# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

with
Independent Auditor's Report

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of Directors Cherry Creek Project Water Authority

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Cherry Creek Project Water Authority for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Cherry Creek Project Water Authority as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

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

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of legal compliance and additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

L. Paul Doeslecke P.C.

L. Paul Goedecke, P.C. June 17, 2015

# Statement of Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Years Ended December 31, 2014

# **ASSETS**

Current Assets	2014	2013
Cash and investments	\$ 130,157	\$ 289,834
Accounts receivable	1,646	2,550
Total current assets	131,803	292,384
Capital Assets		
Water rights	14,393,593	14,393,593
Real estate	1,792,976	1,792,976
Pipelines	149,681	149,681
Water wells	856,124	833,124
Other – engineering studies	293,908	260,203
Construction in progress	858,256	825,241
	18,344,538	18,254,818
Less accumulated depreciation	(301,565)	(256,901)
Net capital assets	18,042,973	17,997,917
Total Assets	\$ 18,174,776	\$ 18,290,301
LIABILITIES AND NET POSIT	ION	
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 70,248	\$ 14,742
Total current liabilities	70,248	14,742
Long-Term Liabilities		
Water rights purchase – due within one year	95,500	95,500
Water rights purchase – due in greater than one year	222,153	317,653
Total long-term liabilities	317,653	413,153
Not Desition		
Net Position  Invested in comital assets, not of related debt	17 705 220	17 50 4 7 6 4
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Unrestricted	17,725,320 61,555	17,584,764 277,642
Total Net Position	17,786,875	17,862,406
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Position</b>	\$ 18,174,776	\$ 18,290,301

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Fund For the Years Ended December 31, 2014

Operating Revenues	2014	2013
General assessments	\$ 200,000	\$ 166,666
Water sales	49,778	60,433
Royalty settlement		105,000
Total operating revenues	249,778	332,099
Operating Expenses		
Management	23,298	20,842
Operations	12,213	11,351
Electricity	29,659	44,380
Repairs and maintenance	3,030	8,782
Accounting	5,110	4,030
Audit	4,000	4,000
Legal	32,214	38,996
Legal – water	99,788	69,390
Engineering	73,446	20,133
Insurance	3,920	3,847
Miscellaneous	527	95
Depreciation	44,664	43,515
Total operating expenses	331,869	269,361
Income from Operations	(82,091)	62,738
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest and miscellaneous income	6,560	5,300
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	6,560	5,300
Net Income - Change in Net Position	(75,531)	68,038
Net Position – Beginning of Year	17,862,406	17,794,368
Net Position – End of Year	\$ 17,786,875	\$ 17,862,406

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund For the Years Ended December 31, 2014

Cash flows from operating activities:	2014	2013
Receipts	\$ 250,682	\$ 421,657
Payments to suppliers	(231,699)	(229,298)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,983	192,359
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Debt repayment	(95,500)	(85,526)
Capital acquisitions	(89,720)	(85,598)
Net cash provided (required) by capital and related		
financing activities	 (185,220)	(171,124)
Cash flows from investing activities:		•
Investment/miscellaneous income	6,560	5,300
Net cash provided (required) by investing activities	6,560	5,300
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(159,677)	26,535
Cash and equivalents – beginning of year	289,834	 263,299
Cash and equivalents – end of year	 130,157	\$ 289,834
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (82,091)	\$ 62,738
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	44,664	43,515
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	55,506	(7,299)
Receivables	904	89,558
Prepaid expenses	 _	 3,847
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 18,983	\$ 192,359

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

# Note 1: Definition of Reporting Entity

The Cherry Creek Project Water Authority ("Authority") is a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado established under the State of Colorado Special Authority Act. The Authority was established in October 2005 to participate in the purchase of water rights and associated assets, and the development of additional capital infrastructure including water storage, wells, and other components necessary to develop and deliver the water. The members ("Members") of the Authority include Inverness Water and Sanitation District, Arapahoe County Water and Wastewater Authority, Denver Southeast Suburban Water and Sanitation District and Cottonwood Water and Sanitation District, all political subdivisions of the State of Colorado. The Authority is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Members of the Authority. Voting on Authority matters shall be based upon each Member's percentage of ownership of the use of the water, which is initially based upon their contributions and subject to periodic changes based upon the formation agreement

The Authority has no employees and all operation and administrative functions are provided under contract.

The Authority follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Boards (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, ("GAAP"), these financial statements present the activities of the Authority, which is legally separate and financially independent of other state and local governments. The Authority has no component units as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity* and GASB Statement No. 39, *Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units*.

The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

# Note 2: <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to GAAP as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The following is a summary of the more significant policies consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements.

#### Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented per GASB No. 34

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net assets and the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Authority. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of net assets reports all financial and capital resources of the Authority. The difference between the assets and liabilities of the Authority is reported as net assets.

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic* resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow.

The Authority reports the following major proprietary fund:

Water Project Enterprise Fund: The Water Project Enterprise Fund accounts for operations related to the acquisition and development of water rights. The intent is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues are assessments to other authorities and special districts to cover related expenses. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses or capital contributions.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### **Note 2:** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of GASB. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to the same limitation. The Authority has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

# **Budget and Budgetary Accounting**

Budgets are adopted on a non-GAAP basis for the governmental funds. In accordance with the State Budget Law of Colorado, the Authority's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The Authority's Board of Directors can modify the budget assuming it meets the notification and publication requirements. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year-end.

#### Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Authority considers cash deposits with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Authority's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The Authority estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2014 does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### Deposits and Investments

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments for the government are reported at fair value.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

#### **Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Authority management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Debt Authorization**

As of December 31, 2014, the Authority had no authorized but unissued indebtedness.

# Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include water rights, wells and other related items are reported in the Water Project Enterprise Fund in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of the donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the life of the assets are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable using the straight-line method. Improvements that will be conveyed to other governmental entities are classified as construction in progress and are not depreciated.

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

Water Wells	50 years
Pipelines	30 years
Modeling tools	20 years
Master plan	10 years

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 3: Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2014 are classified in the accompanying financial statement as follows:

Statement of net position:	
Cash and investments	

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2014 consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 76,087
Investments - COLOTRUST	54,070
	\$ 130,157

130,157

#### **Cash Deposits**

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

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

#### **Custodial Credit Risks – Deposits**

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2014, none of the Authority's bank balance of \$82,416 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### **Investments**

#### Credit Risk

The Authority has not adopted a formal investment policy, however, the Authority follows state statutes regarding investments.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 3: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Colorado State statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

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

The Authority generally limits its concentration of investments to those noted with an asterisk (\*) above, which are believed to have minimal credit risk; minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk.

The local government investment pools include the Colorado Local Government Liquid Assets Trust (ColoTrust) rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board of Directors, such actions are generally associated with a debt service or sinking fund requirements.

As of December 31, 2014 the Authority had the following investments:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Fa</u>	<u>ir Value</u>
Colorado Liquid Asset Trust			
(ColoTrust)	Less than 60 days	\$	54,070

## Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 3: Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### **COLOTRUST**

As of December 31, 2014 the Authority had invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commission administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of U.S. government agencies.

A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. As of December 31, 2014, the Authority has \$54,070 invested in COLOTRUST.

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

The Authority does not have a policy that addresses limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer, however, the Authority invests primarily in local government investment pools and/or U.S. securities, which are not subject to concentration of credit risk.

## Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 4: Capital Assets

An analysis of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 follows:

	Balance					Balance
Business Type Activities	01/01/2014	A	Additions De		eletions	12/31/2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:						-
Water rights	\$ 14,393,593	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 14,393,593
Real estate	1,792,976		-		-	1,792,976
Construction in progress	825,241		33,015		-	858,256
Total capital assets not being						
depreciated	17,011,810		33,015			17,044,825
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Water wells	833,124		23,000		-	856,124
Pipelines	149,681		<u>-</u>		-	149,681
Modeling	123,662		-		-	123,662
Master plan	136,541		33,705		_	170,246
Total capital assets:	1,243,008		56,705		- 1,2	
Less:						
Accumulated Depreciation	(256,901)		(44,664)		-	(301,565)
Net capital assets being depreciated:	986,107		12,041		-	998,148
Business type assets ,net	\$ 17,997,917	\$	45,056	\$	_	\$ 18,042,973

Depreciation expense for 2014 was charged to the water project in the amount of \$44,664.

## **Note 5:** Long-term Obligations

A description of the long-term obligations as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

#### <u>Purchase and Sale of Water Rights – Installment Payments</u>

The Authority entered into a Purchase and Sale of Water Rights Agreement with a private seller on May 25, 2010. Per the agreement, the seller agrees to sell the authority the rights to ground water in the Denver Basin aquifers. The total purchase price of \$795,151 is to be paid in installment payments on or before June 1 of each year beginning in 2010 through 2018. The principal balance accrues interest at a rate of 2% per annum for the first four years of the agreement. The Authority may at any time prepay the total purchase price.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

# **Note 5:** Long-term Obligations (Continued)

This agreement expires on June 1, 2018. At the time and payment of the first payment, the Authority received an Easement Agreement signed by the seller which authorized the Authority to withdraw and use the rights. Concurrent with the signing of the purchase agreement, the Authority entered into an Escrow Agreement which provided for the title to the rights to be placed in escrow until completion of the purchase. During 2014, the Authority paid the annual payment of \$95,500.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations as of December 31, 2014:

<u>Year</u>	Principal		ncipal Interest		Total
2015	\$	95,500	\$	_	\$ 95,500
2016		95,500		_	95,500
2017		95,500			95,500
2018		31,153			31,153
	\$	317,653	\$		\$ 317,653

The following is an analysis of changes in long-term debt for the period ending December 31, 2014:

	 alance at 01/01/14	A	Additions	Re	ductions	alance at 12/31/14	Du	e in One Year
Water Rights Installment Purchase	\$ 413,153	\$	_	\$	95,500	\$ 317,653	\$	95,500

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### **Note 6:** <u>Authority Agreements</u>

#### Water Project Agreement

The Members entered into a Water Project Agreement and Authority formation agreement on October 14, 2005. This agreement outlines the purpose of the authority and details the phases of the project in order to complete the development of the 2,000 acre-feet water yield. The agreement also includes the process to complete the purchase of the Cherry Creek Project capital assets from the Western Water Company. The Members agreed to make contributions in order to complete this purchase. Initial contributions of \$14,000,000 were made by the various members. The agreement states that such things as voting rights and annual cost sharing will be based upon the percentage ownership in the use of the water, which is initially determined based upon the initial contributions. This formation agreement was amended in 2008 to update member ownership percentages and to clarify other terms.

During 2014, the Members were assessed \$200,000 to cover the Authority's operating expenditures.

#### **Asset Purchase Agreement**

The Authority entered into an asset purchase agreement with Western Water Company ("Seller") on October 14, 2005. This agreement resulted from the successful bid placed by the Authority at a bankruptcy auction for the Seller's "Cherry Creek Project" assets. The purchased assets include water rights, land, water wells, storage rights and other related assets. The Authority also assumed some related lease liabilities. The Authority paid \$14,000,000 for these assets. The purchase closed on November 17, 2005.

#### Lease and Extraction Agreement

The Authority assumed Western Water Company's rights under a Lease and Extraction Agreement whereby the lessor agrees to lease from the lessee (the Authority) approximately 72 acres, including all surface and sub-surface aggregates and the right to extract such minerals from such property. The initial lease was effective December 24, 2002 and the rights to such lease have been transferred to the Authority. The lease calls for a royalty payment of 7% of gross sales with a minimum payment of \$30,000 per year with the lease terminating in 2012 with an option to extend for an additional five years. No payments had been received under the lease due to a dispute as to agreement term interpretation. The parties reached a settlement in regard to payment and the Authority received the amount of \$105,000 as full settlement of all claims.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### **Note 6:** Authority Agreements (Continued)

#### 2007 Water Rights Purchase

The Authority entered into a Purchase and Sale of Water Rights agreement with a private seller on September 14, 2006. During 2006 the Authority remitted a deposit of \$20,000 and incurred expenses totaling \$24,645 related to this purchase. The Authority assessed and received from its members \$1,225,000 during 2006 to cover the cost of this purchase. Per the terms of the agreement, the purchased closed on January 19, 2007 at a cost of \$1,227,593 plus \$52,250 for commission. The initial deposit was applied against the purchase price. During 2007 and 2008 the members were assessed \$321,000 and 8,666 respectively to cover the additional expenses as well as other related capital expenditures. Subsequent to the initial closing, the Authority filed a Water Court Application for a change of use of the water rights and to confirm the historic use. In February 2010 the decree was executed establishing 101.5 acre feet of senior water. In March 2010, the Authority completed the purchase by remitting \$424,000.

#### Cherry Creek Basin Modeling Project

On August 15, 2007 the Authority entered into an Agreement Regarding Modeling of the Upper Cherry Creek Basin with various water districts whereby the Authority contributed \$86,800 towards the development and operation of computer models and other computer-based analytical tools to study the groundwater and surface hydrology of the Cherry Creek Basin. On October 7, 2008 the Authority approved the Amended Agreement Regarding Modeling of the Upper Cherry Creek Basin which provided for an enlargement of the scope of work and for the inclusion of Stonegate Metropolitan as a party to the project. During 2008, per a supplemental engineering scope of work, the Authority contributed an additional \$29,163. As of the end of 2009, the modeling project had been substantially completed.

#### 2008 Water Rights Purchase

On August 24, 2007 the Authority entered into a Purchase and Sale of Water Rights Agreement with a private party for the purchase of certain water rights and associated easements. During 2007 the Authority remitted the required \$20,000 deposit. On March 3, 2008 the Authority approved the Third Amendment to the Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Water Rights and Notice to Continue for the purchase of water rights from the seller. The Authority remitted the \$220,000 due at the Initial Closing on April 1, 2008. The Authority has since spent approximately \$92,000 related to this purchase.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### Note 6: Authority Agreements (Continued)

#### Hess Road Improvements

On June 18, 2007 the Authority entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement for the CCPWA Well and Hess Road Improvements with the Town of Parker ("Town"). Per this agreement, the Authority has conveyed certain property to the Town and vacated a specific easement. In exchange, the Town has granted the Authority a well/pipeline easement. The Town has constructed and paid for certain Hess Road Improvements. The Authority agreed to pay for the design and construction of the water lines.

#### **Note 7:** Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

In November 1992, the voters of Colorado approved Amendment 1, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), which adds a new Section 20 to Article X of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations, which apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR.

The Authority, in accordance with C.R.S. 37-45.1-101 et. Seq., has adopted a policy to treat its operations as an enterprise fund. Because of this, the Authority does not feel it is subject to many of the requirements of the TABOR amendment.

The initial base for local government spending and revenue limits is 1992 Fiscal Year Spending. Future spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 1% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service) in 1993, 2% in 1994 and 3% thereafter. Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

# Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2014

#### **Note 7:** Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations (Continued)

TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, voter approval prior to imposing new taxes, increasing a tax rate, increasing a mill levy above that for the prior year, extending an expiring tax, or implementing a tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

Except for bond refinancing at lower interest rates or adding employees to existing pension plans, TABOR specifically prohibits the creation of multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligations without voter approval or without irrevocably pledging present cash reserves for all future payments.

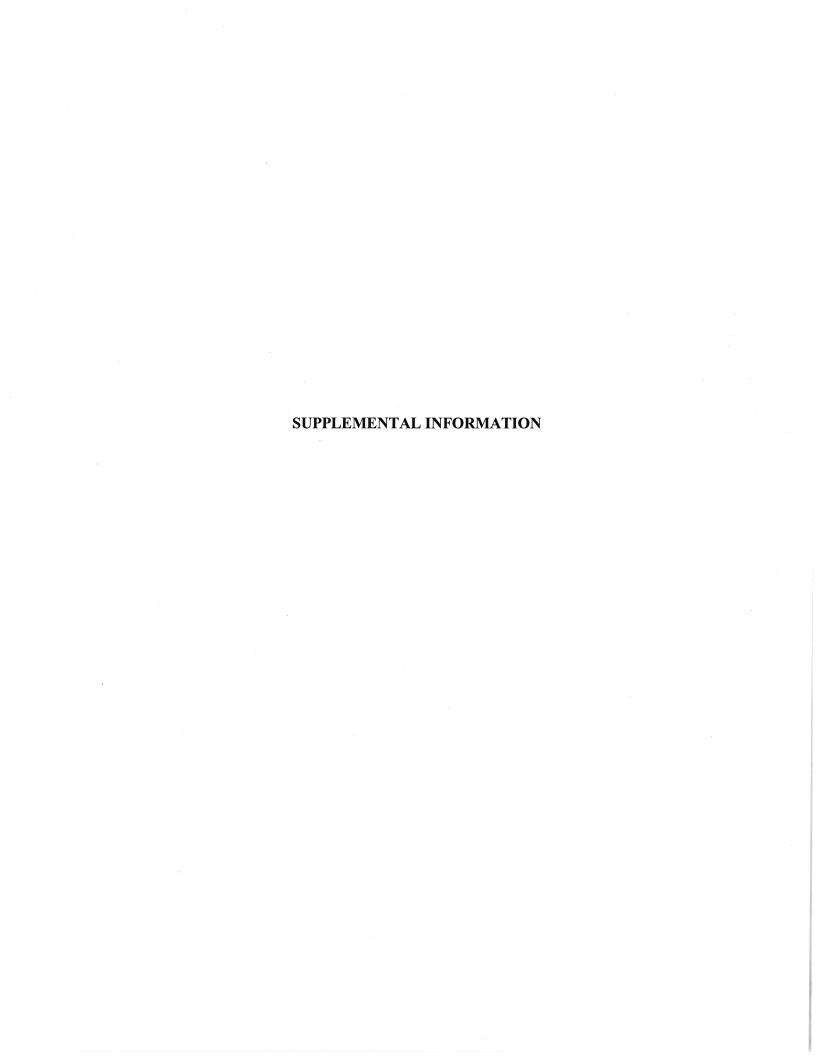
The Authority's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits will require judicial interpretation.

# Note 8: Risk Management - Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God.

The Authority is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool) as of December 31, 2014. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials liability, boiler and machinery and workers compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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



# Schedule of Revenue and Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) Water Project Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Original/Final Budget	Actual	Variance – Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
General assessments	\$ 500,000	\$ 200,000	\$ (300,000)
Capital assessments	1,225,000	-	(1,225,000)
Water sales	80,000	49,778	(30,222)
Miscellaneous income	<u>-</u>	6,557	6,557
Interest income		3	3
Total revenues	1,805,000	256,338	(1,548,662)
EXPENSES:			
Management	45,000	23,298	21,702
Operations	20,000	12,213	7,787
Electricity	74,000	29,659	44,341
Repairs and maintenance	25,000	3,030	21,970
Accounting	7,000	5,110	1,890
Audit	4,500	4,000	500
Legal	35,000	32,214	2,786
Legal – water	35,000	99,788	(64,788)
Engineering	30,000	73,446	(43,446)
Insurance	5,000	3,920	1,080
Miscellaneous	1,000	527	473
McClain rights and well rehab	400,000	8,407	391,593
Water rights – Installment purchase	95,500	95,500	-
Walker Pit – augmentation plan	2,000	-	2,000
Walker Pit – storage design	125,000	344	124,656
Augmentation plan	95,000	7,546	87,454
LDA improvements	75,000	23,000	52,000
Master plan	20,000	33,705	(13,705)
Modeling	10,000	16,718	(6,718)
Well construction	750,000	-	750,000
Contingency	35,000		35,000
Total expenditures	1,889,000	472,425	1,416,575
Excess revenues over expenditures		(216,087)	
Beginning Funds Available		277,642	
Ending Funds Available		\$ 61,555	=
Funds available are defined as follows:			
Current assets		\$ 131,803	
Less current liabilities		(70,248)	
Funds available		\$ 61,555	_
		,	=

These financial statements should be read only in connection with the accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Reconciliation of Revenues and Expenditures Budgetary Basis (Actual) To Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Water Project Enterprise Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Excess of expenditures over revenues (Budget Basis)	\$ (216,087)
Principal payment which is not an expense	95,500
Add capital expenditures which is not an expense	89,720
Deduct depreciation which is an expense	(44,664)
Changes in Net Position per Statement of Revenues, Expenses	
and Changes in Net Position	\$ (75,531)