HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT Douglas County, Colorado

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT TABLE OF CONTENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	ļ
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION	1
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	2
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	3
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	4
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	5
GENERAL FUND – STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL	6
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
DEBT SERVICE FUND – SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL	22
OTHER INFORMATION	
SCHEDULE OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY, AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED	24
SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY	25



Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Hunting Hill Metropolitan District Douglas County, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Hunting Hill Metropolitan District (the District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 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 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, as listed in the table of contents, does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit 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.

June 6, 2023

Daysio o Associates, P.C.



HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$ 240,308
Cash and Investments - Restricted	736,639
Receivable from County Treasurer	3,190
Accounts Receivable	100,500
Prepaid	495
Property Taxes Receivable	538,150
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	7,872
Capital Assets, Net	2,334,146
Total Assets	3,961,300
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	24,055
Accrued Interest Payable	33,234
Noncurrent Liabilities:	, -
Due Within One Year	15,000
Due in More Than One Year	8,260,668
Total Liabilities	8,332,957
DEFENDED INCLOSES OF DECOLIDATE	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	520.450
Deferred Property Tax Revenue	538,150
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	538,150
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	46,895
Restricted for:	,
Emergency Reserves	6,200
Debt Service	199,891
Unrestricted	(5,162,793)
Total Net Position	\$ (4,909,807)
1	Ψ (1,300,001)

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	E	Expenses	Char fo Serv	or	Program Revenue Operating Grants and Contributions	G	Capital Grants and ontributions	(Ex Cl Ne	et Revenue pense) and hanges in et Position vernmental Activities
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS Primary Government: Governmental Activities: General Government Interest and Related Costs	\$	322,091	\$	-	-	\$	-	\$	(322,091)
on Long-Term Debt		455,921					277,500		(178,421)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	778,012	\$		\$ -	\$	277,500		(500,512)
	Pr Sp	IERAL REVEN operty Taxes pecific Ownersl et Investment I Total Genera	hip Taxes ncome	s				_	502,965 44,478 18,243 565,686
	CHA	ANGE IN NET	POSITION						65,174
	Net	Position - Begi	nning of Y	ear					(4,974,981)
	NET	POSITION - I	END OF Y	EAR				\$	(4,909,807)

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		General	9	Debt Service	Go۱	Total /ernmental Funds
ASSETS		Sonorai		301 1100		T dilas
Cash and Investments Cash and Investments - Restricted Accounts Receivable Deferred Property Tax Receivable Due from County Treasurer Prepaid Expense	\$	240,308 6,200 - 197,403 1,170 495	\$	730,439 100,500 340,747 2,020	\$	240,308 736,639 100,500 538,150 3,190 495
Total Assets	\$	445,576	\$	1,173,706	\$	1,619,282
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES Accounts Payable Total Liabilities	\$	20,555 20,555	\$	3,500 3,500	\$	24,055 24,055
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Property Tax Revenue Total Deferred Inflows or Resources		197,403 197,403		340,747 340,747		538,150 538,150
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable for: Prepaid Expense Restricted for: Emergency Reserves Debt Service Assigned for Subsequent Year's Expenditures		495 6,200 - 88,797		- 829,459		495 6,200 829,459 88,797
Unassigned Total Fund Balances		132,126 227,618		829,459		132,126 1,057,077
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	445,576	\$	1,173,706		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stateme position are different because:	nt of	net				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not final and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	ncial	resources			;	2,342,018
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and interest pa due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are n Bonds Payable Accrued Current Interest - Bonds Developer Advance Payable Accrued Interest Payable - Developer Advance			funds.		(7,090,000) (33,234) (713,842) (471,826)
Net Position of Governmental Activities					\$ (4,909,807)

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

				Debt	Gov	Total rernmental
	General			Service		Funds
REVENUES	<u> </u>	Scricial		Oel vice		i unus
Property Taxes	\$	184,498	\$	318,467	\$	502,965
Specific Ownership Taxes	•	16,316	*	28,162	•	44,478
Net Investment Income		4,838		13,405		18,243
Facilities Fees		-		277,500		277,500
Total Revenues		205,652		637,534		843,186
EVENDITUES						
EXPENDITURES						
Current:		20.400				20.400
Accounting		38,192		-		38,192
Audit		5,000		4 770		5,000
County Treasurer's Fees		2,769		4,778		7,547
District Management		12,338		-		12,338
Dues and Subscriptions		533		-		533
Election Expense		2,838		-		2,838
Insurance and Bonds		3,057		-		3,057
Legal Services		41,293		-		41,293
Paying Agent Fees		-		3,500		3,500
Repairs and Maintenance:						
Snow Removal		38,637		-		38,637
Asphalt Repair		9,439		-		9,439
Landscape Maintenance		27,654		-		27,654
Irrigation System Repairs		16,378		-		16,378
Street Repairs and Maintenance		13,425		-		13,425
Gardening Services		19,600		-		19,600
Pet Waste Disposal		3,020		-		3,020
Tree and Shrub Replacement		1,530		-		1,530
Utilities:						
Water - Irrigation		17,137		-		17,137
Miscellaneous		644		-		644
Debt Service						
Bond Interest - Series 2007		-		398,813		398,813
Total Expenditures		253,484		407,091		660,575
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		(47,832)		230,443		182,611
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		275,450		599,016		874,466
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$	227,618	\$	829,459	\$	1,057,077

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 182,611
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of activities capital outlay is not reported as an expenditure. However, the statement of activities will report as depreciation expense the allocation of the cost of any depreciable asset over the estimated useful life of the asset.	
Depreciation Capital Outlay	(68,295) 7,966
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Accrued Interest on Developer Advances Payable - Change in Liability	 (57,108)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 65,174

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

DEVENUES	а	Original nd Final Budget		Actual mounts	Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
REVENUES	Φ	104 100	ф	104 100	Φ	
Property Taxes	\$	184,498	\$	184,498	\$	1 EEG
Specific Ownership Taxes Net Investment Income		14,760 50		16,316		1,556
Total Revenues		199,308		4,838 205,652		4,788 6,344
Total Nevertues		199,300		203,032		0,344
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Accounting		44,000		38,192		5,808
Audit		5,500		5,000		500
County Treasurer's Fees		2,767		2,769		(2)
District Management		12,100		12,338		(238)
Dues and Subscriptions		560		533		` 27 [′]
Election Expense		2,000		2,838		(838)
Insurance and Bonds		3,400		3,057		`343 [´]
Legal Services		36,000		41,293		(5,293)
Repairs and Maintenance:						, ,
Snow Removal		40,000		38,637		1,363
Asphalt Repair		5,000		9,439		(4,439)
Landscape Maintenance		26,750		27,654		(904)
Irrigation System Repairs		22,000		16,378		5,622
Drainage Mitigation		11,000		-		11,000
Street Repairs and Maintenance		2,000		13,425		(11,425)
Street Light Maintenance		500		-		500
Gardening Services		19,000		19,600		(600)
Pet Waste Disposal		2,700		3,020		(320)
Tree and Shrub Replacement		5,000		1,530		3,470
Landscape Enhancement Committee		5,000		-		5,000
Grounds Maintenance		5,000		-		5,000
Utilities:						
Water - Irrigation		20,000		17,137		2,863
Miscellaneous		500		645		(145)
Contingency		27,223		<u>-</u>		27,223
Total Expenditures		298,000		253,485		44,515
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		(98,692)		(47,833)		50,859
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		260,250		275,451		15,201
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	161,558	\$	227,618	\$	66,060

NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

The Hunting Hill Metropolitan District (the District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, was organized by order and decree of the District Court for Douglas County (the County) on November 20, 2007, and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special Districts Act (Title 32, Article 1, Colorado Revised Statutes). The District operates under a Service Plan approved by the County on September 12, 2007, as amended by the County on July 30, 2013, October 9, 2018, and January 24, 2023. The District's service area is located entirely within the County. The District was established to provide the financing, acquisition, design, construction, relocation, installation, completion and/or operation and maintenance of street improvements, water and irrigation systems, sanitary sewage system, storm sewer and drainage system, traffic and safety controls, and mosquito control.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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.

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

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

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

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. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and indirect 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. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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 related cash flows.

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 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property taxes, and specific ownership taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. The District determined that Developer advances are not considered as revenue susceptible to accrual. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred or the long-term obligation is due.

The District reports the following major 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 resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of the governmental funds.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Budgets

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District'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 appropriation is at the total fund expenditures and other financing uses level and lapses at year-end. The District's 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. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated.

Pooled Cash and Investments

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize investment earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, all cash is deposited to and disbursed from a single bank account. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based upon each fund's average equity balance in the total cash.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's Board of Directors. The levy is based on assessed valuations determined by the County Assessor generally as of January 1 of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 by certification to the County Commissioners to put the tax lien on the individual properties as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuing calendar year. The taxes are payable by April or if in equal installments, at the taxpayer's election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August, and generally, sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the District.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, are recorded initially as deferred inflows of resources in the year they are levied and measurable. The unearned property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets (Continued)

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable.

Depreciation expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated economic useful lives:

Streets, Roads, and Walking Path 40 Years Landscaping 40 Years

The District conveyed its construction in progress that it was not going to own and maintain to the Highlands Ranch Metropolitan District and other governmental entities in prior years.

Deferred Inflow/Outflow of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and so 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. Accordingly, the item, *deferred property tax revenue*, is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

Equity

Net Position

For government-wide presentation purposes when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund Balance

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: nonspendable, 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:

Nonspendable 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 legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity (Continued)

Fund Balance (Continued)

Restricted Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a 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 through 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.

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 practice to use the most restrictive classification first.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments	\$ 240,308
Cash and Investments - Restricted	 736,639
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 976,947

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022, consist of the following:

Deposits with Financial Institutions	\$ 11,923
Investments	 965,024
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 976,947

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Deposits with Financial Institutions

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.

At December 31, 2022, the District's cash deposits had a bank balance and a carrying balance of \$11,923.

Investments

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

The District generally limits its concentration of investments to those noted with an asterisk (*) below, which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the District is not subject to concentration risk or investment custodial risk disclosure requirements for investments that are in the possession of another party.

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 reserve or sinking fund requirements.

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

- . Obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities, and securities of the World Bank
- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- . Certain certificates of participation
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Commercial paper
- . Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2022, the District had the following investments:

Investment	Maturity	/	Amount
Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset	Weighted-Average		
Trust (CSAFE)	Under 60 Days	\$	965,024

CSAFE

The District invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) (the Trust), which is an investment vehicle established by state statute for local government entities to pool surplus assets. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust currently offers two portfolios – CSAFE CASH FUND and CSAFE CORE.

CSAFE CASH FUND operations similar to a money market fund, with each share valued at \$1.00. CSAFE may invest in U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain money market funds and highest rated commercial paper, any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601.

CSAFE CORE, a variable Net Asset Value (NAV) Local Government Investment Pool, offers weekly liquidity and is managed to approximate a \$2.00 transactional share price. CSAFE CORE may invest in securities authorized by CRS 24-75-601, including U.S. Treasury securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper, and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601.

A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for CSAFE's portfolio pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for CSAFE's investment portfolio and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by CSAFE. CSAFE CASH FUND is rated AAAmmf and CSAFE CORE is rated AAAf/S1 by Fitch Ratings. CSAFE records its investments at amortized cost and the District records its investments in CSAFE using the amortized cost method. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

An analysis of the changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 follows:

	alance - cember 31, 2021	In	creases	Decr	eases	_	Balance - cember 31, 2022
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:							
Land	\$ 7,872	\$		\$		\$	7,872
Total Capital Assets,							
Not Being Depreciated	7,872		-		-		7,872
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated: Streets, Roads, and							
Walking Path	2,572,961		7,966		_		2,580,927
Landscaping	158,864		-		_		158,864
Total Capital Assets,	, , , , ,						,
Being Depreciated	2,731,825		7,966		-		2,739,791
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:							
Streets, Roads, and Walking Path	317,491		64,323		-		381,814
Landscaping	19,859		3,972				23,831
Total Accumulated							
Depreciation	337,350		68,295		-		405,645
Total Capital Assets,							
Being Depreciated, Net	 2,394,475		(60,329)				2,334,146
Total Capital Assets	\$ 2,402,347	\$	(60,329)	\$		\$	2,342,018

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 68,295
Total Depreciation Expense -	
Governmental Activities	\$ 68,295

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is an analysis of changes in the District's long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Balance - ecember 31, 2021	A	dditions	Retire	ements	Balance - ecember 31, 2022	Due Within ne Year
General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds - Series 2018							
Principal Developer Advances	\$ 7,090,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 7,090,000	\$ 15,000
Principal	713,842		-		-	713,842	-
Accrued Interest	414,718		57,108			471,826	 -
Total	\$ 8,218,560	\$	57,108	\$		\$ 8,275,668	\$ 15,000

The details of the District's long-term obligations are as follows:

\$7,090,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2018, dated November 21, 2018, with interest of 5.625% per annum, payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1, beginning June 1, 2019. Annual mandatory sinking fund principal payments are due on December 1, beginning December 1, 2023. The Bonds mature on December 1, 2048, and are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the District, on December 1, 2023, and on any date thereafter, upon payment of par, accrued interest, and a redemption premium of a percentage of the principal amount so redeemed, as follows:

Date of Redemption	Redemption Premium
December 1, 2023, to November 30, 2024	3.00%
December 1, 2024, to November 30, 2025	2.00
December 1, 2025, to November 30, 2026	1.00
December 1, 2026, and Thereafter	0.00

The proceeds from the sale of the Bonds were used for the purposes of: (i) refunding the outstanding principal and interest due on the District's Series 2007 General Obligation Limited Tax Bonds; (ii) funding capitalized interest on the Bonds; (iii) funding the Reserve Fund for the Bonds; and (iv) paying other costs in connection with the issuance of the Bonds.

The Bonds are secured by and payable solely from Pledged Revenue, consisting of monies derived by the District from the following sources, net of any costs of collections: (i) Property Taxes derived from imposition of the Required Mill Levy; (ii) the portion of the Specific Ownership Tax which is collected as the result of imposition of the Required Mill Levy; (iii) Capital Fees, which include Facilities Fees, but not Capital Recovery Fees; and (iv) any other legally available moneys which the District determines, in its absolute discretion, to credit to the Bond Fund.

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

To the extent principal is not paid when due, principal shall remain outstanding until paid. To the extent interest on any Bond is not paid when due, such unpaid interest shall compound semiannually on each Interest Payment Date at the rate then borne by the Bond.

The Bonds do not have any unused lines of credit. No assets have been pledged as collateral on the Bonds. Events of default occur if the District fails to impose the Required Mill Levy, or to apply the Pledged Revenues as required by the Indenture and does not comply with other customary terms and conditions consistent with normal municipal financing as described in the Indenture.

The Indenture requires that a Required Mill Levy be imposed in an amount sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds and to replenish the Reserve Fund to the Reserve Requirement, but not in excess of 31.659 mills (subject to adjustment) and, if the Surplus Fund is less than the Maximum Surplus Amount, the Required Mill Levy is to be 31.659 mills (subject to adjustment). Such maximum and minimum mill levies are subject to adjustment for changes occurring in the method of calculating assessed valuation after September 12, 2007. As of December 31, 2022, the maximum and minimum mill levies have been adjusted to 35.909 mills.

The Bonds are also secured by amounts held in the Reserve Fund in the amount of the Reserve Requirement of \$593,688 and by amounts in the Surplus Fund, if any. Pledged Revenue that is not needed to pay debt service on the Bonds in any year will be deposited to and held in the Surplus Fund, up to the Maximum Surplus Amount of \$709,000. The Surplus Fund is to be maintained for so long as any Bonds are outstanding. Amounts on deposit in the Surplus Fund (if any) on the final maturity date of the Bonds shall be applied to the payment of the Bonds. The availability of such amount shall be taken into account in calculating the Required Mill Levy to be imposed in 2047 for collection in 2048. The District has acknowledged that State Law places certain restrictions on the use of money derived from the Required Mill Levy.

Outstanding bond principal and interest mature as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	cipal Interest		Total
2023	\$ 15,000	\$	398,813	\$ 413,813
2024	75,000		397,969	472,969
2025	85,000		393,750	478,750
2026	100,000		388,969	488,969
2027	105,000		383,344	488,344
2028-2032	710,000		1,814,343	2,524,343
2033-2037	1,075,000		1,576,406	2,651,406
2038-2042	1,575,000		1,221,184	2,796,184
2043-2047	2,215,000		709,311	2,924,311
2048	1,135,000		63,844	 1,198,844
Total	\$ 7,090,000	\$	7,347,931	\$ 14,437,931

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Authorized Debt

On November 6, 2007, a majority of the qualified electors of the District authorized the issuance of indebtedness in an amount not to exceed \$37,000,000 at an interest rate not to exceed 12% per annum, and authorized the issuance of indebtedness for the purpose of refunding existing debt in an amount not to exceed \$6,000,000 at an interest rate to be determined by the District and may be higher than the interest rate borne by the debt being refunded. On July 30, 2013, the First Amendment to the Service Plan was approved to issue an additional \$2,000,000 of debt. On October 9, 2018, the Second Amendment to the Service Plan was approved to allow for the increase of the issuance of indebtedness for the purpose of refunding existing debt in an amount not to exceed \$7,500,000.

On January 24, 2023, the Third Amendment to the Service Plan was approved to clarify that the District is able to adjust the mill levy when there are changes in the method of calculating assessed valuation, so that actual tax revenues generated by the mill levy, as adjusted, are neither increased nor decreased.

At December 31, 2022, the District had authorized but unissued indebtedness in the following amounts allocated for the following purposes:

		Authoriza		
	Authorized	Series 2007		Remaining at
	November 6,	and 2013	Series 2018	December 31,
	2007 Election	Bonds	Bonds	2022
Street Improvements	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 3,954,100	\$ -	\$ 2,045,900
Water Supply	6,000,000	795,000	-	5,205,000
Sanitary Sewer	6,000,000	488,300	-	5,511,700
Storm Drainage	6,000,000	762,600	-	5,237,400
Traffic and Safety	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000
Mosquito Control	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000
Operations and Maintenance	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Refunding of Debt	6,000,000		3,090,000	2,910,000
Total	\$ 43,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 3,090,000	\$ 33,910,000

Pursuant to the Service Plan, the District has no remaining authorized but unissued indebtedness.

NOTE 6 NET POSITION

The District has net position consisting of three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of December 31, 2022, the District had net investment in capital assets, calculated as follows:

NOTE 6 NET POSITION (CONTINUED)

Net Investment in Capital Assets:

Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,342,018
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Obligations	 (2,295,123)
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 46,895

Restricted net position includes assets that are restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District had restricted net position as of December 31, 2022, as follows:

Restricted Net Position

Emergencies	\$ 6,200
Debt Service	 199,891
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ 206,091

The District has a deficit unrestricted net position as of December 31, 2022. This deficit amount is a result of the District being responsible for the repayment of debt issued for public improvements which were conveyed to other governmental entities and which costs were removed from the District's financial records.

NOTE 7 AGREEMENTS

Advance and Reimbursement and Facilities Acquisition Agreement

The District has an Advance and Reimbursement and Facilities Acquisition Agreement dated November 26, 2007, as amended in April, 2016 (Agreement) with Verona Building Co., LLC, formerly known as Hunting Hill Acquisition Co., LLC, (Verona) as assignee from Fairfield Homes at Hunting Hill, LLC effective November 25, 2008, to fund organization and operations and maintenance costs of the District. The developer advances bear interest at 8% per annum and accrue as of the date each advance is made to the District. The District shall make payment for the advances, subject to annual appropriation and budget approval, from funds available within any fiscal year and not otherwise required for operations, capital improvements and debt service costs and expenses of the District.

Payment shall be applied first to interest on, then to principal in chronological order in accordance with the date each advance was made to the District. These advances do not constitute voter-authorized multi-year direct or indirect District debt or other financial obligation under Colorado law, in particular the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR), Colo. Constitution, Art. X, § 20, and, as such, are subject to annual appropriations in the District's sole discretion. In prior years, the District has not had funds that were not otherwise required for operations, capital improvements and debt service costs and expenses of the District to repay these advances and has not appropriated any funds for the reimbursement of the advances or the interest thereon.

NOTE 7 AGREEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In 2022, the District does not anticipate receiving any advances, continues not to have funds not otherwise required for operations, capital improvements and debt service costs and expenses of the District, and has not budgeted or appropriated any funds for repayments of advances or interest thereon.

NOTE 8 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 God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool). 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 District 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.

NOTE 9 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, 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 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 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the 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 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 9 TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS (CONTINUED)

On November 6, 2007, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to collect, retain, and spend any and all amounts annually from any revenue sources whatsoever other than ad valorem taxes, including but not limited to tap fees, facility fees, service charges, inspection charges, administrative charges, grants, or any other fee, rate, toll, penalty, income, or charge imposed, collected, or authorized by law to be imposed or collected by the District, and such revenues shall be collected, retained and spent by the District as a voter-approved revenue change without regard to any spending, revenue-raising, or other limitation contained within Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, and without limiting in any year the amount of other revenues that may be collected, retained, and spent by the District.

On November 6, 2007, a majority of the District's electors authorized the District to increase property taxes \$400,000 annually, or by such lesser annual amount as may be necessary to pay the District's operations, maintenance, and other expenses: such taxes to consist of an ad valorem mill levy imposed without limitation of rate or with such limitations as may be determined by the District's Board of Directors, and in amounts sufficient to produce the annual increase set forth above or such lesser amount as may be necessary, to be used for the purpose of paying the District's operations, maintenance, and other expenses; and the proceeds of such taxes and investment earnings thereon be collected, retained, and spent by the District as a voter-approved revenue change in 2007 and in each year thereafter, without regard to any spending, revenue-raising, or other limitation contained within Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, or section 29-1-301, Colorado Revised Statutes, and without limiting in any year the amount of other revenues that may be collected, retained and spent by the District.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

DEVENUE	Original and Final Budget			Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES Property Taxes	\$	318,467	\$	318,467	\$	_	
Specific Ownership Taxes	Ψ	25,477	Ψ	28,162	Ψ	2,685	
Net Investment Income		300		13,405		13,105	
Facilities Fees		76,500		277,500		201,000	
Total Revenues		420,744		637,534		216,790	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:		4 777		4 770		(0)	
County Treasurer's Fees		4,777		4,779		(2)	
Paying Agent Fees		3,500		3,500		740	
Contingency		710		-		710	
Debt Service: Bond Interest		398,813		398,813		_	
Total Expenditures		407,800		407,092		708	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		12,944		230,442		217,498	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		580,316		599,017		18,701	
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	593,260	\$	829,459	\$	236,199	

OTHER INFORMATION

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY, AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Prior Year Assessed Valuation for Current Year Property	Mills	Propert	y Taxes	Percent Collected
Year Ending December 31,	Tax Levy	Levied	Levied	Collected	to Levied
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022	\$ 6,275,140 5,828,303 6,502,570 6,598,230 9,036,050	55.277 55.277 55.662 56.662 55.662	\$ 346,871 322,156 361,946 367,271 502,965	\$ 322,022 322,156 361,946 367,271 502,965	92.84 % 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
Year Ending December 31, 2023	\$ 9,489,180	56.712	\$ 538,150		

NOTE:

Property taxes collected in any one year include collection of delinquent property taxes levied in prior years. Information received from the County Treasurer does not permit identification of specific year of levy.

In 2018, an abatement was issued in relation to the agricultural designation of commercial land by the State of Colorado.

HUNTING HILL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY DECEMBER 31, 2022

\$7,090,000 General Obligation Limited Tax Refunding Bonds Series 2018 Interest 5.625%

Dated November 21, 2018 Interest Payable June 1 and December 1

Bonds and Interest Maturing in the	Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 Principal Payable December 1					
Year Ending December 31,				Interest		Total
	_		_		_	
2023	\$	15,000	\$	398,813	\$	413,813
2024		75,000		397,969		472,969
2025		85,000		393,750		478,750
2026		100,000		388,969		488,969
2027		105,000		383,344		488,344
2028		120,000		377,438		497,438
2029		125,000		370,688		495,688
2030		145,000		363,655		508,655
2031		150,000		355,500		505,500
2032		170,000		347,063		517,063
2033		180,000		337,500		517,500
2034		200,000		327,375		527,375
2035		210,000		316,125		526,125
2036		235,000		304,313		539,313
2037		250,000		291,094		541,094
2038		270,000		277,030		547,030
2039		290,000		261,843		551,843
2040		315,000		245,530		560,530
2041		335,000		227,812		562,812
2042		365,000		208,969		573,969
2043		385,000		188,438		573,438
2044		415,000		166,780		581,780
2045		440,000		143,438		583,438
2046		475,000		118,687		593,687
2047		500,000		91,969		591,969
2048		1,135,000		63,844		1,198,844
Total	\$	7,090,000	\$	7,347,931	\$	14,437,931