# SOLARIS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 3 TOWN OF VAIL, COLORADO

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

December 31, 2019

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

July 14, 2020

To the Board of Directors Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3 Town of Vail, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3 (the "District"), Town of Vail, Colorado as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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 that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3, Town of Vail, Colorado, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



To the Board of Directors Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3 Page Two

#### **Other Matters**

## Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

## Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3's basic financial statements. The Debt Service Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Debt Service Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Debt Service Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Chadeiner Stirkich Davis : Co. P.C.

Grand Junction, Colorado

#### Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3

# Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2019

As management of Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3 (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

#### Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are composed of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional supplementary information after the notes to the financial statements.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with an overview of the District's finances, from both a short-term fund perspective and a long-term economic perspective.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the District's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference between the amounts reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All 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. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The governmental activity of the District is primarily financing construction, operation, and maintenance of the basic public infrastructure that is performed by Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1. There are no business-type activities within the District.

The District's government-wide and fund financial statements can both be found on pages 6 & 7 of this report.

**Fund financial statements.** A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District currently has two funds, the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund, both of which are governmental funds.

**Governmental funds.** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. A reconciliation of the fund balance as reported in the governmental funds to the net position reported in the government-wide financial statements and a reconciliation of the net change in fund balance to the change in net position has been provided to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

**Notes to the financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 13-23 of this report.

### **Condensed Financial Information**

A condensed comparative summary of the District's government-wide assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, net position, revenues and expenses follows:

### **Statement of Net Position**

	Governmenta	al Activities
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets:		
Cash	2,867,830	2,275,116
Current and other assets	28,978,252	28,765,626
Total Assets	31,846,082	31,040,742
Liabilities:	4 404 500	770 004
Current Liabilities	1,104,502	779,901
Long-term obligations	34,253,242	34,380,966
Total Liabilities	35,357,744	35,160,867
Deferred Inflows	00,001,144	
Property Taxes	510,737	481,524
Total Deferred Inflows	510,737	481,524
Net Position:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Restricted for Debt Service	2,864,428	2,272,611
Restricted for TABOR	3,518	3,539
Unrestricted	(6,890,345)	(6,877,799)
Total Net Position	(4,022,399)	(4,601,649)
Statement	of Activities	
Revenue:		
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,863,417	816,767
General revenue:	.,000,	3.3,.3.
Property taxes	507,513	510,884
, ,	,	,
Interest and other revenue	71,923	52,518
Total Revenue	2,442,853	1,380,169
Expenses:		
General government	139,839	139,536
Interest on long-term debt	1,723,764	1,705,194
Total Expenses	1,863,603	1,844,730
Change in Net Position	579,250	(464,561)
Net Position – Beginning	(4,601,649)	(4,137,088)
Net Position – Ending	(4,022,399)	(4,601,649)

The District is one of the "taxing districts" in a triple district structure whereby the District is supporting the financing of the infrastructure provided by Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1. The District consists of commercial properties. Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1 is the "operating district" and as such, has and will continue to receive capital and service obligation payments from the District and District No. 2 to fund the construction and operation of infrastructure in the Districts. District No. 3 funds such costs with property taxes.

**Government-wide Financial Analysis.** During 2019 the District's primary activity was to collect property taxes to pay capital and service costs to District No. 1 for the infrastructure in the Districts and to pay outstanding debt service.

## Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

As mentioned earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

**Governmental Funds.** The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of expendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$2,879,099. The \$2,879,099 ending fund balance is the result of a cumulative surplus of revenues in excess of expenditures.

The District adopts budgets for each fund on an annual basis. A budgetary comparison has been provided on page 12 for the General Fund and on page 24 for the debt service fund.

**Capital assets**. All public infrastructure capital assets utilized by the Solaris districts are constructed and operated by District No.1. Therefore, no capital assets are reported by the District.

**Long-term debts.** In October 2016, the District issued \$29,330,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016A and \$4,000,000 Subordinate Limited Tax General Obligation Bond Series 2016B. A portion of the proceeds from this bond issuance was transferred to District No. 2 to fully repay the Series 2013 bonds. This transaction is more fully described in the Notes to the Financial Statement on pages 18 and 19 of this report.

**Subsequent Events**. On March 13, 2020, an emergency was declared for the COVID-19 pandemic. The State of Colorado subsequently declared a statewide emergency and enacted shutdown orders for significant portions of the economy, including ski resorts beginning March 15, 2020. The full economic impact of the events surrounding the pandemic are unknown, but are expected to be significant.

### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Marchetti & Weaver, LLC, 28 Second Street, Suite 213, Edwards, CO 81632 or you may call (970) 926-6060.

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

# For the year ended December 31, 2019

	G	overnmental Activities
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$	2,867,830
Due from Treasurer		2,305
Property taxes receivable		510,737
Due from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1		1,119
Due from Solaris Metroplitan District No. 2		7,845
Capital obligation receivable from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2		28,456,246
Total assets		31,846,082
Liabilities		
Accrued interest payable		1,104,502
Long-term liabilities:		
Obligation payable to Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1		206,162
Bonds payable, due within one year		197,856
Bonds payable, due after a year		33,849,224
Total liabilities		35,357,744
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred property tax		510,737
Total deferred inflows of resources		510,737
Net position		
Restricted for Debt Service		2,864,428
Restricted for TABOR		3,518
Unrestricted		(6,890,345)
Total net position	\$	(4,022,399)
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

		Program Revenues							
					Operating	Capita	al		Total
		Char	ges for	(	Grants and	Grants a	ınd	G	overnmental
Function/Programs	 Expenses	Ser	vices	C	ontributions	Contribut	tions		Activities
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$ 139,839	\$	-	\$	1,863,417	\$	-	\$	1,723,578
Interest on long-term debt	1,723,764		-		-		-		(1,723,764)
	\$ 1,863,603	\$	-	\$	1,863,417	\$	-		(186)
						General Revo	enues:		
				Property and specific ownership tax			507,513		
						Interest	income		71,923
					٦	Γotal general r	evenues		579,436
					(	Change in net	position		579,250
					N	let position, be	eginning		(4,601,649)
						Net position	, ending	\$	(4,022,399)

# BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
Assets	_		
Cash and investments	\$ 13,053	\$ 2,854,777	\$ 2,867,830
Due from Treasurer	499	1,806	2,305
Due from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2	1,119	7,845	8,964
Property tax receivable	 110,660	400,077	510,737
Total assets	125,331	3,264,505	3,389,836
Deferred Inflows of Resources Deferred property tax Total deferred inflows of resources	110,660 110,660	400,077	510,737 510,737
Fund balance			
Restricted for debt service	-	2,864,428	2,864,428
Restricted for TABOR	3,518	-	3,518
Unassigned	11,153	-	11,153
Total fund balances	\$ 14,671	\$ 2,864,428	\$ 2,879,099

# RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Tot the year chaea Becomes 51, 2015	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 2,879,099
Long-term debt is recognized in the funds as other financing sources and expenditures for principal payments but is recognized as a long term liability in the government wide statements.	(33,160,000)
Premiums on bonds issued are recognized as other financing sources in the funds in the year bonds are issued buy in the government wide statements they are amortized over the life of the bonds or the to the call date.	(887,080)
Accrued interest and fees are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(1,104,502)
Capital obligations receivable are not due and receivable in the current period and therefore are not recognized in the funds.	28,456,246
Capital and Service obligations payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not recognized in the funds.	(206,162)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (4,022,399)

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	(	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total
General revenues:				
Property and specific ownership tax	\$	109,961	\$ 397,552	\$ 507,513
Interest income		702	71,221	71,923
Contribution from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1		6,613	-	6,613
Contribution from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2		-	1,679,337	1,679,337
Total revenues		117,276	2,148,110	2,265,386
Expenditures Audit Insurance		4,500 2,113	- -	4,500 2,113
Treasurer's fee		3,133	11,326	14,459
Bank fees		-	7,467	7,467
Annual surveillance fee			6,000	6,000
Capital and service costs Debt Service:		105,300	-	105,300
Principle		-	100,000	100,000
Interest		_	1,431,500	1,431,500
		115,046	1,556,293	1,671,339
Excess of revenues over expenditures		2,230	591,817	594,047
Fund balance - beginning of year		12,441	2,272,611	2,285,052
Fund balance - end of year	\$	14,671	\$ 2,864,428	\$ 2,879,099

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

# For the year ended December 31, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 594,047
Governmental funds do not record the amount of interest on long-term debt that has accrued since the end of the year. However, these liabilities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the related expense is reported in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount by which accrued interest increased over the prior year.	(325,120)
	, ,
Premiums on bonds are recognized as other financing sources in the funds in the year the bonds are issued but in the government wide statements they are amortized	
and recognized as a component of interest expense.	32,856
Principal payments on long-term debt are recognized as expenditures in the funds but	
as reduction of long-term liabilities in the government-wide statements.	100,000
Changes in capital and service obligations payable to Solaris District No. 1 and	
and Solaris District No. 2 are recognized as expenses in the funds but as	
additions and reductions of long term liabilities in the government-wide statements	
Change in Capital Obligation 200,453	
Change in Service Obligation (22,986)	 177,467
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 579,250

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

		iginal and Final Budget		Actual	(N	Positive Variance
Revenues	Ф	100.500	Ф	100.061	Ф	1.450
Property and specific ownership tax	\$	108,503	\$	109,961	\$	1,458
Contribution from Solaris MD No. 1		7,700		6,613		(1,087)
Interest income		750		702		(48)
Total revenues		116,953		117,276		323
Expenditures						
Audit		3,200		4,500		(1,300)
Insurance		4,500		2,113		2,387
Treasurer's fees		3,130		3,133		(3)
Capital and service costs		104,330		105,300		(970)
Contingency		5,000		-		5,000
Total expenditures		120,160		115,046		5,114
Excess of revenues over expenditures		(3,207)		2,230		5,437
Fund balance - beginning of year		13,417		12,441		(976)
Fund balance - end of year	\$	10,210	\$	14,671	\$	4,461

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

#### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Solaris Metropolitan District No. 3, (the District), located in the Town of Vail, Colorado (the Town), conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant policies consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

# Reporting entity

The District was organized in 2006 concurrently with Solaris Metropolitan District No. 1 (District 1) and Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2 (District 2) and is governed by a five-member elected Board of Directors. On September 19, 2006, a Consolidated Service Plan ("Service Plan") for the Districts was approved. On April 3, 2007, the first amendment to the Service Plan was approved. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the activities of the District, which is legally separate and financially independent of other state and local governments. The Districts were organized to provide various public improvements necessary and appropriate for the development of the Solaris Vail project. The public improvements, which include sanitation, water, streets, traffic and safety controls, and parks and recreation, are constructed for the benefit of the taxpayers and service users within the Districts' boundaries.

The District serves as one of the "Taxing Districts," along with District 2, whereas the District levies tax on commercial property and District 2 levies tax on residential property. District 1 serves as the "Operating District". The Operating District is responsible for providing the day-to-day operations and administrative management for all three Districts.

The District has no component units as defined by GASB and is not financially accountable for any other organization. The District is not a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

The District has no employees and all services are contracted.

### Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all of the activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and the (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the District is reported as net position.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements - continued

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

## 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*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. The District reports the following governmental funds:

The general fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The debt service fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for general long-term debt repayment.

# Property taxes

Property taxes are levied on December 15, of each year and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are due as of January 1 of the following year and are payable in two equal installments due February 28 and June 15, if paid in installments, or April 30, with a single payment. Taxes are delinquent as of August 1. If the taxes are not paid within subsequent statutory periods, the tax lien will be sold at public auction.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## Property taxes - continued

Eagle County bills and collects the property taxes and remits collections, on a monthly basis. No provision has been made for uncollected taxes, as all taxes are deemed collectible.

## Fair value of financial instruments

The District's financial instruments include property taxes receivable. The District estimates that the fair value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2019 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.

## Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires District management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Deferred property taxes are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## **Budgets**

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

In the fall of each year, the District Board of Directors prepares a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget for the funds includes proposed expenses and the means of financing them.

A public hearing is held at a Board of Directors meeting to obtain taxpayer input. Prior to December 15, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a budget resolution. The Board of Directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements.

# Fund equity

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Non-spendable fund balance – The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained to be used for specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Directors. The constraint may be removed or changed only though formal action of the Board of Directors.

Assigned fund balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but is neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the Board of Directors to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

## Fund equity - continued

*Unassigned fund balance* – The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above. If more than one classification of fund balance is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the District's policy to use the most restrictive classification first.

### **NOTE B – CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

As of December 31, 2019 all cash and investments of the District are invested as follows:

CSAFE	\$ 24,066
ColoTrust	 2,843,764
Total	\$ 2,867,830

# Custodial and Concentration of Credit Risk

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy, however, the District follows Colorado Revised Statutes regarding its investment. Colorado Revised Statutes specify the types of investments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest. These investments include obligations of the United States and U.S. government agency entities, certain money market funds, guaranteed investment contracts and local government investment pools.

Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's at December 31, 2019. CSAFE has a weighted average maturity of less than 60 days.

ColoTrust is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

## Local Government Investment Pools

During 2019, the District was invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust Plus (COLOTRUST Plus), which are investment vehicles established for local government entities to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commission administers and enforces all State statutes governing the pools. These pools operate similarly to a money market fund with each share valued at \$1.00. Investments of the pools consist of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, commercial paper allowed by state statute and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities and or U.S. Instrumentalities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to the pools in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions of the pools. Securities owned by the pools are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

#### NOTE B – CASH AND INVESTMENTS – CONTINUED

## Local Government Investment Pools (continued)

the custodial bank.

All securities owned by CSAFE are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the U.S. Bank Trust Department. In accordance with GASB 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, CSAFE meets the criteria to be considered a qualifying external investment pool that elects to measure all of their investments at amortized cost and adheres to the guidelines regarding liquidity, maturity, quality, diversification and shadow NAV pricing. There are no limitations on withdrawals from CSAFE at December 31, 2019.

#### NOTE C – LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is an analysis of the change in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Balance December 31,  2018	_A	dditions	<u>Re</u>	etirements_	Balance December 31, 2019	 Due Within One Year
2016 A Bonds 2016 B Bonds 2016 A Premium	\$ 29,260,000 4,000,000 919,935	\$	_ _ 	\$	(100,000) - (32,855)	\$ 29,160,000 4,000,000 887,080	\$ 165,000 - 32,856
Total	\$ 34,179,935	\$	_	\$	(132,855)	\$ 34,047,080	\$ 197,856

## Series 2016A General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016A)

On October 13, 2016, the District issued \$29,330,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016A. The Series 2016A bonds were issued for the purpose of refunding the 2013 bonds issued by District No. 2, repaying Solaris Property Owner, LLC, funding the reserve fund and paying the costs of issuing the bonds. The bonds have three separate components.

The first component bond is a term bond maturing December 1, 2026 with a principal amount of \$2,590,000. This bond bears annual interest of 3.75% payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing on December 1, 2016. Principal payments are due December 1 of each year commencing December 1, 2020.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

#### NOTE C – LONG–TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

The second component bond is a term bond maturing December 1, 2036 with a principal amount of \$8,185,000. This bond bears annual interest of 5% payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing on December 1, 2016. Principal payments are due December 1 of each year commencing December 1, 2027.

The third component bond is a term bond maturing December 1, 2046 with a principal amount of \$18,555,000. This bond bears annual interest of 5% payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing on December 1, 2016. Principal payments are due December 1 of each year commencing December 1, 2037.

The Series 2016A bond obligations mature as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 165,000	\$ 1,427,750	\$ 1,592,750
2021	240,000	1,421,563	1,661,563
2022	320,000	1,412,563	1,732,563
2023	350,000	1,400,563	1,750,563
2024	415,000	1,387,438	1,802,438
2025-2029	2,680,000	6,656,625	9,336,625
2030-2034	4,220,000	5,860,500	10,080,500
2035-2039	6,210,000	4,617,750	10,827,750
2040-2044	8,890,000	2,811,500	11,701,500
2045-2046	5,670,000	460,000	6,130,000
Total	\$ 29,160,000	\$ 27,456,252	\$ 56,616,252

## Series 2016B Subordinate Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds (Series 2016B)

On October 13, 2016, the District issued \$4,000,000 Subordinate Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016B. The Series 2016B bonds were issued for the purpose of repaying Solaris Property Owner, LLC, and paying the costs of issuing the bonds. This bond bears annual interest of 7% payable annually on December 15 of each year commencing on December 15, 2016. This bond matures on December 15, 2046, and the full principal amount is due on the maturity date.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE C – LONG–TERM DEBT - CONTINUED

The Series 2016B bond obligations mature as follows:

	Principal	_	<u>Interest</u>		Total	
2020	\$	- \$	280,000	\$	280,000	
2021		_	280,000		280,000	
2022		_	280,000		280,000	
2023		_	280,000		280,000	
2024		_	280,000		280,000	
2025-2029		_	1,400,000		1,400,000	
2030-2034		_	1,400,000		1,400,000	
2035-2039		_	1,400,000		1,400,000	
2040-2044		_	1,400,000		1,400,000	
2045-2046	4,000,00	0	560,000		4,560,000	
Total	\$ 4,000,00	0 \$	7,560,000	\$	11,560,000	

### **NOTE D – SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS**

### District Operating Reimbursement Agreement

The Districts entered into an Amended and Restated District Operating Agreement (the "Agreement") dated March 19, 2013 amending and restating the District Operating Agreement dated April 26, 2007. The Agreement generally provides that the Operating District will perform operations services including administration, financial management, election management, budget preparation, and insurance administration for the Taxing Districts and the Taxing Districts have pledged to levy taxes to provide for payment of the operations. District No. 1 has incurred operations costs in the amount of \$5,352,306 since inception of the agreement in 2007 through December 31, 2019 providing operating services to the Taxing Districts, and the Taxing Districts have paid \$5,104,176 toward these costs leaving a balance of \$248,131.

Similar to the agreement between District 1 and the Taxing Districts for operations, District 1 has an obligation to provide certain public facilities for the benefit of the Taxing Districts and the Taxing Districts have an obligation to reimburse District 1 for the cost of providing these capital facilities. Pursuant to this obligation, District 1 has incurred capital costs in the amount of \$27,275,488 from inception through December 31, 2019 and the Taxing Districts have paid \$26,438,554 toward these costs leaving a balance of \$836,934 at December 31, 2019. The balance has been combined with the obligation for operating costs and is shown as a capital and service obligation payable on the statement of net position. The obligation between the Taxing Districts has been allocated proportionately based on the Districts' current assessed value which attributes 81% to District No. 2 and 19% to the District.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

#### NOTE D – SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS – CONTINUED

## Capital Pledge Agreement

The District entered into a Capital Pledge Agreement (the "Pledge Agreement") between the Taxing Districts and the Operating District dated March 1, 2008 in conjunction with the Operating District's bond issuance. In March 2013, Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2 issued \$29,550,000 Property Tax Revenue Multi-Modal Bonds Series 2013. The proceeds from this bond issuance were transferred to the Operating District and used by the Operating District to fully repay the Operating District's Series 2008 bonds and the 2008 Capital Pledge Agreement was terminated.

The Districts then entered into a Capital Pledge and Mill Levy Policy Agreement dated March 19, 2013 whereby District No. 2 and District No. 3 pledged to levy taxes to provide for payment of the annual debt requirements for the Series 2013 bonds. In October 2016, District No. 3 issued \$29,330,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016A and Subordinate Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2016B. A portion of the proceeds from this bond issuance were transferred to District No. 2 to fully repay the Series 2013 bonds and the 2013 Capital Pledge Agreement was terminated.

The Districts then entered into a Capital Pledge and Mill Levy Policy Agreement dated October 13, 2016 whereby District No. 2 and District No. 3 pledged to levy taxes to provide for payment of the annual debt requirements for the Series 2016 bonds. The Capital Pledge Agreement provides that the Taxing Districts will each levy a debt service mill levy not to exceed a maximum of 50 mills in either District (subject to certain adjustments) and which will not be less than a minimum of 41.67 mills in District No. 2 and 25.00 mills in District No. 3.

The portion of the annual bond costs to be paid by each Taxing District has been allocated proportionately based on the Districts' current assessed value which attributes 81% to the District No. 2 and 19% to the District. The District has recorded an amount receivable from Solaris Metropolitan District No. 2 as of December 31, 2019 in the amount of \$28,456,246 which represents District No. 2's capital pledge toward repayment of the Series 2016A and Series 2016B bonds.

## Intergovernmental Agreement with Town of Vail, Colorado

On March 22, 2007 the District, along with District No. 1 and District No. 3 entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the Town of Vail, Colorado, as required by the Consolidated Service Plan. Under this Agreement, the Districts must obtain the approval of the Vail Town Council prior to any inclusion of property located outside of the service area as defined in the Service Plan. Prior to the issuance of any privately placed Debt, the Districts shall obtain a certificate from an External Financial Advisor certifying to the reasonableness of the interest rate and the structure. The IGA was amended on March 4, 2008 increasing the debt authorization limit from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

### NOTE D – SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS – CONTINUED

The Consolidated Service Plan of the Districts anticipates the dedication of the public improvements to the Town of Vail or other appropriate jurisdiction for ownership and maintenance. The Districts are authorized to operate or maintain any improvements not dedicated to other jurisdictions, including those improvements known as the "Plaza".

## Omnibus Funding and Reimbursement Agreement

On October 13, 2016, the District, along with District 1 and District 2, entered into an agreement with Solaris Property Owner, LCC. This agreement consolidated several prior agreements and commitments between the parties. The following agreements were terminated: the Integrated Project Delivery Agreement, the Original Funding and Reimbursement Agreement, the Joint Resolution Agreement, and the 2010 Costs Agreement. Furthermore, this agreement included an amendment to the Capital Pledge and Mill Levy Policy Agreement, whereby the Taxing Districts will impose the Capital levies and pledge the levies to the issuer of the 2016 series bonds (District 3).

The General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A and the Subordinate Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016B, in the amounts of \$29,330,000 and \$4,000,000 respectively, were issued for the purpose of: (i) repaying the Solaris Property Owner, LLC debt; (ii) refunding the Series 2013 bonds; (iii) funding the reserve funds; (iv) paying the bond issue costs.

#### **NOTE E – RELATED PARTIES**

The District's members Board of Directors are either officers or employees of or have business or professional relationships with the Developer. The Districts share the same Board of Directors for the year ended December 31, 2019.

#### NOTE F – RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees, or acts of nature.

The District has elected to participate in the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the Pool) which is sponsored by the Special District Association of Colorado. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public official liability, and 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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2019

#### NOTE F – RISK MANAGEMENT – CONTINUED

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for property, general liability, and public official's liability coverage. Members of the Pool may be required to make additional surplus contributions in the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool. 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. No distributions were made during the year ended December 31, 2019.

## NOTE G – TAX, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) contains, tax, spending, and revenue and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's "fiscal year spending" adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. "Fiscal year spending" is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increase 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 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the District has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

## **NOTE H – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On March 13, 2020, an emergency was declared for the COVID-19 pandemic. The State of Colorado subsequently declared a statewide emergency and enacted shutdown orders for significant portions of the economy, including ski resorts beginning March 15, 2020. At the time of the issuance of these financial statements, the full economic impact of the events surrounding the pandemic are unknown, but are expected to be significant.

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - DEBT SERVICE FUND

D.	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Positive (Negative) Variance
Revenues	Ф 202.202	Φ 207.552	Φ 5.270
Property and specific ownership tax	\$ 392,282	\$ 397,552	\$ 5,270
Property tax transfer from SMD No.2	1,654,730	1,679,337	24,607
Interest income	12,000	71,221	59,221
Total revenues	2,059,012	2,148,110	89,098
Expenditures			
Interest	1,431,500	1,431,500	-
Principle	100,000	100,000	-
Treasurer's fees	11,316	11,326	(10)
Annual surveillance fee	5,500	6,000	(500)
Bank fees	2,200	7,467	(5,267)
Contingency	10,000	-	10,000
Total expenditures	1,560,516	1,556,293	4,223
Excess of revenues over expenditures	498,496	591,817	93,321
Fund balance - beginning of year	2,208,199	2,272,611	64,412
Fund balance - end of year	\$ 2,706,695	\$ 2,864,428	\$ 157,733