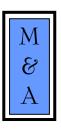
Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Eagle County, Colorado Financial Statements

December 31, 2005

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Financial Statements December 31, 2005

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Eagle County, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each fund of the Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the District. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general purpose financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and fund information of the Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management's discussion and analysis in Section B is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The budgetary schedules of revenues and expenditures in Section E are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying financial information included as Supplementary Information in Section F is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements of the Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District. The information in these schedules has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.

Mc Mahan and Associates, LLC

February 2, 2006

Performing services for local governments throughout Colorado

D. Jerry McMahan, C.P.A. Paul J. Backes, C.P.A. Daniel R. Cudahy, C.P.A. Michael N. Jenkins, C.A., C.P.A.



Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District

Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2005

As management of Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District (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, 2005.

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 comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets 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 assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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 operating and maintaining the roads within the District. There are no business-type activities within the District.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages C1 and C2 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 three funds; the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Capital Projects Fund 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. Both the expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements (continued)

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 D1 through D13 of this report.

Supplementary Information. Supplementary information is contained on pages E1 and F1 through F4 and provides additional insight into how the District's actual operations compared to the budgeted operations and also provide information on the District's assessed value and property taxes levied and detailed schedules of the District's debt service requirements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis. The District's primary source of revenue is property taxes. During 2005, the District also obtained funding through contributions from Cordillera Valley Club Property Owners Association which were used for various capital projects. The property taxes levied by the District in 2005 are payable by the property owners in 2006.

The following charts shows the District's condensed Statement of Net Assets and Condensed Statement of Activities for 2005 and 2004:

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District's Net Assets

	2005 2004		
Assets:			
Current and other assets	\$ 622,625	470,269	
Capital assets	405,888	309,768	
Total assets	1,028,513	780,037	
Liabilities:			
Other liabilities	447,134	425,809	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	196,235	216,316	
Total liabilities	643,369	642,125	
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net			
of related debt	219,189	93,452	
Restricted for emergencies	16,378	18,561	
Unrestricted	149,577	25,899	
Total Net Assets	\$ 385,144	137,912	

Overview of the Financial Statements (continued)

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District's Change in Net Assets

	2005	2004
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 190,820	22,847
Capital grants and contributions	130,000	257,387
General revenues:		
Property taxes	389,720	389,677
Other taxes	24,932	24,178
Interest and other revenue	4,282	1,171
Total Revenues	739,754	695,260
Expenses:		
General government	75,379	68,626
Public safety	210,518	94,715
Public works	-	216,485
Community operations	164,919	149,940
Interest on long-term debt	9,364	8,705
Total Expenses	460,180	538,471
Change in Net Assets	279,574	156,789
Net Assets - Beginning	105,570	(51,219)
Net Assets - Ending	\$ 385,144	105,570

The District's overall financial position, as measured by net assets, increased by \$279,574 during 2005. The increase in net assets is primarily the result of the collection of property taxes levied for operating purposes as well as the contributions from the Association for capital projects that created a surplus.

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 nearterm 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.

For the fiscal year, the District's combined fund balances increased \$164,474 due primarily to property and other taxes and contributions from Cordillera Valley Club Property Owners Association in excess of expenditures for the year. The combined fund balances at the end of the year were \$169,312.

Budget Variances. The most significant budget variance for the year was in the Capital Projects fund and was the result of changes in the design and scope of the berm to be constructed by and within the District. The budget did not anticipate the additional costs incurred to properly plan and study the costs and effects of the project. As a result, expenditures exceeded budget by \$35,520 during the year.

Capital Assets. The District's capital assets grew during 2005 to \$405,888. These capital asset additions included various landscaping improvements, berm study, and the purchase of various pieces of equipment and vehicles. Additional information can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statement on page D10 of this report.

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds (continued)

Long-term Debt. The District's primary long-term debt is \$203,000 in bonds issued during 2003 to provide funds for the construction of the landscape and fencing improvements. Additionally, the District entered into a capital lease during 2004 to pay for the purchase of a security vehicle and related equipment for \$25,620. Additional information can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statement on pages D11 through D12 of this report.

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 Robertson & Marchetti, PC, 28 Second Street, Suite 213, Edwards, CO 81632 or you may call (970) 926-6060.



Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

Assets:	
Cash	193,247
Accounts receivable - Eagle County Treasurer	1,791
Prepaid expense	12,600
Property tax receivable	405,451
Capital assets, net	405,888
Bond issuance costs, net	9,536
Total Assets	1,028,513
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	38,326
Accrued interest payable	3,357
Deferred property tax	405,451
Non-current liabilities due within one year:	
Bonds payable	14,391
Capital lease	6,514
Non-current liabilities due in excess of one year:	
Bonds payable	161,621
Capital lease	13,709
Total Liabilities	643,369
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital and other assets,	
net of related debt	219,189
Restricted for emergencies	16,378
Unrestricted	149,577
Total Net Assets	385,144

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net (Expense)

		Program	Revenues	Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
	Expenses	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Functions/Programs				
Governmental activities:				
General government	75,378	190,820	-	115,442
Public safety	210,518	-	-	(210,518)
Community operations	164,920	-	130,000	(34,920)
Interest on long-term debt	9,364			(9,364)
Total governmental				
activities	460,180	190,820	130,000	(139,360)
	General revenues Taxes:	:		
		ed for general purp	oses	389,720
	Specific ownersh			24,932
	Miscellaneous inco	•		1,055
	Investment earning	S		3,227
	Total general re	venues, special it	ems, and transfers	418,934
	Change in net	assets		279,574
	Net Assets - Begi	nnina	137,912	
	Prior period adjus	_	(32,342)	
	Net Assets - Begin		(02,042)	105,570
	•	,		
	Net Assets - Endi	ng		385,144



Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			•	
Cash and equivalents	192,297	718	232	193,247
Due from County Treasurer	1,791	-	-	1,791
Prepaid expense	12,600	-	-	12,600
Property tax receivable	405,451	-		405,451
Total Assets	612,139	718	232	613,089
Liabilities and Fund Balance:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	38,326	-	-	38,326
Deferred property tax	405,451			405,451
Total Liabilities	443,777	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	443,777
Fund Balance:				
Reserved for emergencies	16,378	-	-	16,378
Reserved for prepaid expenses	12,600	-	-	12,600
Unreserved	139,384	718	232	140,334
Total Fund Balance	168,362	718	232	169,312
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	612,139	718	232	
Amounts reported in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:				
Capital and other assets used in governme financial resources and, therefore, are not				405,888
Long-term liabilities are not due and payab period and, therefore, are not reported in the				(190,056)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities				385,144

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues: Funds Taxes 414,652 . . 414,652 . <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Debt</th><th>Capital</th><th>Total Governmental</th></td<>			Debt	Capital	Total Governmental
Taxes		General	Service	Projects	Funds
Interest	Revenues:				
Contributions		·	-	-	·
Other 1,055 - 130,000 739,754 Total Revenues 609,754 - 130,000 739,754 Expenditures: General government 74,375 - 74,375 Public safety 206,714 - 206,714 Community operations 139,924 - 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay - 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay - 124,920 124,920 Total Expenditures 421,013 29,347 124,920 575,280 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - 0 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - 0 Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 168,362 718 232 169,312 The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980		·	-	-	
Total Revenues 609,754 - 130,000 739,754 Expenditures: General government 74,375 - 74,375 Public safety 206,714 - 206,714 Community operations 139,924 - 139,924 Debt service 2,29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay - 124,920 124,920 Total Expenditures 421,013 29,347 124,920 575,280 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - 10		·	-	130,000	
Expenditures: General government 74,375 74,375 Public safety 206,714 206,714 Community operations 139,924 139,924 Debt service 2 - 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay 2- 124,920 124,920 Total Expenditures 421,013 29,347 124,920 575,280 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) 42,000) 30,000 12,000 Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - Brighning of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,744 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>-</u> _	120,000	
General government 74,375 74,375 Public safety 206,714 206,714 139,924		009,754	<u>-</u>	130,000	739,734
Public safety 206,714 206,714 Community operations 139,924 139,924 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay - 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay 124,920 124,920 Total Expenditures 421,013 29,347 124,920 575,280 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Other Financing Sources (Uses) (154,744	-	7/1 375	_	_	74 375
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Debt service - 29,347 - 29,347 Capital outlay - 124,920 124,920 Total Expenditures 421,013 29,347 124,920 575,280 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - 1 Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - 1 Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	-	_	·
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Revenues Over Expenses 188,741 (29,347) 5,080 164,474 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance Revenues Over Expenses (Uses): Over India Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance Revenues (Uses): Over India Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance The Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	Total Expenditures	421,013	29,347	124,920	575,280
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Excess (Deficiency) of				
Operating transfers in (out) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. 96,120 The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Revenues Over Expenses	188,741	(29,347)	5,080	164,474
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (42,000) 30,000 12,000 - Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Net Change in Fund Balance 146,741 653 17,080 164,474 Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 164,474 1653 (17,880) (16,848) (16,84	Operating transfers in (out)	(42,000)	30,000	12,000	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year 21,621 65 (16,848) 4,838 Fund Balance - End of Year 168,362 718 232 169,312 Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(42,000)	30,000	12,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance 164,474 Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Net Change in Fund Balance	146,741	653	17,080	164,474
Net Change in Fund Balance Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 164,474 164,474	Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	21,621	65	(16,848)	4,838
Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Fund Balance - End of Year	168,362	718	232	169,312
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. 96,120 The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Net Change in Fund Balance				164,474
Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year. 96,120 The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Amounts reported in the Statement of Activities	s are different bed	cause:		
governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 18,980	Activities, the cost of those assets is allocate depreciation expense. This is the amount by	ed over their estim	nated useful lives	as	96,120
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities 279,574	governmental funds, while the repayment of current financial resources of governmental the effect on net assets. Also, governmental fundamental fundam	the principal of lo funds. Neither tra lds report the effe in debt is first issue of Activities. This	ng-term debt cor ansaction, howev ect of issuance co ed, whereas thes s amount is the r	sumes the er, has any sts, e amounts	18,980
	Change in Net Assets of Governmental Act	ivities			279,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District (the "District") was established on January 1, 2003 as a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Colorado. The District was formed primarily to finance, construct, operate, and maintain the basic public infrastructure as well as parks and recreation facilities and other improvements within the District's boundaries in Eagle County, Colorado.

The District's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued through November 30, 1989, when applicable, that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP used by the District are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

The District is governed by an elected Board which is responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel and adopting an annual budget in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado Special District Act.

The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the District, and (b) organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The District is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits, to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the District. Consideration is also given to other organizations which are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the District. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the District are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria discussed above, the District is not financially accountable for any other entity, nor is the District a component unit of any other government

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The District's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the District as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the District's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type.

1. Government-wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, the governmental activities columns are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The District's net assets are reported in two parts; invested in capital assets, net of related debt and unrestricted net assets.

The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in the District's net assets resulting from the current year's activities.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the District are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

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 District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Debt Service Fund* is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources to be used for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and other related costs.

The Capital Projects Fund accounts for proceeds set aside and expenditures made for certain projects designated by the District's Board of Directors.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement focus refers to whether financial statements measure changes in current resources only (current financial focus) or changes in both current and long-term resources (long-term economic focus). Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, expenditures, or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Financial statement presentation refers to classification of revenues by source and expenses by function.

1. Long-term Economic Focus and Accrual Basis

Governmental-type activities in the government-wide financial statements use the long-term economic focus and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

2. Current Financial Focus and Modified Accrual Basis

The governmental fund financial statements use the current financial focus and are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

3. Financial Statement Presentation

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

D. Financial Statement Accounts

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as deposits that can be withdrawn at any time without notice or penalty and investments with maturities of three months or less.

2. Receivables

Receivables are reported net of any allowance for uncollectible accounts. No such allowance has been established as all receivables are deemed collectable.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. Construction in progress is not depreciated until the construction is completed.

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

Assets	Years
Landscape improvements	15
Equipment	7
Vehicles	7

4. Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed in one year as a lien on the property, but not collected by the governmental entities until the subsequent year. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the assessed but uncollected property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and as deferred revenue.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

5. Payables and Accrued Liabilities

Payables and accrued liabilities are defined as obligations arising out of the current period that are anticipated to be liquidated with currently available financial resources.

6. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Assets

The governmental fund Balance Sheet includes reconciliation between *fund balance* – *governmental funds* and *net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets. One element of that reconciliation explains, "Capital and other assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this \$ difference are capital assets of \$454,663 net of accumulated depreciation \$48,775.

Another element of that reconciliation explains, "Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this 3.804 difference are as follows:

Bonds payable	\$ (176,012)
Capital lease payable	(20,223)
Accrued interest payable	(3,357)
Deferred bond issue costs	12,045
Less: accumulated amortization	(2,509)
Total adjustment	\$ (190,056)

II. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance includes reconciliation between *net change in fund balances of governmental funds* and *changes in net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities. One element of this reconciliation explains, "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation during the year." The details of this \$96,120 difference are capital additions of \$118,631 less depreciation expense of \$22,511.

"The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items." The details of this \$18,980 difference are as follows:

Bond principal payments	\$ 13,784
Lease principal payments	6,297
Adjustment to accrued interest	(98)
Amortization of bond issuance costs	 (1,003)
Total adjustment	\$ 18,980

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

In the fall of each year, the District's Board of Directors formally adopts a budget with appropriations by fund for the ensuing year pursuant to the Colorado Local Budget Law. The budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The budget for the proprietary funds is adopted on a Non-GAAP budgetary basis and is reconciled to GAAP basis if necessary.

As required by Colorado statutes, the District followed the following time table in approving and enacting a budget for the ensuing years:

- (1) For the 2005 budget year, prior to August 25, 2004, the County Assessor sent to the District the certified assessed valuation of all taxable property within the District's boundaries. The County Assessor may change the assessed valuation on or before December 10, only once by a single notification to the District.
- (2) On or before October 15, 2004, the District's accountant submitted to the District's Board of Directors a recommended budget which detailed the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the District's operating requirements.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

A. Budgetary Information (continued)

- (3) A public hearing on the proposed budget and capital program was held by the Board no later than 45 days prior to the close of the fiscal year.
- (4) Prior to December 15, 2004, the District computed and certified to the County Commissioners a rate of levy that derived the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed 2005 budget.
- (5) For the 2005 budget, the final budget and appropriating resolution was adopted prior to December 31, 2004.

After adoption of the budget resolution, the District may make the following changes: a) it may transfer appropriated monies between funds or between spending agencies within a fund, as determined by the original appropriation level; b) supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of the estimated in the budget; c) emergency appropriations; and d) reduction of appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.

Taxes levied in one year are collected in the succeeding year. Thus, taxes certified in 2005 will be collected in 2006. Taxes are due on January 1st in the year of collection; however, they may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes which are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 15th.

The level of control in the budget at which expenditures exceed appropriations is at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the District because it is at present considered not necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

B. TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20; commonly know as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax and debt limitations that apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish an emergency reserve to be used for declared emergencies only. The reserve is calculated at 3% of fiscal year spending. Fiscal year spending excludes bonded debt service, expenditure of bond proceeds and enterprise spending. The District has reserved \$16,378, which is the approximate required reserve at December 31, 2005.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

B. TABOR Amendment (continued)

On November 5, 2002, the District's voters approved increases in debt as follows:

- Up to \$3,000,000 and a related increase in taxes up to \$3,000,000, annually, or by such lesser annual amount as may be necessary to pay the District's debt. The debt is to be incurred for the acquisition, construction, or otherwise providing infrastructure, including but not limited to streets and related lighting, drainage, parking and landscape improvements.
 - The District's service plan requires that prior to the issuance of this debt, the District must obtain the approval of the owners of the lots through an election held for such purpose. This election was conducted in 2005 and the lot owners approved the issuance of this debt.
- 2. Up to \$1,000,000 and a related increase in taxes up to \$1,000,000, annually, or by such lesser annual amount as may be necessary to pay the District's debt. This debt to be incurred for the acquisition, construction, or otherwise providing parks and recreation facilities, improvements and facilities.
- 3. Up to \$4,000,000 and a related increase in taxes up to \$4,000,000, annually, or by such lesser annual amount as may be necessary to pay the District's debt. This debt to be incurred for the purpose of refunding, paying, or defeasing, in whole or in part, bonds, notes or other financial obligations of the District.

In addition, the District's voters approved taxes to be increased \$450,000 annually, or by such lesser amount as may be necessary to pay for the District's operations, maintenance, and other expenses. All debt and tax increases constitute voter-approved revenue changes and are to be collected and spent by the District 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 and spent by the District.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the financial provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

1. Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA") requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories; eligibility is determined by State regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of Federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. The 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 equal to the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Regulatory Commissions 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.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

1. Deposits (continued)

At December 31, 2005, the District's cash deposits had a carrying balance and a bank balance as follows:

	20	05	
	Carrying	Bank Balance	
	Balance		
Deposits	156,998	\$	170,264

2. Investments

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments, and entities such as the District, may invest which include:

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

The District owned the following investments as of December 31, 2005:

2005			
			Fair Value
\$	36,249	\$	36,249
\$	36,249	\$	36,249
		Carrying Amount \$ 36,249	Carrying Amount \$ 36,249 \$

The District had invested \$36,249 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust ("the Trust"). The Trust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

2. Investments (continued)

Investments consist of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank.

The Trust directly holds all repurchase agreements. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the Trust. The District does not categorize its participation in the Trust because the investment is not evidenced by securities specifically identifiable to the District.

The District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the District's investments are in local government investment pools. These investments are 85% of the District's total investments.

3. Summary of Cash Deposits and Investments

Cash deposits and investments are reflected on the December 31, 2005 Balance Sheets as follows:

	2005
Cash and cash equivalents	193,247
Total	\$ 193,247
Deposits	\$ 156,998
Local government investment pool	 36,249
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 193,247

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2005 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 50,099	116,905	-	167,004
Total capital assets being depreciated	50,099	116,905	-	167,004
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Landscape improvements	242,556	-	-	242,556
Equipment	17,757	-	-	17,757
Vehicles	25,620	1,726	-	27,346
Total capital assets being depreciated	285,933	1,726	-	287,659
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Landscape improvements	(23,165)	(16,170)	-	(39,335)
Equipment	(1,269)	(2,537)	-	(3,806)
Vehicles	(1,830)	(3,804)	-	(5,634)
Total accumulated depreciation	(26,264)	(22,511)	-	(48,775)
Total governmental capital assets, net	\$ 309,768	96,120	-	405,888

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:

Community operations	\$ 18,707
Public safety	 3,804
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 22,511

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Transferred to:	Transferred from:	Amount	Purpose
Debt Service	General	\$ 30,000	Payment of debt
Capital Projects	General	\$ 12,000	Fund capital expenditures

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Long-term Debt

1. Series 2003 General Obligation Bonds

On June 25, 2003 the District issued \$101,500 of general obligation bonds (the "Series 2003 Bonds") with an interest rate of 4.3%, payable annually on June 25. The principal is payable on June 25 and matures in various increments through 2015. The Series 2003 Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District upon 30 days written notice to registered bondholders at a price equal to 100% of the principal balance plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

2. Series 2003a General Obligation Bonds

On September 24, 2003 the District issued \$101,500 of general obligation bonds (the "Series 2003a Bonds") with an interest rate of 4.5%, payable annually on September 24. The principal is payable on September 24 and matures in various increments through 2015. The Series 2003a Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District upon 30 days written notice to registered bondholders at a price equal to 100% of the principal balance plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

3. Capital lease

The District has entered into a capital lease for the acquisition of a vehicle and equipment with a net book value of \$23,790. Future minimum lease payments under the lease are as follows:

	Pr	incipal	Interest	Total
2006	\$	6,514	698	7,212
2007		6,739	473	7,212
2008		6,970	241	7,211
Total	\$	20,223	1,412	21,635

4. Annual Debt Service Requirements

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year	Prin	cipal	Interest	Total
2006	\$	14,391	7,744	22,135
2007		15,024	7,112	22,136
2008		15,684	6,451	22,135
2009		16,374	5,761	22,135
2010		17,096	5,040	22,136
2011 - 2015		97,443	13,234_	110,677
	\$	176,012	45,342	221,354

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Long-term Debt (continued)

5. Changes in Long-term Debt

The District had the following changes in debt for the year ended December 31, 2005:

January 1, 2004	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2005	Due within One Year
\$ 94,860	-	(6,925)	87,935	7,223
94,936	-	(6,859)	88,077	7,168
26,520		(6,297)	20,223_	6,514
\$ 216,316	_	(20,081)	196,235	20,905
	\$ 94,860 94,936 26,520	2004 Additions \$ 94,860	2004 Additions Reductions \$ 94,860 - (6,925) 94,936 - (6,859) 26,520 (6,297)	2004 Additions Reductions 2005 \$ 94,860 - (6,925) 87,935 94,936 - (6,859) 88,077 26,520 (6,297) 20,223

V. Other Information

A. Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or injuries to employees. The District is insured for such risks as a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool ("Pool"). The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property and general liability, automobile physical damage and liability, public officials liability and boiler and machinery coverage to its members. The Pool provides coverage for property claims up to the values declared and liability coverage for claims up to \$1,000,000. 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 official's 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.

A summary of audited statutory basis financial information for the Pool as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the latest audited information available) is as follows:

Assets	\$ 11,487,396
Liabilities	\$ 5,476,513
Capital and surplus	6,010,883
Total	\$11,487,396
Revenue Underwriting expenses	\$ 6,305,838 4,710,139
Underwriting gain	1,595,699
Other income	187,018
Net Income	\$ 1,782,717

V. Other Information (continued)

B. Commitments and Contingencies

During the normal course of business, the District may incur claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the District and their legal representatives have disclosed that there are no material outstanding claims against the District at December 31, 2005.

C. Restatement of Beginning Net Assets

The beginning balance of Net Assets on the Statement of Net Assets has been restated by \$32,342 to reflect the write-off of District organization costs capitalized in previous years.

D. Budgetary Statutes

The District experienced higher than anticipated costs in the Capital Projects Fund related to the berm study in the amount of \$32,520. Because these costs were not budgeted, the District may have violated Colorado State budgetary statutes.



Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 (With Comparative Actual Amounts for 2004)

		2005		2004
	Original		Variance	
	and Final		Positive	
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)	Actual
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	389,720	389,720	-	389,677
Specific ownership taxes	23,383	24,932	1,549	24,178
Interest	1,000	3,227	2,227	1,171
Contributions from CVCPOA	82,660	190,820	108,160	-
Other		1,055	1,055	
Total Revenues	496,763	609,754	112,991	415,026
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Administration and management	36,000	32,198	3,802	32,955
Office expense	5,040	5,314	(274)	4,139
Insurance	6,000	5,845	155	3,378
Professional fees	16,000	16,153	(153)	12,399
Meeting expense	4,800	1,477	3,323	2,545
Treasurer's fees	11,692	11,701	(9)	11,710
Other	4,000	1,687	2,313	1,500
Public safety	189,944	206,714	(16,770)	92,884
Community operations	185,075	139,924	45,151	151,347
Total Expenditures	458,551	421,013	37,538	312,857
Other Financial Sources (Uses):				
Transfer to other funds	(30,000)	(42,000)	(12,000)	(82,200)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(30,000)	(42,000)	(12,000)	(82,200)
Net Change in Fund Balance	8,212	146,741	138,529	19,969
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	35,287	21,621	(13,666)	1,652
Fund Balance - End of Year	43,499	168,362	124,863	21,621



Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual Debt Service Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 (With Comparative Actual Amounts for 2004)

		2005		2004
	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	Actual
Expenditures:				
Debt service:				
Principal	20,081	20,081	-	13,203
Interest	9,266	9,266		8,932
Total Expenditures	29,347	29,347		22,135
(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses	(29,347)	(29,347)	-	(22,135)
Other Financial Sources:				
Transfer from General Fund	30,000	30,000		22,200
Total Other Financing Sources	30,000	30,000		22,200
Net Change in Fund Balance	653	653	-	65
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	200	65	135	
Fund Balance - End of Year	853	718	135	65

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual Capital Projects Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005 (With Comparative Actual Amounts for 2004)

		2005		2004
	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	Actual
Revenues:				
Contributions	110,000	130,000	20,000	200,000
Total Revenues	110,000	130,000	20,000	200,000
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay	92,400	124,920	(32,520)	305,859
Total Expenditures	92,400	124,920	(32,520)	305,859
(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenses	17,600	5,080	(12,520)	(105,859)
Other Financial Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from capital lease	-	40.000	-	26,520
Transfer from General Fund		12,000	12,000	60,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		12,000	12,000	86,520
Net Change in Fund Balance	17,600	17,080	(520)	(19,339)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	13,959	(16,848)	(30,807)	2,491
Fund Balance - End of Year	31,559	232	(31,327)	(16,848)

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Schedule of Debt Service Requirements to Maturity December 31, 2005

Bonds and Interest									
Maturing		\$101,500			\$101,500				
in the	Series 2003 (Series 2003 General Obligation Bonds	ion Bonds	Series 2003a	Series 2003a General Obligation Bonds	tion Bonds			
Year Ending	Inte	Interest Rate of 4.3%	%	Inte	Interest Rate of 4.3%	%		Total	
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2006	7,223	3,781	11,004	7,168	3,963	11,131	14,391	7,744	22,135
2007	7,534	3,471	11,005	7,490	3,641	11,131	15,024	7,112	22,136
2008	7,857	3,147	11,004	7,827	3,304	11,131	15,684	6,451	22,135
2009	8,195	2,809	11,004	8,179	2,952	11,131	16,374	5,761	22,135
2010	8,548	2,456	11,004	8,548	2,584	11,132	17,096	5,040	22,136
2011	8,915	2,089	11,004	8,932	2,199	11,131	17,847	4,288	22,135
2012	9,299	1,706	11,005	9,334	1,797	11,131	18,633	3,503	22,136
2013	869'6	1,306	11,004	9,754	1,377	11,131	19,452	2,683	22,135
2014	10,116	889	11,005	10,193	938	11,131	20,309	1,827	22,136
2015	10,550	454	11,004	10,652	479	11,131	21,202	933	22,135
Total	87,935	22,108	110,043	88,077	23,234	111,311	176,012	45,342	221,354

Cordillera Valley Club Metropolitan District Summary of Assessed Valuation, Mill Levy and Property Taxes Collected December 31, 2005

Prior Year Assessed Valuation

Year Ended	for Current Year Property	perty Mills	Total Property Tax		Percent Collected
December 31,	Tax Levy		Levied	Collected	to Levied
2004	15,613,190	25	390,330	389,677	99.8%
2005	15,588,790	25	389,720	389,720	100.0%
2006	16,218,050	25	405,451		

NOTE:

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