the issuance and sale of Ginnie Mae securities. Loans totaling \$323.2 million were either pooled and swapped for Fannie Mae mortgage backed securities and sold for a premium, or sold directly to Fannie Mae. Additionally, \$182.2 million in loans were sold directly to Freddie Mac.

In 2024, net loans receivable increased by \$318.4 million, or 19.9%, when compared to 2023. This increase over the prior year was primarily the result of the demand for the Authority's down payment assistance (DPA) in the form of second mortgages.

While it has been the Authority's practice to pool loans into mortgage backed securities and either sell them in the secondary market for a gain or retain and pledge them as collateral for bonds, the Authority continued the practice of purchasing and retaining the mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) to these loans. Additionally, the Authority continued the practice of servicing the whole loans it retains in its loan portfolio. The loans serviced by the Authority include both single family and commercial loans.

Servicing Portfolio (gross, in thousands)	2025	2024	2023
GNMA - securities sold	\$ 9,333,478	\$ 8,737,767	\$ 8,070,179
FNMA - loans and securities sold	1,453,006	1,216,727	1,201,078
FHLMC - loans sold	1,140,132	1,032,019	636,505
Balance sheet loans (single family/multifamily/business finance)	2,336,610	1,930,533	1,614,696
Total Servicing Portfolio	\$ 14,263,226	\$ 12,917,046	\$ 11,522,458

The delinquency ratios represented in the following tables are calculated using industry best practices and are reported on the Authority's entire servicing portfolio, including loans that were sold and the mortgage servicing rights retained, as well as loans the Authority maintains as assets on its balance sheet. Investors looking for past due information on loans pledged as collateral for specific bond series of the Authority can find this information by visiting the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's EMMA website at <https://emma.msrb.org/IssuerHomePage/State?state=CO>.



Management's Discussion and Analysis
(unaudited)

Delinquent unpaid principal balances within the single family loan portfolio increased slightly during 2025 when compared to the prior year. Total single family past due loans increased to 13.8% in 2025, from 13.2% in 2024. There was no change in delinquencies in the multifamily and business finance portfolios.

Single Family Portfolio Delinquency	2025	2024	2023
Current	86.2%	86.8%	87.7%
30 Day	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%
60 Day	2.8%	2.7%	2.4%
90 Day	4.8%	4.4%	3.1%
Foreclosure	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Total past due	13.8%	13.2%	12.3%

Multifamily Portfolio Delinquency	2025	2024	2023
Current	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
30 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
90 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Foreclosure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total past due	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Business Finance Portfolio Delinquency	2025	2024	2023
Current	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
30 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
90 Day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Foreclosure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total past due	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

During 2025, derivative instruments decreased \$36.3 million, or 36.0%, over prior year. The decrease was due to changes in interest rates and continued to result in the Authority reporting derivative instruments as a cumulative non-current asset compared to years prior to 2022, where the instruments have been valued and reported as a cumulative non-current liability.

Total deferred outflows as of December 31, 2025 were \$29.9 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 20.1%, compared to the amount outstanding as of December 31, 2024. Deferred outflows for 2024 decreased \$20.6 million, or 45.3%, from those reported in 2023. These changes were primarily the result of changes in market interest rates.



As of December 31, 2025, bonds, notes payable and short-term debt were \$7.0 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion, or 30.1%, compared to the balance at December 31, 2024. This increase is the result of several 2025 single family and multifamily bond issuances, the proceeds of which were used to finance loans for the single family and multifamily programs.

The Authority's debt transactions followed best execution analysis and were part of the Authority's annual plan of finance. Debt activity detail for 2025 occurred as follows:

- On January 24, 2025, the Authority issued \$21.0 million of tax-exempt Class I 2025 Series AB Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On February 6, 2025, the Authority issued \$65.3 million of tax-exempt Class I 2025 Series E Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On February 18, 2025, the Authority issued \$25.4 million of Class I 2025 Series CD Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On February 19, 2025, the Authority issued \$150.0 million of Single-Family Mortgage Class I and Class II 2025 Series ABC Bonds to fund \$142.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$5.0 million of new whole loans and \$5.5 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On February 26, 2025, the Authority issued \$200.0 million of taxable Single Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series D Bonds to fund \$174.1 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$20.0 million of FHA loan modifications held by the Authority's General Fund and \$5.5 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On April 10, 2025, the Authority issued \$34.2 million of tax-exempt Class I 2025 Series G Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On April 24, 2025, the Authority issued \$22.8 million of tax-exempt Class I 2025 Series F Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On May 14, 2025, the Authority issued \$150.0 million of Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series EFG Bonds to fund \$149.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages and \$5.5 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On May 28, 2025, the Authority issued \$200.0 million of taxable Single Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series H Bonds to fund approximately \$174.8 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$20.0 million of FHA loan modifications held by the Authority's General Fund and \$5.5 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On July 16, 2025, the Authority issued \$200.0 million of Single-Family Mortgage Class I and Class III 2025 Series IJK Bonds to fund \$198.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages and \$7.0 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On July 29, 2025, the Authority issued \$35.4 million of tax-exempt Class I and Class III 2025 Series H Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.
- On August 5, 2025, the Authority issued \$23.2 million of tax-exempt Class I 2025 Series I Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.



*Management's Discussion and Analysis
(unaudited)*

- On August 13, 2025, the Authority issued \$260.0 million of taxable Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series L Bonds to fund \$214.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$40.0 million of FHA loan modifications held by the Authority's General Fund and \$6.3 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On October 1, 2025, the Authority issued \$200.0 million of Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series MN Bonds to fund \$198.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages and \$6.8 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On November 19, 2025, the Authority issued \$260.0 million of taxable Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2025 Series O Bonds to fund \$182.5 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$75.0 million of FHA loan modifications held by the Authority's General Fund and \$6.0 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.
- On December 17, 2025, the Authority issued \$50.0 million of taxable General Obligation Bonds, Series 2025 to finance the creation of new affordable, income-restricted for sale housing.
- On December 23, 2025, the Authority issued \$45.2 million of Class I and Class III 2025 Series JK Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan and the purchase of \$23.1 million of existing and future recycled loans.

Additional information on the Authority's long-term debt can be found in note 6 of this report.

As of December 31, 2025, the net pension and OPEB liability was \$14.1 million, a decrease of \$6.3 million, or 31.0%, compared to the balance at December 31, 2024. The net pension and OPEB liability relies on information from the prior year and this decrease is the result of favorable investment performance during 2024. Additional information on the Authority's retirement plan can be found in note 12 of this report.

During 2024, total liabilities increased \$1.2 billion, or 27.9%, over the prior year. Bonds, notes payable and short-term debt increased \$1.2 billion, or 28.1% over 2023, primarily due to the issuance of new single family and multifamily program bonds. Also in 2024, derivative instruments and related borrowings increased \$48.3 million, or 95.4%, from the prior year due to changing market interest rates.

The Authority's net position as of December 31, 2025, was \$971.7 million, an increase of \$143.2 million, or 17.3%, compared to the balance as of December 31, 2024. The increase in net position was primarily due to an increase in fair market value of investments during 2025 as a result of more favorable market rates compared to prior year. Net position, as a percent of total assets, decreased from 12.5% as of December 31, 2024, to 11.6% as of December 31, 2025.



Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
(in thousands of dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	2025	2024	2023
Interest income and expense:			
Interest on loans receivable	\$ 77,994	\$ 57,701	\$ 53,745
Interest on investments	254,622	196,706	115,781
Interest on debt	(274,763)	(197,143)	(126,670)
Net interest income	57,853	57,264	42,856
Other operating income:			
Gain on sale of loans	15,427	17,358	19,276
Investment derivative activity gain (loss)	(1,749)	2,034	358
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	122,578	(10,005)	51,099
Other revenues	87,312	81,356	71,592
Total other operating income (loss)	223,568	90,743	142,325
Total operating income (loss)	281,421	148,007	185,181
Operating expenses:			
Salaries and related benefits	34,875	30,305	33,120
General operating	84,527	71,752	67,829
Depreciation	990	1,170	1,071
Provision for loan losses	17,824	543	10,065
Total operating expenses	138,216	103,770	112,085
Net operating income (loss)	143,205	44,237	73,096
Nonoperating expenses:			
Grant revenues	210,555	193,574	188,388
Grant expenses	(210,550)	(190,936)	(181,044)
Total nonoperating income and expenses, net	5	2,638	7,344
Change in net position	143,210	46,875	80,440
Net position:			
Beginning of year	828,465	781,590	701,150
End of year	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465	\$ 781,590



Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

As reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, the change in net position during 2025 was \$143.2 million, for an increase of 17.3% over the results at December 31, 2024. The increase in the change in net position compared to the prior year was composed of the following:

- A \$0.6 million increase in net interest income. This increase is the result of additional interest earned on MBS that were added to the balance sheet throughout the year, offset against additional interest expense due to increased bond financing and a one-time sale of investments that resulted in a gain during 2024.
- A \$132.8 million increase in other operating income as a result of the following:
 - \$1.9 million decrease in gain on sale of loans. This change was driven by a decrease in the amount of single family loans being pooled into MBS and sold through the TBA market at a premium. Additionally, the MBS that were sold through the TBA market generally earned a lower premium than MBS sold in the prior year. Year-over-year loans securitized into MBS for single family loans is depicted in the table below:

Single Family Loans Securitized (in thousands)	2025	2024	2023
GNMA	\$ 1,502,719	\$ 1,365,220	\$ 1,528,654
FNMA	323,152	102,532	53,686
FHLMC	182,174	443,329	423,570
Total Single Family Loans Securitized	\$ 2,008,045	\$ 1,911,081	\$ 2,005,910

- \$3.8 million decrease in investment derivative activity
- \$132.6 million increase in fair value of investments related to an increase in the fair market value of program investments
- \$6.0 million increase in other revenues related to program fee income
- A \$34.4 million increase in total operating expenses primarily due to increased loan loss reserves and increasing operating expenses related to bond cost of issuance and outside services.
- A \$2.6 million decrease in nonoperating income related to federal grant commitments that will be paid out in subsequent years.

During 2024, total operating income decreased by \$37.2 million, or 20.1%, compared to 2023. The following contributed to the increase:

- Net interest income increased \$14.4 million as the result of additional interest earned on MBS that were added to the balance sheet throughout the year and a one-time sale of investments that resulted in a gain during 2024.
- Other revenues increased \$9.8 million related to an increase in program fee and servicing fee income.
- The fair value of investments decreased by \$61.1 million primarily due to changes in market rates during 2024.

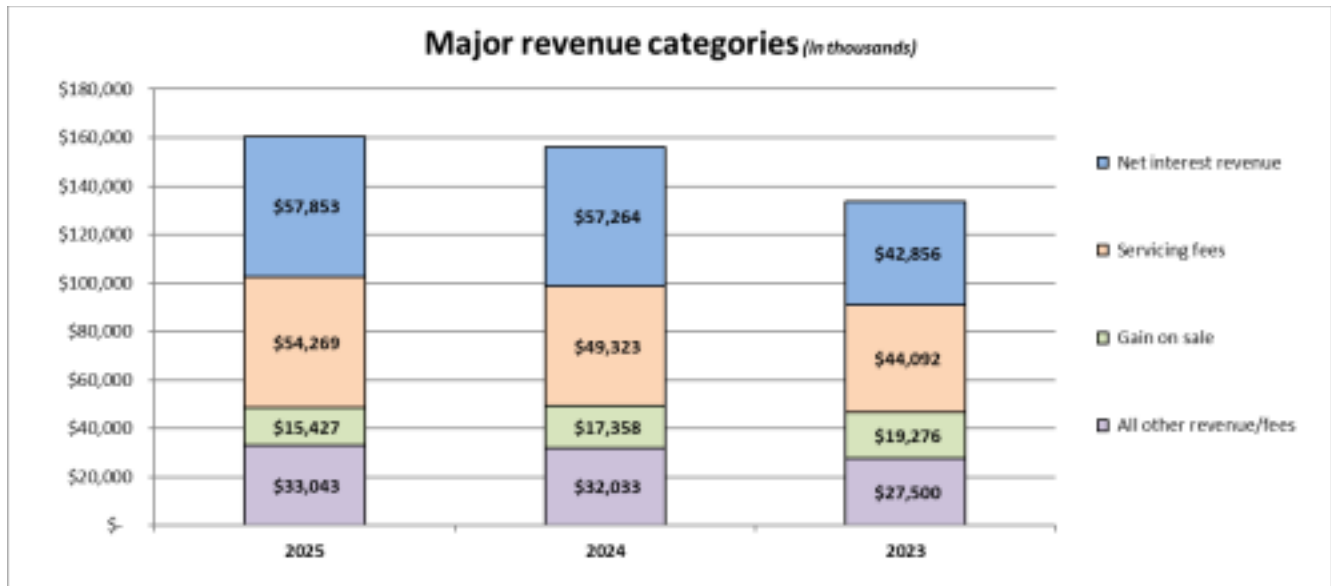
Total operating expenses in 2024 decreased \$8.3 million, or 7.4%, compared to 2023 primarily due to decreased loan loss reserves.



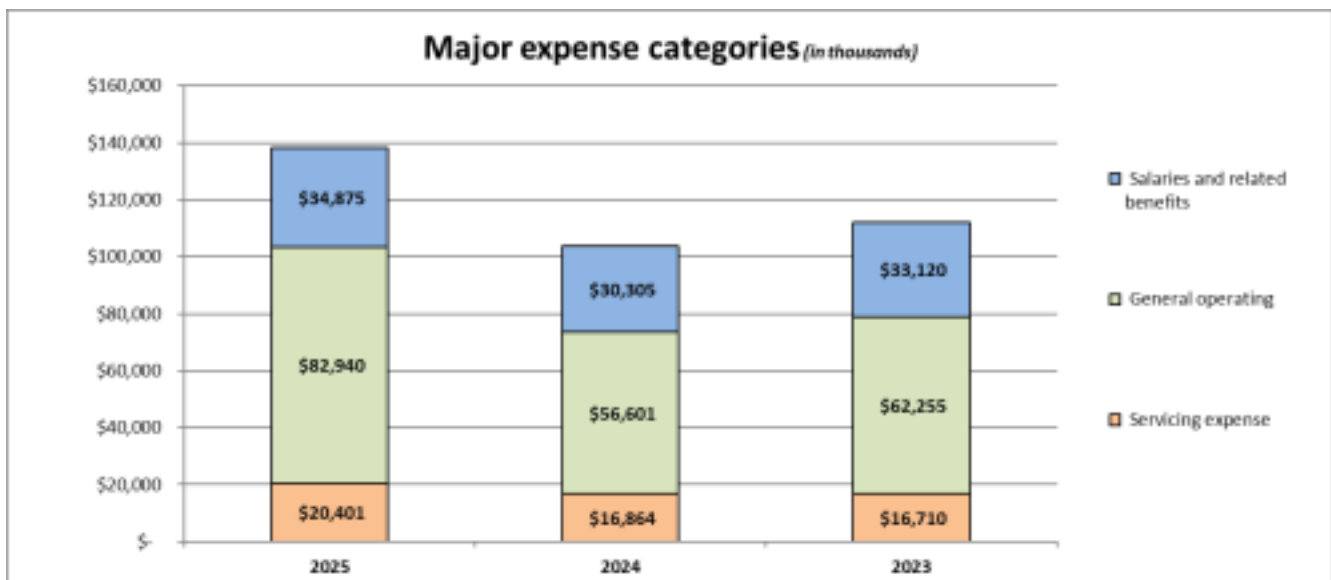
**Management's Discussion and Analysis
(unaudited)**

The federal grant receipts/payments consisted primarily of pass-through amounts related to the Authority's role as a contract administrator of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 subsidy program. Under the Section 8 subsidy program, tenants pay 30% of their income toward rent and the balance is paid by federal subsidy.

Year-over-year comparisons of major income and major expense categories are depicted in the tables below:



Gain on sale represents the gain recognized on the sale of single family loans in the secondary market at a premium. The category for all other revenues/fees is primarily made up of PBCA, LIHTC and conduit transaction fees.



Amounts reported in salaries and related benefits include entries related to GASB Statement No. 68 Pension expense and GASB Statement No. 75 OPEB expense. These amounts totaled \$(1.3) million, \$(2.4) million and \$2.0 million for fiscal years, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.



Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The 2026 budget was developed to provide desired products and services while maintaining financially responsible practices. In recent years, the Authority has seen consistent single family loan production, partly due to rising interest rates as well as declining affordable inventory in the metro areas of Colorado.

During 2026, the Authority's loan and investment portfolios are projected to increase in size due to continued efforts to add loans and investment securities to the balance sheet. Contributing to this increase is the anticipated addition of over \$1.7 billion in new loans and investment securities as a result of single family and multifamily lending operations; related debt is also projected to increase in 2026. As a result, overall net interest revenue is expected to increase.

Pressure on tax credit equity pricing and strong demand for affordable rental housing throughout the state are increasing the need for multifamily financing products and services. This being the case, the Authority is working to enhance its product offerings and increase its presence and visibility within the multifamily financing space. We believe this will result in an increase in the pipeline of multifamily loans the Authority finances in the years to come. The Authority also expects business finance production to continue to generate fee income through the Authority's lending activities.

Securitizing single family loan production and selling the securities for their market premiums is projected to continue to decline in 2026 due to lower premiums and declining opportunities in the secondary market. The budget reflects a 'purchase and sell' model for 15% of the \$2.0 billion in budgeted single family loan production. The remaining 85% is budgeted to be bond-financed in an effort to continue growing the Authority's loan portfolio, providing future net interest revenue. The 2026 budget projects single family production to remain consistent with 2025 results.

The Authority's operating expenses are projected to increase slightly over amounts reported for 2025. This increase will reside primarily within the Authority's operating expenses as costs continue to increase related to outside services and technology subscriptions and upgrades.

Certain of the matters contained in this management's discussion and analysis about the Authority's future performance, including, without limitation, future revenues, earnings, strategies, prospects, consequences and all other statements that are not purely historical constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Such statements are based on management's beliefs as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements in making any investment decisions with regards to our securities. Forward-looking statements made in this discussion apply only as of the date of these financial statements. While we may elect to update forward-looking statements from time to time, we specifically disclaim any obligation to do so, even in light of new information or future events, unless otherwise required by applicable laws.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions concerning the information provided in this report or other financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer at Colorado Housing and Finance Authority, 1981 Blake Street, Denver, Colorado 80202 (303-297-2432 or toll free, 800-877-2432).



basic financial statements

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

Statement of Net Position

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash		
Restricted	\$ 264,477	\$ 192,120
Unrestricted	15,722	14,979
Investments (partially restricted, see note 2)	590,846	514,160
Loans receivable (partially restricted, see note 3)	71,631	59,446
Loans receivable held for sale	159,752	131,593
Other current assets	70,897	73,297
Total current assets	1,173,325	985,595
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments (partially restricted, see note 2)	4,901,381	3,648,253
Loans receivable, net (partially restricted, see note 3)	2,077,318	1,723,928
Derivative instruments	64,411	100,698
Capital assets, net	9,602	10,593
Other assets	159,272	146,213
Total noncurrent assets	7,211,984	5,629,685
Total assets	8,385,309	6,615,280
Deferred outflows of resources		
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	22,135	13,759
Pension and OPEB contributions and investment earnings	6,626	10,192
Refundings of debt	1,111	931
Total deferred outflows of resources	29,872	24,882
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	409,861	327,134
Bonds payable	553,586	265,765
Notes payable	25	59
Hybrid instrument borrowings	393	484
Other current liabilities	225,460	193,589
Total current liabilities	1,189,325	787,031
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds and notes payable	6,063,837	4,809,058
Hybrid instrument borrowings	957	1,350
Net pension and OPEB liability - proportionate share	14,081	20,395
Other liabilities	92,108	85,992
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,170,983	4,916,795
Total liabilities	7,360,308	5,703,826
Deferred inflows of resources		
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	80,916	107,079
Pension and OPEB investment differences	2,282	792
Total deferred inflows of resources	83,198	107,871
Net position		
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	931	1,533
Restricted by grants	5	2,638
Restricted primarily by bond indentures	271,427	129,577
Unrestricted	699,312	694,717
Total net position	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the years ended December 2025 and 2024

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Interest income and expense:		
Interest on loans receivable	\$ 77,994	\$ 57,701
Interest on investments	254,622	196,706
Interest on debt	(274,763)	(197,143)
Net interest income	57,853	57,264
Other operating income:		
Gain on sale of loans	15,427	17,358
Investment derivative activity gain	(1,749)	2,034
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	122,578	(10,005)
Other revenues	87,312	81,356
Total other operating income	223,568	90,743
Total operating income	281,421	148,007
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and related benefits	34,875	30,305
General operating	84,527	71,752
Depreciation	990	1,170
Provision for loan losses	17,824	543
Total operating expenses	138,216	103,770
Net operating income	143,205	44,237
Nonoperating income and expenses:		
Grant revenues	210,555	193,574
Grant expenses	(210,550)	(190,936)
Total nonoperating income and expenses	5	2,638
Change in net position	143,210	46,875
Net position:		
Beginning of year	828,465	781,590
End of year	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 2025 and 2024

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Principal payments received on loans receivable and receipts from dispositions of other real estate owned	\$ 940,216	\$ 1,015,202
Interest payments received on loans receivable	75,933	55,415
Payments for loans receivable	(2,875,837)	(2,705,100)
Receipts from sales of Ginnie Mae securities	1,539,436	1,388,795
Changes in servicing escrows	19,057	20,637
Receipts from other revenues	86,789	81,182
Payments for salaries and related benefits	(40,869)	(34,948)
Payments for goods and services	(84,032)	(59,310)
All other, net	9,662	(1,618)
Net cash used in operating activities	(329,645)	(239,745)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Net increase in short-term debt	82,727	120,632
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	1,942,470	1,322,795
Receipts from federal grant programs	208,396	193,142
Payments for federal grant programs	(210,550)	(190,936)
Principal paid on bonds	(434,453)	(266,044)
Principal paid on notes payable	(59)	(59)
Interest paid on short-term debt	(20,351)	(12,658)
Interest rate swap settlements	11,543	21,737
Interest paid on bonds	(215,100)	(184,843)
Interest paid on notes payable	(2,635)	(1,857)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	1,361,988	1,001,909
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	-	(360)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	-	(360)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from maturities and sales of investments	5,728,182	4,494,396
Purchase of investments	(6,936,412)	(5,406,288)
Income received from investments	248,987	187,442
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(959,243)	(724,450)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	73,100	37,354
Cash at beginning of year	207,099	169,745
Cash at end of year	\$ 280,199	\$ 207,099
Restricted	\$ 264,477	\$ 192,120
Unrestricted	15,722	14,979
Cash, end of year	\$ 280,199	\$ 207,099

Continued on the next page

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*

For the years ended December 2025 and 2024

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Net operating income	\$ 143,205	\$ 44,237
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	989	1,169
Amortization and fair value adjustments of service release premiums	13,415	11,617
Proportionate share of net pension and OPEB expense	(1,256)	(2,448)
Amortization of derivatives related borrowings	(484)	(1,071)
Provision for loan losses	17,824	543
Interest on investments	(254,622)	(196,706)
Interest on debt	275,247	198,214
Unrealized (gain) loss on investment derivatives	1,749	(2,034)
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(122,578)	10,005
Gain on sale of real estate owned	-	(29)
Gain on sale of loans receivable held for sale	(15,427)	(17,358)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Loans receivable and other real estate owned	(409,600)	(312,692)
Accrued interest receivable on loans and investments	(2,060)	(2,285)
Other assets	1,659	(20,244)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	22,294	49,337
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (329,645)	\$ (239,745)

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.



notes to basic
financial statements



1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Authorizing Legislation and Reporting Entity

Authorizing Legislation - The Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (the Authority) is a body corporate and a political subdivision of the State of Colorado (the State) established pursuant to the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Act, Title 29, Article 4, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S. or the Statutes), as amended (the Act). The Authority is not a state agency and is not subject to administrative direction by the State. The governing body of the Authority is its Board of Directors (the Board). Operations of the Authority commenced in 1974. The Authority is not a component unit of the State or any other entity.

The Authority was created for the purpose of making funds available to assist private enterprise and governmental entities in providing housing facilities for lower- and moderate-income families. Under the Act, the Authority is also authorized to finance projects and working capital loans to industrial and commercial enterprises (both for-profit and nonprofit) of small and moderate size.

In 1992, Colorado voters approved an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which, among other things, imposes restrictions on increases in revenue and expenditures of state and local governments (known as the Taxpayer Bill of Rights or TABOR). In the opinion of its bond counsel, the Authority is a "special purpose authority", not part of the "State" under C.R.S. § 24-77-102(15) and (16), and not a "district" as defined in TABOR and is therefore exempt from its provisions.

In 2001, the Colorado state legislature repealed the limitation on the amount of debt that the Authority can issue as well as removed the moral obligation of the State on future debt issues of the Authority. The bonds, notes and other obligations of the Authority do not constitute debt of the State.

Lending and Housing Programs – The Authority accounts for its lending and operating activities in the following groups:

General Program – The General Program is the Authority's primary operating program. It accounts for assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses not directly attributable to a bond program. Most of the bond resolutions of the programs permit the Authority to make cash transfers to the general accounts after establishing reserves required by the bond resolutions. The general accounts financially support the bond programs when necessary. The general accounts include proprietary loan programs developed by the Authority to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income borrowers not served by traditional lending programs. The general accounts also include administrative activities related to the federal government's Section 8 housing assistance payments program.

Single Family Program – The Single Family Program includes bonds issued and assets pledged for payment of the bonds under the related indentures. Loans acquired under this program with the proceeds of single family bond issues include Federal Housing Administration (FHA), conventional, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development, Rural Economic and Community Development Department (RD), and Veterans Administration (VA) loans made under various loan programs.

Multifamily/Business Program – The Multifamily/Business Program includes bonds issued and assets pledged for payment of the bonds under the related indentures. Loans acquired under this program with the proceeds of multifamily and business (sometimes referred to as project) bond issues include loans made for the purchase, construction or rehabilitation of multifamily rental housing. In addition, business loans are made to both for-profit and nonprofit organizations primarily for the purpose of acquisition or expansion of their facilities or for the purchase of equipment.



(b) Basis of Accounting

The Authority presents its financial statements in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). For financial purposes, the Authority is considered a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities. The financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when incurred. All significant intra-entity transactions have been eliminated.

(c) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and deferred inflows and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Significant estimates to the Authority's financial statements include the allowance for loan losses, MSRs, interest rate swap agreements and fair value estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Restricted Cash – The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash on hand and demand deposits held in banks. Restricted cash includes payments received on pledged assets and used for the payment of bonds under the related indenture agreements. Also included in restricted cash are escrow balances, payments in process and various government deposits.

Restricted Assets – Amounts related to Single Family and Multifamily/Business Programs are considered restricted and are detailed in the supplemental schedules. Restricted assets are held for the benefit of respective bondholders and accounted for by program. Certain other assets are held on behalf of various governmental housing initiatives or regulations.

Investments – Investments of the Authority, representing those investments which are held as reserves under indenture or other restrictions, are reported at either amortized cost or fair value based on values obtained from third-party pricing services. The values are based on quoted market prices when available or on adjusted value in relation to observable prices on similar investments. Money market investments are reported at amortized cost. Investment amounts related to Single Family and Multifamily/Business Programs are considered restricted and are detailed in the supplemental schedules.

Loans Receivable – Mortgage loans receivable are reported at their unpaid principal balance net of an allowance for estimated loan losses. Loans related to Single Family and Multifamily/Business Programs are considered restricted and are detailed in the supplemental schedules.

Loans Receivable Held for Sale – Loans originated or acquired and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair value. Gains and losses on loan sales (sales proceeds minus carrying value) are reported as other operating income.

Allowance for Loan Losses – The allowance for loan losses is a reserve against current operations based on management's estimate of expected loan losses. Management's estimate considers such factors as the payment history of the loans, the projected cash flows of the borrowers, estimated value of the collateral, subsidies, guarantees, mortgage insurance, historical loss experience for each loan type, additional guarantees provided by the borrowers and economic conditions. Based on review of these factors, a total reserve amount is calculated and a provision is made against current operations to reflect the estimated balance.

Troubled Debt Restructuring – A restructuring of a debt constitutes a troubled debt restructuring if the creditor for economic or legal reasons related to the debtor's financial difficulties grants a concession to the debtor that it would not otherwise consider. Whatever the form of concession granted by the creditor to the debtor in a troubled debt restructuring, the creditor's



*Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)*

objective is to make the best of a difficult situation. That is, the creditor expects to obtain more cash or other value from the debtor, or to increase the probability of receipt, by granting the concession than by not granting it.

Interest income is recognized using the new interest rate after restructuring, which approximates the effective interest rate. Additional information on loans receivable is provided in note 3.

Capital Assets – Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$10 thousand or greater and an estimated life of greater than one year. Capital assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which are 30 years for buildings and from 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment.

Other Noncurrent Assets – Other noncurrent asset balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$159.3 million and \$146.2 million, respectively. Included in these amounts are mortgage servicing rights of \$147.7 million and \$134.6 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, related to loans sold by the Authority for which the Authority retained the mortgage servicing. These mortgage servicing rights are reported at the lower of cost or fair value.

The Authority did not record any fair market value adjustments on mortgage servicing rights as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. When cost exceeds fair value, the adjustments are reported in general operating expense on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Bonds – Bonds payable are general and limited obligations of the Authority and are not a debt or liability of the State or any subdivisions thereof. Each bond issue is secured, as described in the applicable trust indenture, by all revenues, moneys, investments, mortgage loans, and other assets in the accounts of the program to which the bonds relate. Virtually all of the Authority's loans and investments are pledged as security for the bonds. The provisions of the applicable trust indentures require or allow for redemption of bonds through the use of unexpended bond proceeds and excess funds accumulated primarily through prepayment of mortgage loans and program certificates. All outstanding bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the Authority, in whole or in part at any time after certain dates, as specified in the respective series indentures.

The Authority issues fixed rate and variable rate bonds. The rate on the fixed rate bonds is set at bond closing. The variable rate bonds bear interest at either a monthly or a weekly rate until maturity or earlier redemption. For bonds that pay weekly rates, the remarketing agent for each bond issue establishes the weekly rate according to each indenture's remarketing agreement. The weekly rates are communicated to the various bond trustees for preparation of debt service payments. The weekly rate, as set by the remarketing agent, allows the bonds to trade in the secondary market at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds outstanding, with each rate not exceeding maximum rates permitted by law.

The Authority has variable rate demand bonds that have Stand-by Purchase Agreements (SBPA), which state that the issuer of the SBPA will purchase the bonds in the event the remarketing agent is unsuccessful in marketing the bonds. In this event, the interest rate paid by the Authority will be calculated using a defined rate from the SBPA. If the bonds remain unsold for a period of 90 days, they are deemed to be "bank bonds" and the Authority is required to repurchase the bonds from the SBPA issuer. The timing of this repurchase, or term out, will vary by issuer from two to five years.

Bond Discounts and Premiums – Discounts and premiums on bonds payable are amortized to interest expense over the lives of the respective bond issues using the effective interest method.

Debt Refundings – For current refundings and advance refundings resulting in defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter. The difference is amortized using the effective interest method, with the exception of the amount relating to deferred loss on terminated interest rate swap hedging relationships, which is amortized on a straight-line basis. The deferred refunding amounts are classified as a component of deferred outflows on the Statement of Net Position.



Derivative Instruments – Derivative instruments, as defined in GASB No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, are measured on the Statement of Net Position at fair value. Changes in fair value for those derivative instruments that meet the criteria for hedging instruments under GASB No. 53 are reported as deferred inflows and outflows. Changes in fair value of investment derivative instruments, which are ineffective derivative instruments, are reported within investment derivative activity loss starting in the period of change.

Derivative Instruments – Interest Rate Swap Agreements – The Authority enters into interest rate swap agreements (swap) with rated swap counterparties in order to (1) provide lower cost fixed rate financing for its loan production needs through synthetic fixed rate structures and (2) utilize synthetic fixed rate structures with refunding bonds in order to generate cash flow savings. The interest differentials to be paid or received under such swaps are recognized as an increase or decrease in interest expense of the related bond liability. The Authority enters into fixed payor swaps, where it pays a fixed interest rate in exchange for receiving a variable interest rate from the counterparty. The variable interest rate may be based on either a taxable or tax-exempt index. By entering into a swap agreement, the Authority hedges its interest rate exposure on the associated variable rate bonds. The Authority's interest rate swaps are generally considered to be hedging derivative instruments under GASB No. 53. However, certain interest rate swaps have been deemed ineffective and are classified as investment derivative instruments. Additional information about the swap agreements is provided in note 8.

Derivative Instruments – Forward Sales Contracts – Forward sales of mortgage backed securities within the To-Be-Announced market are utilized to hedge changes in fair value of mortgage loan inventory and commitments to purchase mortgage loans at fixed rates. As of December 31, 2025, the Authority had executed 22 forward sales transactions with a \$192.0 million notional amount with seven counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard and Poor's/Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 8. The forward sales will all settle by March 19, 2026. These contracts were considered investment derivative instruments and carried a fair value of \$521.2 thousand as of December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, the Authority had executed 11 forward sales transactions with a \$69.0 million notional amount with five counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard and Poor's/Moody's Investors Service) as shown in note 8. The forward sales were all settled by February 13, 2025. These contracts were considered investment derivative instruments and carried a fair value of \$(166.0) thousand as of December 31, 2024.

Hybrid Instrument Borrowings – Hybrid instrument borrowings represent cash premiums received on interest rate swaps that had a fair value other than zero at the date of execution, generally because the fixed rates were different from market rates at that date. Interest expense is imputed on these borrowings, which are reported at amortized cost.

Net Pension Liability – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) of the Public Employee's Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA) pension plan and additions to/deductions from PERA's FNP have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Post Employment Benefits Other than Pension (OPEB) – For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the FNP of the OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the plan FNP have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA. For this purpose, PERA recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Other Liabilities – The major other liabilities are as follows:

- **Servicing escrow:** The net amount of collected escrow funds currently being held on behalf of borrowers to pay future obligations of property taxes and insurance premiums due on real properties. The Authority has a corresponding asset that is recorded in restricted cash.
- **Deferred Low Income Housing Tax Credit Income:** Compliance monitoring fees collected in advance on multifamily properties that have been awarded low-income housing tax credits to be used over a 15-year period. These fees



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

cover the ongoing cost the Authority incurs to certify that these properties remain low-income compliant during the 15-year period and continue to be eligible to use the tax credits awarded.

- **Compensated Absences:** Employees accrue paid time off at a rate based on length of service. Employees may accrue and carry over a maximum of 150% of their annual paid time off benefit. The liability for compensated absences is based on current salary rates and is reported in the Statement of Net Position.
- **Federal Financing Bank (FFB) Program:** Certificates of Participation of multifamily loans are sold to FFB and entitles FFB to a portion of interest and 100% of principal received from participated mortgage loans. The Authority has a corresponding asset that is recorded in loans receivable.

Classification of Revenues and Expenses – The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Authority's ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are interest income on loans, gain on sale of loans and investment income. The Authority also recognizes revenues from rental operations and other revenues, which include loan servicing fees and other administrative fees. Operating expenses include interest expense, administrative expenses, depreciation, and the provision for loan losses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Authority's nonoperating revenues and expenses consist primarily of pass-through amounts related to the Authority's role as a contract administrator of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 8 subsidy program. Under the Section 8 subsidy program, tenants pay 30% of their income toward rent and the balance is paid to the Authority by federal subsidy.

New Accounting Principles – GASB issued Statement No. 102 *Certain Risk Disclosures*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. There was no material impact of the applicability of Statement No. 102 on the Authority's financial statements.

Future Accounting Principles – GASB issued Statement No. 103 *Financial Reporting Modeling Improvements*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This statement also addresses certain application issues. The impact of the applicability of Statement No. 103 on the Authority's financial statements, and footnotes therein, has not yet been determined.

GASB issued Statement No. 104 *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. This Statement establishes requirements for certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures as required by Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*. The objective of Statement No. 104 is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The impact of the applicability of Statement No. 104 on the Authority's financial statements, and footnotes therein, has not yet been determined.

GASB issued Statement No. 105 *Subsequent Events*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2026. The goal of this Statement is to improve the financial reporting requirements for subsequent events thereby enhancing consistency in their application and better meeting the information needs of financial statement users. The impact of the applicability of Statement No. 105 on the Authority's financial statements, and footnotes therein, has not yet been determined.

(2) Cash and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are reported as either restricted or unrestricted and are represented by cash on hand and demand deposits held in banks. Cash is classified as restricted when its use is subject to external limits such as bond indentures, legal agreements or statutes. Restricted cash includes payments received



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

on pledged assets and used for the payment of bonds under the related indenture agreements. Also included in restricted cash are escrow balances, payments in process and various government deposits. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority had unrestricted cash of \$15.7 million and \$15.0 million, respectively.

Restricted cash as of December 31, was as follows:

Summary of Restricted Cash	2025	2024
Customer escrow accounts	\$ 147,340	\$ 132,432
Payments in process	82,469	20,734
Administered program deposits	34,668	38,954
Total fair value	\$ 264,477	\$ 192,120

Custodial Credit Risk – Cash Deposits – In the case of cash deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, cash deposits belonging to the Authority may not be returned. All deposit accounts were either covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or fully collateralized in accordance with the State of Colorado’s Division of Banking’s Public Deposit Protection Act.

Included in cash deposits are escrow deposits in the amount of \$147.3 million and \$132.4 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. These escrow deposits, included in other current liabilities on the statement of net position, are primarily held for the payment of property taxes and insurance on behalf of the mortgagors whose loans are owned or serviced by the Authority.

Investments – The Authority is authorized by means of a Board-approved investment policy to invest in notes, bonds and other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and certain governmental agencies. Additionally, the Authority is permitted to invest, with certain restrictions as to concentration of risk, collateralization levels, maximum periods to maturity, and/or underlying rating levels applied, in revenue or general obligations of states and their agencies, certificates of deposits, U.S. dollar denominated corporate or bank debt, commercial paper, repurchase agreements backed by U.S. government or agency securities, money market mutual funds and investment agreements. The Authority’s investment policy requires 1) staggered maturities to avoid undue concentrations of assets in a specific maturity sector, 2) stable income, 3) adequate liquidity to meet operations and debt service obligations and 4) diversification to avoid overweighting in any one type of security. The Authority is also subject to permissible investments as authorized by Title 24, Article 75, Part 6 of the Statutes. Permissible investments pursuant to the Statutes are either identical to or less restrictive than the Authority’s investment policy. In addition, each of the trust indentures established under the Authority’s bond programs contains requirements as to permitted investments of bond fund proceeds, which may be more or less restrictive than the Authority’s investment policy. These investments are included in the disclosures below under State and political subdivision obligations.

General Program investments of \$24.1 million include investments pledged as of December 31, 2025 as follows: \$3.4 million in interest only strips held at Wells Fargo and \$20.7 million in pledged securities with FHLB.

General Program investments of \$47.0 million as of December 31, 2024 consisted of securities pledged with Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB).

All Single Family and Multifamily/Business Program investments, which total \$5.5 billion and \$4.1 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are restricted under bond indentures or other debt agreements, or otherwise pledged as collateral for borrowings. These amounts are detailed in the supplemental schedules.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Except for the money market mutual fund investments, substantially all of the Authority’s investments are subject to this risk.

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority had the following investment maturities:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Total
	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10	
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	\$ 17,379	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,379
Money market fund	544,404	-	-	-	544,404
Repurchase agreement	8,364	-	-	2,469	10,833
U.S. government agencies	2,900	12,788	10,544	4,769,351	4,795,583
U.S. Treasury	-	124,028	-	-	124,028
Total	\$ 573,047	\$ 136,816	\$ 10,544	\$ 4,771,820	\$ 5,492,227

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority had the following investment maturities:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities (In Years)				Total
	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10	
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	\$ 19,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,308
Money market fund	439,865	-	-	-	439,865
Repurchase agreement	8,038	-	-	2,469	10,507
U.S. government agencies	46,949	9,045	13,846	3,617,847	3,687,687
U.S. Treasury	-	-	5,046	-	5,046
Total	\$ 514,160	\$ 9,045	\$ 18,892	\$ 3,620,316	\$ 4,162,413



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Credit Risk – The following table provides credit ratings of the Authority's investments as determined by Standard and Poor's and/or Moody's Investors Service.

Investment Type	2025		2024	
	Rating	Total	Rating	Total
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	AA+/Aa3	\$ 10,490	AA+/Aa3	\$ 13,151
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	A+/A1	6,889	A+/A1	6,157
Money market mutual fund	AAAm/Aaa-mf	544,404	AAAm/Aaa-mf	439,865
Repurchase agreements	AA+/Aa1	10,833	AA+/Aaa	10,507
U.S. government agencies	AA+/Aa1	4,795,583	AA+/Aaa	3,687,687
U.S. Treasury	AA+/Aa1	124,028	AA+/Aaa	5,046
Total		\$ 5,492,227		\$ 4,162,413

Investment agreements meet the requirements of the rating agency providing the rating on the related debt issue and of the Board's investment policy. The Board's investment policy states that the Authority is empowered to invest in any security that is a revenue or general obligation of any political subdivision. The credit rating at the time of purchase must be rated in one of its two highest rating categories by one or more nationally recognized organizations, which regularly rate such obligations and concentration limits may not exceed more than 20% of the investment portfolio.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Authority has various maximum investment limits both by type of investment and by issuer to prevent inappropriate concentration of credit risk. The following table provides information on issuers in which the Authority has investments representing more than 5% of its total investments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Issuer	2025	2024
FNMA	5.91%	1.63%
GNMA	80.72%	85.43%
Goldman Sachs	7.31%	7.71%

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the custodian, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of the custodian. All securities owned by the Authority are either in the custody of the related bond indenture trustees or held in the name of the Authority by a party other than the issuer of the security.



(3) Loans Receivable, Related Allowances and Troubled Debt Restructuring

Loans receivable and loans receivable held for sale at December 31, consisted of the following:

	2025	2024
General Program	\$ 999,057	\$ 880,436
Single Family Program	558,085	381,882
Multifamily/Business Program:		
Multifamily/Project	738,392	632,786
Multifamily Pass Through	79,610	81,078
Total Multifamily/Business Program	818,002	713,864
Less intercompany loans, included in Multifamily/Project above	(36,921)	(38,560)
Total loans receivable	2,338,223	1,937,622
Payments in process	(3,714)	(8,990)
Allowance for loan losses	(25,808)	(13,665)
Total loans receivable, net	\$ 2,308,701	\$ 1,914,967

Loans in the Single Family Program and the Multifamily/Business Program in the table above are grouped based on the related bond type (see note 6 for additional information). Amounts related to these programs are considered restricted and are detailed in the supplemental schedules.

General Program loans include single family, multifamily and business finance loans acquired under various programs of the General Program, loans to be sold through the issuance of Ginnie Mae securities, loans to be sold to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, loans to be pooled and swapped for securities issued by Fannie Mae, loans held as investments and loans backed by bonds within the General Program. These loans are typically collateralized by mortgages on real property and improvements. Certain of these loans are also insured or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government.

Single family bond program loans are collateralized by mortgages on applicable real property and, in the case of loans with an initial loan-to-value ratio of 80% or more, are generally either insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the VA or RD or insured by private mortgage insurance.

The single family loan portfolio included in the general and single family programs as of December 31, 2025 was comprised of \$715.3 million of FHA insured loans, \$11.8 million of VA guaranteed loans, \$4.4 million of RD guaranteed loans and \$63.2 million of conventional insured loans with the balance of \$564.9 million made up of uninsured conventional and second mortgage loans.

The single family loan portfolio included in the general and single family programs as of December 31, 2024 was comprised of \$514.5 million of FHA insured loans, \$11.1 million of VA guaranteed loans, \$4.9 million of RD guaranteed loans and \$50.3 million of conventional insured loans with the balance of \$503.4 million made up of uninsured conventional and second mortgage loans.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The Authority is exposed to operational risk, which makes it subject to loss or repurchase of insured FHA loans if specific guidelines are not met. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority recorded a reserve of \$435 thousand and \$252 thousand, respectively, for claim refunds to be paid to the HUD.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, single family mortgage loans with pending foreclosure actions have aggregate principal balances of approximately \$47.6 million and \$27.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate principal balance of single family mortgage loans delinquent 91 days or greater was approximately \$210.4 million and \$173.1 million, respectively.

The Multifamily/Business Program loans and a portion of General Program loans are commercial loans. Commercial loans are collateralized by mortgages on applicable real estate and, in some cases, are insured by an agency of the U.S. government, which reduces the credit risk exposure for that type of insured loan.

As of December 31, 2025, approximately \$597.3 million, or 70.2%, of the commercial loan balances are not covered by insurance. The insured loans were comprised of \$506.9 million of Section 542(c) risk share loans, which are 50% insured.

As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$528.3 million, or 72.7%, of the commercial loan balances are not covered by insurance. The insured loans were comprised of \$396.9 million of Section 542(c) risk share loans, which are 50% insured.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no commercial loans with pending foreclosure actions. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate principal balance of commercial loans delinquent 91 days or greater was approximately \$15 thousand and \$17 thousand, respectively.

Activity in the allowance for loan loss for the years ended December 31, was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 13,665	\$ 16,617
Provision	17,825	542
Net charge-offs		
Single Family	(3,809)	(2,745)
Multifamily/Business	(1,873)	(749)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 25,808</u>	<u>\$ 13,665</u>

The Authority services loans that it securitizes as Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities and sells. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, these loans totaled \$9.3 billion and \$8.7 billion, respectively.

The Authority services loans on the behalf of others, primarily for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are not reported on the Statement of Net Position. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, these outstanding loan balances were \$2.6 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The Authority has granted terms and interest rate concessions to debtors, which are considered troubled debt restructurings, as of December 31, as summarized below:

Single Family Program Loans:	2025	2024
Aggregate recorded balance	\$ 184,751	\$ 102,564
Number of loans	830	558
Gross interest revenue if receivables had been current	\$ 12,976	\$ 5,887
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	\$ 7,905	\$ 3,936
Multifamily/Business Program Loans:	2025	2024
Aggregate recorded balance	\$ 2,099	\$ 3,277
Number of loans	4	5
Gross interest revenue if receivables had been current	\$ 141	\$ 148
Interest revenue included in changes in net position	\$ 87	\$ 141



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

(4) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2025 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 1,573	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,573
Construction in progress	264	-	(264)	-
Total nondepreciable capital assets	1,837	-	(264)	1,573
Depreciable capital assets:				
Cost:				
Computer equipment/software	7,987	-	-	7,987
Furniture and equipment	3,229	264	-	3,493
Buildings and related improvements	13,736	-	-	13,736
Total depreciable capital assets	24,952	264	-	25,216
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment/software	(7,543)	(170)	-	(7,713)
Furniture and equipment	(2,034)	(451)	-	(2,485)
Buildings and related improvements	(6,619)	(370)	-	(6,989)
Total accumulated depreciation	(16,196)	(991)	-	(17,187)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	8,756	(727)	-	8,029
Total capital assets, net	\$ 10,593	\$ (727)	\$ (264)	\$ 9,602



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 1,573	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,573
Construction in progress	375	360	(471)	264
Total nondepreciable capital assets	1,948	360	(471)	1,837
Depreciable capital assets:				
Cost:				
Computer equipment/software	7,606	381	-	7,987
Furniture and equipment	3,139	90	-	3,229
Buildings and related improvements	13,736	-	-	13,736
Total depreciable capital assets	24,481	471	-	24,952
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment/software	(7,181)	(362)	-	(7,543)
Furniture and equipment	(1,596)	(438)	-	(2,034)
Buildings and related improvements	(6,249)	(370)	-	(6,619)
Total accumulated depreciation	(15,026)	(1,170)	-	(16,196)
Total depreciable capital assets, net	9,455	(699)	-	8,756
Total capital assets, net	\$ 11,403	\$ (339)	\$ (471)	\$ 10,593

(5) Short-Term Debt

The Authority has an agreement with the FHLB for collateralized borrowings in an amount not to exceed the lending limit internally established by the FHLB, which is 40% of the Authority's total assets, or \$3.4 billion. Amounts drawn under the agreement bear interest at the same rates charged by the FHLB to its member banks and are collateralized by certain mortgage loans and investments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority had \$68.8 million and \$104.6 million, respectively, of short-term debt outstanding with the FHLB.

The Authority has a revolving, unsecured, commercial bank line of credit agreement for borrowings of up to \$75.0 million. Amounts drawn under the agreement bear interest fixed at a spread above one-month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). This line of credit agreement terminates on June 30, 2026. The Authority pays an unused line fee based upon the daily available balance, and is payable in arrears on the first business day after each calendar quarter. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority had \$75.0 million, respectively, of short-term debt outstanding on this agreement.

The Authority has a revolving, unsecured, commercial bank line of credit agreement for borrowings of up to \$400.0 million. Amounts drawn under the agreement bear interest fixed at a spread above the Daily Simple SOFR. This line of credit agreement terminates on December 2, 2026. The Authority pays an unused line fee based upon the daily available balance,



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

and is payable in arrears on the first business day after each calendar quarter. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority had \$66.1 million and \$147.5 million, respectively, of short-term debt outstanding on this agreement.

In 2025, the Authority obtained a third revolving, unsecured, commercial bank line of credit agreement for borrowings of up to \$200.0 million. Amounts drawn under the agreement bear interest fixed at a spread above the Daily 1M SOFR. This line of credit agreement terminates on July 29, 2026. The Authority pays an unused line fee based upon the daily available balance, and is payable in arrears on the first business day after each calendar quarter. As of December 31, 2025, the Authority had \$200.0 million of short-term debt outstanding on this agreement.

Borrowings under these agreements are used to support the Authority's various lending programs, to purchase loans to be sold through the issuance and sale of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities, to provide additional liquidity for Ginnie Mae loan buyouts and for activities related to the Authority's private activity bond volume cap preservation program. There are no commitment fees associated with these agreements.

Short-term debt activity for the years ended December 31, was as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 327,134	\$ 206,502
Additions	(7,908,765)	7,477,088
Reductions	<u>(7,826,038)</u>	<u>(7,356,456)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (15,407,669)</u>	<u>\$ 327,134</u>

(6) Bonds, Notes Payable and Other Liabilities

The Authority issues bonds and notes payable to finance its lending programs. Proceeds from long-term debt of the Single Family and Multifamily/Business bonds are used for funding of single family, multifamily and business loans. Long-term debt of the General Program (including notes payable) is used to finance single family and business loans. The aggregate principal amounts of bonds and notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are shown in the table on the following pages. Interest is payable semiannually unless otherwise noted. Interest rates on variable rate debt reset on a weekly or monthly basis. At December 31, 2025, these rates ranged from 2.25% to 3.85%. At December 31, 2024, these rates ranged from 3.50% to 4.60%.



*Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)*

Outstanding Bonds as of December 31:

Description and due date		Interest rate (%)	2025	2024
Bonds payable:				
General Fund:				
Private Placement Bonds:				
GOB Series 2025	2025 - 2055	3.00	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Total Private Placement Bonds			50,000	-
Total General Fund			50,000	-
Single Family Fund:				
Single Family Mortgage Bonds:				
2001 Series AA	2025 - 2041	Variable	20,820	24,495
2014 Series A	2025 - 2025	3.53	-	1,675
2015 Series A	2025 - 2027	3.19	2,970	5,995
2015 Series B	2025 - 2025	3.20 - 3.27	-	445
2017 Series A	2025 - 2047	3.00	6,744	7,117
2017 Series B	2025 - 2034	Variable	6,250	7,110
2017 Series AA	2025 - 2047	3.03	6,590	7,717
2017 Series CDE	2025 - 2048	Variable and 4.00	19,860	22,890
2018 Series AA	2025 - 2048	3.70	11,180	13,561
2018 Series AB	2025 - 2048	Variable and 4.00	21,000	25,040
2018 Series C	2025 - 2048	2.80 - 4.25	13,035	15,150
2018 Series D	2025 - 2029	3.50 - 3.81	8,875	11,355
2018 Series BB	2025 - 2048	4.20 - 4.50	14,099	16,725
2019 Series ABC	2025 - 2049	Variable and 4.25 - 4.75	25,195	28,915
2019 Series DE	2025 - 2049	Variable and 2.30 - 4.25	43,330	54,190
2019 Series FG	2025 - 2049	Variable and 2.13 - 4.25	32,515	37,830
2019 Series HI	2025 - 2049	Variable and 2.50 - 4.25	37,455	42,860
2019 Series AA	2025 - 2049	3.18	14,404	15,690
2019 Series BB	2025 - 2049	2.85 - 3.60	11,484	12,964
2019 Series JKL	2025 - 2050	Variable and 1.75 - 4.00	47,985	54,390
2019 Series CC	2025 - 2050	2.91	13,981	15,632
2020 Series ABC	2025 - 2050	Variable and 2.00 - 3.75	53,080	60,985
2020 Series AA	2025 - 2050	2.35	18,979	21,557
2020 Series BB	2025 - 2050	2.60	15,419	17,025
2020 Series DEF	2025 - 2050	Variable and 1.20 - 3.50	62,330	71,630
2020 Series GHI	2025 - 2050	Variable and 0.80 - 3.00	85,625	94,615
2021 Series ABC	2025 - 2051	Variable and 0.60 - 3.00	85,755	93,600
2021 Series DEF	2025 - 2051	0.65 - 3.00	58,705	65,286
2021 Series GHIJ	2025 - 2051	Variable and 0.65 - 3.00	100,202	107,595
2021 Series KLM	2025 - 2051	Variable and 0.80 - 3.25	100,005	108,425
2022 Series ABC	2025 - 2052	Variable and 1.30 - 3.25	100,520	110,990

Table continued on following page.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Description and due date	Interest rate (%)	2025	2024
Bonds payable:			
Single Family Fund:			
2022 Series AA	2025 - 2052	3.55	38,945
2022 Series D	2025 - 2047	Variable and 3.47 - 5.00	59,440
2022 Series BB	2025 - 2052	4.65 - 4.80	36,186
2022 Series EFG	2025 - 2052	Variable and 3.00 - 5.25	81,190
2022 Series HI	2025 - 2053	Variable and 4.92 - 6.50	111,989
2022 Series JKL	2025 - 2053	Variable and 4.25 - 6.08	78,710
2023 Series AB	2025 - 2053	Variable and 4.37 - 6.00	104,954
2023 Series CDE	2025 - 2053	Variable and 3.20 - 5.75	82,385
2023 Series FG	2025 - 2053	Variable and 4.33 - 6.50	154,395
2023 Series HIJ	2025 - 2053	4.05 - 6.00	107,140
2023 Series K	2025 - 2053	Variable and 5.04 - 6.50	173,970
2023 Series LM	2025 - 2054	Variable and 5.21 - 5.75	128,850
2023 Series N	2025 - 2053	Variable and 5.27 - 6.25	186,760
2023 Series OP	2025 - 2054	Variable and 5.52 - 6.50	134,560
2023 Series Q	2025 - 2053	Variable and 5.36 - 6.50	147,380
2024 Series A	2025 - 2053	Variable and 4.65 - 5.88	116,900
2024 Series B	2025 - 2054	Variable and 4.81 - 6.25	154,295
2024 Series C	2025 - 2054	Variable and 4.71 - 6.00	186,100
2024 Series D	2025 - 2054	Variable and 4.64 - 6.50	143,225
2024 Series E	2025 - 2054	Variable and 4.16 - 6.00	192,780
2024 Series F	2025 - 2055	Variable and 3.91 - 6.00	148,065
2024 Series G	2025 - 2054	Variable and 4.28 - 6.50	196,620
2025 Series ABC	2025 - 2055	Variable and 3.65 - 6.50	148,540
2025 Series D	2025 - 2055	Variable and 4.47 - 6.25	198,595
2025 Series EFG	2025 - 2055	Variable and 4.10 - 6.50	149,180
2025 Series H	2025 - 2055	Variable and 4.40 - 6.25	199,805
2025 Series IJK	2025 - 2055	Variable and 3.75 - 6.50	200,000
2025 Series L	2025 - 2056	Variable and 4.19 - 6.25	260,000
2025 Series MN	2025 - 2055	Variable and 3.81 - 6.25	200,000
2025 Series O	2025 - 2056	Variable and 3.73 - 6.00	260,000
Total Single Family Mortgage Bonds			4,210,566
Total Single Family Fund			4,210,566
Multifamily/Business Fund:			
Multifamily/Project Bonds:			
2007 Series B	2025 - 2038	Variable	35,235
2008 Series A	2025 - 2029	Variable	5,300
2008 Series B	2025 - 2052	Variable	127,625
2009 Series A	2025 - 2041	Variable	3,525
2012 Series A	2025 - 2051	3.90 - 4.50	8,400

Table continued on following page.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Description and due date	Interest rate (%)	2025	2024
Multifamily/Business Fund:			
Multifamily/Project Bonds:			
2013 Series I	2025 - 2044	3.20	2,186
2016 Series A	2025 - 2041	3.15 - 4.00	8,550
2016 Series I	2025 - 2056	3.45	4,673
2016 Series II	2025 - 2056	3.00	8,273
2016 Series III	2025 - 2052	3.10	3,045
2016 Series IV	2025 - 2056	3.13	5,887
2016 Series V	2025 - 2045	3.40	7,444
2017 Series I	2025 - 2057	3.85	9,404
2017 Series II	2025 - 2057	3.76	6,083
2017 Series III	2025 - 2057	3.75	8,756
2017 Series IV	2025 - 2057	3.64	23,983
2018 Series A	2025 - 2040	Variable and 3.45 - 3.60	37,905
2019 Series A	2025 - 2040	1.85 - 3.00	12,685
2019 Series B	2025 - 2059	1.85 - 3.50	19,080
2019 Series C	2025 - 2051	Variable	38,120
2020 Series A	2025 - 2057	Variable	9,730
2020 Series B	2025 - 2043	0.85 - 2.35	34,225
2020 Series C	2025 - 2041	0.88 - 2.25	7,620
2020 Series D	2025 - 2050	Variable and 1.56 - 2.31	45,065
2020 Series E	2025 - 2061	0.80 - 2.65	23,625
2021 Series A	2025 - 2042	0.80 - 2.38	20,140
2021 Series C	2025 - 2061	0.70 - 2.60	8,700
2021 Series E	2025 - 2061	0.90 - 2.75	7,590
2023 Series A	2025 - 2060	2.85 - 4.85	16,080
2023 Series BC	2025 - 2066	3.25 - 5.08	22,610
2023 Series DE	2025 - 2066	3.90 - 5.74	23,950
2023 Series F	2025 - 2066	3.65 - 5.15	34,575
2024 Series A	2025 - 2067	3.38 - 4.88	45,770
2024 Series B	2025 - 2064	3.10 - 4.60	19,425
2024 Series CD	2025 - 2067	3.13 - 4.80	62,600
2025 Series AB	2025 - 2065	3.30 - 4.90	21,020
2025 Series CD	2025 - 2065	3.15 - 4.70	25,370
2025 Series E	2025 - 2068	3.25 - 4.80	65,265
2025 Series F	2025 - 2045	3.65 - 5.00	22,810
2025 Series G	2025 - 2068	3.40 - 4.95	34,175
2025 Series H	2025 - 2065	3.10 - 5.38	35,365
2025 Series I	2025 - 2068	3.20 - 5.38	23,225

Table continued on following page.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Description and due date	Interest rate (%)	2025	2024	
Multifamily/Business Fund:				
Multifamily/Project Bonds:				
2025 Series J	2025 - 2065	2.95 - 5.00	20,780	-
2025 Series K	2025 - 2062	Variable	24,460	-
Total Multifamily/Project Bonds		1,030,334	781,102	
Total Multifamily/Business Fund		1,030,334	781,102	
Total bonds payable		6,499,685	4,991,668	
Premiums classified as bonds payable				
Bond premiums (unamortized)		117,387	82,778	
Bonds payable		6,617,072	5,074,446	
Notes payable		376	436	
Bonds and notes payable		\$ 6,617,448	\$ 5,074,882	
Current:				
Bonds payable		\$ 553,586	\$ 265,765	
Notes payable		25	59	
Noncurrent:				
Bonds and notes payable		6,063,837	4,809,058	
Total		\$ 6,617,448	\$ 5,074,882	

A breakdown of bonds payable as of December 31, by fixed and variable interest rates, follows in the table below. Certain of the Authority's variable rate debt has been hedged by entering into pay fixed/receive variable rate interest rate swap agreements as further described in note 8. Such debt is referred to in the table as synthetic fixed rate debt.

Description	2025	2024
Fixed rate debt	\$ 4,700,920	\$ 3,570,598
Synthetic fixed rate debt	1,732,930	1,328,305
Unhedged variable rate debt	65,835	92,765
Total	\$ 6,499,685	\$ 4,991,668



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Also included in the table of bonds and notes payable outstanding are certain Single Family and Multifamily/Project bonds, which carry the Authority's general obligation pledge. These general obligation bonds are presented in the following table as of December 31:

Description	2025	2024
General Fund Program Bonds	\$ 50,000	\$ -
Single Family/Mortgage Bonds, Class III	162,410	187,790
Multifamily/Project Bonds, Class I	34,795	36,240
Multifamily/Project Bonds, Class II	5,300	6,575
Multifamily/Project Bonds, Class III	40,340	-
Total	\$ 292,845	\$ 230,605

SBPA's provide liquidity support on variable rate bonds that are remarketed weekly. The liquidity/commitment fees vary by agreement and are based on a percentage of the outstanding bond balance, payable monthly or quarterly. If the liquidity agreements expire or the renewal or replacement efforts are unsuccessful for the liquidity agreements and the bonds are mandatorily redeemed, the bond's principal portion of the debt service requirements would increase by the respective amounts for the respective years as presented in the following schedule of providers and maturities as of December 31, 2025. During 2025 and 2024, the Authority renewed or replaced expiring liquidity facilities of \$251.1 million and \$401.2 million, respectively. Liquidity fees for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, were \$4.6 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

A schedule of providers and maturities is presented below, as of December 31, 2025:

Liquidity Expiration	Bank of America (1)	Barclays Capital (2)	FHLB (3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8)	Royal Bank of Canada (9)(10)(11)	TD Bank (12)	Grand Total
2026	\$ 37,500	\$ 61,950	\$ 266,530	\$ 41,120	\$ -	\$ 407,100
2027	50,575	-	294,530	30,635	82,975	458,715
2028	115,490	13,000	412,305	94,555	-	635,350
2029	-	-	-	136,225	33,965	170,190
2030	-	-	-	127,410	-	127,410
Total	\$ 203,565	\$ 74,950	\$ 973,365	\$ 429,945	\$ 116,940	\$ 1,798,765

The following provides the terms of the debt service requirements that would result if the SBPA commitments were to be exercised (bank bond rate, accelerated payment schedule, and lien):

- (1) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 90 days following the purchase date, the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus 2.00%, (ii) the Prime Rate plus 1.00% and (iii) 7.5%, then the Base Rate plus 1.00%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 366 days following the purchase date and the first business day of every sixth month thereafter to the fifth anniversary of the purchase date with the first such payment being equal to 2/10ths of the outstanding principal amount of such Bank Bonds and each subsequent being equal to 1/10th of such amount. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (2) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 60 days following the purchase date, the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Fed Funds Rate plus 2.50%, (ii) the Prime Rate plus 2.50%, (iii) 150% of the yield on actively traded 30-year United States Treasury Bonds and (iv) 8.00%; then for the period 61-120 days following the purchase date, the Base Rate plus 1.00%; then the Base Rate plus 2.00%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 366 days following the purchase date and each six-month anniversary thereafter in equal installments to the third anniversary of such purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (3) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.115%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date.
- (4) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.115%
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (5) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.50%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (6) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.75%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (7) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.75%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date.
- (8) (a) Bank Rate: SOFR Rate plus 2.00%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due 90 days after the 366th calendar day following purchase date in equal semiannual installments until fifth anniversary of the purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (9) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 366 days following the purchase date Daily SOFR plus 3.115%; then for the period 367 days and higher following the purchase date, the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Prime Rate plus 2.5%, (ii) the Federal Funds Rate plus 3.0% and (iii) 10.00%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due on the first business day of February, May, August or November on or following 366 days following purchase date and thereafter quarterly on each such date in equal installments to the third anniversary of such purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (10) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 366 days following the purchase date Daily SOFR plus 3.00%; then for the period 367 days and higher following the purchase date, the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Prime Rate plus 2.5%, (ii) the Federal Funds Rate plus 3.0% and (iii) 10.00%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due on the first business day of February, May, August or November on or following 366 days following purchase date and thereafter quarterly on each such date in equal installments to the third anniversary of such purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (11) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 366 days following the purchase date Daily SOFR plus 3.00%; then for the period 367 days and higher following the purchase date, the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Prime Rate plus 2.5%, (ii) the Federal Funds Rate plus 3.0% and (iii) 8.50%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due on the first business day of February, May, August or November on or following 366 days following purchase date and thereafter quarterly on each such date in equal installments to the third anniversary of such purchase date. Class III lien/General Obligation.
- (12) (a) Bank Rate: for the first 366 days following the purchase date the "Base Rate," which equals the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus 2.0%, (ii) the Prime Rate plus 1.0% and (iii) 7.0%; then for the period 367 days and higher following the purchase date, the "Base Rate" plus 1.0%.
(b) Term out provisions: repayments due on the first business day of February, May, August or November on or following 366 days following the earlier of (a) the purchase date or (b) the last day of the Purchase Period and thereafter quarterly on each such date in equal installments to the earlier of (a) the third anniversary of such purchase date or (b) the third anniversary of the last day of the Purchase Period. Class III lien/General Obligation.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The following table presents the detail of bonds, notes payable and certain other liabilities that include current and noncurrent activity for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Description	Beginning			Ending		Current	Noncurrent
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance			
Bonds payable	\$ 4,991,668	\$ 1,942,470	\$ (434,453)	\$ 6,499,685	\$ 543,765	\$ 5,955,920	
Bond premiums - unamortized	82,778	44,148	(9,539)	117,387	9,821	107,566	
Total bonds payable	5,074,446	1,986,618	(443,992)	6,617,072	553,586	6,063,486	
Notes payable	436	-	(60)	376	25	351	
Unearned revenue	11,332	2,197	(1,140)	12,389	826	11,563	
Other liabilities	76,468	6,350	(1,108)	81,710	1,165	80,545	
Total other liabilities	87,800	8,547	(2,248)	94,099	1,991	92,108	
Total	\$ 5,162,682	\$ 1,995,165	\$ (446,300)	\$ 6,711,547	\$ 555,602	\$ 6,155,945	

The following table presents the detail of bonds, notes payable and certain other liabilities that include current and noncurrent activity for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Description	Beginning			Ending		Current	Noncurrent
	Balance	Additions	Reductions	Balance			
Bonds payable	\$ 3,934,918	\$ 1,322,795	\$ (266,045)	\$ 4,991,668	\$ 261,430	\$ 4,730,238	
Bond premiums - unamortized	74,202	14,563	(5,987)	82,778	4,335	78,443	
Total bonds payable	4,009,120	1,337,358	(272,032)	5,074,446	265,765	4,808,681	
Notes payable	495	-	(59)	436	59	377	
Unearned revenue	10,078	2,259	(1,005)	11,332	755	10,577	
Other liabilities	49,880	28,235	(1,647)	76,468	1,053	75,415	
Total other liabilities	59,958	30,494	(2,652)	87,800	1,808	85,992	
Total	\$ 4,069,573	\$ 1,367,852	\$ (274,743)	\$ 5,162,682	\$ 267,632	\$ 4,895,050	



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Bonds and notes payable sinking fund installments and contractual maturities subsequent to December 31, 2025, using rates in effect as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	General Fund		Single Family		Multifamily / Business		Notes Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ -	\$ 1,304	\$ 469,005	\$ 252,453	\$ 74,760	\$ 37,805	\$ 25	\$ 4
2027	-	1,500	115,110	242,250	63,105	35,891	26	4
2028	1,165	1,500	125,245	236,978	69,800	33,578	26	3
2029	1,200	1,465	124,525	231,401	53,460	31,248	26	3
2030	1,235	1,429	124,535	225,688	8,810	30,026	26	3
2031 - 2035	6,760	6,566	693,370	1,034,248	51,430	145,916	136	10
2036 - 2040	7,830	5,490	830,580	842,627	105,075	133,671	111	2
2041 - 2045	9,080	4,243	859,500	624,531	94,310	115,522	-	-
2046 - 2050	10,525	2,796	1,049,470	397,981	43,655	102,065	-	-
2051 - 2055	12,205	1,120	1,003,191	125,142	220,880	68,824	-	-
2056 - 2060	-	-	24,820	760	130,354	37,935	-	-
2061 - 2065	-	-	-	-	89,595	17,282	-	-
2066 - 2068	-	-	-	-	25,100	1,837	-	-
Total	\$ 50,000	\$ 27,413	\$ 5,419,351	\$ 4,214,059	\$ 1,030,334	\$ 791,600	\$ 376	\$ 29

(7) Conduit Debt Obligation

The Authority has issued certain conduit bonds, the proceeds of which were made available to various developers and corporations for rental housing and commercial purposes. The bonds are payable solely from amounts received by the trustees. The faith and credit of the Authority is not pledged for the payment of the principal or interest on the bonds. Accordingly, these obligations are excluded from the Authority's financial statements.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the aggregate principal amount of conduit debt outstanding totaled \$2.4 billion and \$2.2 billion, respectively.

(8) Derivative Instruments

The Authority reports derivative instruments at fair value. The fair value of all derivatives is reported on the Statement of Net Position as a derivative instrument at the end of the year. If an interest rate hedge is considered ineffective, it is referred to as an investment derivative and the change in fair value is reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position as investment derivative activity loss. The annual changes in the fair value of effective hedging derivative instruments are reported as deferred inflows and outflows, as appropriate, on the Statement of Net Position.

Swaps Transactions – The Authority has entered into pay fixed, receive variable interest rate swaps in order to (1) provide lower cost fixed rate financing for its production needs through synthetic fixed rate structures and (2) utilize synthetic fixed rate structures with refunding bonds in order to generate cash flow savings. The objective of the swaps is to hedge interest rate risk.

The fair values take into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment and the specific terms and conditions of each swap. All fair values were estimated using the zero-coupon discounting method. This method calculates the future payments required by the swap, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve are the market's best estimate of



future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero coupon rate bonds due on the date of each future net settlement payment on the swaps.

The Authority's interest rate swaps, which are used to hedge interest rate risk, are generally considered to be hedging derivative instruments under GASB No. 53. However, certain interest rate swaps have been deemed ineffective and are classified as investment derivative instruments.

There were no deemed termination events for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Authority entered into the following interest rate swap agreements during 2025, the swaps are considered to be effective interest rate hedges of certain single family and multifamily bonds:

Effective Date	Amount
February 19	\$ 40,355
February 26	40,000
May 14	37,810
May 28	41,760
July 16	47,425
August 13	62,370
October 1	50,755
November 19	59,520
December 23	19,460
Total	\$ 399,455

The Authority entered into the following interest rate swap agreements during 2024, the swaps are considered to be effective interest rate hedges of certain single family bonds:

Effective Date	Amount
February 14	\$ 31,250
April 17	42,745
June 18	54,490
July 17	33,330
September 11	49,645
October 16	33,965
November 13	37,000
Total	\$ 282,425



A summary of interest rate swaps for the years ended December 31, was as follows:

Summary of Interest Rate Swaps	2025 Fair Value	2024 Fair Value
Par optional termination right	\$ (72,836)	\$ (103,477)
Trigger	358	160
Plain	7,546	2,785
Total fair value	\$ (64,932)	\$ (100,532)

Trigger: The variable rate received on these swaps is 68% of the one-month SOFR plus a spread, if SOFR plus a spread is equal to or greater than 3.5%. The variable rate received on these swaps is based on the Securities Industry Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index (SIFMA) plus a spread if the one-month SOFR plus a spread is less than 3.5%. See further discussion in the basis risk section below.

Par Optional Termination Right: Certain swaps contain a cancellation clause that provides the Authority the option to cancel a certain amount of the swaps on certain dates. The Authority may cancel the optional termination amount for no payment (callable at par). The optional termination dates coincide with the debt service dates on the associated hedged bonds payable. These dates and amounts are provided in the table below.

Detail of Outstanding Interest Rate Swaps – The key terms, including the fair values and counterparty credit ratings of the outstanding swaps as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown in the table below. Except as discussed under amortization risk below, the Authority’s swap agreements contain scheduled reductions to outstanding notional amounts that are expected to approximately follow scheduled or anticipated reductions in the associated bonds payable. Based on the standard swap agreement, payments are settled on a net basis.

The Authority enters into master netting arrangements with each of its swap counterparties. All of the agreements provide for the netting of the value of assets and liability positions of all transactions with the respective counterparty. There are no other significant transactions with these counterparties outside of these swap agreements, such that the aggregate amount of liabilities included in the master netting arrangements is equal to the net fair value of the swaps.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Outstanding Swaps as of December 31:

Swap Series	Current Notional Amount	Effective Date	Termination Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received *	Embedded Options	Optional Termination Date, at Par	Optional Termination Amount	Counterparty Rating S&P/Moody's	2025 Fair Value **	Change in Fair Value	2024 Fair Value **
Single Family:												
Investment derivatives (includes overhedged portion of interest rate swaps):												
2019B-2 (A)	\$ 7,000	1/3/2019	5/1/2028	2.9675%	SOFR+11.448 bp				AA- / Aa2	\$ (66)	\$ 176	\$ (242)
2019G-2	1,130	7/15/2019	5/1/2043	3.2275%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	1,025	AA- / Aa2	(88)	36	(124)
2019I-2	3,980	7/23/2019	11/1/2040	2.5800%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2023	1,840	AA- / Aa1	(464)	137	(601)
2019L-2	8,910	11/20/2019	5/1/2041	2.2300%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2023	8,910	AA- / Aa1	(1,292)	309	(1,601)
2020C-2	9,800	2/20/2020	5/1/2041	2.2480%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2024	2,995	A+ / Aa2	(1,493)	329	(1,822)
2020F-2	1,985	7/30/2020	5/1/2041	1.2245%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2024	1,985	AA- / Aa1	(424)	(239)	(185)
2020I-2	4,900	10/29/2020	5/1/2041	1.3510%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2024	3,515	A+ / Aa2	(1,215)	152	(1,367)
2021C-2	5,085	1/21/2021	11/1/2043	1.6190%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2024	5,085	AA- / Aa1	(1,108)	158	(1,266)
2022D-2	-	11/1/2024	11/1/2025	3.0675%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2023	-	AA- / Aa2	-	4	(4)
Total	42,790									(6,150)	1,062	(7,212)
Hedging derivatives:												
2001AA-2 ****	18,320	12/4/2008	5/1/2031	4.6000%	Trigger, SIFMA + .05% or 68% SOFR + 7.785bp				A+ / A1	358	198	160
2012A-2 (SPV)	15,370	5/1/2018	5/1/2038	1.3820%	70% SOFR + 8.014 bp	***	5/1/2030	8,485	A+ / Aa2	(847)	398	(1,245)
2018B-2	15,635	5/1/2019	5/1/2035	1.8985%	70% SOFR + 8.014 bp	***	5/1/2030	6,300	AA- / Aa1	(372)	349	(721)
2019B-2 (A)	3,000	1/3/2019	5/1/2028	2.9675%	SOFR+11.448 bp				AA- / Aa2	(29)	74	(103)
2019B-2 (B)	10,000	1/3/2019	5/1/2042	3.7575%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***			AA- / Aa2	(621)	318	(939)
2019D	27,560	5/1/2019	5/1/2036	1.3340%	70% SOFR + 8.014 bp				A+ / Aa2	(1,298)	746	(2,044)
2019G-2	21,000	7/15/2019	5/1/2043	3.2275%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	-	AA- / Aa2	(1,633)	660	(2,293)
2019I-2	26,020	7/23/2019	11/1/2040	2.5800%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	-	AA- / Aa1	(3,032)	897	(3,929)
2019L-2	30,255	11/20/2019	5/1/2041	2.2300%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	13,150	AA- / Aa1	(4,389)	1,045	(5,434)
2020C-2	27,890	2/20/2020	5/1/2041	2.2480%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	-	A+ / Aa2	(4,249)	935	(5,184)
2020F-2	35,175	7/30/2020	5/1/2041	1.2245%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	16,405	AA- / Aa1	(7,530)	1,654	(9,184)
2020I-2	36,790	10/29/2020	5/1/2044	1.3510%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	-	A+ / Aa2	(9,120)	1,146	(10,266)
2021C-2	38,000	1/21/2021	11/1/2043	1.6190%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2026	10,450	AA- / Aa1	(8,276)	1,185	(9,461)
2021M-2	21,000	11/18/2021	11/1/2030	1.4408%	SOFR+11.448 bp				AA- / Aa2	(1,738)	916	(2,654)
2022C-2	30,140	2/23/2022	11/1/2030	1.6980%	SOFR+11.448 bp				A+ / Aa2	(2,456)	1,298	(3,754)
2022D-2	24,555	5/25/2022	5/1/2041	3.0675%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2031	19,695	AA- / Aa2	(1,797)	732	(2,529)
2022G-2	30,635	11/1/2022	11/1/2040	3.1960%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2031	22,450	AA- / Aa2	(1,685)	924	(2,609)
2022H-3	18,940	11/29/2022	5/1/2039	4.5230%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2029	15,995	AA- / Aa1	148	460	(312)
2022L-2	31,255	12/15/2022	11/1/2039	4.4940%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2029	27,180	AA- / Aa1	411	763	(352)
2023A-2	19,775	3/8/2023	11/1/2042	3.8700%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2030	16,830	A+ / Aa2	(802)	502	(1,304)
2023E-2	31,890	3/21/2023	5/1/2041	3.9410%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2030	27,075	A+ / Aa2	(574)	865	(1,439)
2023F-2	23,965	5/10/2023	5/1/2041	3.9710%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2030	20,320	AA- / Aa2	(650)	633	(1,283)
2023K-2	37,485	7/20/2023	11/1/2042	4.2210%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2030	31,430	AA- / Aa1	(557)	915	(1,472)
2023M-2	35,415	9/6/2023	5/1/2044	4.4150%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	27,325	AA- / Aa2	135	800	(665)
2023N-2	50,000	9/20/2023	5/1/2044	4.6900%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	39,520	A+ / Aa2	449	1,017	(568)
2023P-2	38,930	11/8/2023	5/1/2042	5.1140%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	30,975	A+ / Aa2	1,629	745	884
2023Q-2	41,895	12/13/2023	11/1/2046	4.9690%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	35,030	A+ / Aa2	954	794	160
2024A-2	31,250	2/14/2024	5/1/2043	4.2550%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2031	23,225	A+ / Aa2	(32)	761	(793)
2024B-2	41,395	4/17/2024	11/1/2044	4.5939%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2031	30,985	AA- / Aa1	433	846	(413)
2024C-2	52,935	6/18/2024	5/1/2045	4.5900%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2031	36,255	AA- / Aa2	859	1,071	(212)
2024D-2	31,920	7/17/2024	11/1/2045	4.5700%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2031	24,580	A+ / Aa2	250	636	(386)
2024E-2	48,705	9/11/2024	5/1/2044	4.2730%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2031	40,275	A+ / Aa2	(712)	1,079	(1,791)
2024F-2	33,410	10/16/2024	11/1/2046	3.8550%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2031	24,395	A+ / Aa2	(1,411)	701	(2,112)
2024G-2	36,580	11/13/2024	11/1/2045	4.2260%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2031	26,775	A+ / Aa2	(460)	764	(1,224)
2025C-2	40,070	2/19/2025	5/1/2034	4.2700%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***			AA- / Aa2	1,219	1,219	-
2025D-2	40,000	2/26/2025	5/1/2034	4.1740%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***			AA- / Aa2	1,024	1,024	-
2025G-2	37,500	5/14/2025	11/1/2043	4.3610%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***			A+ / Aa2	187	187	-
2025H-2	41,760	5/28/2025	5/1/2038	4.2180%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2030	12,290	A+ / Aa2	358	358	-
2025K-2	47,425	7/16/2025	11/1/2045	4.5100%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	5/1/2033	36,820	A+ / Aa2	541	541	-
2025L-2	62,370	8/13/2025	5/1/2038	4.1950%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	23,985	A+ / Aa2	37	37	-
2025N-2	50,755	10/1/2025	5/1/2041	4.1680%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	12,445	A+ / Aa2	(387)	(387)	-
2025O-2	59,520	11/19/2025	11/1/2038	4.0460%	SOFR+11.448 bp	***	11/1/2030	27,245	AA- / Aa1	(466)	(466)	-
Total	1,396,490									(46,131)	29,340	(75,471)
Total Single Family	1,439,280									(52,281)	30,402	(82,683)

Table continued on following page.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Swap Series	Current Notional Amount	Effective Date	Termination Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received *	Embedded Options	Optional Termination Date, at Par	Optional Termination Amount	Counterparty Rating S&P/Moody's	2025 Fair Value **	Change in Fair Value	2024 Fair Value **
Multifamily:												
Hedging derivatives:												
2006A-1 ****	625	12/3/2008	4/1/2027	5.7100%	SOFR + 16.448 bp				A+ / A1	(13)	36	(49)
2007B-1 ****	2,800	12/3/2008	4/1/2027	5.6400%	SOFR + 16.448 bp				A+ / A1	(183)	173	(356)
2007B-1 (replacement)	31,995	4/1/2021	10/1/2038	1.2990%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	4/1/2027	15,195	AA- / Aa1	(6,767)	1,104	(7,871)
2008B (a) ****	88,760	12/3/2008	10/1/2044	5.1722%	SOFR + 11.448 bp				AA- / Aa1	8,985	644	8,341
2008B (b) ****	38,865	12/3/2008	3/1/2047	5.2071%	SOFR + 11.448 bp				AA- / Aa1	4,157	(57)	4,214
2018A-2	21,325	4/1/2018	4/1/2040	2.0350%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	4/1/2030	11,020	AA- / Aa2	(1,704)	691	(2,395)
2019C (A)	28,250	10/1/2019	10/1/2034	1.5500%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	10/1/2026	26,500	A+ / Aa2	(2,725)	1,183	(3,908)
2019C (B)	9,270	10/1/2019	10/1/2039	1.8020%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	10/1/2028	8,685	A+ / Aa2	(1,867)	280	(2,147)
2020A	9,730	4/1/2023	4/1/2050	1.4630%	SIFMA	***	4/1/2032	8,210	A+ / Aa2	(2,257)	211	(2,468)
2020D-2	29,395	10/1/2020	4/1/2050	1.3600%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	10/1/2029	13,020	A+ / Aa2	(8,947)	545	(9,491)
2018A-2 (B)	13,175	5/1/2023	4/1/2040	3.7250%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	4/1/2033	25,795	A+ / Aa2	(1,323)	396	(1,719)
2025K	19,460	12/23/2025	4/1/2052	4.3140%	SOFR + 11.448 bp	***	4/1/2039	12,385	AA- / Aa2	(7)	(8)	-
Total	293,650									(12,651)	5,198	(17,849)
Total Multifamily	293,650									(12,651)	5,198	(17,849)
Total	\$1,732,930									\$ (64,932)	\$ 35,600	\$ (100,532)

(*) SIFMA is the Securities Industry Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index; SOFR is the Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

(**) All fair values include the effect of any related embedded option.

(***) Par optional termination right.

(****) Swaps for which cash premiums were received in the amount of \$73.4 million in 2008. The outstanding unamortized balance of the premium is reported on the Statement of Net Position as a component of hybrid instrument borrowings.

(SPV) Counterparty operates as a special-purpose vehicle.



Risk Disclosure

Credit Risk: All of the Authority's swaps rely upon the performance of the third parties who serve as swap counterparties, and as a result, the Authority is exposed to credit risk – that is, the risk that a swap counterparty fails to perform according to its contractual obligations. The appropriate measurement of this risk at the reporting date is the fair value of the swaps, as shown in the column labeled "Fair Value" in the outstanding swaps table above. The Authority is exposed to credit risk in the amount of any positive net fair value exposure to each counterparty. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority was exposed to minimal credit risk to any of its counterparties. To mitigate credit risk, the Authority maintains strict credit standards for swap counterparties. All swap counterparties must be rated in the AA/Aa or higher category by either Standard & Poor's (S&P) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), respectively, at the time the contract is executed. Since the time of contract execution, certain counterparty ratings were lowered due to the national recession.

At December 31, 2025, the Authority had executed 54 swap transactions with seven counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard and Poor's/ Moody's Investors Service) as shown in the following table:

Swap Count	Notional Amount	Concentration	Counterparty Rating (S&P / Moody's)
25	\$ 846,435	48.8%	A+ / Aa2
13	513,260	29.6%	AA- / Aa1
13	351,490	20.3%	AA- / Aa2
3	21,745	1.3%	A+ / A1
54	\$ 1,732,930	100.0%	

At December 31, 2024, the Authority had executed 45 swap transactions with six counterparties with concentrations and ratings (Standard and Poor's/ Moody's Investors Service) as shown in the following table:

Swap Count	Notional Amount	Concentration	Counterparty Rating (S&P / Moody's)
22	\$ 725,000	52.9%	AA- / Aa1
13	370,755	27.0%	A+ / Aa1
5	178,355	13.0%	A+ / Aa2
2	70,965	5.2%	A+ / Aa3
3	25,535	1.9%	A+ / A1
45	\$ 1,370,610	100.0%	

Interest Rate Risk: The Authority is exposed to interest rate risk in that as the variable rates on the swaps agreements decrease, the Authority's net payment on the swap agreement would increase.

Basis Risk: The Authority is exposed to basis risk when the variable interest rate paid to the holders of its variable rate demand obligations is not equivalent to the variable interest rate received from its counterparties on the related swap agreements.



When exposed to basis risk, the net interest expense incurred on the combination of the swap agreement and the associated variable rate debt may be higher or lower than anticipated.

The Authority's tax-exempt variable rate bond interest payments are substantially equivalent to the SIFMA rate (plus a trading spread). Certain tax-exempt swaps, as indicated in the table above, contain a trigger feature in which the Authority receives a rate indexed on SIFMA should SOFR plus 11.448 basis points be less than a predetermined level (the trigger level, 3.5%), or a rate pegged at a percentage of SOFR plus 11.448 basis points should SOFR plus 11.448 basis points be equal to or greater than the predetermined trigger level. For these swaps, the Authority would be negatively exposed to basis risk during the time period it is receiving the rate based on a percentage of SOFR should the relationship between SOFR and SIFMA converge.

The Authority's taxable variable rate bond interest payments, which reset on a weekly basis, are generally hedged with a SOFR-based swap agreement. The Authority receives SOFR plus 11.448 basis points (plus a trading spread) or SOFR plus 11.448 basis points flat for all of its taxable swaps and therefore is only exposed to basis risk to the extent that the Authority's bonds diverge from these formulations of SOFR.

Termination Risk: The Authority's swap agreements do not contain any out-of-the-ordinary termination events that would expose it to significant termination risk. In keeping with market standards, the Authority or the counterparty may terminate each swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. In addition, the swap documents allow either party to terminate in the event of a significant loss of creditworthiness. If at the time of the termination a swap has a negative value, the Authority would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the fair value of such swap.

There are certain termination provisions relevant to the Authority's counterparties operating as special-purpose vehicles (SPV) with a terminating structure. In the case of certain events, including the credit downgrade of the SPV or the failure of the parent company to maintain certain collateral levels, the SPV would be required to wind up its business and terminate all of its outstanding transactions with all clients, including the Authority. All such terminations would be at mid-market pricing. In the event of such termination, the Authority would be exposed to the risk of market re-entry and the cost differential between the mid-market termination and the offered price upon re-entry.

Rollover Risk: The Authority is exposed to rollover risk only on swaps that mature or may be terminated at the counterparty's option prior to the maturity of the associated debt. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority was not exposed to rollover risk.

Amortization Risk: The Authority is exposed to amortization risk in the event that the swap amortization schedules fail to match the actual amortization of the underlying bonds as a result of loan prepayments, which significantly deviate from expectations. If prepayments are significantly higher than anticipated, the Authority would have the option of reinvesting or recycling the prepayments, or calling unhedged bonds. Alternatively, if the Authority chose to call bonds associated with the swap, the Authority could elect an early termination of the related portions of the swap at a potential cost to the Authority. If prepayments are significantly lower than anticipated and the associated bonds remained outstanding longer than the relevant portion of the swap, the Authority could experience an increase in its exposure to unhedged variable rate bonds. Alternatively, the Authority could choose to enter into a new swap or an extension of the existing swap. If interest rates are higher at the time of entering into a new swap or swap extension, such action would result in an increased cost to the Authority.

Collateral Requirements: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, swaps with a fair value of \$(65.1) million and \$(100.3) million, respectively, require the Authority to post collateral in the event that the underlying Class I bond rating drops below Aa3 as issued by Moody's Investor Service or AA- as issued by Standard & Poor's. Collateral requirements range up to 100% of the fair value of the swap depending on the bond rating. Over collateralization is required for investments posted in lieu of cash. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ratings of bonds subject to collateral requirements exceed the levels specified in the swap agreements.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Swap Payments – Using interest rates as of December 31, 2025, debt service requirements of the Authority's outstanding variable rate debt and net swap payments were as follows. As rates vary, variable rate interest rate payments on the bonds and net swap payments will change.

Years Ending December 31,	Changes in			
	Notional Amounts	Interest	Swaps, Net	Total
2026	\$ 53,590	\$ 62,823	\$ (4,942)	\$ 111,471
2027	67,070	61,057	(4,981)	123,146
2028	81,740	58,462	(5,041)	135,161
2029	77,055	55,614	(4,947)	127,722
2030	109,125	52,927	(4,850)	157,202
2031 - 2035	467,055	215,874	(14,738)	668,191
2036 - 2040	573,035	117,483	(2,075)	688,443
2041 - 2045	268,745	28,749	1,462	298,956
2046 - 2050	34,145	3,152	(768)	36,529
2051 - 2052	1,370	43	4	1,417
Total	\$1,732,930	\$ 656,184	\$ (40,876)	\$ 2,348,238

Hybrid Instrument Borrowings – Certain interest rate swaps, as identified on the detailed swap table above, include fixed rates that were off-market at the execution of the interest rate swaps. For financial reporting purposes, these interest rate swaps are considered hybrid instruments and are bifurcated between borrowings, with an aggregate original amount of \$98.0 million reflecting the fair value of the instrument at its execution, and an interest rate swap with a fixed rate that was considered at-the-market at execution.

Activity for the hybrid instrument borrowings for the years ended December 31, was as follows:

	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 1,834	\$ 2,905
Reductions	(484)	(1,071)
Ending balance	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,834



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2025, payments of principal and interest on the hybrid instrument borrowings for the next five years and thereafter. The total payments generally reflect the difference between the stated fixed rate of the hybrid instrument and the at-the-market fixed rate at the execution of the instrument.

Years Ending December 31,	Principal and Interest
2026	\$ 393
2027	295
2028	197
2029	146
2030	94
2031 - 2035	151
2036 - 2040	54
2041 - 2045	18
2046 - 2047	2
Total	\$ 1,350

Forward Sales Contracts – The Authority has entered into forward sales of mortgage backed securities with the To-Be-Announced market in order to lock in the sales price of certain single family loans to be securitized and later sold. The contracts offset potential changes in interest rates between the time of the loan reservation and the securitization and sale of such loans into Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae securities. These contracts are considered investment derivative instruments, such that their change in fair value is reported as investment derivative activity gains or losses on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of December 31, 2025, were as follows:

Count	Par	Exposure	Original Sales		12/31/25		Counterparty Rating (S&P / Moody's)
			Price	Premium	Fair Value		
5	\$ 35,000	18.3%	\$ 35,307	\$ 35,386	\$ 79	A- / A1	
3	30,000	15.6%	30,216	30,433	217	A+ / A1	
3	30,000	15.6%	30,298	30,327	29	BBB+ / A1	
3	28,000	14.6%	28,366	28,375	9	AA- / Aa2	
4	26,000	13.5%	26,338	26,372	34	BBB+ / Baa1	
2	23,000	12.0%	23,172	23,291	119	BBB+ / Baa1	
2	20,000	10.4%	20,268	20,302	34	A+ / na	
22	\$ 192,000	100.0%	\$ 193,965	\$ 194,486	\$ 521		



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The outstanding forward contracts, summarized by counterparty as of December 31, 2024, were as follows:

Count	Par	Exposure	Original Sales		12/31/24		Counterparty Rating (S&P / Moody's)
			Price		Premium	Fair Value	
2	\$ 18,000	26.1%	\$ 18,054	\$ 18,079	\$ 25	A+ / A1	
2	16,000	23.2%	16,147	16,080	(67)	BBB+ / Baa1	
3	14,000	20.3%	14,097	14,070	(27)	AA- / Aa1	
2	12,000	17.4%	12,172	12,165	(7)	A- / A1	
2	9,000	13.0%	8,978	8,888	(90)	BBB+ / A1	
11	\$ 69,000	100.0%	\$ 69,448	\$ 69,282	\$ (166)		

Summary

A summary of derivative instruments activity for the years ended December 31, is as follows:

	2025				2024			
	Hedging	Investments		Total	Hedging	Investments		Total
	Swaps	Swaps	Forwards		Swaps	Swaps	Forwards	
Fair value, beginning	\$ (93,320)	\$ (7,212)	\$ (166)	\$ (100,698)	\$ (48,148)	\$ (6,092)	\$ 747	\$ (53,493)
Settlements	11,607	420	166	12,193	20,486	2,323	(747)	22,062
Change in fair value	22,931	642	521	24,094	(65,658)	(3,443)	(166)	(69,267)
Fair value, ending	\$ (58,782)	\$ (6,150)	\$ 521	\$ (64,411)	\$ (93,320)	\$ (7,212)	\$ (166)	\$ (100,698)

(9) Debt Refundings

There were no debt refunding transactions during 2025 or 2024.

(10) Fair Value Measurement

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by U.S. GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets and liabilities and gives the highest priority to Level 1 measurements and the lowest priority to Level 3 measurements. These measurements are described as follows:

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

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

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



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2025:

	12/31/2025	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. government agencies	\$ 4,795,584	\$ 26,220	\$ 4,769,364	\$ -
U.S. Treasuries	124,028	27,819	96,209	-
Total investments by fair value level		\$ 54,039	\$ 4,865,573	\$ -
Other investments not subject to the leveling hierarchy				
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	17,379			
Repurchase agreements	10,833			
Money market funds	544,403			
Total investments	\$ 5,492,227			
Derivative instruments				
Forward sale agreements	\$ (521)	\$ -	\$ (521)	\$ -
Hedging and investment derivatives	64,932	-	64,932	-
Total derivative instruments	\$ 64,411	\$ -	\$ 64,411	\$ -

Investments and derivative instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using either bid evaluation or a matrix-based pricing technique. Bid evaluations are typically based on market quotations, yields, maturities, call features and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on a securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

As of December 31, 2025, the Authority held investments totaling \$28.2 million that were not subject to the leveling hierarchy, these investments consisted of private, guaranteed investment contracts categorized as either investment agreements or repurchase agreements. Additionally, the Authority held investments in money market funds totaling \$544.4 million which were not subject to the leveling hierarchy as amounts are recorded based on amortized cost.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024:

	<u>12/31/2024</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		
		<u>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</u>	<u>Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)</u>	<u>Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)</u>
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. government agencies	\$ 3,687,688	\$ 22,891	\$ 3,664,797	\$ -
U.S. Treasuries	5,046	4,854	192	-
Total investments by fair value level		<u>\$ 27,745</u>	<u>\$ 3,664,989</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Other investments not subject to the leveling hierarchy				
Investment agreements - uncollateralized	19,308			
Repurchase agreements	10,507			
Money market funds	439,864			
Total investments	<u>\$ 4,162,413</u>			
Derivative instruments				
Forward sale agreements	\$ 166	\$ -	\$ 166	\$ -
Hedging and investment derivatives	100,532	-	100,532	-
Total derivative instruments	<u>\$ 100,698</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 100,698</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Investments and derivative instruments classified as Level 2 are valued using either bid evaluation or a matrix-based pricing technique. Bid evaluations are typically based on market quotations, yields, maturities, call features and ratings. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on a securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority held investments totaling \$29.8 million that were not subject to the leveling hierarchy, these investments consisted of private, guaranteed investment contracts categorized as either investment agreements or repurchase agreements. Additionally, the Authority held investments in money market funds totaling \$439.9 million which were not subject to the leveling hierarchy as amounts are recorded based on amortized cost.

(11) Restricted and Unrestricted Net Position

The amounts restricted for the Single Family bond programs and the Multifamily/Business bond programs are for the payment of principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest, including net swap payments, on all outstanding single family and multifamily/business bond issues, in the event that no other funds are legally available for such payments. Such assets are segregated within the Single Family and Multifamily/Business bond programs and are held in cash, loans receivable and investments.

The Board may authorize the withdrawal of all or part of this restricted balance if (1) updated cash flow projections indicate that adequate resources will exist after any withdrawal to service the outstanding debt, subject to approval by the bond trustee and the rating agency review; (2) the Authority determines that such funds are needed for the implementation or maintenance



of any duly adopted program of the Authority; and (3) no default exists in the payment of the principal, redemption premium, if any, or interest on such bonds.

The Board has designated certain amounts of the unrestricted net position of the General Programs as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, for various purposes, as indicated in the following table. These designations of net position are not binding and can be changed by the Board.

Unrestricted Net Position for the years ended December 31:

	2025	2024
Designations:		
Housing lending program	\$ 512,593	\$ 540,344
Commerical lending program	33,482	26,941
General operating and working capital reserves	50,058	42,494
Debt reserves	103,179	84,938
Total general programs unrestricted net position	\$ 699,312	\$ 694,717

(12) Retirement Plans

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions – The Authority participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension fund administered by PERA. The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the FNP and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the LGDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description – Eligible employees of the Authority are provided with pensions through the LGDTF - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the C.R.S., administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Benefits provided – PERA provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713 and 1714.



The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA Benefit Structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee’s member contribution account plus a 100% match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal IRC.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50% or 100% on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether five years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA’s Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the LGDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum of 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure(s) under which service credit was obtained and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

Contributions – Eligible employees of the Authority are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2025, are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2025 Through December 31, 2025	January 1, 2024 Through December 31, 2024
Employee Contribution Rate ¹	9.00%	9.00%

¹Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

The employer contribution requirements for all employees are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2025 Through December 31, 2025	January 1, 2024 Through December 31, 2024
Employer Contribution Rate	11.00%	11.00%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	-1.02%	-1.02%
Amount Apportioned to the LGDTF	9.98%	9.98%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.11%	0.08%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the LGDTF¹	13.79%	13.76%

¹Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from the Authority were \$2.9 million and \$3.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the TPL to December 31, 2024. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2024 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported a liability of \$13.3 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority's proportion was 2.16%, which was a decrease of 0.42% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2023.

The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the TPL to December 31, 2023. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported a liability of \$18.9 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority's proportion was 2.58%, which was an increase of 0.19% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$(0.9) million and \$(2.2) million, respectively.

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,001	\$ -
Change of assumptions or other inputs	391	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,447	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	7	1,586
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,388	-
Total	\$ 6,234	\$ 1,586

The \$3.4 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2026.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,025	\$ 18
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,698	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	953	310
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,070	-
Total	\$ 9,746	\$ 328

The \$3.1 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2025.



Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Pension Expense
2026	\$ 1,093
2027	3,361
2028	(2,359)
2029	(835)
2030	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions – The TPL in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.20% - 11.30%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount Rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

¹ Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the Local Government Division reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional employer disaffiliation payment allocations to the Local Government Division Trust Fund and HCTF were \$0.49 million and \$0.02 million, respectively.

All mortality assumptions are developed on a benefit-weighted basis and apply generational mortality. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:



*Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)*

- Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older.
- Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages.

Disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023, valuations were based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the PERA Board on November 20, 2020.

Based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023, revised actuarial assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on January 17, 2025, and were effective as of December 31, 2024. The following assumption was reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2024:

- Salary increases, including wage inflation: 3.40% - 13.00%

Salary scale assumptions were altered to better reflect actual experience.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

The estimated administrative expense as a percentage of covered payroll was increased from 0.40% to 0.45%.

The adjustments for credibility applied to the Pub-2010 mortality tables for active and retired lives, including beneficiaries, were updated based on the experience. All mortality assumptions are developed on a benefit-weighted basis. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using the 2024 adjusted MP-2021 projection scale.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 90% of the rates for all ages.
- Females: 85% of the rates prior to age 85 and 105% of the rates for ages 85 and older.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows

- Males: 92% of the rates for all ages.



- Females: 100% of the rates for all ages.

Disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 95% of the rates for all ages.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric
		Real rate of Return
Global Equity	51.00%	5.00%
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.60%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.10%
Alternatives	6.00%	5.20%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.
- As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the Local Government Division reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional disaffiliation payment allocations to the Local Government Division Trust Fund and HCTF were \$0.49 million and \$0.02 million, respectively.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, LGDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1.0% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1.0% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 29,027	\$ 13,262	\$ 17

Pension plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the LGDTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.



Defined Contribution Pension Plans

PERAPlus 401(k) Plan

Plan Description - Employees of the Authority that are also members of the LGDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan), an IRC Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available ACFR which includes additional information on the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Funding Policy - The PERAPlus 401(k) Plan is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. In addition, the Authority has agreed to match employee contributions up to 5.0% of covered salary as determined by the IRS. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, program members contributed \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. For years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority recognized expense of \$987 thousand and \$912 thousand, respectively, related to the PERAPlus 401(k) plan.

PERAPlus 457 Plan

Plan Description - Employees of the Authority may voluntarily contribute to the Deferred Compensation Plan (PERAPlus 457 Plan), an IRC Section 457 defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 16 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available ACFR which includes additional information on the PERAPlus 457 Plan. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy - The PERAPlus 457 plan is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the IRS, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1603 of the C.R.S., as amended. The Authority does not match employee contributions. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, program members contributed \$219 thousand and \$194 thousand, respectively.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB - The Authority participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by PERA. The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the FNP and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description - Eligible employees of the Authority are provided with OPEB through the HCTF – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available ACFR that can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.



Benefits provided - The HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 *et seq.* specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare.

Enrollment in the PERACare health benefits program is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

OPEB Benefit Structure - The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

Contributions - Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02% of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Authority were \$211 thousand and \$230 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At December 31, 2025 the Authority reported a liability of \$0.8 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2024. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

on the Authority's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2024 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2024, the Authority's proportion was 0.17%, which was a decrease of 0.03% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2023.

At December 31, 2024 the Authority reported a liability of \$1.5 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2023. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority's proportion was 0.20%, which was an increase of 0.01% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of \$(354) thousand and \$(295) thousand, respectively.

At December 31, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 196
Change of assumptions or other inputs	10	273
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	5	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	126	227
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	251	-
Total	\$ 392	\$ 696

The \$251 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2026.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

At December 31, 2024, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 277
Change of assumptions or other inputs	15	145
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	41	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	162	42
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	228	-
Total	\$ 446	\$ 464

The \$228 thousand reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	OPEB Expense
2026	\$ (146)
2027	(94)
2028	(116)
2029	(82)
2030	(72)
Thereafter	(45)



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Actuarial assumptions - The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.20% - 11.30%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB	
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount Rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	16.00% in 2024, then 6.75% in 2025, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2034
MAPD PPO #2	105.00% in 2024, then 8.55% in 2025, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2034
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2024, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2033

As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the HCTF reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department (Tri-County Health) as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional employer disaffiliation payment allocations to the HCTF and Local Government Division Trust Fund were \$0.02 million and \$0.49 million, respectively.

Each year the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option. As of the December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation, costs are based on 2024 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. Actuarial morbidity factors were then applied to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age, gender, and health care cost trend. This approach applies for all members and is adjusted accordingly for those not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for the PERA benefit structure.



Age-Related Morbidity Assumptions

Participant Age	Annual Increase	Annual Increase
	(Male)	(Female)
65-68	2.2%	2.3%
69	2.8%	2.2%
70	2.7%	1.6%
71	3.1%	0.5%
72	2.3%	0.7%
73	1.2%	0.8%
74	0.9%	1.5%
75-85	0.9%	1.3%
86 and older	0.0%	0.0%

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 with Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 with Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) with Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	\$1,710	\$1,420	\$585	\$486	\$1,897	\$1,575
70	\$1,921	\$1,589	\$657	\$544	\$2,130	\$1,763
75	\$2,122	\$1,670	\$726	\$571	\$2,353	\$1,853

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 without Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 without Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) without Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	\$6,536	\$5,429	\$4,241	\$3,523	\$7,063	\$5,866
70	\$7,341	\$6,073	\$4,764	\$3,941	\$7,933	\$6,563
75	\$8,110	\$6,385	\$5,262	\$4,143	\$8,763	\$6,900

The 2024 Medicare Part A premium is \$505 per month.

All costs are subject to the health care cost trend rates, as discussed below.

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models, and industry methods developed by health plan



actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. PERACare Medicare plan rates are applied where members have no premium-free Part A and where those premiums are already exceeding the maximum subsidy. MAPD PPO #2 has a separate trend because the first year rates are still below the maximum subsidy and to reflect the estimated impact of the Inflation Reduction Act for that plan option.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare		Medicare Part A
	Medicare Plans	MAPD PPO #21	Premiums
2024	16.00%	105.00%	3.50%
2025	6.75%	8.55%	3.75%
2026	6.50%	8.10%	3.75%
2027	6.25%	7.65%	4.00%
2028	6.00%	7.20%	4.00%
2029	5.75%	6.75%	4.25%
2030	5.50%	6.30%	4.25%
2031	5.25%	5.85%	4.25%
2032	5.00%	5.40%	4.25%
2033	4.75%	4.95%	4.50%
2034+	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2023, valuation for the Division Trust Funds as shown in the following table, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the December 31, 2023, valuation for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using scale MP-2019. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based on the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older.
- Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages.



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

Disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2023, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect costs for the 2024 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health care premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in those premiums. A separate trend rate assumption set was added for MAPD PPO #2 as the first-year rate is still below the maximum subsidy and also the assumption set reflects the estimated impact of the Inflation Reduction Act for that plan option.
- The Medicare health care plan election rate assumptions were updated effective as of the December 31, 2023, valuation date based on an experience analysis of recent data.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023, valuations were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020.

Based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2023, revised actuarial assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on January 17, 2025, and were effective as of December 31, 2024. The following assumptions were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total OPEB liability from December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2024:

- Salary increases, including wage inflation: 3.40% - 13.00%

The following health care costs assumptions were used in the roll forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Salary scale assumptions were altered to better reflect actual experience.
- Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Participation rates were reduced.
- MAPD premium costs are no longer age graded.

Plan	With Medicare Part A	Without Medicare Part A
MAPD PPO #1	\$1,824	\$6,972
MAPD PPO #2	624	4,524
MAPD HMO (Kaiser)	2,040	7,596

The adjustments for credibility applied to the Pub-2010 mortality tables for active and retired lives, including beneficiaries, were updated based on the experience. Note that in all categories, the mortality tables are generationally projected using the 2024 adjusted MP-2021 project scale. These assumptions updated for the Division Trust Funds, were also applied in the roll



forward calculations for the HCTF using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based on the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 90% of the rates for all ages.
- Females: 85% of the rates prior to age 85 and 105% of the rates for ages 85 and older.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 92% of the rates for all ages.
- Females: 100% of the rates for all ages.

Disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 95% of the rates for all ages.

The actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed annually and updated, as appropriate, by the PERA Board's actuary.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset



Notes to Basic Financial Statements
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)

allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real rate of Return
Global Equity	51.00%	5.00%
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.60%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.10%
Alternatives	6.00%	5.20%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial MAPD PPO#2 trend rate	7.55%	8.55%	9.55%
Ultimate MAPD PPO#2 trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 798	\$ 820	\$ 845

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The basis for the projection of liabilities and the FNP used to determine the discount rate was an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2023, and the financial status of the HCTF as of the current measurement date (December 31, 2024). In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2024, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.



- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.
- As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the HCTF reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional employer disaffiliation payment allocations to the HCTF and Local Government Division Trust Fund were \$0.02 million and \$0.49 million, respectively.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the FNP for the HCTF was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1.0% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1.0% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,004	\$ 819	\$ 660

OPEB plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the HCTF’s FNP is available in PERA’s ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

(13) Risk Management

The Authority’s Legal and Enterprise Risk Management function consists of Legal Operations, Internal Audit, Compliance, Information Security and Privacy. The Authority embraces the Three Lines of Defense Model to enterprise risk management, in which senior management and the Board look to (a) operating management, (b) the risk and compliance functions and (c) internal audit testing to appropriately manage risk. The Enterprise Risk Management function includes the Board and an Enterprise Risk Management Committee, which is a staff level committee with Executive Team involvement that periodically reports to the Audit Committee of the Board. Risk management techniques utilized include annual risk assessments with periodic updates, periodic review of governance around risk and opportunity, information technology and strategic projects, establishment of appropriate policies and procedures, business continuity planning and testing and insurance coverage as appropriate. The Authority presently maintains commercial general and premises liability, business automobile liability,



property, mortgage protection, worker's compensation, crime, cyber and public entity and official's liability coverages. Settled claims did not exceed insurance coverage during the reporting period.

(14) Related-Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2024, the Authority had allocated Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits in the amount of \$930 thousand to a housing project in which Total Concept is the general partner. Federal tax credits are provided annually for each of ten years. In addition, the Authority had outstanding loans with Total Concept with an unpaid principal balance totaling \$1.2 million. The Executive Director of Total Concept was a member of the Authority's Board at the time that the tax credits were allocated and the loans were made; the term ended during 2025, concluding the related-party relationship.

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

The Authority had outstanding commitments to make or acquire single family and multifamily/business loans of \$245.5 million and \$72.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025. The Authority had outstanding commitments to make or acquire single family and multifamily/business loans of \$215.0 million and \$192.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2024.

There are a limited number of claims or suits pending against the Authority arising in the Authority's ordinary course of business. In the opinion of the Authority's management and counsel, any losses that might result from these claims and suits are either covered by insurance or, to the extent not covered by insurance, would not have a material adverse effect on the Authority's financial position.

The Authority participates in the Ginnie Mae MBS Programs. Through the MBS Programs, Ginnie Mae guarantees securities that are issued by the Authority and backed by pools of mortgage loans. If a borrower fails to make a timely payment on a mortgage loan, the Authority must advance its own funds to ensure that the security holders receive timely payment. All loans pooled under the Ginnie Mae MBS Program are either insured by the FHA or are guaranteed by the VA or RD. The Authority assesses the overall risk of loss on loans that it may be required to repurchase and advances funds to repurchase the loans as necessary. Advances are recovered as claims are processed or loans are modified. The Authority repurchased \$415.4 million and \$301.2 million of these loans in 2025 and 2024, respectively. Claims, recoveries and proceeds from re-pooled, modified loans substantially reimburse the Authority over time.

The Authority also participates in the Whole Loan Sales and MBS programs with Fannie Mae. Through the consideration of Whole Loan Sales to Fannie Mae, the Authority receives cash for mortgages. Through the MBS program, the Authority swaps loans for securities issued by Fannie Mae. Whole Loan Sales are serviced by the Authority in an Actual/Actual remittance method and the MBS loans are serviced by the Authority in a Schedule/Schedule remittance method. Under the Schedule/Schedule method, if a borrower fails to make a timely payment on a MBS mortgage loan, the Authority must advance its own funds to ensure that the security holders receive timely payment. The Authority assesses the overall risk of loss on loans that it may be required to repurchase and repurchases the loans as necessary. The Authority repurchased \$0 and \$274 thousand of these loans in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Authority also participates in the Whole Loan Sales program with Freddie Mac. Through the consideration of Whole Loan Sales to Freddie Mac, the Authority receives cash for mortgages. Whole Loan Sales are serviced by the Authority in a Schedule/Actual remittance method. Under the Schedule/Actual method, if a borrower fails to make a timely payment on a mortgage loan, the Authority must advance its own funds to ensure that the interest is current. The Authority assesses the overall risk of loss on loans that it may be required to repurchase and repurchases the loans as necessary. The Authority repurchased \$1.8 million and \$3.3 million of these loans in 2025 and 2024, respectively.



(16) Subsequent Events

On February 10, 2026, the Authority issued \$15.9 million of tax-exempt Class I 2026 Series A Bonds to fund a new Multifamily Project loan.

On February 18, 2026, the Authority issued \$165.0 million of Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2026 Series AB Bonds to fund \$156.6 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages and \$6.0 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.

On March 18, 2026, the Authority issued \$250.0 million of taxable Single-Family Mortgage Class I 2026 Series C Bonds to fund \$220.0 million of MBS backed by new single-family mortgages, \$25.0 million of FHA loan modifications held by the Authority's General Fund, and \$7.8 million of down-payment assistance second mortgage loans.



required supplemental
information (unaudited)

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Share of Net Pension Liability
Last 10 Fiscal Years*
(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the net pension liability	2.16%	2.58%	2.39%	2.34%	2.47%	2.42%	2.41%	2.61%	2.41%	2.29%
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 13,262	\$ 18,936	\$ 23,965	\$ (2,004)	\$ 12,886	\$ 17,693	\$ 30,278	\$ 29,015	\$ 32,535	\$ 25,185
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 20,794	\$ 19,913	\$ 18,560	\$ 17,539	\$ 17,165	\$ 16,634	\$ 15,994	\$ 14,974	\$ 14,091	\$ 12,984
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	63.78%	95.09%	129.12%	-11.43%	75.07%	106.38%	189.31%	193.77%	230.89%	193.97%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension plan liability	90.45%	88.03%	82.99%	101.49%	90.88%	86.26%	75.96%	79.37%	73.65%	76.87%

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Required Supplementary Information.

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Local Government Division Trust Fund
Last 10 Fiscal Years*
(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,868	\$ 2,740	\$ 2,502	\$ 2,315	\$ 2,215	\$ 2,109	\$ 2,028	\$ 1,899	\$ 1,787	\$ 1,646
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	2,868	2,740	2,502	2,315	2,215	2,109	2,028	1,899	1,787	1,646
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 20,794	\$ 19,913	\$ 18,560	\$ 17,539	\$ 17,165	\$ 16,634	\$ 15,994	\$ 14,974	\$ 14,091	\$ 12,984
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.79%	13.76%	13.48%	13.20%	12.90%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Required Supplementary Information.



1) Significant changes in Plan Provisions Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information

2024 changes

- As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the Local Government Division reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional employer disaffiliation payment allocations to the Local Government Division Trust Fund and HCTF were \$0.47 million and \$0.02 million, respectively.

2023 changes

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the Local Government Division reflect payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. As of the December 31, 2023, year-end, PERA recognized two additions for accounting and financial reporting purposes: a \$24 million payment received on December 4, 2023 and a \$2 million receivable. The employer disaffiliation payment and receivable allocations to the Local Government Division Trust Fund and Health Care Trust Fund were \$25.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.
- Senate Bill (SB) 23-056, enacted and effective June 2, 2023, intended to recompense PERA for the remaining portion of the \$225,000 direct distribution originally scheduled for receipt July 1, 2020, suspended due to the enactment of House Bill (HB) 20-1379, but not fully repaid through the provisions within HB 22-1029. Pursuant to SB 23-056, the State Treasurer issued a warrant consisting of the balance of the PERA Payment Cash Fund, created in § 24-51-416, plus \$10,000 from the General Fund, totaling \$14,561.
- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the TPL recognizes the change in the default method applied for granting service accruals for certain members, from a "12-pay" method to a "non-12-pay" method. The default service accrual method for positions with an employment pattern of at least eight months but fewer than 12 months (including, but not limited to positions in the School and DPS Divisions) receive a higher ratio of service credit for each month worked, up to a maximum of 12 months of service credit per year.

2022 changes

- HB 22-1029, effective upon enactment in 2022, required the State treasurer to issue, in addition to the regularly scheduled \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution, a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars) with reductions to future direct distributions. The July 1, 2023, direct distribution will be reduced by \$190 million (actual dollars) to \$35 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2024, direct distribution will not be reduced from \$225 million (actual dollars) due to a negative investment return in 2022.
- The total pension liability for the Local Government Division, as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date, was adjusted to reflect the disaffiliation, as allowable under C.R.S. § 24-51-313, of Tri-County Health, effective December 31, 2022. As of the close of the 2022 fiscal year, no disaffiliation payment associated with Tri-County Health was received, and therefore no disaffiliation dollars were reflected in the fiduciary net position as of December 31, 2022, measurement date.



2021 changes

- The following changes reflect the anticipated adjustments resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022:
 - Member contribution rates increase by 0.50%.
 - Employer contribution rates increase by 0.50%.
 - AI cap is lowered from 1.25% per year to 1.00% per year.

2020 changes

- HB 20-1379, enacted on June 29, 2020, suspended the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution payable on July 1, 2020 for the State's 2020-21 fiscal year.

2019 changes

- SB 18-200 was enacted on June 4, 2018, which included the adoption of the AAP. The following changes reflect the anticipated adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020:
 - Member contribution rates increase by 0.50%.
 - Employer contribution rates increase by 0.50%.
 - AI cap is lowered from 1.50% per year to 1.25% per year.
- HB 19-1217, enacted May 20, 2019, repealed the member contribution increases scheduled for the Local Government Division pursuant to SB 18-200.

2018 changes

- The following changes were made to the plan provisions as part of SB 18-200:
 - Member contribution rates increase by 0.75% effective July 1, 2019, an additional 0.75% effective July 1, 2020, and an additional 0.50% effective July 1, 2021.
 - AI cap is lowered from 2.00% per year to 1.50% per year.
 - Initial AI waiting period is extended from one year after retirement to three years after retirement.
 - AI payments are suspended for 2018 and 2019.
 - The number of years used in the Highest Average Salary calculation for non-vested members as of January 1, 2020, increases from three to five years for the State, School, Local Government and DPS Divisions and increases from one to three years for the Judicial Division.

2017 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2016 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2015 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.



2) Significant changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information

2024 changes

- Salary scale assumptions were altered to better reflect actual experience.
- Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Mortality base tables were retained for purposes of active, retired, disabled, and beneficiary lives, with revised adjustments for credibility and gender, where applicable. In addition, the applied generational projection scale was updated to the 2024 adjusted scale MP-2021.
- The estimated administrative expense as a percentage of covered payroll was increased from 0.40% to 0.45%.

2023 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2022 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2021 changes

- The assumption used to value the AI cap benefit provision was changed from 1.25% to 1.00%.

2020 changes

- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.40% to 2.30%.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.50% to 3.00%.
- The real rate of investment return assumption was increased to 4.95% per year, net of investment expenses from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses.
- Salary scale assumptions were revised to align with revised economic assumptions and to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Rates of termination / withdrawal, retirement and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The pre-retirement mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjust as follows:
 - Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
 - Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a benefit-weighted basis.

2019 changes

- The assumption used to value the AI cap benefit provision was changed from 1.50% to 1.25%.



2018 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2017 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2016 changes

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25%.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.80% to 2.40%.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.90% to 3.50%.
- The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy lives for the State and Local Government Divisions was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments for credibility and gender adjustments of a 73% factor applied to ages below 80 and a 108% factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2018, for males, and a 78% factor applied to ages below 80 and a 109% factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2020, for females.
- For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
- The mortality assumption for active members was changed to RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70% factor applied to male rates and a 55% factor applied to female rates.
- The rates of retirement, withdrawal and disability were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The estimated administrative expense as a percentage of covered payroll was increased from 0.35% to 0.40%.
- The single equivalent interest rate (SEIR) for the Local Government Division was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25%, reflecting the change in the long-term expected rate of return.

2015 changes

- The following programming changes were made:
 - Valuation of the full survivor benefit without reduction for possible remarriage.
 - Reflection of the employer match on separation benefits for all eligible years.
 - Reflection of one year of service eligibility for survivor annuity benefit.
 - Refinement of the 18-month AI timing.
 - Refinements to directly value certain and life, modified cash refund and pop-up benefit forms.
- The following methodology changes were made:
 - Recognition of merit salary increases in the first projection year.
 - Elimination of the assumption that 35% of future disabled members elect to receive a refund.
 - Removal of the negative value adjustment for liabilities associated with refunds of future terminating members.
 - Adjustments to the timing of the normal cost and unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) payment calculation to reflect contributions throughout the year.

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Schedule of the Authority's Share of Net OPEB Liability
Last 10 Fiscal Years*
(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.17%	0.20%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	0.18%	0.19%	0.20%	0.18%
Proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 820	\$ 1,459	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,560	\$ 1,789	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,541	\$ 2,632	\$ 2,398
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 20,794	\$ 19,940	\$ 18,560	\$ 17,539	\$ 17,165	\$ 16,634	\$ 15,994	\$ 14,974	\$ 14,091
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	3.94%	7.32%	8.44%	8.90%	10.42%	12.52%	15.89%	17.57%	17.02%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB plan liability	59.83%	46.16%	38.57%	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

* This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Required Supplementary Information.

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Health Care Trust Fund
Last 10 Fiscal Years*
(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 212	\$ 203	\$ 189	\$ 179	\$ 175	\$ 170	\$ 161	\$ 153	\$ 144
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	212	203	189	179	175	170	161	153	144
Contribution deficiency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 20,794	\$ 19,940	\$ 18,560	\$ 17,539	\$ 17,165	\$ 16,634	\$ 15,994	\$ 14,974	\$ 14,091
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Required Supplementary Information.



1) Significant changes in Plan Provisions Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information

2024 changes

- As of the December 31, 2024, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for HCTF reflect additional payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. The additional employer disaffiliation payment allocations to the HCTF and Local Government Division Trust Fund were \$0.02 million and \$0.49 million, respectively.

2023 changes

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the Local Government Division reflect payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. As of the December 31, 2023, year-end, PERA recognized two additions for accounting and financial reporting purposes: a \$24 million payment received on December 4, 2023 and a \$2 million receivable. The employer disaffiliation payment and receivable allocations to the Local Government Division Trust Fund and Health Care Trust Fund were \$25.0 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

2022 changes

- The total OPEB liability for the HCTF, as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date, was adjusted to reflect the disaffiliation, allowable under C.R.S. § 24-51-313, of Tri-County Health, effective December 31, 2022. As of the close of the 2022 fiscal year, no disaffiliation payment associated with Tri-County Health was received, and therefore no disaffiliation dollars were reflected in the fiduciary net position as of December 31, 2022, measurement date.

2021 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2020 changes

- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.40% to 2.30%.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.50% to 3.00%.
- The real rate of investment return assumption was increased to 4.95% per year, net of investment expenses from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses.
- Rates of termination / withdrawal, retirement and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The pre-retirement mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjust as follows:
 - Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
 - Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a benefit-weighted basis.



2019 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2018 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2017 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2016 changes

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

2) Significant changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information

2024 changes

- Salary scale assumptions were altered to better reflect actual experience.
- Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The adjustments for credibility applied to the Pub-2010 mortality tables for active and retired lives, including beneficiaries, were updated based on experience. In addition, the mortality projection scale was updated to the 2024 adjusted scale MP-2021 to reflect future improvements in mortality for all groups.
- Participation rates were reduced.
- MAPD premium costs are no longer age graded.

2023 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2022 changes

- The timing of the retirement decrement was adjusted to middle-of-year.

2021 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2020 changes

- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.40% to 2.30%.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.50% to 3.00%.
- The real rate of investment return assumption was increased to 4.95% per year, net of investment expenses from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses.
- Rates of termination, withdrawal, retirement and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.



- The pre-retirement mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumption for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) was changed to the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:
 - Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
 - Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables developed on a head-count weighted basis.

2019 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2018 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2017 changes

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

2016 changes

- The following methodology change was made:
 - The Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method allocation basis has been changed from a level dollar amount to a level percentage of pay.
- The following changes were made to the actuarial assumptions:
 - The investment rate of return assumption decreased from 7.50% to 7.25%.
 - The price inflation assumption decreased from 2.80% to 2.40%.
 - The wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.90% to 3.50%.
 - The mortality assumption for active members was changed to RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70% factor applied to male rates and a 55% factor applied to female rates.
 - The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy lives for the State and Local Government Divisions was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments for credibility and gender adjustments of a 73% factor applied to ages below 80 and a 108% factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2018, for males, and a 78% factor applied to ages below 80 and a 109% factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2020, for females.
 - For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90% of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
 - The assumed rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability have been adjusted to more closely reflect experience.
 - The assumed rates of PERACare participation have been revised to reflect more closely actual experience.



*Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (unaudited)
(tabular dollar amounts are in thousands)*

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2017 plan year.
- The percentage of PERACare enrollees who will attain age 65 and older ages and are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage have been revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The percentage of disabled PERACare enrollees who are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage has been revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums have been revised to reflect the then current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that would be available to future PERACare enrollees who will qualify for the “No Part A Subsidy” when they retire have been revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that will be available to those current PERACare enrollees, who qualify for the “No Part A Subsidy” but have not reached age 65, have been revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The rates of PERACare coverage election for spouses of eligible inactive members and future retirees was revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The assumed age differences between future retirees and their participating spouses have been revised to reflect more closely actual experience.



supplemental information

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Combining Schedule - Statement of Net Position

As of December 31, 2025

(with summarized financial information for December 31, 2024)

(in thousands of dollars)

	General Programs	Single Family	Multifamily/ Business	Eliminations	2025	Summarized 2024
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash (Note 2)						
Restricted	\$ 264,477	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 264,477	\$ 192,120
Unrestricted	15,722	-	-	-	15,722	14,979
Investments (Note 2)	20,699	412,174	157,973	-	590,846	514,160
Loans receivable (Note 3)	27,463	18,412	26,987	(1,231)	71,631	59,446
Loans receivable held for sale (Note 3)	159,752	-	-	-	159,752	131,593
Accrued interest receivable	11,815	26,229	6,909	(219)	44,734	35,413
Other assets	25,393	751	19	-	26,163	37,884
Due (to) from other programs	(19,476)	4,623	14,853	-	-	-
Total current assets	505,845	462,189	206,741	(1,450)	1,173,325	985,595
Noncurrent assets:						
Investments (Note 2)	3,430	22,455	150,740	-	176,625	55,375
Program investments (MBS)	-	4,724,756	-	-	4,724,756	3,592,878
Loans receivable, net (Note 3)	796,422	533,953	782,633	(35,690)	2,077,318	1,723,928
Derivative instruments	(521)	52,280	12,652	-	64,411	100,698
Capital assets - nondepreciable (Note 4)	1,573	-	-	-	1,573	1,837
Capital assets - depreciable, net (Note 4)	8,029	-	-	-	8,029	8,756
Other real estate owned, net	267	50	-	-	317	262
Other assets	158,955	-	-	-	158,955	145,951
Total noncurrent assets	968,155	5,333,494	946,025	(35,690)	7,211,984	5,629,685
Total assets	1,474,000	5,795,683	1,152,766	(37,140)	8,385,309	6,615,280
Deferred outflows of resources						
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	-	8,993	13,142	-	22,135	13,759
Pension and OPEB contributions and investment earnings	6,626	-	-	-	6,626	10,192
Refundings of debt	-	677	434	-	1,111	931
Total deferred outflows of resources	6,626	9,670	13,576	-	29,872	24,882
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Short-term debt (Note 5)	409,861	-	-	-	409,861	327,134
Bonds payable (Note 6)	-	478,791	74,795	-	553,586	265,765
Notes payable (Note 6)	25	-	-	-	25	59
Hybrid instrument borrowings (Note 8)	-	227	166	-	393	484
Accrued interest payable	323	42,607	8,561	(219)	51,272	37,205
Federally assisted program advances	462	-	-	-	462	322
Accounts payable and other liabilities	169,635	897	3,194	-	173,726	156,062
Total current liabilities	580,306	522,522	86,716	(219)	1,189,325	787,031
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Bonds payable (Note 6)	50,000	5,057,530	955,956	-	6,063,486	4,808,681
Hybrid instrument borrowings (Note 8)	-	486	471	-	957	1,350
Net pension and OPEB liability - proportionate share	14,081	-	-	-	14,081	20,395
Notes payable (Note 6)	37,272	-	-	(36,921)	351	377
Other liabilities (Note 6)	92,108	-	-	-	92,108	85,992
Total noncurrent liabilities	193,461	5,058,016	956,427	(36,921)	6,170,983	4,916,795
Total liabilities	773,767	5,580,538	1,043,143	(37,140)	7,360,308	5,703,826
Deferred inflows of resources						
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives	-	55,122	25,794	-	80,916	107,079
Pension and OPEB investment differences	2,282	-	-	-	2,282	792
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,282	55,122	25,794	-	83,198	107,871
Net position						
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	9,602	-	-	(8,671)	931	1,533
Restricted by grants	5	-	-	-	5	2,638
Restricted primarily by bond indentures	32,579	169,693	97,405	(28,250)	271,427	129,577
Unrestricted (Note 11)	662,391	-	-	36,921	699,312	694,717
Total net position	\$ 704,577	\$ 169,693	\$ 97,405	\$ -	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority

Combining Schedule - Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(with summarized financial information for the year ended December 31, 2024)

(in thousands of dollars)

	General Program	Single Family	Multifamily/ Business	Eliminations	2025	Summarized 2024
Interest income and expense:						
Interest on loans receivable	\$ 30,040	\$ 15,786	\$ 33,098	\$ (930)	\$ 77,994	\$ 57,701
Interest on investments	1,894	241,238	11,490	-	254,622	196,706
Interest on debt	(23,974)	(217,787)	(33,932)	930	(274,763)	(197,143)
Net interest income	7,960	39,237	10,656	-	57,853	57,264
Other operating income (loss):						
Loan servicing income	66,485	-	-	-	66,485	62,511
Gain on sale of loans	15,427	-	-	-	15,427	17,358
Investment derivative activity gain (loss)	(687)	(1,062)	-	-	(1,749)	2,034
Net decrease in the fair value of investments	268	120,862	1,448	-	122,578	(10,005)
Other revenues	20,827	-	-	-	20,827	18,845
Total other operating income	102,320	119,800	1,448	-	223,568	90,743
Total operating income	110,280	159,037	12,104	-	281,421	148,007
Operating expenses:						
Salaries and related benefits	34,875	-	-	-	34,875	30,305
General operating	69,329	14,661	537	-	84,527	71,752
Depreciation	990	-	-	-	990	1,170
Provision for losses	9,591	5,532	2,701	-	17,824	543
Total operating expenses	114,785	20,193	3,238	-	138,216	103,770
Net operating income	(4,505)	138,844	8,866	-	143,205	44,237
Nonoperating income and expenses:						
Grant revenues	210,555	-	-	-	210,555	193,574
Grant expenses	(210,550)	-	-	-	(210,550)	(190,936)
Total nonoperating income and expenses, net	5	-	-	-	5	2,638
Income (loss) before transfers	(4,500)	138,844	8,866	-	143,210	46,875
Transfers from (to) other programs	10,052	(4,162)	(5,890)	-	-	-
Change in net position	5,552	134,682	2,976	-	143,210	46,875
Net position:						
Beginning of year	699,025	35,011	94,429	-	828,465	781,590
End of year	\$ 704,577	\$ 169,693	\$ 97,405	\$ -	\$ 971,675	\$ 828,465

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Combining Schedule - Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2025

(with summarized financial information for the year ended December 31, 2024)

(in thousands of dollars)

	General Program	Single Family	Multifamily/ Business	Eliminations	2025	Summarized 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Principal payments received on loans receivable & receipts from dispositions of other real estate owned	\$ 855,460	\$ 40,226	\$ 45,280	\$ (750)	\$ 940,216	\$ 1,015,202
Interest payments received on loans receivable	29,777	14,090	33,006	(940)	75,933	55,415
Payments for loans receivable	(2,507,180)	(218,352)	(149,418)	(887)	(2,875,837)	(2,705,100)
Receipts from sales of Ginnie Mae securities	1,539,436	-	-	-	1,539,436	1,388,795
Changes in servicing escrows	19,057	-	-	-	19,057	20,637
Receipts from other revenues	86,789	-	-	-	86,789	81,182
Payments for salaries and related benefits	(40,869)	-	-	-	(40,869)	(34,948)
Payments for goods and services	(68,253)	(14,853)	(926)	-	(84,032)	(59,310)
All other, net	9,662	-	-	-	9,662	(1,618)
Net cash used in operating activities	(76,121)	(178,889)	(72,058)	(2,577)	(329,645)	(239,745)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	82,727	-	-	-	82,727	120,632
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	50,000	1,620,000	272,470	-	1,942,470	1,322,795
Receipts from federal grant programs	208,396	-	-	-	208,396	193,142
Payments for federal grant programs	(210,550)	-	-	-	(210,550)	(190,936)
Principal paid on bonds	-	(411,215)	(23,238)	-	(434,453)	(266,044)
Principal paid on notes payable	(59)	-	-	-	(59)	(59)
Interest paid on short-term debt	(20,351)	-	-	-	(20,351)	(12,658)
Interest rate swap settlements	-	9,123	2,420	-	11,543	21,737
Interest paid on bonds	(35)	(180,538)	(34,536)	9	(215,100)	(184,843)
Interest paid on notes payable	(2,635)	-	-	-	(2,635)	(1,857)
Transfers to (from) other programs	19,331	(5,747)	(13,584)	-	-	-
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	126,824	1,031,623	203,532	9	1,361,988	1,001,909
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Purchase of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	(360)
Principal paid on capital-related debt	(1,638)	-	-	1,638	-	-
Interest paid on capital-related debt	(930)	-	-	930	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(2,568)	-	-	2,568	-	(360)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Proceeds from maturities and sales of investments	1,567,855	3,818,640	341,687	-	5,728,182	4,494,396
Purchase of investments	(1,545,712)	(4,907,581)	(483,119)	-	(6,936,412)	(5,406,288)
Income received from investments	2,822	236,207	9,958	-	248,987	187,442
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	24,965	(852,734)	(131,474)	-	(959,243)	(724,450)
Net increase in cash	73,100	-	-	-	73,100	37,354
Cash at beginning of year	207,099	-	-	-	207,099	169,745
Cash at end of year	\$ 280,199	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,199	\$ 207,099
Restricted	\$ 253,901	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 253,901	\$ 192,120
Unrestricted	26,298	-	-	-	26,298	14,979
Cash, end of year	\$ 280,199	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,199	\$ 207,099

Continued on the next page.

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Combining Schedule - Statement of Cash Flows *(continued)*
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(with summarized financial information for the year ended December 31, 2024)
(in thousands of dollars)

	General Program	Single Family	Multifamily/ Business	Eliminations	2025	Summarized 2024
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Net operating income	\$ (4,505)	\$ 138,844	\$ 8,866	\$ -	\$ 143,205	\$ 44,237
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Depreciation expense	989	-	-	-	989	1,169
Amortization and fair value adjustments of service release premiums	13,415	-	-	-	13,415	11,617
Proportionate share of net pension and OPEB expense	(1,256)	-	-	-	(1,256)	(2,448)
Amortization of imputed debt associated with swaps	-	(266)	(218)	-	(484)	(1,071)
Provision for losses	9,591	5,532	2,701	-	17,824	543
Interest on investments	(1,894)	(241,238)	(11,490)	-	(254,622)	(196,706)
Interest on debt	23,974	218,053	34,150	(930)	275,247	198,214
Unrealized (gain) loss on investment derivatives	687	1,062	-	-	1,749	(2,034)
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(268)	(120,862)	(1,448)	-	(122,578)	10,005
Gain on sale of real estate owned	-	-	-	-	-	(29)
Gain on sale of loans	(15,427)	-	-	-	(15,427)	(17,358)
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Loans receivable and other real estate owned	(125,698)	(178,126)	(104,138)	(1,638)	(409,600)	(312,692)
Accrued interest receivable on loans and investments	(263)	(1,696)	(92)	(9)	(2,060)	(2,285)
Other assets	1,850	(192)	1	-	1,659	(20,244)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	22,684	-	(390)	-	22,294	49,337
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (76,121)	\$ (178,889)	\$ (72,058)	\$ (2,577)	\$ (329,645)	\$ (239,745)

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
 Schedule of Adjusted Net Worth
 At December 31, 2025
 (in thousands of dollars)

A.	Adjusted net worth calculation:		
	Net position per statement of net position at end of reporting period		\$ 971,675
	Less:		
	Itemized unacceptable assets		
	1. Other assets	<u>\$ 185,118</u>	
	Total unacceptable assets		<u>185,118</u>
	Adjusted net worth		<u>\$ 786,557</u>
B.	Required net worth calculation:		
	Unpaid principal balance (UPB) of securities outstanding (Note: number of pools = 1,438)		\$ 9,333,478
	Plus:		
	Outstanding balance of available commitment authority and pools funded		<u>906,411</u>
	Total outstanding portfolio, commitment authority and pools funded		<u>\$ 10,239,889</u>
	Required net worth		<u>\$ 50,664</u>
C.	Excess net worth (Adjusted net worth - required net worth)		<u><u>\$ 735,893</u></u>

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Schedule of Other Assets
At December 31, 2025
(in thousands of dollars)

A.	Accrued interest income	\$	44,734
B.	Deferred debt cost of issuance		-
C.	Other real estate owned		317
	Total other asset included in adjusted net worth	\$	<u>45,051</u>
D.	Other assets excluded from adjusted net worth		<u>185,118</u>
	Total current and noncurrent other assets	\$	<u><u>230,169</u></u>

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Liquid Asset Requirement Calculation for Issuers
At December 31, 2025
(in thousands of dollars)

A.	Liquid asset calculation:		
	Required net worth (Schedule of Adjusted Net Worth, section B)	<u>\$ 50,664</u>	
	Acceptable liquid assets		
	1. Unrestricted cash	<u>\$ 15,722</u>	
	Total liquid assets	<u>\$ 15,722</u>	
B.	Required liquid asset:		
	Single family issuer liquidity requirement	<u>\$ 13,749</u>	Meets requirements? <u>Yes / No</u>

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
 Capital Requirement Calculation for Issuer
 At December 31, 2025
 (in thousands of dollars)

A. Capital requirement for depository institutions: not applicable to CHFA

Tier 1 capital	\$ _____	
Total capital	\$ _____	
Risk-based assets	\$ _____	
Total assets	\$ _____	
Tier 1 capital/total assets		_____ %
Tier 1 capital/risk-based assets		_____ %
Total capital/risk-based assets		_____ %
		Meets requirement?
5% of tier 1 capital/total assets	\$ _____	_____ Yes / No
6% of tier 1 capital/risk-based assets	\$ _____	_____ Yes / No
10% of total capital/risk-based assets	\$ _____	_____ Yes / No

B. Capital requirement for nondepository institutions:

Total adjusted net worth	\$ <u>786,557</u>	
Total assets	\$ <u>8,385,309</u>	
Total adjusted net worth/total assets	_____ 9.38 %	Meets requirement?
		_____ <u>Yes</u> / No

colorado housing and finance authority



Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
 Schedule of Insurance Requirement
 At December 31, 2025
(in thousands of dollars)

A.	Identification of affiliated Ginnie Mae Issuers	
	Affiliated Ginnie Mae issuers:	None
B.	Required insurance calculation:	
	Servicing portfolio:	
	Ginnie Mae	\$ 9,333,478
	Fannie Mae	1,453,006
	Freddie Mac	1,140,132
	Conventional (other)	2,336,610
	Total servicing portfolio	\$ 14,263,226
	Required fidelity bond coverage	\$ 14,788
	Required mortgage servicing errors and omissions coverage	\$ 14,788
C.	Verification of insurance coverage:	
	Fidelity bond coverage at end of reporting period	\$ 15,000
	Mortgage servicing errors and omissions coverage at end of reporting period	\$ 20,000
D.	Excess insurance coverage:	
	Fidelity bond coverage	\$ 212
	Required mortgage servicing errors and omissions coverage	\$ 5,212
E.	Policies contain the required elements	
	Fidelity bond coverage	Yes No
	Mortgage servicing errors and omissions coverage	Yes No

The Authority certifies that it is in good standing with FHA, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and has not been the subject of any adverse actions.



hud reporting



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR THE MAJOR HUD PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE CONSOLIDATED AUDIT GUIDE FOR AUDITS OF HUD PROGRAMS

Board of Directors
Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Denver, Colorado

Report on Compliance for the Major HUD Program

Opinion on the Major HUD Program

We have audited the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority's (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *Consolidated Audit Guide for Audits of HUD Programs* (the Audit Guide) that could have a direct and material effect on the Authority's major U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program for the year ended December 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major HUD program for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on the Major HUD Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the Audit Guide. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Audit Guide are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major HUD program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Authority's HUD program.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit. 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 GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Audit Guide will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Authority's compliance with the requirements of the major HUD program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Audit Guide, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Audit Guide, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

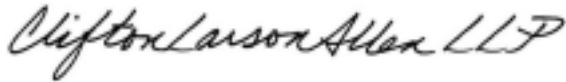
Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Audit Guide. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 26, 2026

what is chfa?

CHFA's mission is to strengthen Colorado by investing in affordable housing and community development. CHFA invests in loans, down payment assistance, and homebuyer education to support responsible homeownership. We provide loans and tax credits to developers of affordable rental housing, so all Coloradans may have access to a place to call home; and we help business owners access capital to help them grow and support jobs. CHFA strengthens local capacity through nonprofit and community partnerships providing technical assistance, grants, sponsorships, and donations.

CHFA's programs and services are informed by statewide community engagement. CHFA is self-funded. We are not a state agency. CHFA's operating revenues come from loan and investment income, program administration fees, loan servicing, and gains on sales of loans. CHFA receives no direct tax appropriations, and its net revenues are reinvested in its programs and used to support bond ratings. This document was designed and printed in house without the use of state general fund dollars.

CHFA's work revitalizes neighborhoods and creates jobs. We are proud to invest in Colorado's success. Visit chfainfo.com for more information.

With respect to its programs, services, activities, and employment practices, Colorado Housing and Finance Authority prohibits unlawful discrimination against applicants or employees on the basis of age 40 years and over, race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, color, religion, national origin, disability, military status, genetic information, marital status or any other status protected by applicable federal, state or local law. Requests for reasonable accommodation, the provision of auxiliary aids, or any complaints alleging violation of this nondiscrimination policy should be directed to the Nondiscrimination Coordinator, 1.800.877.2432, TDD/TTY 800.659.2656, CHFA, 1981 Blake Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1272, available weekdays 8:00am to 5:00pm.

Prepared by:
CHFA Accounting Division

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colorado housing and finance authority