

**Colorado Water
Resources and Power
Development Authority**
(A Component Unit of the
State of Colorado)

**Independent Auditor's Report,
Management's Discussion and
Analysis, Financial Statements
and Single Audit Reports**

December 31, 2022



**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
December 31, 2022**

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
Power Development Authority
Denver, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and each major fund of Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and each major fund of the Authority, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 Authority, 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, pension, and other postemployment benefit information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied

certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the supplementary information as listed in the table of contents and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the other information as listed in the table of contents but 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 21, 2023, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
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financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

FORVIS, LLP

Denver, Colorado
April 21, 2023

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year ended December 31, 2022

As management of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority), we offer readers of the Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2022. Comparative information from the previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, is also included.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

Management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. Prior year's activity is provided in a comparative presentation in this discussion. The basic financial statements consist of the fund financial statements and the Notes to the Financial Statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Authority, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of the Authority are enterprise funds. These enterprise funds include three separately maintained funds: 1) The Water Operations Fund (WOF), 2) The Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF), and 3) The Drinking Water Revolving Fund (DWRF). WOF includes transactions related to the Water Revenue Bonds Program (WRBP), the Small Hydro Loan Program (SHLP) and other Authority loans, and general Authority activity. The basic financial statements for each fund are included in this report. Each fund is considered a major fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information and Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information and other supplementary information concerning the Authority's progress in meeting its obligations.

Financial Analysis of Enterprise Funds

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Overview

The Authority's basic financial statements are comprised of three enterprise funds. To better assist the users of these statements, a separate schedule and analysis for each of the funds is presented below. These schedules summarize the financial position of each enterprise fund as of December 31, 2022, and 2021 in a comparative format. Furthermore, schedules of total enterprise fund data and analysis are provided in comparative year format for 2022 and 2021.

Overview of the Enterprise Funds

The Authority provides low-cost loans and/or grants to local government (and certain private, non-profit) agencies and districts for water and wastewater infrastructure projects, and for other water related projects. See the Authority's website (www.CWRPDA.com) for further information about the Authority and the programs that comprise the enterprise funds.

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The WPCRF and DWRF are referred to as state revolving fund (SRF) programs and receive United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) capitalization grant (SRF grant) funding under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act, respectively, and the programs must meet and employ administrative and programmatic conditions as specified in the EPA capitalization grant agreements. SRF grant awards typically require 20% state match funding from the state for each dollar of grant awarded. However, certain Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) SRF grants do not require state match or may require less than 20% state match. The match is primarily provided from a portion of loan interest (called "administrative fees") and/or interest revenue in the respective program's reloan account (see below for additional information about the reloan account). In 2022, the state match for Colorado's 2022 Drinking Water and Clean Water BIL supplemental grants was provided by a grant from the State of Colorado (the "State"). No state match was required on the remaining 2022 BIL grants received by the Authority.

DWRF and WPCRF loans are funded with SRF grant funds (the programs function as pass-through agencies), state match funds, reloan funds, or a combination of the three sources (open-source funding), on a draw-by-draw basis depending on funding source availability, and bond proceeds, if leveraged. SRF grant, state match and reloan monies are considered SRF funds and are transferred ("deallocated") to the respective program's reloan account, established for such purpose, and reused (revolved) for additional SRF program loans and other allowable purposes.

Deallocation in the WPCRF and DWRF programs allows for the release of funds from the debt service reserve funds (DSRF), and from other accounts holding funds for security of the bonds, after bond debt service is paid in September of each year. Generally, this procedure includes the scheduled release of certain funds in the DSRFs and depositing the funds, along with the state match portion and/or equity principal portion of loan principal repayments and direct loan principal and interest repayments, into the revolving fund ("reloan") account (unrestricted). These transfers may have a significant impact on the balances of unrestricted current and other assets, and restricted assets. Transfers of reloan funds to pay project draws from loans or provide funds for debt service reserve requirements for bond issuances may also have a significant impact on the balances of unrestricted current and other assets and restricted assets as funds are transferred from the reloan account (unrestricted) to the project accounts (restricted) or DSRFs (restricted).

Each of the enterprise funds has one or more loan programs that may be funded all or in part with bond proceeds. Bonds are issued to provide capital for approved loans or to refund prior bond debt at lower interest rates. In the DWRF and WPCRF, additional funding for loans is achieved by issuing bonds leveraged on the SRF grant/state match and/or the reloan funded portion of the loan. The Authority issues bonds using the "reserve fund" model or "cash flow" model depending on economic conditions at the time of issuance. The Authority can issue bonds specific to each leveraged loan program or it can issue SRF bonds of which the proceeds provide combined funding for WPCRF and/or DWRF leveraged loans. The transactions and balances related to an SRF bond issue are allocated, recorded, and reported separately under each program. Each additional loan-bond financing package directly increases bonds payable, restricted assets, loans receivable, and project costs payable. Reserve fund model bond issuances increase these four line items by approximately the same amount. Cash flow model bond issuances will increase project cost payable and loans receivable by approximately the same amount, but bonds payable and restricted assets will increase by lesser amounts.

Borrowers submit requisitions for reimbursement as project construction costs are incurred. Construction of these infrastructure projects may take several years to complete. Requisitions paid from reloan funds decrease unrestricted cash and cash equivalents. Requisitions paid from SRF grant/state match funds decrease unrestricted assets only by the amount of the state match portion of the requisition. Requisitions from leveraged loans, using reloan or SRF grant/state match funds, also decrease restricted assets by the

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Year ended December 31, 2022

bond proceeds portion of requisitions. Certain loans under the SRF programs are awarded full or partial principal forgiveness. Partial principal forgiveness loans are recorded on the Authority's financials for the repayable portion of the loan. Thus, no project costs payable (or loans receivable) appear in the Authority's financials for the principal forgiveness portion of the loan at loan execution. When a project draw occurs, principal forgiveness expense increases and cash and cash equivalents decreases. Full principal forgiveness loans have no project costs payable or loans receivable recorded at loan execution. As draws occur, principal forgiveness expense increases, and cash and cash equivalents decreases. Principal forgiveness, although not recorded at loan execution, is still considered to be awarded and committed by the Authority per the executed loan documents.

WRBP loans are funded entirely by bond issuances; thus, each additional loan-bond financing package directly increases four major line items on the respective fund's summary schedule of net position: bonds payable, restricted assets, loans receivable, and project costs payable by approximately the same amounts. In the WRBP, borrowers submit requisitions for incurred project costs which are paid to the borrower, after approval, from project accounts established for each borrower. Project draws will affect project costs payable and restricted assets by the same amount. Each bond issue is partially secured by a surety bond or a deposit of funds equal to the debt service reserve requirement.

The Authority also provides direct loan funding through the SHLP and for other authorized purposes that are accounted for under the WOF. WOF interim loans are "bridge" loans issued until long-term financing is executed through other programs. Authority unrestricted funds are deposited into a project account (restricted) and paid to the borrower for approved project costs. Interim loans increase restricted assets and decrease unrestricted assets; no project cost payable is recorded, and loans receivable are recorded only as project funds are drawn. Once other loan funding is executed, the interim loan is cancelled or paid in full.

Overview of the Composition of the Statement of Net Position

Unrestricted current and other assets primarily consist of current cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable-borrowers, other receivables, and other current assets. Restricted assets are comprised of current and noncurrent cash and cash equivalents, investments, and investment income receivable. Restricted assets include amounts relating to borrowers' project accounts, bond DSRF, bond debt service funds and other accounts legally restricted by the revenue bond resolutions, and other accounts that are restricted in use of the funds. Loans receivable include the current and noncurrent portion of the balances of outstanding direct and leveraged loans. (For purposes of this report, the term "leveraged loan" refers to loan(s) that have been financed in whole or in part by proceeds from bonds issued for such purpose.) Loans receivable provide security for bonds, and loan repayments received, net of administrative fees, are restricted for payment of bond debt service.

Other liabilities contain current accounts such as accrued (bond) interest payable, amounts due to other funds and accounts payable, and noncurrent liabilities such as advance payable, debt service reserve deposit, net pension liability and other liabilities. The project costs payable line item contains a portion of the total current and noncurrent remaining loan funds available for borrowers to requisition for project costs. Bonds payable includes the current and noncurrent portion of bonds outstanding.

Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources may contain deferred losses from refundings, amounts related to leases, and amounts related to pensions and other postemployment benefits.

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and is classified into three categories: invested in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

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Year ended December 31, 2022

Summary schedules for net position and discussions of changes in major line items for total enterprise funds and for each enterprise fund follow.

TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS

2022 Financial Highlights

- ✓ Total loans receivable is \$1.1 billion with a net increase of \$122.5 million in 2022. The Authority executed a total of 31 direct loans and three leveraged loans for a total of \$255.6 million in new loans. An interim loan, executed in 2021, drew project funds in 2022, thus increasing loans receivable by an additional \$0.9 million. Loan principal repayments totaled \$73.4 million, including \$0.4 million in prepayments from borrowers. Certain borrowers reduced their loans by unused project funds totaling \$4.3 million. A net total of \$56.2 million in principal forgiveness was awarded to WPCRF and DWRP disadvantaged community and other loans to meet the requirements under the EPA grant conditions. (See Note 17 in the Notes to the Financials)
- ✓ Total project costs payable increased by \$104.8 million to \$273.5 million. Reductions to project costs payable include \$99.1 million in payments made to borrowers for requisitioned project costs and \$0.4 million in rescissions to loans. (See Note 8 in the Notes to the Financials)
- ✓ New loans executed in 2022 provided \$260.5 million in funding for program-related projects.
- ✓ Total bonds payable is \$269.0 million, an increase of \$7.0 million from 2021. The Authority issued an SRF bond issue totaling \$37.2 million (par) which provided funding for three WPCRF leveraged loan borrowers. The Authority made bond principal payments totaling \$30.1 million.
- ✓ The DWRP and WPCRF received grant funding and began executing loans under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).

As shown in Schedule 1, the Authority's net position increased by \$32.7 million to \$905.8 million. Total assets increased by \$138.8 million and total liabilities increased by \$105.3 million. The increase in total assets is mainly attributed to the increase in restricted assets and loans receivable offset by decreases in unrestricted assets and capital and lease assets. Increases in bonds payable and project costs payable, offset by a decrease in other liabilities, contributed to the increase in total liabilities.

- The \$12.3 million decrease in total unrestricted assets is mainly due to an \$8.9 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents, a \$3.2 million decrease in advance receivable, and a \$1.7 million decrease in federal grants receivable.
- A net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$29.1 million and a \$0.4 million increase in investment income receivable offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in investments were the main factors for the \$28.8 million increase in restricted assets.
- The \$6.6 million decrease in other liabilities is mainly attributed to a \$3.2 million decrease in advance payable, a \$2.2 million decrease in other liabilities and a \$1.5 million decrease in accounts payable-other.
- Loans receivable, project costs payable, and bonds payable increased by \$122.5 million, \$104.8 million, and \$7.0 million, respectively. Exhibit A summarizes the combined fund activities that contributed to the changes in these financial statement line items for 2022.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year ended December 31, 2022

Total Enterprise Funds	Schedule 1			
Summary of Net Position as of December 31				
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Unrestricted assets	\$ 258,634,761	\$ 270,941,950	\$ (12,307,189)	(4.5%)
Restricted assets	137,260,625	108,474,918	28,785,707	26.5%
Loans receivable	1,083,431,061	960,889,417	122,541,644	12.8%
Capital and lease assets, net	1,323,409	1,521,466	(198,057)	(13.0%)
Total assets	<u>1,480,649,856</u>	<u>1,341,827,751</u>	<u>138,822,105</u>	10.3%
Deferred outflows of resources	1,317,294	1,926,205	(608,911)	(31.6%)
Bonds payable	269,015,000	261,990,000	7,025,000	2.7%
Project costs payable	273,483,978	168,646,395	104,837,583	62.2%
Other liabilities	32,387,986	38,970,076	(6,582,090)	(16.9%)
Total liabilities	<u>574,886,964</u>	<u>469,606,471</u>	<u>105,280,493</u>	22.4%
Deferred inflows of resources	1,299,244	1,052,803	246,441	23.4%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	(206,788)	(158,071)	(48,717)	30.8%
Restricted	866,356,444	834,313,135	32,043,309	3.8%
Unrestricted	39,631,286	38,939,618	691,668	1.8%
Total net position	<u>\$ 905,780,942</u>	<u>\$ 873,094,682</u>	<u>\$ 32,686,260</u>	3.7%

TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS	Exhibit A
SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO CHANGES IN ACCOUNT BALANCES IN 2022	

LOANS RECEIVABLE	
New loans executed:	
Leveraged	\$ 73,095,016
Direct*	126,337,421
Loan repayments received:	
As scheduled	(72,943,608)
Prepayments -partial and full	(439,394)
Loan reductions	(4,239,146)
Interim Loan Draws	907,016
Refunding Savings	(175,661)
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ 122,541,644</u>

PROJECT COSTS PAYABLE	
New loans executed	
Leveraged	\$ 77,985,000
Direct*	126,337,421
Amounts paid to borrowers	
for requisitioned project costs **	(95,192,343)
Loan reductions	(4,292,495)
Other adjustments	-
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ 104,837,583</u>

* Amounts exclude loans with principal forgiveness of \$56.2 million. Principal forgiveness is recognized on a draw-by-draw basis as project funds are drawn. See Note 17 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further details.

** Excludes \$3.9 million in interim and principal forgiveness loan draws that were paid but not recorded in project costs payable.

BONDS PAYABLE	
New bonds issued:	
New money	\$ 37,150,000
Refundings	-
Bond Principal payments:	
Scheduled	(30,125,000)
Called/defeased	-
<u>Net Change</u>	<u>\$ 7,025,000</u>

Separate sections for each fund in this report include further details and explanations on the major activity and the effect on the financials of that fund.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
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Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year ended December 31, 2022

WATER OPERATIONS FUND

Transactions in the WOF that had an impact on the 2022 financials and other relevant information:

- ✓ No new loans were executed in the WOF during 2022. The interim loan, executed in 2021, drew funds in 2022 which is reflected in the loans receivable balance. Loans receivable attributable to interim loans are only recorded when project funds are requisitioned by and paid to the borrower. Loan principal repayments received totaled \$2.2 million.
- ✓ No bonds were issued by the Authority in the WRBP in 2022. \$1.5 million in bond principal payments were made in 2022.

<i>Water Operations Fund</i>	Summary of Net Position as of December 31			
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Unrestricted assets	\$ 36,339,248	\$ 36,815,435	\$ (476,187)	(1.3%)
Restricted assets	15,703,382	17,144,773	(1,441,391)	(8.4%)
Loans receivable	38,736,243	40,044,443	(1,308,200)	(3.3%)
Capital and lease assets, net	1,323,409	1,521,466	(198,057)	(13.0%)
Total assets	<u>92,102,282</u>	<u>95,526,117</u>	<u>(3,423,835)</u>	<u>(3.6%)</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	561,796	774,100	(212,304)	(27.4%)
Bonds payable	27,825,000	29,370,000	(1,545,000)	(5.3%)
Project costs payable	6,216,662	7,547,855	(1,331,193)	(17.6%)
Other liabilities	9,340,167	10,364,062	(1,023,895)	(9.9%)
Total liabilities	<u>43,381,829</u>	<u>47,281,917</u>	<u>(3,900,088)</u>	<u>(8.2%)</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	1,299,244	1,050,529	248,715	23.7%
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	(206,788)	(158,071)	(48,717)	30.8%
Restricted	8,558,507	9,186,224	(627,717)	(6.8%)
Unrestricted	39,631,286	38,939,618	691,668	1.8%
Total net position	<u>\$ 47,983,005</u>	<u>\$ 47,967,771</u>	<u>\$ 15,234</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

As shown in Schedule 2, major changes to the components of net position included decreases in total assets and total liabilities by \$3.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. The decrease in total assets is mainly attributed to decreases in restricted assets and loans receivable. Decreases in bonds payable, project costs payable, and other liabilities by \$1.5 million, \$1.3 million, and \$1 million, respectively, contributed to the decrease in total liabilities.

- The \$1.4 million decrease in restricted assets is mainly the result of payments made to borrowers for project requisitions. Loans receivable, project costs payable, and bonds payable decreased by \$1.3 million, \$1.3 million, and \$1.5 million respectively. Exhibit B is a summary of the activities that contributed to the changes in these financial line items for 2022.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
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WATER OPERATIONS FUND	Exhibit B
SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO CHANGES IN ACCOUNT BALANCES IN 2022	

LOANS RECEIVABLE	
New loans executed:	
Leveraged	\$ -
Direct	-
Loan repayments received:	
As scheduled	(2,215,216)
Prepayments -partial and full	-
Loan reductions	-
Interim loan draws	907,016
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ (1,308,200)</u>

PROJECT COSTS PAYABLE	
New loans executed:	
Leveraged	\$ -
Direct	-
Amounts paid to borrowers for requisitioned project costs:*	(1,331,193)
Loan reductions	-
Other adjustments	-
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ (1,331,193)</u>

* Excludes \$0.9 million in interim loan draws that were paid but not recorded in project costs payable.

BONDS PAYABLE	
New bonds issued:	
New money	\$ -
Refundings	-
Bond Principal payments:	
Scheduled	(1,545,000)
Called/defeased	-
<u>Net Change</u>	<u>\$ (1,545,000)</u>

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND

Transactions in the WPCRF that had an impact on the 2022 financials:

- ✓ Thirteen direct loans were executed for a total of \$78.7 million, including disadvantaged community loans and other loans that received a net total of \$3.7 million in principal forgiveness related to requirements under the EPA grant conditions. Three leveraged loans were executed for a total of \$73.1 million. Loan principal repayments received from borrowers totaled \$41.7 million including \$0.3 million in prepayments from borrowers. Loan reductions for unused project funds per borrower requests totaled \$2.1 million.
- ✓ WPCRF's portion of SRF bonds issued by the Authority in 2022 totaled \$37.2 million which provided funding for the three leveraged loans. Bond principal payments totaled \$16.8 million.
- ✓ The WPCRF holds no investments (except for money market funds which is reported as cash and cash equivalents).
- ✓ \$24.1 million was transferred from restricted cash and cash equivalents and investment accounts to the reloan account (unrestricted) for deallocation. \$2.9 million was transferred from the reloan account (unrestricted) to the 2022 SRF bond issue's WPCRF matching account (restricted) to provide funds for debt service reserve requirements on the new bond issue. \$50.5 million was transferred from the reloan account to borrower project accounts for payment to borrowers for requisitioned project costs.
- ✓ \$1.9 million was deposited to the reloan account from Authority funds to provide the state match requirement for the 2022 Clean Water base grant. In addition, \$1.4 million in grant funds received from the State to provide the state match requirement for the 2022 Clean Water BIL Supplemental grant was deposited to the reloan account.
- ✓ A total of \$72.2 million was paid to borrowers for requisitioned project costs.
- ✓ New loans provided \$156.7 million in funding for projects. Six loans were reduced by \$2.1 million in unused project funds per borrower request.

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<i>Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund</i>	Schedule 3			
Summary of Net Position as of December 31				
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Unrestricted assets	\$ 108,272,484	\$ 130,725,207	\$ (22,452,723)	(17.2%)
Restricted assets	88,988,739	54,579,909	34,408,830	63.0%
Loans receivable	667,490,849	563,194,850	104,295,999	18.5%
Total assets	<u>864,752,072</u>	<u>748,499,966</u>	<u>116,252,106</u>	15.5%
Deferred outflows of resources	632,202	996,503	(364,301)	(36.6%)
Bonds payable	178,105,000	157,790,000	20,315,000	12.9%
Project costs payable	174,816,809	94,509,649	80,307,160	85.0%
Other liabilities	12,970,770	13,296,339	(325,569)	(2.4%)
Total liabilities	<u>365,892,579</u>	<u>265,595,988</u>	<u>100,296,591</u>	37.8%
Net position:				
Restricted	<u>499,491,695</u>	<u>483,900,481</u>	<u>15,591,214</u>	3.2%
Total Net position	<u>\$ 499,491,695</u>	<u>\$ 483,900,481</u>	<u>\$ 15,591,214</u>	3.2%

Schedule 3 shows that changes to the components of net position included a \$116.3 million increase in total assets and a \$100.3 million increase in total liabilities. The increase in total assets is mainly attributed to increases in restricted assets and loans receivable offset by a decrease in unrestricted assets. The increase in total liabilities is mainly the result of increases in bonds payable and project costs payable offset by a decrease in other liabilities. Total net position increased by \$15.6 million to \$499.5 million.

- The decrease in unrestricted assets is mainly the result of payments to borrowers for reloan-funded project requisitions totaling \$47.2 million from the reloan account (unrestricted) offset primarily by \$24.1 million in transfers from restricted accounts to the reloan account for deallocation. The \$34.4 million increase in restricted assets is mainly attributed to an increase in cash and cash equivalents from new leveraged loan funding of \$42.0 million less \$11.1 million in payments to borrowers for a portion of requisitions provided from bond proceeds.
- Loans receivable, project costs payable, and bonds payable increased by \$104.3 million, \$80.3 million, and \$20.3 million, respectively. A summary of the transactions that contributed to the changes in these accounts is shown in Exhibit C.

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WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND	Exhibit C
SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO CHANGES IN ACCOUNT BALANCES IN 2022	

LOANS RECEIVABLE	
New loans executed:	
Leveraged	\$ 73,095,016
Direct *	75,009,225
Loan repayments received:	
As scheduled	(41,451,781)
Prepayments -partial and full	(253,000)
Loan reductions	(2,034,897)
Refunding Savings	(68,564)
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ 104,295,999</u>

PROJECT COSTS PAYABLE	
New loans executed	
Leveraged	\$ 77,985,000
Direct *	75,009,225
Amounts paid to borrowers for requisitioned project costs: **	
	(70,600,620)
Loan reductions ***	(2,086,446)
Other adjustments	-
<u>Net change</u>	<u>\$ 80,307,160</u>

BONDS PAYABLE	
New bonds issued:	
New money	\$ 37,150,000
Refundings	-
Bond Principal payments:	
Scheduled	(16,835,000)
Called/defeased	-
<u>Net Change</u>	<u>\$ 20,315,000</u>

* Amounts exclude loans with principal forgiveness of \$3.7 million. Principal forgiveness is recognized on a draw-by-draw basis as project funds are drawn. See Note 17 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further details.

** Excludes \$1.6 million in principal forgiveness loan draws that were paid but not recorded in project costs payable.

*** Does not equal loan reductions applied to loans receivable due to rescission of a portion of the project funds awarded for principal forgiveness loans executed prior to 2022.

DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND

Transactions in the DWRF that had an impact on the 2022 financials:

- ✓ Eighteen direct loans were executed in 2022 totaling \$103.8 million, including certain disadvantaged community loans and other loans that received a net of \$52.5 million in principal forgiveness related to requirements under the EPA grant conditions. No leveraged loans were executed in 2022. Loan principal repayments totaling \$29.5 million included a combined total of \$0.2 million in principal prepayments.
- ✓ \$11.7 million in scheduled bond principal payments were made.
- ✓ \$19.4 million was transferred from restricted cash and cash equivalents and investment accounts to the reloan account (unrestricted) for deallocation and from fund transfers from closed bond issue related accounts. \$6.5 million was transferred from the reloan account to (restricted) borrower project accounts for payment to borrowers for reloan-funded requisitioned project costs.
- ✓ \$2.8 million was deposited to reloan from the Authority to provide the required state match for the 2022 DWRF base grant award. In addition, \$3.6 million in grant funds received from the State to provide the state match requirement for the 2022 DWRF BIL Supplemental grant was deposited to the reloan account.
- ✓ \$6.0 million in reloan funds were transferred to the Authority to repay a portion of the state match advance.
- ✓ A total of \$24.6 million was paid to borrowers for requisitioned project costs.
- ✓ New loans executed provided \$103.8 million in additional funding for projects and loan reductions totaled \$2.2 million.

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<i>Drinking Water Revolving Fund</i>	Schedule 4			
Summary of Net Position as of December 31				
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Unrestricted assets	\$ 114,023,029	\$ 103,401,308	\$ 10,621,721	10.3%
Restricted assets	32,568,504	36,750,236	(4,181,732)	(11.4%)
Loans receivable	377,203,969	357,650,124	19,553,845	5.5%
Total assets	<u>523,795,502</u>	<u>497,801,668</u>	<u>25,993,834</u>	5.2%
Deferred outflows of resources	123,296	155,602	(32,306)	(20.8%)
Bonds payable	63,085,000	74,830,000	(11,745,000)	(15.7%)
Project costs payable	92,450,507	66,588,891	25,861,616	38.8%
Other liabilities	10,077,049	15,309,675	(5,232,626)	(34.2%)
Total liabilities	<u>165,612,556</u>	<u>156,728,566</u>	<u>8,883,990</u>	5.7%
Deferred inflows of resources	-	2,274	(2,274)	(100.0%)
Net position:				
Restricted	358,306,242	341,226,430	17,079,812	5.0%
Total net position	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>	<u>\$ 341,226,430</u>	<u>\$ 17,079,812</u>	5.0%

As reflected in Schedule 4, major changes to the components of net position included an increase in total assets by \$26.0 million and an increase in total liabilities by \$8.9 million. Total net position increased by \$17.1 million to \$358.3 million. The increase in total assets is mainly attributed to the increases in unrestricted assets and loans receivable offset by a decrease in restricted assets. The increase in total liabilities is due to the decreases in bonds payable and other liabilities offset by an increase in project costs payable.

- The \$10.6 million increase in unrestricted assets is mainly attributed to activity in the reloan account as discussed above, and from activity in the administrative fee account. The administrative fee account balance increased by \$3.0 million primarily because of \$4.5 million administrative fees received from loans and \$0.8 million in grant funds received for administrative draws offset by administrative costs paid totaling \$2.6 million.
- Restricted assets decreased by \$4.2 million mainly due to payments to borrowers for project requisitions totaling \$1.7 million and the liquidation of \$0.8 million in SLGs investments and the transfer of funds to the reloan account from certain restricted accounts.
- The decrease in other liabilities is mainly attributed to a \$3.2 million decrease in advance payable and a \$1.4 million decrease in accounts payable-other.
- Transactions that resulted in changes to loans receivable, project costs payable and bonds payable by \$19.6 million, \$25.9 million, and \$11.7 million, respectively, are summarized in Exhibit D.

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DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND	Exhibit D
SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO CHANGES IN ACCOUNT BALANCES IN 2022	

LOANS RECEIVABLE	
New loans executed:	
Leveraged	\$ -
Direct *	51,328,196
Loan repayments received:	
As scheduled	(29,276,611)
Prepayments -partial and full	(186,394)
Loan reductions	(2,204,249)
Refunding Savings	(107,097)
Net change	\$ 19,553,845

PROJECT COSTS PAYABLE	
New loans executed	
Leveraged	\$ -
Direct *	51,328,196
Amounts paid to borrowers	
for requisitioned project costs: **	(23,260,531)
Loan reductions ***	(2,206,049)
Other adjustments	-
Net change	\$ 25,861,616

BONDS PAYABLE	
New bonds issued:	
New money	\$ -
Refundings	-
Bond Principal payments:	
Scheduled	(11,745,000)
Called/defeased	-
Net Change	\$ (11,745,000)

* Amounts exclude loans with principal forgiveness of \$52.5 million. Principal forgiveness is recognized on a draw by draw basis as project funds are drawn. See Note 17 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further details.

** Excludes \$1.4 million in principal forgiveness loan draws that were paid but not recorded in project costs payable.

*** Does not equal loan reductions applied to loans receivable due to rescission of a portion of the project funds awarded for principal forgiveness loans executed prior to 2022.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Overview

As described in the Notes to the Financial Statements, the Authority issues bonds to fund certain program loans. Debt service on bonds is paid from loan repayments; however, in the WPCRF and DWRP, for bonds issued using the reserve fund model, a portion of bond interest is paid from investment income earned on restricted assets held in the borrowers' project accounts and in bond debt service reserve funds. This investment income represents the loan interest subsidy provided to the borrowers. Bonds issued using the cash flow model do not have investments that produce interest to provide payment for a portion of the bond interest. Instead, the leveraged loan borrowers receive the subsidy related to the equity (grant/state match/reloan) portion of loan principal that is financed at zero percent and sized so that it produces a subsidized blended interest rate between 70% and 80% of the all-in-bond yield on the bonds issued to fund a portion of the loan.

The WPCRF and DWRP programs are allowed to collect a loan administrative fee surcharge to supplement the EPA grant funds available for the reimbursement of expenses related to program and grant administration. The maximum allowable annual administrative fee surcharge rate on DWRP loans, which is computed on the original loan receivable balance and is a component of loan interest, is 1.50% overall. Due to the structure of the loan program, the administrative fee rate does not affect the subsidized loan rate charged to the borrowers. The maximum allowable administrative fee surcharge rate on WPCRF loans is 1.00% overall. Generally, these fees remain constant over the term of the loan. Zero interest rate loans (certain disadvantaged community and ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) loans) in both the WPCRF and DWRP programs, and WRBP and Authority loans are not assessed an administrative fee surcharge. (For more information regarding the disadvantaged community loan program, see the Notes to the Financial Statements.)

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Pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, for the WPCRF and the DWRF, federal capitalization grant revenues and grants received from the State are recorded as non-operating revenue. Grant revenue from the DWRF set asides and grant reimbursements for program administrative costs for both revolving funds are recorded as operating revenue. For loans funded with SRF grant dollars, each project requisition generates a draw from the respective program's grant(s). Capitalization grant revenue and State grant revenues are shown below operating income (loss) on the Summary of Changes in Net Position. The major factors that contribute to the amount of EPA capitalization grant revenue recognized are the availability of grant funds and/or the demand for project cost reimbursements, including projects funded in prior years.

To better reflect the classification of expenses incurred in the Water Operations Fund, grants to localities-Authority funded line item reflects the funding of and payment of requisitions for Authority funded non-reimbursable projects, such as the Long Hollow dam and reservoir and SHLP planning and design grants. See the Notes to the Financial Statements for further information on these line items.

Schedules showing the summary of changes in net position by individual enterprise fund and in total are presented below in the respective enterprise fund sections. These summary schedules show operating revenues, operating expenses, operating income (loss), other sources of revenue, and the changes in net position in a comparative year format. These schedules quantify the changes in the financial position of the Authority as a financing entity.

TOTAL ENTERPRISE FUNDS

<i>Total Enterprise Funds</i>	Schedule 5			
	Summary of Changes in Net Position as of December 31			
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Operating revenues:				
Interest on loans	\$ 9,525,973	\$ 9,686,957	\$ (160,984)	(1.7%)
Interest on investments	5,538,732	7,747,102	(2,208,370)	(28.5%)
Administrative fees and other income	10,980,775	10,539,345	441,430	4.2%
EPA grants	7,614,985	6,445,519	1,169,466	18.1%
Total operating revenues	<u>33,660,465</u>	<u>34,418,923</u>	<u>(758,458)</u>	<u>(2.2%)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Interest on bonds	9,103,372	11,010,770	(1,907,398)	(17.3%)
Bond issuance expense	5,392	8,504	(3,112)	(36.6%)
Grant administration	7,147,703	7,227,229	(79,526)	(1.1%)
Grants to localities - Authority funded	23,214	82,390	(59,176)	(71.8%)
Loan principal forgiven	3,089,157	4,379,759	(1,290,602)	(29.5%)
General, administrative, and other expenses	763,776	65,904	697,872	1058.9%
EPA set asides	6,556,455	5,067,719	1,488,736	29.4%
Total operating expenses	<u>26,689,069</u>	<u>27,842,275</u>	<u>(1,153,206)</u>	<u>(4.1%)</u>
Operating income	6,971,396	6,576,648	394,748	(6.0%)
EPA capitalization grants	20,736,264	28,322,035	(7,585,771)	(26.8%)
Grants From The State	4,978,600	-	4,978,600	100.0%
Change in net position	<u>32,686,260</u>	<u>34,898,683</u>	<u>(2,212,423)</u>	<u>(6.3%)</u>
Beginning net position	873,094,682	838,195,999	34,898,683	4.2%
Net position – end of year	<u>\$ 905,780,942</u>	<u>\$ 873,094,682</u>	<u>\$ 32,686,260</u>	<u>3.7%</u>

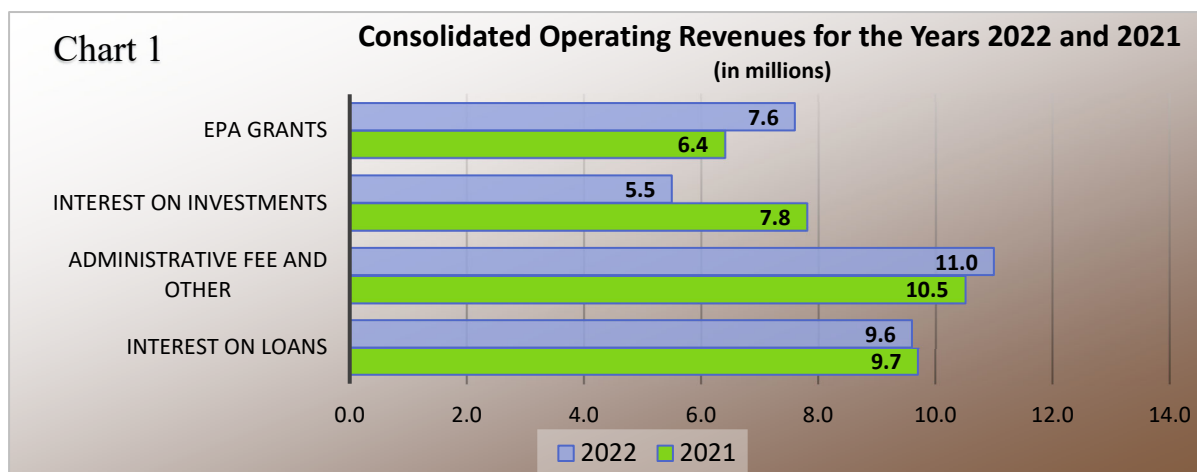
Schedule 5 combines the results of the activities of the three enterprise funds, shown in a comparative year format. Although restrictions exist on transfers of monies among the enterprise funds, these schedules provide information about the overall changes in financial position. As the schedules show, each year's transactions, supplemented by EPA capitalization grant draws, resulted in increases to changes in net position of \$32.7 million and \$34.9 million for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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- In 2022 and 2021, the combined total net position of the Authority was \$905.8 million and \$873.1 million, respectively.
- Total combined operating revenues were \$33.7 million while combined operating expenses totaled \$26.7 million for a net operating income of \$7.0 million in 2022, a \$0.4 million increase from 2021. Comparatively, total combined operating revenues of \$34.4 million and combined operating expenses of \$27.8 million resulted in a net operating income of \$6.6 million in 2021.
- The \$32.7 million increase in net position in 2022 was primarily the result of EPA capitalization grants revenue and grant revenue from the State. Although EPA capitalization grant revenue decreased by \$7.6 million, it was offset by the \$5.0 million grant revenue from the State. Operating revenues exceeded operating expenses in 2022 by \$7.0 million while operating revenues exceeded operating expenses by \$6.6 million in 2021. As explained earlier, grant funds are drawn as requisitions are paid to borrowers with projects financed using SRF grant funds. The decrease in capitalization grant draws in 2022 reflects that the overall expenditure of grant funds decreased from the previous year.
- Money market rates increased in 2022 and most of the enterprises’ funds were invested in money market funds. However, overall interest on investments decreased by \$2.2 million. The decrease is primarily due to liquidation of higher yield state and local government securities (SLGS) investments in 2021, and the premiums received at liquidation, for the 2021 SRF refunding bond issue, and thus the loss of comparative investment income in 2022.
- The change in interest on loans can be attributed to several factors. In the years after the year of execution, new loans usually produce a full year's interest income, generally increasing interest on loans. However, other factors such as decreasing loan interest due to normal amortization and prepayments, and credits to loan interest from both refunding savings and additional earnings may affect interest on loans. The execution of loans at lower or zero interest may also result in decreases in interest on loans. All these factors played a role in the decrease in interest on loans in 2022.

Chart 1 shows operating revenues comparatively for 2022 and 2021.



- In 2022, the \$1.2 million decrease in total operating expenses is mainly attributed to a \$1.9 million decrease in interest on bonds and a \$1.3 million decrease in loan principal forgiven offset by a \$1.5 million increase in EPA set asides drawn. The changes in interest on bonds can be attributed to several factors. In the years after the year of issue, new bonds usually pay a full year's interest expense, increasing interest on bonds. However, other factors such as decreasing bond interest due to normal

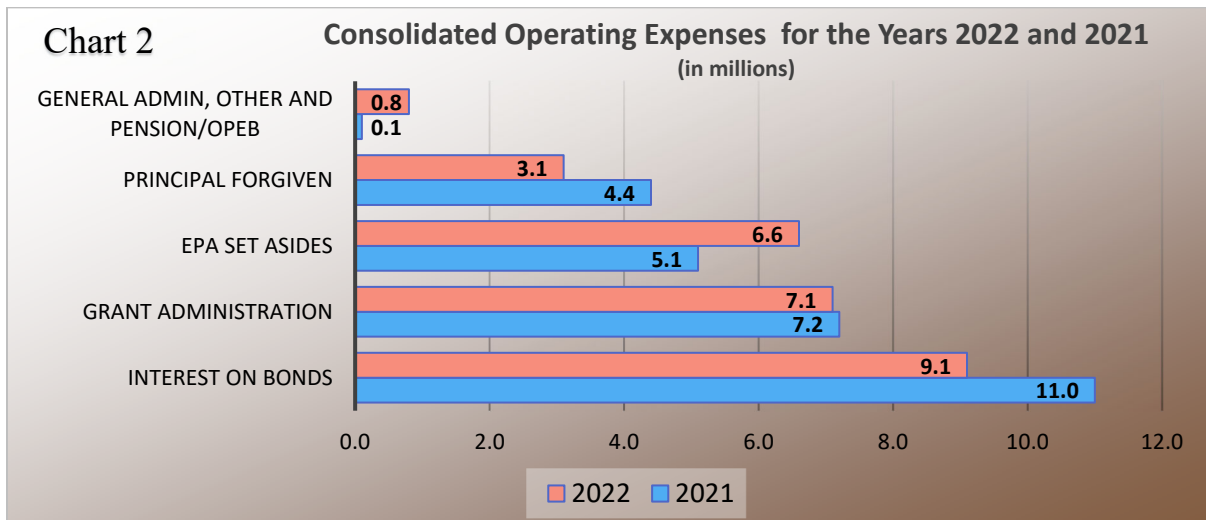
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amortization and defeasances, and a decrease in amount of bonds issued and interest rates may contribute to decreases or increases in interest on bonds. Also, issuing bonds using the cash flow model, which has been used in the most recent years, generally means less bonds (thus less bond interest) are needed to be issued than in previous years when the reserve-fund model was used.

- Bonds called/defeased/refunded in 2021 contributed to the decrease in interest on bonds for 2022 compared to 2021.

Chart 2 shows operating expenses on a comparative basis from 2022 to 2021.



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WATER OPERATIONS FUND

<i>Water Operations Fund</i>	Schedule 6			
	Summary of Changes in Net Position as of December 31			
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Operating revenues:				
Interest on loans	\$ 1,423,582	\$ 2,119,544	\$ (695,962)	(32.8%)
Interest on investments	505,822	35,094	470,728	1341.3%
Interest from leases	16,266	17,693	(1,427)	(8.1%)
Other	42,003	39,169	2,834	7.2%
Total operating revenues	<u>1,987,673</u>	<u>2,211,500</u>	<u>(223,827)</u>	<u>(10.1%)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Interest on bonds	1,219,296	1,990,187	(770,891)	(38.7%)
Interest on leases	80,007	87,194	(7,187)	(8.2%)
Bond issuance expense	5,392	8,504	(3,112)	(36.6%)
Grants to localities-Authority funded	23,214	82,390	(59,176)	(71.8%)
General, administrative and other:				
Project Expenses	73,072	92,899	(19,827)	(21.3%)
General and administrative	725,464	792,745	(67,281)	(8.5%)
Pension and OPEB	(154,006)	(936,934)	782,928	(83.6%)
Total General, administrative and other	<u>644,530</u>	<u>(51,290)</u>	<u>695,820</u>	<u>(1356.6%)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,972,439</u>	<u>2,116,985</u>	<u>(144,546)</u>	<u>(6.8%)</u>
Operating income	<u>15,234</u>	<u>94,515</u>	<u>(79,281)</u>	<u>(83.9%)</u>
Change in net position	15,234	94,515	(79,281)	(83.9%)
Beginning net position	47,967,771	47,873,256	94,515	0.2%
Net position – end of year	<u>\$ 47,983,005</u>	<u>\$ 47,967,771</u>	<u>\$ 15,234</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

As shown in Schedule 6, operating revenues exceeded operating expenses by \$15.2 thousand, a net decrease of \$79.3 thousand from 2021 which saw operating income of \$94.5 thousand.

- Interest on loans and interest on bonds decreased by \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. Generally, the changes in these two line items are related as loan interest correlates to the associated bond interest. The decreases in interest on loans and interest on bonds for 2022 are mainly attributed to normal amortization and prepayments. The decrease in 2022 can be attributed to the early full prepayment of one WRBP bond issue in 2021.
- Interest on investments increased by \$0.5 million and are mainly attributed to the general increase in money market rates and an increase in the balances of cash and cash equivalents.
- The \$0.8 million decrease in Pension and OPEB expense for 2022 is related to a decrease in the annual cost allocations from Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) for the year. For further information regarding this matter, see Note 12 in the Notes to the Financials.

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WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FUND

<i>Water Pollution Control Fund</i>	Schedule 7			
	Summary of Changes in Net Position as of December 31			
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Operating revenues:				
Interest on loans	\$ 6,073,724	\$ 5,256,719	\$ 817,005	15.5%
Interest on investments	2,679,992	5,979,038	(3,299,046)	(55.2%)
Administrative fee and other income	6,485,100	6,055,307	429,793	7.1%
EPA grants-administrative	408,026	508,400	(100,374)	(19.7%)
Total operating revenues	<u>15,646,842</u>	<u>17,799,464</u>	<u>(2,152,622)</u>	<u>(12.1%)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Interest on bonds	5,658,324	6,243,003	(584,679)	(9.4%)
Grant administration	4,712,093	4,414,397	297,696	6.7%
Loan principal forgiven	1,619,774	1,012,903	606,871	59.9%
General, administrative, and other expenses	28,300	10,000	18,300	183.0%
Total operating expenses	<u>12,018,491</u>	<u>11,680,303</u>	<u>338,188</u>	<u>2.9%</u>
Operating income	3,628,351	6,119,161	(2,490,810)	(40.7%)
EPA capitalization grants	10,692,736	12,817,678	(2,124,942)	(16.6%)
Grants From The State	1,423,600	-	1,423,600	100.0%
Transfers in (out)	(153,473)	(163,883)	10,410	(6.4%)
Change in net position	<u>15,591,214</u>	<u>18,772,956</u>	<u>(3,181,742)</u>	<u>(16.9%)</u>
Net position – beginning of year	<u>483,900,481</u>	<u>465,127,525</u>	<u>18,772,956</u>	<u>4.0%</u>
Net position – end of year	<u>\$ 499,491,695</u>	<u>\$ 483,900,481</u>	<u>\$ 15,591,214</u>	<u>3.2%</u>

Schedule 7 shows that total operating revenues of \$15.6 million exceeded total operating expenses of \$12.0 million resulting in operating income of \$3.6 million. Operating revenues decreased by \$2.2 million and operating expenses increased in 2022 by \$0.3 million.

- EPA capitalization grant revenue decreased by \$2.1 million to \$10.7 million in 2022. EPA capitalization grants continue to be the main contributors to the increase in changes in net position and in 2022 was the main contributor to the \$15.6 million increase in net position to \$499.5 million.
- The largest contributor to the \$2.2 million decrease in total operating revenues was the \$3.3 million decrease in interest on investments. In 2021, \$5.2 million in premiums were received from the liquidation of SLGs related to the SRF 2021 refunding. No premiums from the sale of investments were received in 2022. Interest on loans increased by \$0.8 million and is related to the factors which affect interest on loans as explained previously in the introduction to Changes in Net Position.
- The \$0.3 million increase in total operating expenses was primarily the result of the \$0.3 million increase in grant administration as expenses for administrating the program have increased. Interest on bonds decreased by \$0.6 million but was offset by a \$0.6 million increase in loan principal forgiveness. The factors which affect interest on bonds and principal forgiveness are explained previously in the introduction to Changes in Net Position.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year ended December 31, 2022

DRINKING WATER FUND

<i>Drinking Water Fund</i>	Schedule 8			
	Summary of Changes in Net Position as of December 31			
	2022	2021	Change	Pct Chg
Operating revenues:				
Interest on loans	2,028,667	2,310,694	\$ (282,027)	(12.2%)
Interest on investments	2,352,918	1,732,970	619,948	35.8%
Administrative fee and other income	4,437,406	4,427,176	10,230	0.2%
EPA grants	7,206,959	5,937,119	1,269,840	21.4%
Total operating revenues	<u>16,025,950</u>	<u>14,407,959</u>	<u>1,617,991</u>	11.2%
Operating expenses:				
Interest on bonds	2,225,752	2,777,580	(551,828)	(19.9%)
Grant administration	2,435,610	2,812,832	(377,222)	(13.4%)
Loan principal forgiven	1,469,383	3,366,856	(1,897,473)	(56.4%)
General, administrative, and other expenses	10,939	20,000	(9,061)	(45.3%)
EPA set asides	6,556,455	5,067,719	1,488,736	29.4%
Total operating expenses	<u>12,698,139</u>	<u>14,044,987</u>	<u>(1,346,848)</u>	(9.6%)
Operating income	3,327,811	362,972	2,964,839	816.8%
EPA capitalization grants	10,043,528	15,504,357	(5,460,829)	(35.2%)
Grants From The State	3,555,000	-	3,555,000	100.0%
Transfers in (out)	153,473	163,883	(10,410)	(6.4%)
Change in net position	<u>17,079,812</u>	<u>16,031,212</u>	<u>1,048,600</u>	6.5%
Net position – beginning of year	<u>341,226,430</u>	<u>325,195,218</u>	<u>16,031,212</u>	4.9%
Net position – end of year	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>	<u>\$ 341,226,430</u>	<u>\$ 17,079,812</u>	5.0%

As Schedule 8 shows, \$16.0 million in total operating revenues exceeded total operating expenses of \$12.7 million resulting in a total operating income of \$3.3 million, an increase of \$3.0 million from 2021. EPA capitalization grants revenue and grants from the State for 2022 totaling \$10.0 and \$3.6 million, respectively, were the primary factors for the \$17.1 million increases in net position in 2022. In 2021, \$15.5 million in EPA capitalization grant revenues was the primary factor in the \$16.0 million increase in change in net position.

- Total operating revenues in 2022 increased by \$1.6 million and the increase is mainly the result of a \$1.3 million increase in EPA grants. The increase in EPA grant revenue was due to an increase in draws from set-aside allocations of grant awards.
- A \$1.9 million decrease in loan principal forgiven is the main contributor to the \$1.3 million decrease in total operating expenses in 2022. This is due to timing differences in when loan principal forgiveness is drawn.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
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Year ended December 31, 2022

Economic Factors:

The demand for financing water and wastewater infrastructure projects is generally not affected by economic conditions. The primary factors that influence demand are:

- Changing and more stringent federal and/or state drinking water and water quality standards often require the need for replacement or upgrades to infrastructure.
- Colorado's population continues to increase, requiring plant expansions or replacement.
- Replacement of aging infrastructure.
- Below market interest rates provided by the WPCRF and DWRF programs.
- Increases in available funding and principal forgiveness, primarily from BIL funding.

With ever changing regulations, aging infrastructure, and affordable financing (including loan principal forgiveness), demand for loans will likely remain strong. However, loan principal forgiveness reduces future loan capacity for both the DWRF and WPCRF programs.

Additional Information Regarding Future Activity

Natural disasters, including flooding, wildfire, and severe drought, may impact a borrower's ability to meet loan obligations. Current global geopolitical, pandemic and economic events may impact infrastructure equipment and supplies and the ability to complete projects efficiently. Rising interest rates and inflation contribute to the overall increase in costs for the completion of infrastructure projects. While increasing interest rates may benefit the Authority in the form of increased investment and loan interest income they also may have a negative effect on the overall cost to complete the infrastructure projects that are funded by the Authority's loans. The Authority reviews each borrower's financial statements annually and monitors local and state economic conditions.

Direct and leveraged loans are "open" funded, meaning that the source of the funding for each loan could be grant, state match and/or reloan, and will be determined by funds available, on a draw-by-draw basis. It is anticipated that loans will generally draw from available grant funds until grant funds are expended and then from reloan funds. Colorado's share of the 2023 Clean Water Revolving Fund grant allotment (for the WPCRF) is expected to be \$6 million. The Drinking Water Revolving Fund 2023 SRF grant allotment number is currently unknown. In addition to the annual allotments from the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF funding, the WPCRF and DWRF have received additional federal funding from the 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law beginning in 2022 and continuing over the next four years. BIL funding has increased the number of projects seeking funding from the DWRF and WPCRF.

The disadvantaged community (DC) loan programs are explained in Note 1 of the Financial Statements. Both revolving fund programs strongly support assistance to small, disadvantaged communities. As of December 31, 2022, 291 base program DC loans had been executed, 164 in the DWRF and 127 in the WPCRF, with original principal amounts of \$123.9 million and \$86.7 million, respectively. The foregone loan interest and administrative fees reduce the funds available for new loans and to pay administrative expenses and the Authority and its partners continually assess the financial impact to the programs. The Authority plans to continue subsidizing loan interest rates for borrowers in both the WPCRF and DWRF in 2023, as required by the EPA.

It is anticipated that approximately \$25 to \$100 million in additional new direct loans will be funded in 2023 through the SRF programs, including loans in each program receiving a total of approximately \$10 million to \$60 million in partial or full principal forgiveness. The Authority will continue to issue bonds to provide low-cost loans to Colorado entities for water infrastructure projects and look for opportunities to

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refinance existing bonds to provide additional savings. The Authority plans to issue bonds in the spring of 2023 under the WRBP bond program for approximately \$26 million.

This financial report was designed to provide a general overview for all those with an interest in the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Justin Noll, Controller
Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority
1580 N. Logan Street, Suite 820
Denver, CO 80203

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority**
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Statement of Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2022

Assets	Water Operations	Water Pollution Control	Drinking Water	Total Business-Type Activities
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,987,382	\$ 102,938,804	\$ 110,270,219	\$ 240,196,405
Federal grants receivable	-	37,786	1,241,110	1,278,896
Investment income receivable	28,732	410,566	419,027	858,325
Loans receivable	3,644,932	46,999,671	24,825,582	75,470,185
Leases receivable	32,336	-	-	32,336
Due from other funds	3,707,570	-	-	3,707,570
Accounts receivable – borrowers	503,752	4,885,328	2,092,673	7,481,753
Interest receivable – leases	1,297	-	-	1,297
Other assets	48,046	-	-	48,046
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	12,427,174	47,706,253	13,006,671	73,140,098
Investments	-	-	780,615	780,615
Investment income receivable	34,613	323,845	170,257	528,715
Total current assets	<u>47,415,834</u>	<u>203,302,253</u>	<u>152,806,154</u>	<u>403,524,241</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,241,595	40,958,641	9,184,236	53,384,472
Investments	-	-	9,426,725	9,426,725
Advance receivable	4,648,358	-	-	4,648,358
Loans receivable	35,091,311	620,491,178	352,378,387	1,007,960,876
Leases receivable	279,042	-	-	279,042
Capital assets – equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$81,380	5,509	-	-	5,509
Lease assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$682,767	1,317,900	-	-	1,317,900
Other assets	102,733	-	-	102,733
Total noncurrent assets	<u>44,686,448</u>	<u>661,449,819</u>	<u>370,989,348</u>	<u>1,077,125,615</u>
Total assets	<u>92,102,282</u>	<u>864,752,072</u>	<u>523,795,502</u>	<u>1,480,649,856</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Refunding costs	188,189	632,202	123,296	943,687
Pensions	355,030	-	-	355,030
OPEB	18,577	-	-	18,577
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>561,796</u>	<u>632,202</u>	<u>123,296</u>	<u>1,317,294</u>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Project costs payable – direct loans	-	57,186,223	63,027,899	120,214,122
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	6,216,662	91,630,586	26,422,608	124,269,856
Bonds payable	1,605,000	20,680,000	6,750,000	29,035,000
Unearned revenue	-	186,608	-	186,608
Lease liability	161,902	-	-	161,902
Accrued interest payable	350,562	2,464,862	757,436	3,572,860
Accounts payable – borrowers	144,441	1,511,673	1,235,296	2,891,410
Accounts payable – other	3,282,039	-	1,132,105	4,414,144
Interest payable – leases	6,376	-	-	6,376
Due to other funds	-	2,696,312	1,011,258	3,707,570
Total current liabilities	<u>11,766,982</u>	<u>176,356,264</u>	<u>100,336,602</u>	<u>288,459,848</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	-	26,000,000	3,000,000	29,000,000
Bonds payable	26,220,000	157,425,000	56,335,000	239,980,000
Advance payable	-	-	4,648,358	4,648,358
Unearned revenue	-	29,586	-	29,586
Debt service reserve deposit	1,136,700	-	-	1,136,700
Lease liability	1,368,294	-	-	1,368,294
Net pension liability	2,433,615	-	-	2,433,615
Net OPEB liability	110,038	-	-	110,038
Other liabilities	346,200	6,081,729	1,292,596	7,720,525
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>31,614,847</u>	<u>189,536,315</u>	<u>65,275,954</u>	<u>286,427,116</u>
Total liabilities	<u>43,381,829</u>	<u>365,892,579</u>	<u>165,612,556</u>	<u>574,886,964</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pensions	976,702	-	-	976,702
OPEB	54,611	-	-	54,611
Leases	267,931	-	-	267,931
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,299,244</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,299,244</u>
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	(206,788)	-	-	(206,788)
Restricted	8,558,507	499,491,695	358,306,242	866,356,444
Unrestricted	39,631,286	-	-	39,631,286
Total net position	<u>\$ 47,983,005</u>	<u>\$ 499,491,695</u>	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>	<u>\$ 905,780,942</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Water Operations</u>	<u>Water Pollution Control</u>	<u>Drinking Water</u>	<u>Total Business-Type Activities</u>
Operating revenues:				
Interest on loans	\$ 1,423,582	\$ 6,073,724	\$ 2,028,667	\$ 9,525,973
Interest on investments	505,822	2,679,992	2,352,918	5,538,732
Interest from leases	16,266	-	-	16,266
Loan administrative fees	-	6,481,750	4,437,406	10,919,156
EPA grants	-	408,026	7,206,959	7,614,985
Other	42,003	3,350	-	45,353
Total operating revenues	<u>1,987,673</u>	<u>15,646,842</u>	<u>16,025,950</u>	<u>33,660,465</u>
Operating expenses:				
Interest on bonds	1,219,296	5,658,324	2,225,752	9,103,372
Interest on leases	80,007	-	-	80,007
Bond issuance expense	5,392	-	-	5,392
Grant administration	-	4,712,093	2,435,610	7,147,703
Project expenses	73,072	-	-	73,072
Grants to localities – Authority funded	23,214	-	-	23,214
General and administrative	571,458	-	-	571,458
EPA set asides	-	-	6,556,455	6,556,455
Loan principal forgiven (includes \$2,913,496 under grant requirements)	-	1,619,774	1,469,383	3,089,157
Other	-	28,300	10,939	39,239
Total operating expenses	<u>1,972,439</u>	<u>12,018,491</u>	<u>12,698,139</u>	<u>26,689,069</u>
Operating income	15,234	3,628,351	3,327,811	6,971,396
EPA capitalization grants	-	10,692,736	10,043,528	20,736,264
Grants from the state	-	1,423,600	3,555,000	4,978,600
Transfers in (out)	-	(153,473)	153,473	-
Change in net position	15,234	15,591,214	17,079,812	32,686,260
Net position, beginning of year	47,967,771	483,900,481	341,226,430	873,094,682
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 47,983,005</u>	<u>\$ 499,491,695</u>	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>	<u>\$ 905,780,942</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Water Operations</u>	<u>Water Pollution Control</u>	<u>Drinking Water</u>	<u>Total Business-Type Activities</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Loan administrative fees received	\$ -	\$ 6,073,859	\$ 4,494,406	\$ 10,568,265
Federal funds received	-	498,615	8,767,960	9,266,575
Miscellaneous cash received	3,266	-	-	3,266
Cash payments for salaries and related benefits	(847,711)	(517,799)	(355,059)	(1,720,569)
Cash payments to other state agencies for services	-	(3,689,568)	(9,977,242)	(13,666,810)
Cash payments to vendors	(210,865)	(262,833)	(229,814)	(703,512)
Cash payments to localities for grant programs	(23,214)	-	-	(23,214)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(1,078,524)</u>	<u>2,102,274</u>	<u>2,700,251</u>	<u>3,724,001</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Proceeds from the sale of bonds	-	42,300,787	-	42,300,787
Federal funds received	-	10,692,736	10,043,528	20,736,264
Grants from the State of Colorado	-	1,423,600	3,555,000	4,978,600
Principal paid on bonds	(1,545,000)	(16,835,000)	(11,745,000)	(30,125,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(1,221,825)	(6,751,962)	(2,774,031)	(10,747,818)
Cash payment for bond issuance costs	-	(225,587)	-	(225,587)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	<u>(2,766,825)</u>	<u>30,604,574</u>	<u>(920,503)</u>	<u>26,917,246</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Principal received on leases receivable	29,708	-	-	29,708
Interest received on leases receivable	16,390	-	-	16,390
Principal paid on leases payable	(149,340)	-	-	(149,340)
Interest paid on leases payable	(80,629)	-	-	(80,629)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(183,871)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(183,871)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Proceeds from sales or maturities of investments	-	-	757,790	757,790
Interest received on investments	576,125	2,563,660	1,998,143	5,137,928
Interest received on loans	1,441,631	5,496,435	2,171,653	9,109,719
Principal repayments from localities on loans	2,215,216	41,704,781	29,463,005	73,383,002
Cash received from (paid to) other accounts	3,230,800	(153,473)	(3,077,327)	-
Cash disbursed to localities for loans	(2,238,208)	(71,745,946)	(24,624,618)	(98,608,772)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>5,225,564</u>	<u>(22,134,543)</u>	<u>6,688,646</u>	<u>(10,220,333)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,196,344	10,572,305	8,468,394	20,237,043
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>41,459,807</u>	<u>181,031,393</u>	<u>123,992,732</u>	<u>346,483,932</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 42,656,151</u>	<u>\$ 191,603,698</u>	<u>\$ 132,461,126</u>	<u>\$ 366,720,975</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Statement of Cash Flows (continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Water Operations</u>	<u>Water Pollution Control</u>	<u>Drinking Water</u>	<u>Total Business-Type Activities</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,987,382	\$ 102,938,804	\$ 110,270,219	\$ 240,196,405
Current restricted cash and cash equivalents	12,427,174	47,706,253	13,006,671	73,140,098
Noncurrent restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,241,595	40,958,641	9,184,236	53,384,472
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 42,656,151</u>	<u>\$ 191,603,698</u>	<u>\$ 132,461,126</u>	<u>\$ 366,720,975</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income	\$ 15,234	\$ 3,628,351	\$ 3,327,811	\$ 6,971,396
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation expense	198,057	-	-	198,057
Accrued sick leave expense	47,400	-	-	47,400
Interest on bonds	1,219,296	5,658,324	2,225,752	9,103,372
Interest on loans	(1,423,582)	(6,073,724)	(2,028,667)	(9,525,973)
Interest on investments	(505,822)	(2,679,992)	(2,352,918)	(5,538,732)
Interest from leases	(16,266)	-	-	(16,266)
Interest expense leases	80,007	-	-	80,007
Loan principal forgiven	-	1,619,774	1,469,383	3,089,157
Lease revenue	(38,737)	-	-	(38,737)
Bond issuance expense	5,392	-	-	5,392
Other income	-	(3,350)	-	(3,350)
Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:				
Due from other funds	(119,555)	-	-	(119,555)
Accounts receivable – borrowers	-	(407,891)	57,000	(350,891)
Federal grant receivables	-	90,589	1,561,000	1,651,589
Other assets	9,940	-	-	9,940
Deferred outflows of resources – pension	199,678	-	-	199,678
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	(4,522)	-	-	(4,522)
Deferred inflows of resources – pension	290,778	-	-	290,778
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB	(3,326)	-	-	(3,326)
Net pension liability	(891,415)	-	-	(891,415)
Net OPEB liability	(8,179)	-	-	(8,179)
Accounts payable – other	(132,902)	-	(1,408,472)	(1,541,374)
Due to (from) other funds	-	270,193	(150,638)	119,555
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (1,078,524)</u>	<u>\$ 2,102,274</u>	<u>\$ 2,700,251</u>	<u>\$ 3,724,001</u>
Supplemental cash flows information				
Noncash investing activities				
Loans receivable issued related to projects payable	\$ -	\$ 148,104,241	\$ 51,328,196	\$ 199,432,437
Principal forgiveness/reductions on loans	-	2,103,462	2,311,346	4,414,808
Noncash noncapital financing activities				
Amortization of deferred amount from refunding	17,148	364,301	30,032	411,481
Amortization of refunding liability	-	1,830,071	392,344	2,222,415
Amortization of prepaid bond insurance	5,392	-	-	5,392
Underwriter's discount paid from bond proceeds	-	167,175	-	167,175
Noncash capital and related financing activities				
Amortization of deferred inflows for lease receivable	38,737	-	-	38,737

See accompanying notes to financial statements

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022**

Note 1: Organization

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority) is a political subdivision of the State of Colorado (the State) established pursuant to the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Act, Title 37, Article 95 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, as amended. The Authority is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors (the Board) who are appointed by the Governor of the State of Colorado with consent of the Colorado State Senate.

Reporting Entity

The Authority follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements that 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 governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible governmental component unit in a primary government's financial reporting 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, or a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization. Under current GASB pronouncements, the Authority has been determined to be a component unit of the State of Colorado (the primary government). As such, the Authority's financial statements are included in the basic financial statements issued by the State.

The Authority was created to initiate, acquire, construct, maintain, repair, and operate, or cause to be operated, projects for the protection, preservation, conservation, upgrading, development, and utilization of the water resources of the State. The Authority is authorized to issue bonds, notes or other obligations which constitute its debt and not debt of the State.

Water Operations Enterprise Fund

One of the activities of the Water Operations Enterprise Fund is to administer the Water Revenue Bonds Program (WRBP). In 1998, the Authority established the WRBP as part of the Water Operations Enterprise Fund. The WRBP was created to fund those projects that are not eligible for funding or there is insufficient loan capacity under the Drinking Water Revolving Fund (DWRP) or the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (WPCRF), two other funds administered by the Authority. The Authority is authorized to finance individual water resources project loans of \$500 million or less without approval from the State legislature. All costs of project development may be financed through the WRBP. Each local government evidences its obligations under its loan agreement by the issuance to the Authority of a governmental agency bond, which is secured by a pledge of a specific revenue source or by a general obligation pledge. The repayments, pursuant to the loan agreements by the local governmental agencies, are sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds issued by the Authority. During the construction period, investment interest earned in the borrowers' project accounts may be requisitioned for project costs or may be used to decrease loan interest payable to the Authority. Therefore, the Authority records investment interest as a liability in the accounts payable – borrowers account in the statement of net position.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
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During 2008, two new loan programs were created in the Water Operations Fund. Senate Bill 08-221 was enacted and authorized the Authority to issue bonds within the Watershed Protection and Forest Health Projects Program (WPFHP). Issued bonds are limited to a maximum of \$50 million and the proceeds would be used to fund loans to local governments. The loans will be made for approved projects, subject to the terms specified in the federal Clean Water Act of 1987 (CWA). One of the primary purposes for the program is to mitigate the effects of the pine bark beetle infestation in Colorado forests. The program was reauthorized by the legislature in 2013 and again in 2021. In June 2008, the Authority's Board of Directors approved a Small Hydro Loan Program (SHLP) that was implemented in 2009. Loans for this program are funded from unrestricted Authority cash and are limited to a maximum of \$2 million per borrower, up to a combined total of \$10 million. In 2017, the maximum loan amount per borrower was increased to \$5 million and the loan term was increased to 30 years. The program was also changed to a revolving fund in which the loan repayments remain in the SHLP program and are recycled to fund future SHLP loans. In 2022, the Authority Board decreased SHLP interest rates from 2.5% to 2.0% for 20 year loans. The interest rate for 30 year loans is 2.25%. The SHLP also offers matching grants of up to \$15,000 for feasibility studies, permitting and final design.

Animas-La Plata Project

The Animas-La Plata Project is a dam project near the Town of Durango which the Authority funded in part and was completed in 2013. The Authority has an outstanding loan due from the City of Durango to fund their purchase of 1,900 ac-ft of average annual water depletion in the reservoir (Lake Nighthorse) that the Animas-La Plata Project created. The loan was executed in 2013 for a 20-year period.

Water Pollution Control Enterprise Fund

The Water Pollution Control Enterprise Fund includes the operations of the WPCRF, also known as the State Revolving Fund, and the Nonrevolving Fund. The Nonrevolving Fund accounts for administrative grant proceeds, loan administrative fees, and state match not drawn for projects.

The WPCRF was created by state statute (CRS 37-98-107.6) in response to the mandate from the CWA. The Authority was authorized statutorily to implement the revolving loan portion of CWA. The WPCRF was established for the purpose of financing loans to local governmental agencies for the construction of publicly-owned wastewater treatment projects and nonpoint source projects that meet specified eligibility requirements and that are placed on the *Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Project Eligibility List* established in accordance with state statute. The statutes also authorize the Authority to issue bonds for such purposes and to designate assets in the WPCRF that may be pledged and assigned as security for payment of such bonds.

Pursuant to statutes, with the written consent of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Authority is authorized, on behalf of the State, to execute all operating agreements and capitalization grant agreements with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Authority, the Water Quality Control Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (WQCD), and the Division of Local Government of the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement under which each agreed to assume specified responsibilities in connection with the operation of the WPCRF. In 2022, the Authority incurred expenses for the two agencies totaling \$3,873,138, in accordance with the agreement.

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The WPCRF is capitalized by grants awarded by the EPA. Matching funds are provided by the Authority or its borrowers. In order to receive capitalization grants, matching funds must be provided in a ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$5 of capitalization grants. Administrative expense reimbursements funded by EPA capitalization grants are the greater of 4% of the capitalization grant, \$400,000, or 1/5% of the current valuation of the fund. The grants contain conditions that may include: (1) a minimum percentage of the grant award is used for providing grants, negative interest rate loans or principal forgiveness, (2) Davis-Bacon Act provisions are applied to the grant expenditures, (3) a minimum percentage of the grant is expended on “green” infrastructure, and (4) borrowers are to abide by the American Iron and Steel provisions.

In 2022, the WPCRF received the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding from the EPA. There are two funding sources for BIL in the WPCRF. They are supplemental and emerging contaminants. Supplemental grants are in addition to the grants the EPA already provides, and the emerging contaminant grants are used for ecological or human health impacts. Matching funds must be provided for the supplemental grants in the ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$10 of supplemental grants. This match is required for the first two years of funding. The next three years after that, the match required will be in the ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$5 of supplemental grants. The BIL funding contains the same conditions as the normal EPA grants plus an additional Build America Buy America (BABA) provision. The emerging contaminant grants are 100% additional subsidy (grant, principal forgiveness or negative interest loans).

The Authority issues bonds to provide loans to local governmental entities, either individually or in pools. Loans to borrowers may be provided from federal grants, state match, bond proceeds and reloan funds (recycled grant funds). The matching requirement for the federal grants is provided by the Authority in the form of cash. The BIL supplemental match was provided to the Authority from the State of Colorado.

The Authority may use the reserve fund model or the cash flow model when financing leveraged loans depending on economic conditions at the time of bond issuance. With the reserve fund model, bonds are issued in an amount that equals the leveraged and the allocated grant portions of the loan and deposited to the borrower’s project account. In addition, an amount equal to the required state match portion of the loan is deposited to the borrower’s project account. When payments are made to the borrower for requisitioned project costs, the grant portion of the requisition is drawn from the EPA and paid to the borrower along with proportional bond proceeds and state match funds from the project account. At the same time, an amount of bond proceeds equal to the grant portion of the requisition is transferred to the DSRF (or matching account) to provide for the debt service reserve requirements. The balance in the DSRF is reduced annually by scheduled transfers to the reloan account (deallocation) as the debt service reserve requirements change as bonds are paid. Reloan (recycled SRF proceeds) funds can replace the grant/state match portion of the loan. Investment interest earned in the project and matching account is applied as credits against the borrower’s loan interest and principal (providing the subsidy to the borrower). With the cash flow model, bonds are issued only in the amount of the leveraged portion of the loan and deposited to the borrower’s project account. The grant portion of the loan is drawn from the EPA, and along with the required proportional share of state match or reloan, are deposited to the borrower’s project on a requisition basis and paid to the borrower along with the proportional leveraged portion of the requisition. The DSRF is fully funded from reloan funds at the execution of the bond issue and remains in the account until the requirement changes or full maturity of the bonds, at which time, it is transferred back to the reloan account. In the cash flow model, the subsidy to the borrower is provided by the sizing of the bond issuance to the grant/state match or reloan portion of the loan.

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Each local governmental agency evidences its obligation to the Authority under its loan agreement by the issuance to the Authority of a governmental agency bond, which is secured by a pledge of a specific revenue source or by a general obligation pledge. The loan repayments made by the local governmental agencies pursuant to direct loan agreements are structured, in the aggregate, to provide amounts sufficient to repay the Authority principal and stated interest (which may include an administrative surcharge). The loan repayments made by the local governmental agencies pursuant to leveraged loan agreements are structured, in the aggregate, to provide amounts sufficient to repay principal, premium (if any) and interest (less certain expected investment earnings) on the bonds issued by the Authority for the leveraged loans, as well as cash advances or bonds issued to provide the state matching requirements (if needed), and an administrative surcharge.

Loans are made at or below market interest rates (at terms generally of either 20 or 30 years plus the construction period) with principal and interest payments commencing no later than one year after completion of the borrowers' project. The WPCRF also has a Disadvantaged Community Loan Program, whereby local governmental entities, with populations of 5,000 or less, may receive loans up to \$2.5 million for a term of 20 years. These loans carry a 0% interest rate if the community's median household income is less than or equal to 60% of the State's median household income, and an interest rate of 50% of the approved direct loan rate if the community's median household income is 61% to 80% of the State's median household income. In 2014, the Board changed the population definition of a disadvantaged community to 10,000 or less. Also in 2014, the Water Resources and Reform Development Act (WRRDA) allowed for a Disadvantaged Community Loan to extend out to a 30-year term. In 2018, the Board increased the loan amount to up to \$3 million. With Board approval, loans can be for more than the maximum. In 2021, the Board adjusted the lowest Disadvantage Community Loan rate from 0% to 0.5%. The Board approved a 0% interest rate on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) loans with remaining principal balances after any application of principal forgiveness.

Drinking Water Enterprise Fund

Drinking Water Revolving Fund

The Drinking Water Enterprise Fund includes the operations of the DWRF, also known as the State Revolving Fund, and the Nonrevolving Fund. The Nonrevolving Fund accounts for Safe Drinking Water set asides, including administrative grant proceeds and loan administrative fees.

The DWRF was created by state statute (CRS 37-95-107.8) in 1995, in anticipation of the reauthorization of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA was reauthorized in 1996 with a state revolving fund loan program. The DWRF was established to provide assistance to governmental agencies for projects that appear on the *Drinking Water Revolving Fund Project Eligibility List* (the List). The List, established in accordance with state statute, consists of new or existing water management facilities that extend, protect, improve, or replace domestic drinking water supplies in the State of Colorado and for any other means specified in the SDWA. The statutes also authorize the Authority to issue bonds for such purposes and to designate assets in the DWRF that may be pledged and assigned as security for payment of such bonds.

Pursuant to statutes, with the written consent of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, the Authority is authorized, on behalf of the State, to execute all operating agreements and capitalization grant agreements with the EPA. The Authority, the WQCD and DOLA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement under which each agreed to assume specified responsibilities in connection

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with the operation of the DWRF. In 2022, the Authority incurred expenses for the two agencies totaling \$8,246,646, in accordance with the agreement, which includes set asides paid to the WQCD as discussed below.

The DWRF is capitalized by grants awarded by the EPA. Matching funds are provided by the Authority. In order to receive capitalization grants, matching funds must be provided in a ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$5 of total capitalization grants. Administrative expense reimbursements funded by EPA capitalization grants are the greater of 4% of the capitalization grant, \$400,000, or 1/5% of the current valuation of the fund. The grants contain conditions that may include: (1) a minimum percentage of the grant award is used for providing grants, negative interest rate loans or principal forgiveness, (2) Davis-Bacon Act provisions are applied to the grant expenditures, (3) a minimum percentage of the grant is expended on “green” infrastructure, and (4) borrowers are to abide by the American Iron and Steel provisions.

In 2022, the DWRF received the BIL funding from the EPA. There are three funding sources for BIL in the DWRF. They are supplemental, emerging contaminants and lead. Supplemental grants are in addition to the grants the EPA already provides, the emerging contaminant funds are used for ecological or human health impacts, and the lead grants are used for the reduction of lead in drinking water. Matching funds must be provided for the supplemental grants in the ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$10 of supplemental grants. This match is required for the first two years of funding. The next three years after that, the match required will be in the ratio of \$1 of state match for every \$5 of supplemental grants. The BIL funding contains the same conditions as the normal EPA grants plus an additional Build America Buy America (BABA) provision. The emerging contaminant funds are 100% additional subsidy (grant, principal forgiveness or negative interest loans). The lead grants must be at least 49% additional subsidy.

The Authority issues bonds to provide loans to local governmental agencies, either individually or in pools. Loans/grants to borrowers may be provided from federal grants, bond proceeds, reloan funds and state funds. The matching requirement for the federal grants is provided by the Authority in the form of cash. The BIL supplemental match was provided to the Authority from the State of Colorado.

The Authority may use the reserve fund model or the cash flow model when financing leveraged loans depending on economic conditions at time of bond issuance. With the reserve fund model, bonds are issued in an amount that equals the leveraged and the allocated grant portions of the loan and deposited to the borrower’s project account. In addition, an amount equal to the required state match portion of the loan is deposited to the borrower’s project account. When payments are made to the borrower for requisitioned project costs, the grant portion of the requisition is drawn from the EPA and paid to the borrower along with proportional bond proceeds and state match funds from the project account. At the same time, an amount of bond proceeds equal to the grant portion of the requisition is transferred to the DSRF to provide for the debt service reserve requirements. The balance in the DSRF is reduced annually by scheduled transfers to the reloan account (deallocation) as the debt service reserve requirements change as bonds are paid. Reloan (recycled State Revolving Fund (SRF) proceeds) funds can replace the grant/state match portion of the loan. Investment interest earned in the project and matching account is applied as credits against the borrower’s loan interest and principal (providing the subsidy to the borrower). With the cash flow model, bonds are issued only in the amount of the leveraged portion of the loan and deposited to the borrower’s project account. The grant portion of the loan is drawn from the EPA, and along with the required proportional share of state match or reloan, are deposited to the borrower’s project on a requisition basis and paid to the borrower along with the proportional leveraged

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portion of the requisition. The DSRF is fully funded from reloan funds at the execution of the bond issue and remains in the account until the requirement changes or full maturity of the bonds, at which time, it is transferred back to the reloan account. In the cash flow model, the subsidy to the borrower is provided by the sizing of the bond issuance to the grant/state match or reloan portion of the loan.

Each local governmental agency evidences its obligation to the Authority under its loan agreement by the issuance to the Authority of a governmental agency bond, which is secured by a pledge of a specific revenue source or by a general obligation pledge. The loan repayments made by the local governmental agencies pursuant to direct loan agreements are structured, in the aggregate, to provide amounts sufficient to repay the Authority principal and stated interest (which may include an administrative surcharge). The loan repayments made by the local governmental agencies pursuant to leveraged loan agreements are structured, in the aggregate, to provide amounts sufficient to repay principal, premium (if any) and interest (less certain expected investment earnings) on the bonds issued by the Authority for the leveraged loans, as well as cash advances or bonds issued to provide the state matching requirements (if needed), and an administrative surcharge.

Loans are made at or below market interest rates (at terms generally of either 20 or 30 years plus the construction period) with principal and interest payments commencing no later than one year after completion of the borrowers' project(s). The DWRF also has a Disadvantaged Community Loan Program, whereby local governmental entities, with populations of 5,000 or less, may receive loans up to \$2.5 million for a term of up to 30 years. These loans carry a 0% interest rate if the community's median household income is less than or equal to 60% of the State's median household income, and an interest rate of 50% of the approved direct loan rate if the community's median household income is 61% to 80% of the State's median household income. In 2014, the Board changed the population definition of a Disadvantaged Community to 10,000 or less. In 2018, the Board increased the loan amount to up to \$3 million. With Board approval, loans can be for more than the maximum. In 2021, the Board adjusted the lowest Disadvantage Community Loan rate from 0% to 0.5%. The Board approved a 0% interest rate on ARRA loans with remaining principal balances after any application of principal forgiveness.

In 2015, the Authority's statute was amended by Senate Bill 15-121 to allow private nonprofit entities who operate public water systems with projects listed on the DWRF eligibility list to receive financial assistance from the DWRF.

Set Asides

The SDWA allows the State to "set aside" up to 31% of the annual capitalization grant for water quality programs and administration. With these set asides, the Authority, through the Water Quality Control Division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, provides assistance in the form of grants, with no repayment obligations, to eligible entities. Up to 10% of the DWRF's capitalization grants may be used for source water protection, capacity development, public water system supervision, and wellhead protection. In 1997, the entire 10% was used for source water protection, but since then no further funds have been set aside for this activity. Up to 15% (no more than 10% for any one purpose) of each grant may be used for the following items: loans for public water systems to acquire land or conversion easements, loans for community systems to implement source water protection measures or to implement recommendations in source water petitions, technical, and financial assistance to public water systems for capacity development, expenditures to delineate or assess source water protection areas, and expenditures to establish and implement wellhead protection programs. The Authority uses up to 4% of the capitalization grant for administration, and up to 2% of the capitalization grants each year may be used for an operator training and technical assistance set aside to aid small community systems.

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The Authority provides the matching requirement (20%) for the set aside portion of the grants in the State Revolving Fund through the loan program.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies of the Authority are described as follows:

(a) Fund Accounting

The Authority is engaged only in business-type activities. To account for these activities, the accounts of the Authority are organized on the basis of three separate enterprise funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The accounting policies of the enterprise funds (Water Operations Fund, Water Pollution Control Fund and Drinking Water Fund) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units accounted for as enterprise funds. Enterprise funds are used since the Authority's powers are related to those operated in a manner similar to a financing institution where net income and capital maintenance are appropriate determinations of accountability. Each enterprise fund is considered a major fund in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, as amended.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The Authority's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred for all exchange transactions, while those from government-mandated nonexchange transactions (principally federal grants) are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met.

(c) Cash Equivalents

The Authority considers cash deposits held by money market mutual funds, local government investment pools, and other highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

(d) Prepaid Bond Insurance Costs

Prepaid bond insurance costs are reported as an asset and are recognized as an expense over the duration of the related debt using the straight-line method. The prepaid bond insurance costs are included in other assets on the statement of net position.

(e) Investments

The Authority records investments in money market mutual funds at fair value. Investments in U.S. Treasury Notes-SLGS are non-participating interest-earning investment contracts and are recorded at cost. Investments in local government investment pools are recorded at the net asset value per share.

(f) WRBP Debt Service Reserve Funds

In the WRBP program, a borrower may: 1) purchase a surety bond; 2) provide their own cash or 3) have additional bonds issued to meet the reserve requirement on the bonds. These funds are considered the Authority's until the bonds are redeemed in full in which the funds are returned to the borrower or used

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for the final debt service payments. The interest on these funds is recorded as due to borrowers and is either applied to their loan repayment or accumulated and returned to the borrower when the bonds are redeemed in full.

(g) Loans Receivable

Loans receivable represent outstanding principal amounts lent to borrowers for the construction of water, wastewater and other water infrastructure projects. An allowance for uncollectible loans receivable has not been established since historical collection experience has shown amounts to be fully collected when due.

(h) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets represent cash and cash equivalents, investments and investment income receivable contained in project accounts, debt service accounts, debt service reserve accounts, and state match holding accounts. Leveraged loans receivable provide security for the associated bonds; and loan payments received, net of state match principal and administrative fees, are restricted for payment of bond debt service.

(i) Capital Assets – Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful life of five years.

(j) Lease Assets – Buildings and Leasehold Improvements

Lease assets are recorded at the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease, plus initial direct costs that are ancillary to place the asset into service. Lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

(k) Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources is an acquisition of net position by a government that is applicable to a future reporting period and deferred outflows of resources is a consumption of net position by a government that is applicable to a future reporting period. Both deferred inflows and outflows of resources are reported in the statement of net position but are not recognized in the financial statements as revenues, expenses or reduction of liabilities until the period(s) to which they relate.

Changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB liability not included in expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB. These deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are required to be recognized by an employer which primarily results from changes in the components of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability, including the changes in the total pension liability and total OPEB liability and in each of the pension and OPEB plans' fiduciary net position, respectively. Changes include differences between expected and actual experience in the measurement of the liability, changes to assumptions or other inputs, net differences between projected and actual earning on the plan's

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investments, changes in proportional share of the Authority, and contributions made by the Authority subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability.

In addition, for refundings resulting in a defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources and amortized as a component of interest expense over the remaining life of the old debt or new debt, whichever is shorter.

For the sublease, the initial measurement of the lease receivable is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources and is amortized to revenue over the term of the lease.

(l) Amortization

Bond refunding costs or benefits are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the outstanding bonds. The amortization amount is a component of interest on bonds, and the unamortized balances are recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. The cost of issuing bonds is expensed in the period incurred, except for the premiums paid for bond insurance. As described above, prepaid bond insurance costs are included in other assets and are amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining life of the bonds. Prepaid bond insurance amortization is a component of bond issuance expense.

Pension and OPEB deferrals relating to investment earnings are amortized using the straight-line method over a five year period. The remaining pension and OPEB deferrals are amortized using the straight-line method over the average expected service life of all participating members. These all are a component of the related pension or OPEB expense.

Lease assets and sublease deferred inflows of resources are amortized using the straight-line method over the lease term. The amortization is included as a component of depreciation expense and lease revenue.

Depending on the bond pricing structure, original issue discounts or premiums subtract from, or add to, net bond proceeds. The net proceeds are deposited in borrowers' project accounts and are made available for requisitions. Because the monetary effects of the discounts and premiums are passed through to the borrowers, the Authority makes no provision for the amortization of these amounts, except on refundings.

(m) Compensated Absences

The Authority has a policy which allows employees to accumulate unused vacation and sick leave benefits up to a certain maximum number of days. Compensated absences are recognized as current salary costs are incurred and are recorded in other liabilities in the statement of net position.

The Authority has a sick leave sharing policy for employees to donate sick time to a pool that employees may use if they meet certain requirements of the policy. This pooled sick time is recognized as an average of the current year salaries in other liabilities in the statement of net position.

(n) Loan Principal Forgiveness

Leveraged loans in the WPCRF and DWRF contain interest rates that are subsidized, in part, by investment interest earned on outstanding principal balances in the respective borrowers' project accounts. After a borrower fully expends its project funds, any investment interest earned above the projected amount is passed through to the borrower as additional loan interest or principal credits. If

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credits are applied to loan principal, a corresponding amount is recorded as principal forgiveness, an operating expense. Beginning in 2010, base program grants for the WPCRF and DWRF contained grant conditions that included additional loan subsidies, grants or principal forgiveness. The BIL funds also include these conditions. The Authority meets this condition by offering loan principal forgiveness. The borrower receives the principal forgiveness upfront when their loan closes, but the Authority records this principal forgiveness expense over time as the borrower requisitions project funds connected to the principal forgiveness. A borrower's project funds could all, partially or not be connected to principal forgiveness.

(o) Project Costs Payable

Project costs payable represents the liability of project funds committed to borrowers, less upfront principal forgiveness required by the grant, that has not been requisitioned by the borrowers for their projects as of year-end. Project costs payable – leveraged loans is the liability funded from bond proceeds, grant/state match and or reloan funds, while project costs payable – direct loans is the liability funded with available cash, state match and/or federal grant dollars, within the respective fund.

(p) Advance Receivable and Payable

The Water Operations Fund makes advances to the WPCRF and the DWRF for the purpose of financing the capitalization grant matching requirements. The advance is non-interest bearing. The advance is repaid from surplus loan administrative fees and/or interest revenue from the reloan account from the respective fund.

(q) Net Position

Net investment in capital assets represents capital and lease assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by the outstanding debt used to acquire the asset. Net position of the Authority is classified as restricted when external constraints imposed by debt agreements, grantors, or laws are placed on net position use. Unrestricted net position has no external restrictions and is available for the operations of the Authority.

(r) Operating Revenues and Expenses

Substantially all revenues and expenses, including interest received on investments and loans and interest paid on bonds, are considered operating items since the Authority issues bonds to finance loans for specific projects. In accordance with GASB 34, federal EPA capitalization grants are shown below operating income on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Grants from the State of Colorado are also shown below operating income on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

(s) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management of the Authority to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, deferred inflows and outflows of resources and the disclosures of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses recognized during the reporting period. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

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(t) Advance Refunding of Bonds

When favorable market conditions develop, the Authority considers advance refunding earlier bond issues having higher interest rates. The Authority's refunding policy includes a targeted 5% present value savings rate before the refunding process is considered cost beneficial. Proceeds from the refunding bonds are used to pay bond issuance costs, including estimated future administrative costs of the Authority, and the balance of the proceeds is deposited into the refunded bonds escrow account. Transferring the bonds to an escrow account constitutes a legal defeasance; therefore, the refunded bonds are removed from the financial statements. The Authority's current policy is to pass the refunding benefits through to associated leveraged loan borrowers. The reduction in bond debt service is credited to the loan repayments of the borrowers. When approved by the Board, program funds may be used to augment refunding bond proceeds in current and advanced refunding cash flows. Program funds are repaid by borrowers' loan repayments that exceed refunding bond debt service over the terms of the loans and bonds.

(u) Resource Use

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

(v) Arbitrage Rebate Payable

The Authority accrues a liability for its estimated arbitrage rebate liability due to the federal government. An arbitrage rebate liability is created when, in certain circumstances, the Authority reinvests the proceeds of tax-exempt debt issuances in higher yielding taxable securities. The amount the Authority will be required to remit to the federal government could differ materially from the estimated liability in the near term. Arbitrage rebate payable is included in other liabilities on the statement of net position.

(w) Loan and Bond Prepayments

When favorable market conditions exist, borrowers may prepay loans, subject to the terms of the loan agreements and the associated bond resolutions. When a loan prepayment is authorized, the Authority uses the cash flow, including amounts above the carrying value of the loan (*i.e.* gain on prepayment), to extinguish the related debt, including any loss from the extinguishment. Historically, the amount of cash collected on the prepaid loans is approximately the same or slightly higher than the excess of cash required to extinguish the related debt.

(x) Pensions

The Authority participates in the State Division Trust Fund (SDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of SDTF and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SDTF have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the SDTF. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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The pension activity of the Authority is recorded in the Water Operations Fund. It is not allocated to the Water Pollution Control Fund or Drinking Water Fund as those funds are used to account for the activity associated with the capitalization grants.

(y) Net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability

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

The OPEB activity of the Authority is recorded in the Water Operations Fund. It is not allocated to the Water Pollution Control Fund or Drinking Water Fund as those funds are used to account for the activity associated with the capitalization grants.

(z) State Revolving Fund (SRF) Bond Issues

To take advantage of economies of scale, an SRF bond issue combines borrowers from the WPCRF and DWRP programs into one bond issue. The Authority accounts for the SRF bond issue in both programs. The components (loans, bonds, cost of issuance, etc.) of the bond issue are recorded in the WPCRF and DWRP separately but are considered the same bond issue. Costs are allocated as a percentage of bonds issued at par.

Note 3: Deposits and Investments

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of Colorado governments deposit cash in eligible public depositories. State regulators determine the eligibility of depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial 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 financial institution or held in trust. The fair value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of 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.

At December 31, 2022, the Authority's deposits held in banks had a balance of \$559,321 and a carrying amount of \$553,172. The differences between the bank balances and carrying amounts are due to outstanding reconciling items (primarily outstanding checks) at year-end. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was insured by federal depository insurance.

The Authority also deposits cash with the Colorado State Treasurer as required by Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.). The State Treasurer pools these deposits and invests them in securities authorized by Section 24-75-601.1, C.R.S. The State Treasury acts as a bank for all state agencies and institutions of

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higher education, with the exception of the University of Colorado. Moneys deposited in the State Treasury are invested until the cash is needed. As of December 31, 2022, the Authority had cash on deposit with the State Treasurer of \$2,605,669, which represented approximately 0.02% of the total \$16,960,800,000 fair value of deposits in the State Treasurer's Pool (the Pool).

Additional information on investments of the State Treasurer's Pool may be obtained in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned. The Authority's investment policy (the policy) does not limit the amount of deposit custodial credit risk. Under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 3* (GASB 40), deposits collateralized under PDPA are not deemed to be exposed to custodial credit risk. Accordingly, deposits for the Authority over \$250,000 are deemed to be covered under PDPA or are collateralized by the trustee for amounts held in trust.

Investments

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which Colorado governmental units may invest, which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized at no less than 102% by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market mutual funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

The Authority's investment policy authorizes similar investments to those detailed above, although certain investments such as guaranteed investment contracts are not authorized by the policy. The policy also differentiates the allowable investments for operating funds and the investment of bond proceeds and contributions to debt service reserve funds.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The risk is evidenced by a rating issued by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO), which regularly rates such obligations. The table below shows the minimum rating required by state statutes, the policy, debt agreements or investment agreements, and the actual rating at year-end. Direct obligations of the U.S. government and other debt explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are exempt from credit risk disclosure under GASB 40.

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	Carrying Value	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt From Disclosure	Not Rated	NRSRO Rating
Deposits held in banks	\$ 553,172		X		
Cash held by State Treasurer	2,605,669		X		
COLOTRUST PLUS	355,135,814	N/A			AAAm
Federated Government Fund	8,426,320	N/A			AAAm
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>366,720,975</u>				
U.S. Treasury Notes - SLGS	10,207,340	N/A	X		
Total investments	<u>10,207,340</u>				
Total cash and invested funds	<u>\$ 376,928,315</u>				

Investments are reported in the statement of net position as follows:

Current assets/restricted assets/investments	\$ 780,615
Noncurrent assets/restricted assets/investments	<u>9,426,725</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 10,207,340</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Authority does not have any investments that have custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the investment in a single issuer. Investments in local government investment pools, money market mutual funds and direct obligations of the U.S. government are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosure. As of December 31, 2022, the Authority did not have any investments that represent 5% or more of total investments.

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Authority's investment policy, in accordance with Colorado law, limits the purchase of investments to securities with maturity dates of five years or less, unless the Board authorizes maturities in excess of five years. Pursuant to the terms of bond resolutions, the Board approves investments, held in debt service reserve funds, with maturities coinciding with bond maturities, normally of 20 years or more. These investments are exposed to interest rate risk; however, that risk is considered acceptable because the fixed earnings from these investments, included in the cash flow model, is required for future bond debt service.

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As of December 31, 2022, the Authority had the following investments and maturities:

Maturity	2022 U.S. Treasury Notes - SLGS
2023	\$ 780,615
2024	789,745
2025	798,875
2026	808,005
2027	817,135
2028-2032	4,300,230
2033-2034	1,912,735
Total	\$ 10,207,340

Fair Value Measurement. The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Certain investments, such as the U.S. Treasury Notes – State and Local Government Securities and COLOTRUST, are exempt from being measured at fair value and thus are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022:

- Federated Government Fund of \$8,426,320 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)

In addition, the Authority has investments in Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) of \$355,135,814 at December 31, 2022. COLOTRUST is measured at net asset value per share, which is designed to approximate fair value.

Investment in Local Government Investment Pools. The Authority may utilize two local government investment pools for investment, when a high degree of liquidity is prudent. The two pools are COLOTRUST and the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE). The Authority did not have any investments in CSAFE at December 31, 2022. COLOTRUST (the Trust) is a local government investment pool with a stable net asset value. 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, although not guaranteed. Investment objectives and strategies focus on safety, liquidity, transparency, and competitive yields through investment in a diversified portfolio of short-term marketable securities. The Trust may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, certain obligations of U.S. government agencies and highly rated commercial paper. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust’s portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as a safekeeping agent for the Trust’s investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian’s internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. The Trust does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

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Note 4: Loans Receivable

The following is an analysis of changes in loans receivable for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>New loans</u>	<u>Repayments/ loans canceled</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>
Water Operations Fund:				
Water Revenue Bonds				
Program	\$ 29,370,000	\$ -	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 27,825,000
Small Hydro Loan Program	7,930,302	-	463,793	7,466,509
General Authority loans	2,744,141	907,016	206,423	3,444,734
Water Pollution Control Fund:				
Direct loans	122,773,890	75,009,225	9,342,442	188,440,673
Leveraged loans	440,420,960	73,095,016	34,465,800	479,050,176
Drinking Water Fund:				
Direct loans	128,504,598	51,328,196	9,743,593	170,089,201
Leveraged loans	229,145,526	-	22,030,758	207,114,768
	<u>960,889,417</u>	<u>\$ 200,339,453</u>	<u>\$ 77,797,809</u>	<u>1,083,431,061</u>
Less current portion	73,004,430			75,470,185
Noncurrent portion	<u>\$ 887,884,987</u>			<u>\$ 1,007,960,876</u>

The above balance includes two DWRF and one SHLP loans made to local governmental agencies that employ members of the Authority's Board of Directors. Outstanding receivable, project costs payables, and unfunded commitments in the form of loan principal forgiveness associated with these loans are as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Borrower</u>	<u>Loan</u>	<u>Outstanding Receivable Balances</u>	<u>Outstanding Project Costs Payable Balance</u>	<u>Unfunded Commitments - Principal Forgiveness</u>
SHLP	Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	2011	\$ 1,098,691	\$ -	\$ -
DWRF	Denver Water	2022	36,123,628	36,123,628	40,000,000
DWRF	Mt. Crested Butte Water and Sanitation District	2020A	21,445,481	1,330,967	-
	Total		<u>\$ 58,667,800</u>	<u>\$ 37,454,595</u>	<u>\$ 40,000,000</u>

The Board members were not involved in discussion and subsequent approval of the loans.

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Scheduled maturities of loans receivable are as follows as of December 31, 2022:

	Water Operations		WPCRF		DWRP		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 3,644,932	\$ 1,362,391	\$ 46,999,671	\$ 5,543,920	\$ 24,825,582	\$ 1,815,321	\$ 75,470,185	\$ 8,721,632
2024	2,312,091	1,283,819	48,653,563	5,170,070	24,313,360	1,594,364	75,279,014	8,048,253
2025	2,389,949	1,201,021	48,199,100	4,603,448	24,011,120	1,379,316	74,600,169	7,183,785
2026	2,293,070	1,118,174	38,435,050	4,162,253	23,970,824	1,172,454	64,698,944	6,452,881
2027	2,371,458	1,037,228	38,123,083	3,769,381	24,721,165	992,547	65,215,706	5,799,156
2028-2032	12,327,900	3,756,402	163,098,282	15,484,215	107,690,292	3,155,076	283,116,474	22,395,693
2033-2037	7,068,651	1,930,644	121,122,480	12,618,448	78,084,296	1,109,273	206,275,427	15,658,365
2038-2042	4,613,988	857,745	72,137,808	9,488,060	38,643,953	137,524	115,395,749	10,483,329
2043-2047	1,571,831	133,045	51,329,963	5,389,901	15,950,244	-	68,852,038	5,522,946
2048-2052	142,373	4,477	39,384,519	1,889,828	14,993,133	-	54,520,025	1,894,305
2053	-	-	7,330	55	-	-	7,330	55
Total	\$ 38,736,243	\$ 12,684,946	\$ 667,490,849	\$ 68,119,579	\$ 377,203,969	\$ 11,355,875	\$ 1,083,431,061	\$ 92,160,400

The schedule above does not include administrative fees due from the borrowers.

Included in the Water Operations Fund is a general Authority loan to the City of Durango for water rights purchase in the Animas-La Plata project. It has an interest rate of 1.95% and a final maturity date of 2033. The Authority also executed a general Authority loan with the Town of Cokedale which refinanced two of its loans with DOLA as a means to lower its debt payments. The loan is a 0% loan and has a final maturity date of 2046. The Authority entered into an agreement with the Town of Genoa to refinance a loan the Town of Genoa had with the United States Department of Agriculture. The loan has an interest rate of 1.5% and has a final maturity date of 2044. There are seven loans in the SHLP that have interest rates from 2.00% to 2.50% and final maturity dates of 2030 to 2049. WRBP loans receivable have interest rates of 3.13% to 4.38% and have scheduled maturity dates of 2025 to 2044, respectively. The Authority recorded an interim loan in 2022 for the Project 7 Water Authority in the amount of \$907,016. The interim loan term ends August 2023. Interim loans are recorded as the borrower makes project draws.

The WPCRF direct loans receivable have interest rates of 0.00% to 4.00% and have maturity dates of 2025 to 2053. The WPCRF leveraged loans receivable have interest rates of 1.281% to 3.870% and have scheduled final maturity dates of 2023 to 2052, respectively. During 2022, nine borrowers made partial or full loan prepayments totaling \$253,000. None of the prepayments were associated with bonds.

DWRP direct loans receivable have interest rates of 0.00% to 4.00% and have scheduled final maturity dates of 2023 to 2052. DWRP leveraged loans receivable have interest rates of 1.286% to 4.600% and have scheduled final maturity dates of 2023 to 2040, respectively. During 2022, three borrowers made partial or full loan prepayments totaling \$186,400. None of the prepayments were associated with bonds.

Note 5: Leases Receivable

The Authority entered into a sub-lease agreement with the Colorado Water Congress to lease out approximately 2,364 square feet of office space and a shared conference room. The sub-lease term is for 126 months and began June 1, 2019, and expires on November 30, 2029. For the first six years of the sub-lease, the month of June's lease payment will be abated. Revenue recognized under the sublease was \$46,098 which includes both lease revenue and interest. The Authority recognized lease revenue of \$2,304 for variable payments not previously included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

The following is a schedule by year of lease payments to be received as of December 31, 2022:

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Year ending <u>December</u>	<u>Total to be Received</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 47,181	\$ 32,336	\$ 14,845
2024	48,265	35,099	13,166
2025	53,880	42,644	11,236
2026	55,062	46,035	9,027
2027	56,243	49,599	6,644
2028-2029	<u>111,107</u>	<u>105,665</u>	<u>5,442</u>
Total	<u>\$ 371,738</u>	<u>\$ 311,378</u>	<u>\$ 60,360</u>

Note 6: Capital and Lease Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>
Equipment	\$ 93,018	\$ -	\$ (6,129)	\$ 86,889
Less accumulated depreciation for equipment	<u>(79,991)</u>	<u>(7,518)</u>	<u>6,129</u>	<u>(81,380)</u>
	<u>\$ 13,027</u>	<u>\$ (7,518)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,509</u>

Lease asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	<u>2022</u>			
	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Buildings and leasehold improvements	\$ 2,000,667	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,667
Less accumulated depreciation for buildings	<u>(492,228)</u>	<u>(190,539)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(682,767)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,508,439</u>	<u>\$ (190,539)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,317,900</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2022, for capital and lease assets was \$7,518 and \$190,539, respectively, for a total of \$198,057.

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Note 7: Lease Liabilities

The Authority entered into a lease for office facilities, consisting of approximately 10,501 rentable square feet and 14 parking spaces in 2019 for a term of 126 months. The lease term was set to begin January 1, 2019, but construction delays pushed back the starting date to June 1, 2019. The lease will end on November 30, 2029. For the first six years of the lease, the month of June's lease payment will be abated. The 14 parking spaces are \$150 per month per space for the first five years and thereafter may be adjusted to current market rates. The lease for the parking spaces was measured based upon the market rate of \$150 per month at lease commencement. Variable payments based on future market adjustments are not included in the lease liability because they are not fixed in substance.

The Authority recognized \$16,983 of rental expense for variable payments not previously included in the measurement of the lease liability.

The following is a schedule by year of payments under the lease as of December 31, 2022:

Year ending December	Total to be Paid	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 234,782	\$ 161,902	\$ 72,880
2024	239,596	175,107	64,489
2025	264,535	209,604	54,931
2026	269,786	225,701	44,085
2027	275,036	242,620	32,416
2028-2029	541,847	515,262	26,585
Total	\$ <u>1,825,582</u>	\$ <u>1,530,196</u>	\$ <u>295,386</u>

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Note 8: Noncurrent Liabilities

Other than Bonds Payable

Noncurrent liability activity, other than bonds payable, for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Water Operations Fund:					
Project costs payable – direct loans	\$ 360,000	\$ -	\$ 360,000	\$ -	\$ -
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	7,187,855	-	971,193	6,216,662	6,216,662
Debt service reserve deposit	1,136,700	-	-	1,136,700	-
Net pension liability	3,325,030	-	891,415	2,433,615	-
Net OPEB liability	118,217	-	8,179	110,038	-
Lease liability	1,679,536	-	149,340	1,530,196	161,902
Other liabilities	298,800	55,975	8,575	346,200	-
Total Water Operations Fund	<u>\$ 14,106,138</u>	<u>\$ 55,975</u>	<u>\$ 2,388,702</u>	<u>\$ 11,773,411</u>	<u>\$ 6,378,564</u>
Water Pollution Control Fund:					
Project costs payable – direct loans	\$ 19,726,585	\$ 75,009,225	\$ 37,549,587	\$ 57,186,223	\$ 57,186,223
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	74,783,064	77,985,000	35,137,478	117,630,586	91,630,586
Advance payable	-	1,851,200	1,851,200	-	-
Other liabilities	7,911,800	-	1,830,071	6,081,729	-
Total Water Pollution Control Fund	<u>\$ 102,421,449</u>	<u>\$ 154,845,425</u>	<u>\$ 76,368,336</u>	<u>\$ 180,898,538</u>	<u>\$ 148,816,809</u>
Drinking Water Fund:					
Project costs payable – direct loans	\$ 30,324,196	\$ 51,328,196	\$ 18,624,493	\$ 63,027,899	\$ 63,027,899
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	36,264,695	-	6,842,087	29,422,608	26,422,608
Advance payable	7,879,158	2,769,200	6,000,000	4,648,358	-
Other liabilities	1,684,941	-	392,345	1,292,596	-
Total Drinking Water Fund	<u>\$ 76,152,990</u>	<u>\$ 54,097,396</u>	<u>\$ 31,858,925</u>	<u>\$ 98,391,461</u>	<u>\$ 89,450,507</u>
Total enterprise funds:					
Project costs payable – direct loans	\$ 50,410,781	\$ 126,337,421	\$ 56,534,080	\$ 120,214,122	\$ 120,214,122
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	118,235,614	77,985,000	42,950,758	153,269,856	124,269,856
Debt service reserve deposit	1,136,700	-	-	1,136,700	-
Net pension liability	3,325,030	-	891,415	2,433,615	-
Net OPEB liability	118,217	-	8,179	110,038	-
Advance payable	7,879,158	4,620,400	7,851,200	4,648,358	-
Lease liability	1,679,536	-	149,340	1,530,196	161,902
Other liabilities	9,895,541	55,975	2,230,991	7,720,525	-
Total enterprise funds	<u>\$ 192,680,577</u>	<u>\$ 208,998,796</u>	<u>\$ 110,615,963</u>	<u>\$ 291,063,410</u>	<u>\$ 244,645,880</u>

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Bonds Payable

The following is an analysis of changes in bonds payable for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>New issues</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>
Water Operations Fund:				
Water Revenue Bonds Program:				
Water Resources Revenue Bonds:				
2005 Series B	\$ 620,000	\$ -	\$ 145,000	\$ 475,000
2011 Series B	7,485,000	-	615,000	6,870,000
2014 Series A	14,150,000	-	505,000	13,645,000
2020 Series A	7,115,000	-	280,000	6,835,000
	<u>29,370,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,545,000</u>	<u>27,825,000</u>
Total Water Operations Fund	29,370,000	\$ -	\$ 1,545,000	27,825,000
Less current portion	<u>(1,545,000)</u>			<u>(1,605,000)</u>
Noncurrent bonds payable – Water Operations Fund	<u>\$ 27,825,000</u>			<u>\$ 26,220,000</u>
	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>New issues</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>
Water Pollution Control Fund:				
Clean Water Revenue Bonds:				
2014 Series A	\$ 6,870,000	\$ -	\$ 440,000	\$ 6,430,000
2015 Series A	11,300,000	-	705,000	10,595,000
2016 Series A	8,895,000	-	750,000	8,145,000
2016 Series B	9,780,000	-	855,000	8,925,000
2018 Series A	9,120,000	-	515,000	8,605,000
2019 Series A (SRF)	9,760,000	-	540,000	9,220,000
2020 Series A (SRF)	10,915,000	-	690,000	10,225,000
2020 Series B (SRF)	10,640,000	-	555,000	10,085,000
2022 Series A (SRF)	-	37,150,000	120,000	37,030,000
	<u>77,280,000</u>	<u>37,150,000</u>	<u>5,170,000</u>	<u>109,260,000</u>
Clean Water Refunding Revenue Bonds:				
2013 Series A	33,185,000	-	6,320,000	26,865,000
2016 Series A	19,330,000	-	3,055,000	16,275,000
2021 Series A (SRF)	27,995,000	-	2,290,000	25,705,000
	<u>80,510,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,665,000</u>	<u>68,845,000</u>
Total Water Pollution Control Fund	157,790,000	\$ 37,150,000	\$ 16,835,000	178,105,000
Less current portion	<u>(16,715,000)</u>			<u>(20,680,000)</u>
Noncurrent bonds payable – Water Pollution Control Fund	<u>\$ 141,075,000</u>			<u>\$ 157,425,000</u>

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	<u>Balance January 1, 2022</u>	<u>New issues</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance December 31, 2022</u>
Drinking Water Fund:				
Revenue Bonds:				
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds:				
2012 Series A	\$ 12,010,000	\$ -	\$ 830,000	\$ 11,180,000
2014 Series A	7,725,000	-	470,000	7,255,000
2015 Series A	5,700,000	-	290,000	5,410,000
2017 Series A	12,010,000	-	905,000	11,105,000
2018 Series A	4,285,000	-	280,000	4,005,000
2019 Series A (SRF)	5,040,000	-	425,000	4,615,000
2020 Series A (SRF)	4,865,000	-	400,000	4,465,000
	<u>51,635,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,600,000</u>	<u>48,035,000</u>
Drinking Water Revolving Fund				
Refunding Revenue Bonds:				
2005 Series A	3,540,000	-	3,540,000	-
2013 Series A	5,940,000	-	2,375,000	3,565,000
2019 Series A	9,210,000	-	1,845,000	7,365,000
2021 Series A (SRF)	4,505,000	-	385,000	4,120,000
	<u>23,195,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,145,000</u>	<u>15,050,000</u>
Total Drinking Water Fund	74,830,000	\$ -	\$ 11,745,000	63,085,000
Less current portion	<u>(11,745,000)</u>			<u>(6,750,000)</u>
Noncurrent bonds payable – Drinking Water Fund	<u>\$ 63,085,000</u>			<u>\$ 56,335,000</u>
Total enterprise funds:				
Revenue bonds at par	\$ 261,990,000	\$ 37,150,000	\$ 30,125,000	\$ 269,015,000
Current portion	<u>(30,005,000)</u>			<u>(29,035,000)</u>
Noncurrent bonds payable	<u>\$ 231,985,000</u>			<u>\$ 239,980,000</u>

The Water Resources Revenue Bonds Series 2005B and Series 2020A are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. The Water Resources Revenue Bonds Series 2014A is insured as to payment of principal and interest by Build America Mutual Assurance Company.

As of December 31, 2022, the outstanding bonds of the Authority had original principal amounts of \$38.9 million for the WRBP, \$131.6 million for the Clean Water Revenue Bonds, \$129.2 million for the Wastewater Revolving Fund Refunding Revenue Bonds and Clean Water Refunding Revenue Bonds, \$68.8 million for the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Bonds and \$53.5 million for Drinking Water Revolving Fund Refunding Revenue Bonds and Drinking Water Refunding Revenue Bonds, for a total of \$422.0 million. Principal payments on the bonds are made annually and/or semi-annual and interest on the bonds is payable semiannually with interest rates ranging from 1.0% to 5.0% and serial and term principal maturities, including mandatory sinking fund call provisions, extend through the year 2052. All bonds have optional initial call provisions, generally 8 to 10 years from the issue date. All outstanding bonds with call provisions may be called at par.

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The Authority's debt service requirements to maturity, excluding unamortized original issue discount and premium and deferred costs on refundings, are as follows as of December 31, 2022:

	Water Operations		WPCRF		DWRP		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,605,000	\$ 1,159,800	\$ 20,680,000	\$ 7,226,634	\$ 6,750,000	\$ 2,246,031	\$ 29,035,000	\$ 10,632,465
2024	1,675,000	1,095,013	21,535,000	6,315,196	6,330,000	2,000,213	29,540,000	9,410,422
2025	1,740,000	1,026,281	18,650,000	5,503,946	5,890,000	1,780,034	26,280,000	8,310,261
2026	1,630,000	957,788	11,380,000	4,806,096	5,350,000	1,555,100	18,360,000	7,318,984
2027	1,695,000	891,488	10,995,000	4,262,321	5,060,000	1,323,350	17,750,000	6,477,159
2028-2032	8,735,000	3,256,677	40,670,000	15,590,943	20,535,000	4,018,051	69,940,000	22,865,671
2033-2037	5,485,000	1,729,250	22,830,000	9,025,294	10,550,000	1,174,676	38,865,000	11,929,220
2038-2042	4,040,000	771,625	12,715,000	5,509,060	2,620,000	137,524	19,375,000	6,418,209
2043-2047	1,220,000	92,250	10,195,000	3,233,761	-	-	11,415,000	3,326,011
2048-2052	-	-	8,455,000	1,151,413	-	-	8,455,000	1,151,413
Total	\$ 27,825,000	\$ 10,980,172	\$ 178,105,000	\$ 62,624,664	\$ 63,085,000	\$ 14,234,979	\$ 269,015,000	\$ 87,839,815

Total interest expense on bonds for 2022 was \$1.2 million, \$5.7 million and \$2.2 million for the Water Operations, Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Funds, respectively.

The bond resolutions authorizing the various bond issues contain general provisions and provisions related to accounting and financial operations of the Authority. Management of the Authority believes they are in substantial compliance with these provisions.

Pursuant to terms set forth in the bond resolutions, various assets are pledged as security for the respective bonds issued to fund the loans. The pledged assets include loans receivable and investments held in project accounts, debt service reserve funds, debt service funds and various other accounts. Furthermore, as an additional credit enhancement, the Authority elected to cross collateralize the assets between the WPCRF and the DWRP programs.

	2022			
	Water Operations	Water Pollution Control	Drinking Water	Totals
Assets pledged for bonds payable	\$ 35,295,890	\$ 567,715,070	\$ 239,513,016	\$ 842,523,976
Bonds payable at par	27,825,000	178,105,000	63,085,000	269,015,000

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Note 9: Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

<u>Receivable Funds</u>	<u>Payable Funds</u>	<u>2022</u>
Water Operations	Water Pollution Control	\$ 2,696,312
	Drinking Water	1,011,258
Total		<u>\$ 3,707,570</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result from the Water Operations Fund paying certain operating expenses of the Water Pollution Control Fund and Drinking Water Fund for which it is reimbursed.

<u>Transfer Out</u>	<u>2022 Transfer In</u>
	<u>Drinking Water</u>
Water Pollution Control	<u>\$ 153,473</u>

Administrative fees collected in the Water Pollution Control Fund were transferred to the Drinking Water Fund to pay certain administrative expenses.

Note 10: Board-designated Accounts

Included in the balance of unrestricted net position of the Water Operations Enterprise Fund are monies designated by the Board for specific purposes. These amounts are not included in restricted net position, because the designations do not meet the definition of restricted net position as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Board designations were as follows in the Water Operations Enterprise Fund as of December 31, 2022:

Self-insurance account	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>
La Plata River escrow account	157,738
Total Board-designated accounts	<u>\$ 1,657,738</u>

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Note 11: EPA Capitalization Grants

The following table details the EPA capitalization grants and matching requirements. For leveraged and base direct loans, \$1 of state match for every \$5 of the base program capitalization grants, and for BIL loans, \$1 of state match for every \$10 of capitalization grants recognized by the project during 2022.

	Federal grants recognized 2022	Matching requirement 2022
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Projects:		
Leveraged loans:		
2020A Security Sanitation District (SRF)	\$ 146,771	\$ 29,354
2020B Sterling, City of (SRF)	195,491	39,098
2022A Wellington, Town of (SRF)	1,178,855	235,771
2019A Westminster, City of (SRF)	3,051,380	610,276
Total leveraged loans	4,572,497	914,499
Base program direct loans:		
Crested Butte South Metropolitan District	270,679	54,136
La Veta, Town of	336,587	67,317
Las Animas, City of	155,102	31,020
Mt. Werner Water & Sanitation District	325,238	65,048
Palmer Lake Sanitation District	1,531,902	306,380
Peetz, Town of	3,592	718
Platteville, Town of	513,064	102,613
Timbers Water & Sanitation District	106,524	21,305
	3,242,688	648,537
BIL direct loans:		
Fort Lupton, City of	2,877,551	287,755
	2,877,551	287,755
Total Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	10,692,736	1,850,791

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	Federal grants recognized 2022	Matching requirement 2022
Drinking Water Revolving Fund Projects:		
Leveraged loans:		
2020A Mt. Crested Butte Water & Sanitation District (SRF)	256,854	51,371
2019A Wellington, Town of (SRF)	2,290,947	458,189
Total leveraged loans	2,547,801	509,560
Base program direct loans:		
Alameda Water & Sanitation District	413,597	82,719
Cheraw, Town of	138,032	27,606
East Alamosa Water & Sanitation District	17,509	3,502
Eckley, Town of	233,210	46,642
Forest Hills Metropolitan District	85,080	17,016
Hayden, Town of	763,034	152,607
Minturn, Town of	1,807,188	361,438
Mount Werner Water & Sanitation District	20,962	4,192
Park Water Company	9,240	1,848
Round Mountain Water & Sanitation District	92,400	18,480
Salida, City of	1,572,240	314,448
Simla, Town of	1,200,812	240,162
South Fork, Town of	89,601	17,920
St. Mary's Glacier Water & Sanitation District	583,395	116,679
Trail West Association, Inc.	469,427	93,885
	7,495,727	1,499,144
Total Drinking Water Revolving Fund	10,043,528	2,008,704
Total EPA Capitalization Grants	\$ 20,736,264	\$ 3,859,495

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Note 12: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

The service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

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

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

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

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

Contributions. Eligible employees of the Authority and the State are required to contribute to the SDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employee contribution rates of their PERA-includable salary are 10.50% for the period January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022 and 11.00% for the period July 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. The employer contribution requirements for all employees are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2022 Through June 30, 2022	July 1, 2022 Through December 31, 2022
Employer Contribution Rate ¹	10.90%	11.40%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) ¹	-1.02%	-1.02%
Amount Apportioned to the SDTF ¹	9.88%	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.00%	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.00%	5.00%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.10%	0.10%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SDTF ¹	19.98%	20.48%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SDTF from the Authority were \$250,355 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SDTF to the total annual payroll of the SDTF, School Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. In addition to the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution due July 1, 2022, House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructs the State

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treasurer to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023 and July 1, 2024.

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

The net pension liability for the SDTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2021. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Authority's contributions to the SDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity for participating employers of the SDTF that are outside of the State's financial reporting entity.

At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported a liability of \$2,433,615 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Authority is \$11,321, resulting in a total net pension liability associated with the Authority of \$2,444,936.

At December 31, 2021, the Authority's proportion was 0.033%, which was a 0.002% decrease from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Authority recognized a reduction of pension expense of \$150,602 and revenue of \$1,132 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2022	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 16,559	\$ 3,386
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	86,768	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	837,472
Changes in proportion	1,348	135,844
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	250,355	-
Total	\$ 355,030	\$ 976,702

\$250,355 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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Year Ending December 31, 2022	Amount
2023	\$ (194,977)
2024	(373,980)
2025	(201,730)
2026	(101,340)
	\$ (872,027)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.30%-10.90%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

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

The post-retirement benefit increases for PERA benefit structure hired prior to January 1, 2007 decreased from 1.25% to 1.0% from the prior valuation.

The total pension liability as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

The mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefit-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for Members were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

- **Males:** 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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- **Females:** 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

- **Males:** 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

- **Males:** 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

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Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made in the middle of the year.

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

Sensitivity of the Authority’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,432,527	\$ 2,433,615	\$ 1,593,853

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the SDTF’s fiduciary net position is available in PERA’s annual comprehensive financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 13: Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Voluntary Investment Program

Plan Description. Employees of the Authority that are also members of the SDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report for the Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy. The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The Authority does not match contributions made by members

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of the plan. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2022, program members contributed \$146,119 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

Note 14: Other Postemployment Benefits

Health Care Trust Fund

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Authority were \$12,623 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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

At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported a liability of \$110,038 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2021. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Authority's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the Authority's proportion was 0.013%, which was an increase of 0.001% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Authority recognized a reduction of OPEB expense of \$3,404. At December 31, 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2022	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 168	\$ 26,091
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	2,278	5,969
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	6,811
Changes in proportion	3,508	15,740
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	12,623	-
Total	<u>\$ 18,577</u>	<u>\$ 54,611</u>

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\$12,623 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending December 31, 2022	Amount
2023	\$ (13,059)
2024	(14,153)
2025	(13,490)
2026	(7,371)
2027	(560)
Thereafter	(24)
	\$ (48,657)

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.30% - 10.90%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	4.50% for 2021, 6.00% in 2022 gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.75% for 2021, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between employers of each fund to that point.

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In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		
	Monthly Cost	Monthly Premium	Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$633	\$230	\$591
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	\$596	\$199	\$562

The 2021 Medicare Part A premium is \$471 per month.

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF.

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Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

- **Males:** 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for members were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by PERA Board's actuary, as discussed above.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

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combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

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

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$106,878	\$110,038	\$113,699

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2021, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

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- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associate with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF’s fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 127,798	\$ 110,038	\$ 94,868

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the HCTF’s fiduciary net position is available in PERA’s comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 15: Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

In November 1992, the voters of Colorado approved Amendment 1, referred to as the Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights (TABOR), which added Section 20 to Article X of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR contains tax, spending, revenue, and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and all local governmental agencies.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governmental agencies combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. The Authority’s management believes that its operations qualify for this exclusion. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the qualification as an enterprise, may require judicial interpretation.

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Note 16: Risk Management

The Authority 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 Authority maintains commercial insurance for most risks of loss, excluding directors' and officers' legal liability for which the Authority is self-insured through a board-designated account. The Authority is fully insured for employee healthcare through PERA. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and there have been no settlements that exceed the Authority's insurance coverage during the past three years.

Note 17: Commitments and Contingencies

The Authority receives federal grant funds from the EPA. These amounts are subject to audit and adjustment by the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the Authority. The amount, if any, of expenses which may be disallowed by the federal government cannot be determined at this time, although the Authority expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial to its financial operations.

Under the terms of the federal grant agreements the Authority is required to provide a subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness. The Authority awards the principal forgiveness at the time the loan agreement is signed; however, the obligation becomes a liability and legally enforceable when the borrower requisitions eligible project funds connected with the principal forgiveness. The principal forgiveness is expected to be principally funded through the federal grants.

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The following table shows the Authority's unfunded commitments related to principal forgiveness for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	2022		
	Amount of Principal Forgiveness Awarded	Requisitions	Amount Remaining to be Drawn
Water Pollution Control Fund:			
<u>Direct loans:</u>			
<u>Base Program - design & engineering:</u>			
La Jara, Town of	\$ 147,150	\$ 54,970	\$ 92,180
Meeker SD	77,000	44,439	32,561
<u>Bipartisan Infrastructure:</u>			
Crested Butte, Town of	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Fort Lupton, City of	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
La Jara, Town of	443,603	-	443,603
Total Water Pollution Control Fund	3,667,753	1,599,409	2,068,344
Drinking Water Fund:			
<u>Direct loans:</u>			
<u>Base program:</u>			
Cheraw, Town of	810,800	110,425	700,375
Cheraw, Town of	693,360	-	693,360
Granada, Town of	760,000	6,944	753,056
Nucla, Town of	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Simla, Town of	295,800	145,069	150,731
Starkville, Town of	98,820	-	98,820
<u>Base Program - design & engineering:</u>			
Buena Vista, Town of	300,000	300,000	-
Cheraw, Town of	300,000	264,143	35,857
Eckley, Town of	164,791	164,791	-
Granada, Town of	209,500	209,500	-
Idledal W&SD	300,000	-	300,000
Nucla, Town of	37,700	30,962	6,738
Starkville, Town of	192,300	132,253	60,047
<u>Bipartisan Infrastructure:</u>			
Buena Vista, Town of	2,339,551	-	2,339,551
Denver Water	40,000,000	-	40,000,000
Ouray, City of	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
Total Drinking Water Fund	52,502,622	1,364,087	51,138,535
Total	\$ 56,170,375	\$ 2,963,496	\$ 53,206,879

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Colorado Water Resources
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**Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (PERA – SDTF)
Last Ten Fiscal Years ***

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.033%	0.035%	0.035%	0.035%	0.040%	0.039%	0.039%	0.035%	0.036%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,433,615	\$ 3,325,030	\$ 3,397,219	\$ 3,997,037	\$ 7,934,212	\$ 7,241,921	\$ 4,095,207	\$ 3,332,749	\$ 3,182,700
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 1,219,190	\$ 1,150,469	\$ 1,247,700	\$ 1,209,871	\$ 1,162,945	\$ 1,123,266	\$ 1,081,132	\$ 953,971	\$ 919,869
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	199%	289%	272%	330%	682%	645%	379%	349%	346%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.00%	65.34%	62.24%	55.10%	43.20%	42.60%	56.10%	59.84%	61.08%

Information above is presented as of the measurement date for the respective reporting periods

* Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available

**Colorado Water Resources
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Schedule of the Authority's Contributions (PERA – SDTF)
Last Ten Fiscal Years ***

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 250,355	\$ 243,460	\$ 225,628	\$ 240,259	\$ 231,448	\$ 222,471	\$ 204,771	\$ 186,927	\$ 156,737
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	250,355	243,460	225,628	240,259	231,448	222,471	204,771	186,927	156,737
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 1,237,517	\$ 1,219,190	\$ 1,150,469	\$ 1,247,700	\$ 1,209,871	\$ 1,162,945	\$ 1,123,266	\$ 1,081,132	\$ 953,971
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.23%	19.97%	19.61%	19.26%	19.13%	19.13%	18.23%	17.29%	16.43%

Information above is presented as of the Authority's fiscal year for the respective reporting periods
* Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available

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Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Net Pension Liability
December 31, 2022**

Changes in benefit terms and actuarial assumptions

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2021, measurement period are as follows:

- Post-retirement benefit increases for PERA benefit structure hired prior to January 1, 2007 decreased from 1.25% to 1.0%.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2020, measurement period are as follows:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40% per year to 2.30% per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95% per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50% per year to 3.00% per year.
- Mortality tables were changed from the RP-2014 tables to the PubG-2010 tables.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2019, measurement period are as follows:

- Post-retirement benefit increases under the PERA benefit structure hired prior to January 1, 2007, are 0% through 2019 and then decreased from 1.5% thereafter to 1.25% thereafter.

Changes in benefit terms effective for the December 31, 2019, measurement period are as follows:

- SB 18-200 modified the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increases for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019, and raises the retirement age for new employees.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2018, measurement period are as follows:

- The discount rate increased from 4.72% to 7.25%.
- Post-retirement benefit increases under the PERA benefit structure hired prior to January 1, 2007, decreased from 2.0% to 0% through 2019 and 1.5% thereafter.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2017, measurement period are as follows:

- The discount rate was lowered from 5.26% to 4.72%.

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Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Net Pension Liability
December 31, 2022**

Changes in assumptions or other inputs effective for the December 31, 2016, measurement period are as follows:

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.50% to 7.25%.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.80% to 2.40%.
- The real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.70% per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.90% to 3.50%.
- The mortality tables were changed from RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for males and females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection Scale of Scale AA to 2020 to RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality for active employees, RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality tables projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale for retirees, or RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table for disabled retirees.
- The discount rate was lowered from 7.50% to 5.26%.

**Colorado Water Resources
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Schedule of Proportionate Share of Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (PERA – HCTF)
Last Ten Fiscal Years ***

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.013%	0.012%	0.014%	0.014%	0.014%	0.014%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 110,038	\$ 118,217	\$ 155,969	\$ 194,626	\$ 186,164	\$ 182,442
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 1,219,190	\$ 1,150,469	\$ 1,247,700	\$ 1,209,871	\$ 1,162,945	\$ 1,123,266
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	9.0%	10.3%	12.5%	16.1%	16.0%	16.2%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

Information above is presented as of the measurement date for the respective reporting periods

* Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available

**Colorado Water Resources
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Schedule of Contributions for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (PERA-HCTF)
Last Ten Fiscal Years ***

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 12,623	\$ 12,436	\$ 11,735	\$ 12,727	\$ 12,341	\$ 11,862
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	12,623	12,436	11,735	12,727	12,341	11,862
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Authority's covered payroll	\$ 1,237,517	\$ 1,219,190	\$ 1,150,469	\$ 1,247,700	\$ 1,209,871	\$ 1,162,945
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

Information above is presented as of the Authority's fiscal year for the respective reporting periods

* Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available

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Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB Liability
December 31, 2022**

Changes in benefit terms and actuarial assumptions

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2021, measurement period are as follows:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2020, measurement period are as follows:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2020 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.
- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40% per year to 2.30% per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95% per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50% per year to 3.00% per year.
- Mortality tables were changed from the RP-2014 tables to the PubG-2010 tables.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2019, measurement period are as follows:

- The health care cost trend rates for PERACare Medicare plans were revised to reflect current expectation of future increase in rates of inflation. Rates increased from 5.00% for 2018 to 5.60% for 2019 decreasing to 4.50% by 2029.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect current expectation of future increase in rates of inflation. Rates increased from 3.25% for 2018 increasing to 5% by 2025 to 3.50% for 2019 increasing to 4.50% by 2029.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2018, measurement period are as follows:

- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect current expectation of future increase in rates of inflation. Rates increased from 3% for 2017 increasing to 4.25% by 2023 to 3.25% for 2018 increasing to 5% by 2025.

There were no changes in assumptions and other inputs effective for the December 31, 2017, measurement period for OPEB compared to the prior year.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Regulatory Basis
Combining Schedule of Net Position
Water Pollution Control Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Assets	State Revolving Fund	Nonrevolving Fund	Water Pollution Control Fund
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 90,748,755	\$ 12,190,049	\$ 102,938,804
Federal grants receivable	-	37,786	37,786
Investment income receivable	361,368	49,198	410,566
Loans receivable	46,999,671	-	46,999,671
Accounts receivable – borrowers	2,374,587	2,510,741	4,885,328
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	47,706,253	-	47,706,253
Investment income receivable	323,845	-	323,845
Total current assets	188,514,479	14,787,774	203,302,253
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	40,958,641	-	40,958,641
Loans receivable	620,491,178	-	620,491,178
Total noncurrent assets	661,449,819	-	661,449,819
Total assets	849,964,298	14,787,774	864,752,072
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Refunding Costs	632,202	-	632,202
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Project costs payable – direct loans	91,630,586	-	91,630,586
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	57,186,223	-	57,186,223
Bonds payable	20,680,000	-	20,680,000
Unearned revenue	186,608	-	186,608
Accrued interest payable	2,464,862	-	2,464,862
Accounts payable – borrowers	1,511,673	-	1,511,673
Due to other funds	-	2,696,312	2,696,312
Total current liabilities	173,659,952	2,696,312	176,356,264
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	26,000,000	-	26,000,000
Bonds payable	157,425,000	-	157,425,000
Unearned revenue	29,586	-	29,586
Other liabilities	6,081,729	-	6,081,729
Total noncurrent liabilities	189,536,315	-	189,536,315
Total liabilities	363,196,267	2,696,312	365,892,579
Net Position			
Restricted	487,400,233	12,091,462	499,491,695
Total net position	\$ 487,400,233	\$ 12,091,462	\$ 499,491,695

See accompanying notes to regulatory basis schedules

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Regulatory Basis**

**Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Water Pollution Control Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	State Revolving Fund	Nonrevolving Fund	Water Pollution Control Fund
Operating revenues:			
Interest on loans	\$ 6,073,724	\$ -	\$ 6,073,724
Interest on investments	2,442,647	237,345	2,679,992
Loan administrative fees:			
Program revenue	-	1,319,196	1,319,196
Non-program revenue	-	5,162,554	5,162,554
EPA grants	-	408,026	408,026
Other	3,350	-	3,350
Total operating revenues	8,519,721	7,127,121	15,646,842
Operating expenses:			
Interest on bonds	5,658,324	-	5,658,324
Grant administration	-	4,304,067	4,304,067
EPA set asides	-	408,026	408,026
Loan principal forgiven	1,619,774	-	1,619,774
Other	-	28,300	28,300
Total operating expenses	7,278,098	4,740,393	12,018,491
Operating income	1,241,623	2,386,728	3,628,351
EPA capitalization grants	10,692,736	-	10,692,736
Grants from the State of Colorado	-	1,423,600	1,423,600
Transfers in (out)	3,274,800	(3,428,273)	(153,473)
Change in net position	15,209,159	382,055	15,591,214
Net position, beginning of year	472,191,074	11,709,407	483,900,481
Net position, end of year	\$ 487,400,233	\$ 12,091,462	\$ 499,491,695

See accompanying notes to regulatory basis schedules

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Regulatory Basis**

**Notes to the Regulatory Basis of the Combining Schedule of Net Position and the
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Water Pollution Control Fund
December 31, 2022**

Note 1: Purpose

The Regulatory Basis Combining Schedule of Net Position and the Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position have been prepared as required by the EPA for purposes of segregating the activities of the Water Pollution Control Fund between the State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund. The State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund are activities within the Water Pollution Control Enterprise Fund, a major fund for accounting purposes. The State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund, individually, do not constitute a fund for reporting purposes under generally accepted accounting principles. The regulatory basis in the aggregate is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 2: Grant Administration

All loan administrative fees revenues and expenses related to the operation of the Water Pollution Control Fund, including the administration of EPA capitalization grants, are accounted for in the Nonrevolving Fund.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Regulatory Basis
Combining Schedule of Net Position
Drinking Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Assets	State Revolving Fund	Nonrevolving Fund	Drinking Water Fund
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 99,489,612	\$ 10,780,607	\$ 110,270,219
Federal grants receivable	-	1,241,110	1,241,110
Investment income receivable	379,611	39,416	419,027
Loans receivable	24,825,582	-	24,825,582
Accounts receivable – borrowers	734,812	1,357,861	2,092,673
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,006,671	-	13,006,671
Investments	780,615	-	780,615
Investment income receivable	170,257	-	170,257
Total current assets	<u>139,387,160</u>	<u>13,418,994</u>	<u>152,806,154</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,184,236	-	9,184,236
Investments	9,426,725	-	9,426,725
Loans receivable	352,378,387	-	352,378,387
Total noncurrent assets	<u>370,989,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>370,989,348</u>
Total assets	<u>510,376,508</u>	<u>13,418,994</u>	<u>523,795,502</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Refunding Costs	123,296	-	123,296
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Project costs payable – direct loans	63,027,899	-	63,027,899
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	26,422,608	-	26,422,608
Bonds payable	6,750,000	-	6,750,000
Accrued interest payable	757,436	-	757,436
Accounts payable – borrowers	1,235,296	-	1,235,296
Accounts payable – other	-	1,132,105	1,132,105
Due to other funds	-	1,011,258	1,011,258
Total current liabilities	<u>98,193,239</u>	<u>2,143,363</u>	<u>100,336,602</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Project costs payable – leveraged loans	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Bonds payable	56,335,000	-	56,335,000
Advance payable	-	4,648,358	4,648,358
Other liabilities	1,292,596	-	1,292,596
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>60,627,596</u>	<u>4,648,358</u>	<u>65,275,954</u>
Total liabilities	<u>158,820,835</u>	<u>6,791,721</u>	<u>165,612,556</u>
Net Position			
Restricted	351,678,969	6,627,273	358,306,242
Total net position	<u>\$ 351,678,969</u>	<u>\$ 6,627,273</u>	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>

See accompanying notes to regulatory basis schedules

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Regulatory Basis**

**Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Drinking Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>State Revolving Fund</u>	<u>Nonrevolving Fund</u>	<u>Drinking Water Fund</u>
Operating revenues:			
Interest on loans	\$ 2,028,667	\$ -	\$ 2,028,667
Interest on investments	2,177,757	175,161	2,352,918
Loan administrative fees	-	4,437,406	4,437,406
EPA grants:			
Administrative	-	650,504	650,504
Small Systems Training and Technical Assistance Program	-	436,630	436,630
Capacity Development	-	2,142,994	2,142,994
Wellhead Protection	-	851,232	851,232
Public Water System Supervision	-	3,125,599	3,125,599
Total operating revenues	<u>4,206,424</u>	<u>11,819,526</u>	<u>16,025,950</u>
Operating expenses:			
Interest on bonds	2,225,752	-	2,225,752
Grant administration – state funded	-	1,785,106	1,785,106
EPA set asides:			
Administrative	-	650,504	650,504
Small Systems Training and Technical Assistance Program	-	436,630	436,630
Capacity Development	-	2,142,994	2,142,994
Wellhead Protection	-	851,232	851,232
Public Water System Supervision	-	3,125,599	3,125,599
Loan principal forgiven	1,469,383	-	1,469,383
Other	-	10,939	10,939
Total operating expenses	<u>3,695,135</u>	<u>9,003,004</u>	<u>12,698,139</u>
Operating income (loss)	511,289	2,816,522	3,327,811
EPA capitalization grants	10,043,528	-	10,043,528
Grants from the State of Colorado	-	3,555,000	3,555,000
Transfers in (out)	<u>320,899</u>	<u>(167,426)</u>	<u>153,473</u>
Change in net position	10,875,716	6,204,096	17,079,812
Net position, beginning of year	<u>340,803,253</u>	<u>423,177</u>	<u>341,226,430</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 351,678,969</u>	<u>\$ 6,627,273</u>	<u>\$ 358,306,242</u>

See accompanying notes to regulatory basis schedules

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Regulatory Basis**

**Notes to the Regulatory Basis of the Combining Schedule of Net Position and the
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Drinking Water Fund
December 31, 2022**

Note 1: Purpose

The Regulatory Basis Combining Schedule of Net Position and the Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position have been prepared as required by the EPA for purposes of segregating the activities of the State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund. The State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund are activities within the Drinking Water Enterprise Fund, a major fund for accounting purposes. The State Revolving Fund and Nonrevolving Fund, individually, do not constitute a fund for reporting purposes under generally accepted accounting principles. The regulatory basis in the aggregate is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 2: Grant Administration

All administrative expenses, both federally and state (loan surcharge fees) funded, related to the operation of the Drinking Water Fund, including the administration of EPA capitalization grants and set aside programs, are accounted for in the Nonrevolving Fund.

Note 3: Set Aside Revenue and Expenses

The set aside activities of the Drinking Water Fund are recorded in the Nonrevolving Fund. Set asides for each capitalization grant, other than for administration, are provided to public and private entities to improve the performance or quality of drinking water systems. The state match for these set asides is deposited to the State Revolving Fund by the Authority.

Note 4: Advance Payable

The Nonrevolving Fund accounts for the advance from the Water Operations Fund. A cash advance is made, as needed, to the Nonrevolving Fund to meet the state match requirement of EPA capitalization grants. The cash transferred to the State Revolving Fund is included in the net transfers line item. The advance is periodically repaid to the Water Operations Fund with revenue generated from loan administrative fees paid by borrowers.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available – Actual
(Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Budget
Water Operations Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Variance – favorable (unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:					
Interest on investments	\$ 505,822	\$ 29,200	\$ -	\$ 29,200	\$ 476,622
WPCRF state match loan repayment	1,851,200	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	(1,148,800)
DWRF state match loan repayment	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-
Loan principal payments – WRBP	1,545,000	17,400,000	-	17,400,000	(15,855,000)
Loan principal payments – Interim	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	(12,000,000)
Loan principal payments – WPFHP	-	1,700,000	-	1,700,000	(1,700,000)
Loan principal payments – SHLP	463,793	470,000	-	470,000	(6,207)
Loan principal payments – Water Rights	197,969	200,000	-	200,000	(2,031)
Loan principal payments – Auth. Loan	8,454	9,000	-	9,000	(546)
Bond proceeds – WRBP	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	(50,000,000)
Refunding bond proceeds – WRBP	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	(30,000,000)
Bond proceeds – Watershed Prot.	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	(30,000,000)
Loan interest income – WRBP	1,198,008	3,800,000	-	3,800,000	(2,601,992)
Loan interest income – WPFHP	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	(2,000,000)
Loan interest income – SHLP	163,248	175,000	-	175,000	(11,752)
Loan interest income – Water Rights	47,975	50,000	-	50,000	(2,025)
Loan interest income – Auth. Loan	1,710	2,000	-	2,000	(290)
Loan interest income – Interim loans	12,641	300,000	-	300,000	(287,359)
Sub-lease income	16,266	46,500	-	46,500	(30,234)
Other	42,003	-	-	-	42,003
Total revenues	<u>12,054,089</u>	<u>157,181,700</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>157,181,700</u>	<u>(145,127,611)</u>
Expenditures:					
WPCRF state match loans	1,851,200	2,800,000	-	2,800,000	948,800
DWRF state match loans	2,769,200	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	2,030,800
General/administrative	643,947	1,750,900	-	1,750,900	1,106,953
Interim loans made	-	12,000,000	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
Bond principal payments – WRBP	1,545,000	17,400,000	-	17,400,000	15,855,000
Bond principal payments – WPFHP	-	1,700,000	-	1,700,000	1,700,000
Bond interest expense – WRBP	1,219,296	3,900,000	-	3,900,000	2,680,704
Bond Cost of Issuance – WRBP	5,392	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,494,608
Bond interest expense – WPFHP	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Bond Cost of Issuance – WPFHP	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Loans made – WRBP	-	50,000,000	-	50,000,000	50,000,000
Loans made – WPFHP	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
SHLP Loan Draws	350,000	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	2,650,000
SHLP Planning & Design Grants	-	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
Refunding Bonds Escrow					
Deposit – WRBP	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Refunding Issuance Costs – WRBP	-	900,000	-	900,000	900,000
Project expenditures	96,286	1,393,000	-	1,393,000	1,296,714
Total expenditures	<u>8,480,321</u>	<u>164,718,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>164,718,900</u>	<u>156,238,579</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 3,573,768</u>	<u>\$ (7,537,200)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,537,200)</u>	<u>\$ 11,110,968</u>

See accompanying notes to budgetary basis reconciliation

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Reconciliation and Note of Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis (Actual) to
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Water Operations Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Revenues (budgetary basis):	\$ 12,054,089
Loan principal payments – WRBP (a.)	(1,545,000)
Loan principal payments – SHLP (a.)	(463,793)
Loan principal payments – Water Rights (a.)	(197,969)
Loan principal payments – Auth. Loan (a.)	(8,454)
WPCRF state match loan repayment (c.)	(1,851,200)
DWRF state match loan repayment (c.)	<u>(6,000,000)</u>
Revenues (GAAP basis)	<u>1,987,673</u>
Expenditures (budgetary basis):	8,480,321
Depreciation (b.)	7,518
WPCRF and DWRF advance – state match provided (f.)	(4,620,400)
Bond principal payments – WRBP (d.)	(1,545,000)
Project costs paid – direct loans (e.)	<u>(350,000)</u>
Expenses (GAAP basis)	<u>1,972,439</u>
Change in net position per statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position	<u>\$ 15,234</u>

The budget for the Water Operations Fund is reported on the same basis as described in the Basis of Accounting section, except as follows:

- a. Leveraged and SHLP loan principal payments are recorded as revenue when received from the borrower.
- b. Depreciation of equipment and loss on disposal of assets are not budgeted.
- c. WPCRF and DWRF loan repayment – state match provided is treated as revenue when reimbursed from the respective program.
- d. Bond principal payments are treated as expenditures when paid.
- e. Direct loans are treated as expenditures when draws are made from project accounts.
- f. WPCRF and DWRF advance – state match provided is treated as expenditure when transferred to the respective program.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available –
Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Budget
Water Pollution Control Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Variance – favorable (unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:					
Interest on investments	\$ 2,679,992	\$ 140,000	\$ -	\$ 140,000	\$ 2,539,992
Administrative fee	6,481,750	6,900,000	-	6,900,000	(418,250)
Loan interest income	6,073,724	7,700,000	-	7,700,000	(1,626,276)
EPA grants	11,100,762	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	(3,899,238)
Grants from the state	1,423,600	-	-	-	1,423,600
Colorado state match	1,851,200	2,800,000	-	2,800,000	(948,800)
Loan principal repayments	41,704,781	47,100,000	-	47,100,000	(5,395,219)
Bond proceeds	37,150,000	27,000,000	-	27,000,000	10,150,000
Refunding bond proceeds	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	(30,000,000)
Other	3,350	-	-	-	3,350
Total revenues	<u>108,469,159</u>	<u>136,640,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>136,640,000</u>	<u>(28,170,841)</u>
Expenditures:					
Grant administration	4,712,093	5,376,236	-	5,376,236	664,143
Bond principal payments	16,835,000	21,000,000	-	21,000,000	4,165,000
Advance repayments – state match	1,851,200	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	1,148,800
Transfer Administrative to DWRF	153,473	310,000	-	310,000	156,527
Project costs paid – direct loans	37,062,550	47,500,000	-	47,500,000	10,437,450
Loans made – leveraged loans	73,095,016	80,000,000	-	80,000,000	6,904,984
Planning and design grants to small local governments	28,300	130,000	-	130,000	101,700
Payment to refunded bond escrow	-	29,700,000	(1,800,000)	27,900,000	27,900,000
Refunding bonds issuance cost	-	300,000	-	300,000	300,000
Other	-	300,000	-	300,000	300,000
Loan principal forgiven	1,619,774	2,000,000	1,800,000	3,800,000	2,180,226
Bond interest expense	5,658,324	8,500,000	-	8,500,000	2,841,676
Capital asset acquisitions	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Total expenditures	<u>141,015,730</u>	<u>198,121,236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>198,121,236</u>	<u>57,105,506</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ (32,546,571)</u>	<u>\$ (61,481,236)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (61,481,236)</u>	<u>\$ 28,934,665</u>

See accompanying notes to budgetary basis reconciliation

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Reconciliation and Note of Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis (Actual) to
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Water Pollution Control Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Revenues (budgetary basis):	\$ 108,469,159
Loan principal payments (a.)	(41,704,781)
Advance – state match provided (b.)	<u>(1,851,200)</u>
Revenues (GAAP basis)	<u>27,763,178</u>
Expenditures (budgetary basis):	141,015,730
Project costs paid – direct loans (c.)	(37,062,550)
Bond principal payments (d.)	(16,835,000)
State match repayment (e.)	<u>(1,851,200)</u>
Expenses (GAAP basis)	<u>12,171,964</u>
Change in net position per statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position	<u>\$ 15,591,214</u>

The budget for the Water Pollution Control Fund is reported on the same basis as described in the Basis of Accounting section, except as follows:

- a. Loan principal payments are recorded as revenue when received from the borrower.
- b. Advance – state match is treated as revenue when transferred from Water Operations.
- c. Direct loans are treated as expenditures when draws are made from project accounts.
- d. Bond principal payments are treated as expenditures when paid.
- e. WPCR advance – state match provided is treated as expenditure when transferred to the respective program.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Funds Available –
Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) and Budget
Drinking Water Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original budget</u>	<u>Changes</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Variance – favorable (unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:					
Interest on investments	\$ 2,352,918	\$ 285,000	\$ -	\$ 285,000	\$ 2,067,918
Loan interest income	2,028,667	5,200,000	-	5,200,000	(3,171,333)
Loan principal repayments	29,463,005	35,400,000	-	35,400,000	(5,936,995)
Bond proceeds	-	27,000,000	-	27,000,000	(27,000,000)
Refunding bond proceeds	-	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	(20,000,000)
Capital contributions – EPA	10,043,528	19,800,000	-	19,800,000	(9,756,472)
Grants from the State	3,555,000	-	-	-	3,555,000
Colorado State match	2,769,200	4,800,000	-	4,800,000	(2,030,800)
EPA capitalization grant set asides revenue	7,206,959	6,843,450	-	6,843,450	363,509
Transfer administrative fees – WPCRF	153,473	310,000	-	310,000	(156,527)
Administrative fee income	4,437,406	5,300,000	-	5,300,000	(862,594)
Total revenues	<u>62,010,156</u>	<u>124,938,450</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,938,450</u>	<u>(62,928,294)</u>
Expenditures:					
Grant administration – State funded	2,435,610	3,189,375	(615,000)	2,574,375	138,765
Bond principal payments made	11,745,000	15,700,000	-	15,700,000	3,955,000
Advance repayments – State match	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	-
Project costs paid – direct loans	17,782,531	79,000,000	-	79,000,000	61,217,469
Loans made – leveraged	-	80,000,000	(52,000,000)	28,000,000	28,000,000
Planning and design grants to small local governments	10,939	195,000	-	195,000	184,061
Payment to refunded bond escrow	-	19,800,000	-	19,800,000	19,800,000
Refunding bonds issuance cost	-	200,000	-	200,000	200,000
Loan principal forgiven	1,469,383	6,000,000	52,000,000	58,000,000	56,530,617
Bond interest expense	2,225,752	5,200,000	-	5,200,000	2,974,248
EPA capitalization grant set asides	6,556,455	5,943,450	615,000	6,558,450	1,995
Other	-	200,000	-	200,000	200,000
Capital asset acquisitions	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Total expenditures	<u>48,225,670</u>	<u>221,432,825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>221,432,825</u>	<u>173,207,155</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>\$ 13,784,486</u>	<u>\$ (96,494,375)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (96,494,375)</u>	<u>\$ 110,278,861</u>

See accompanying notes to budgetary basis reconciliation

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Reconciliation and Note of Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis (Actual) to
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Drinking Water Fund
December 31, 2022**

Revenues (budgetary basis):	\$	62,010,156
Loan principal payments (a.)		(29,463,005)
Advance – state match provided (b.)		(2,769,200)
Revenues (GAAP basis)		<u>29,777,951</u>
Expenditures (budgetary basis):		48,225,670
Project costs paid – direct loans (c.)		(17,782,531)
Bond principal payments made (d.)		(11,745,000)
State match repayment (e.)		(6,000,000)
Expenses (GAAP basis)		<u>12,698,139</u>
Change in net position per statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position	\$	<u><u>17,079,812</u></u>

The budget for the Drinking Water Fund is reported on the same basis as described in the Basis of Accounting section, except as follows:

- a. Loan principal payments are recorded as revenue when received from the borrower.
- b. Advance – state match is treated as revenue when transferred from Water Operations.
- c. Direct loans are treated as expenditures when draws are made from project accounts.
- d. Bond principal payments are treated as expenditures when paid.
- e. DWRF advance – state match provided is treated as expenditure when transferred to the respective program.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Project Costs Available – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

The following pages contain information, by borrower, showing balances in project costs available and loans receivable. The borrower accounts are categorized by fund, by programs within the fund and by loan types.

Interim loans are funded with Authority cash and are recognized as a loan receivable when amounts are requisitioned on the loan. The project costs are held in a restricted cash account.

Leveraged loans are funded by bond proceeds and may be partially funded by EPA capitalization grants and Authority resources. These loans are designated by the year and series of bonds providing the related capital, such as 2006A.

Projects in the SHLP, WPCRF and DWRF may be financed by direct loans. Loans are funded by EPA capitalization grants, reloan monies and/or Authority resources. Base program loans are those not funded by 2009 ARRA or BIL grants. Disadvantaged Community Loans are discussed in the notes to the financial statements. ARRA & BIL loans are listed separately. The Authority has committed to provide principal forgiveness on certain direct loans. Therefore, certain borrowers that have been awarded but not requisitioned principal forgiveness will appear in the project costs available list but not in the loans receivable list. Furthermore, amounts will not directly tie to project costs payable in the financials because of the way the Authority books principal forgiveness (see notes to financials). As such a reconciliation has been added to the schedule of project costs available – by borrower to help facilitate how the below information agrees to the financials.

	Project Costs Available
Water Operations Fund:	
<u>Interim Authority Loans:</u>	
Project 7 WA	
Total Water Operations Fund – Authority	\$ 6,092,984
<u>Water Revenue Bond Program:</u>	
Telluride, Town of	
Total Water Operations Fund – WRBP	6,216,662
Total Water Operations Fund	12,309,646
Water Pollution Control Fund:	
<u>Direct loans:</u>	
<u>Base program:</u>	
Englewood, City of	26,000,000
Crested Butte South MD	3,609,395
Mount Werner W&SD	259,934
Mount Werner W&SD	1,250,000
Palmer Lake SD	1,091,342
Palmer Lake SD	1,000,000
Platteville, Town of	1,182,180
Wellington, Town of	3,000,000
West Jefferson County MD	10,000

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Project Costs Available – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Water Pollution Control Fund (Continued):

Base program - disadvantaged communities:

Creede, City of	1,000,000
Dinosaur, Town of	79,710
Fowler, Town of	1,201,241
Genoa, Town of	7,990
Idaho Springs, City of	10,000
Idaho Springs, City of	160,680
La Veta, Town of	129,454
Las Animas, City of	568,173
Manassa, Town of	351,834
Ordway, Town of	10,000
Timbers W&SD	220,766

Base Program - design & engineering:

Alma, Town of	117,017
Bethune, Town of	29,382
La Jara, Town of	92,180
Meeker SD	32,561
Ramah, Town of	42,672
St. Mary's Glacier W&SD	300,000
Wiley SD	99,631

Bipartisan Infrastructure:*

Crested Butte, Town of	11,000,000
Crested Butte, Town of	3,000,000
Fort Lupton, City of	2,547,430
La Jara, Town of	850,994
Total direct loans	<u>59,254,566</u>

Leveraged loans:

2016A	Evans, City of	42,449
2020B	Evans, City of	8,600,000
2022A	La Plata/San Juan Subdistrict of the Purgatory MD	13,277,183
2022A	Ouray, City of	18,485,000
2018A	Pueblo, City of	3,637,648
2018A	Pueblo West MD	2,106,573
2020A	Security SD	3,988,339
2020B	Sterling, City of	20,599,735
2020A	Superior MD No. 1	10,000
2022A	Wellington, Town of	41,557,716
2020A	Westminster, City of	5,325,943
	Total leveraged loans	<u>117,630,586</u>
	Total Water Pollution Control Fund	<u>176,885,152</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Project Costs Available – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund:

Direct loans:

Base program:

Alameda W&SD	2,472,149
Evergreen MD	10,000
Glenview Owner's Association	24,688
Minturn, Town of	1,192,812
Mount Werner W&SD	65,794
Park Water Company	812,919
Willow Brook MD	220,334

Base program - disadvantaged communities:

Center, Town of	177,094
Cheraw, Town of	875,468
Cheraw, Town of	866,700
Craig, City of	269,603
East Alamosa W&SD	1,084,678
Eckley, Town of	735,140
Empire, Town of	1,824,000
Granada, Town of	941,320
Hayden, Town of	10,000
Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	110,000
Mancos, Town of	1,202,117
Nucla, Town of	1,939,999
Ordway, Town of	10,000
Round Mountain W&SD	341,553
St. Mary's Glacier W&SD	133,023
Salida, City of	2,611,760
Simla, Town of	251,218
South Fork, Town of	208,090
Starkville, Town of	164,700
Trail West Association, Inc.	2,434,723

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Project Costs Available – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund (Continued):

Base Program - design & engineering:

Cheraw, Town of	35,857
Empire, Town of	78,985
Hayden, Town of	40,833
Hugo, Town of	32,590
Idledale W&SD	300,000
Nucla, Town of	6,738
Starkville, Town of	60,047
Wray, City of	97,875

Bipartisan Infrastructure:*

Buena Vista, Town of	4,300,000
Denver Water	76,123,628
Ouray, City of	12,100,000
Total direct loans	<u>114,166,435</u>

Leveraged loans:

2017A Breckenridge, Town of	6,419,616
2018A Eagle, Town of	10,000
2020A Mt. Crested Butte W&SD	1,330,967
2019A Wellington, Town of	21,662,025
Total leveraged loans	<u>29,422,608</u>
Total Drinking Water Fund	<u>143,589,043</u>

Total project costs available \$ 332,783,841

Reconciliation to amounts reported in the financial statements

Authority interim project account - restricted cash	\$ 6,092,984
Project costs payable - direct loans	120,214,122
Project costs payable - leveraged loans	153,269,856
Unfunded commitments - principal forgiveness (note 17)	53,206,879
	<u>\$ 332,783,841</u>

*May utilize other funding sources as well.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower
December 31, 2022**

	<u>Loans Receivable</u>
Water Operations Fund:	
<u>Small Hydro Loan Program:</u>	
2009 Cortez, City of	\$ 508,425
2020 Gypsum, Town of	1,435,339
2018 Left Hand WD	2,371,929
2020 Manitou Springs, City of	327,615
2011 Northern WCD	1,098,691
2016 St. Charles Mesa WD	526,973
2013 Tri-County WCD	1,197,537
Total Water Operations Fund loans receivable – SHLP	7,466,509
 <u>General Authority Loans</u>	
2016 Cokedale, Town of	98,267
2013 Durango, City of	2,328,035
2021 Genoa, Town of	111,416
Interim Project 7 Water Authority	907,016
Total Water Operations Fund loans receivable – Authority	3,444,734
 <u>Water Revenue Bond Program:</u>	
2005B Fort Lupton, City of	475,000
2014A Fountain, City of	13,645,000
2011B Steamboat Springs, City of	6,870,000
2020A Telluride, Town of	6,835,000
Total Water Operations Fund loans receivable – WRBP	27,825,000
Total Water Operations Fund loans receivable	38,736,243

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Water Pollution Control Fund:

Federal direct loans:

Base program:

2018	Academy W&SD	2,723,486
2015	Ault, Town of	1,276,709
2013	Bayfield, Town of	357,409
2006	Boulder County	315,111
2012	Cherokee MD	1,504,560
2007	Cortez SD	577,945
2010	Crested Butte, Town of	667,948
2017	Crested Butte, Town of	1,941,696
2009	Crested Butte South MD	971,491
2022	Crested Butte South MD	3,986,711
2011	Eagle, Town of	645,975
2007	Elizabeth, Town of	336,512
2022	Englewood, City of	26,000,000
2009	Erie, Town of	364,305
2014	Estes Park SD	2,097,117
2015	Estes Park SD	931,234
2009	Evergreen MD	669,528
2013	Fairways MD	860,032
2016	Fairways MD	240,700
2018	Fairways MD	143,375
2015	Granby, Town of	1,576,726
2017	Grand Mesa MD #2	344,802
2019	Gunnison, City of	2,621,073
2012	Hayden, Town of	258,841
2017	Hi-Land Acres W&SD	459,216
2013	Hillcrest W&SD	189,501
2012	Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	388,009
2005	Kremmling SD	187,679
2010	Lamar, City of	957,813
2008	Larimer County LID (Glacier View Meadows)	122,054
2010	Larimer County LID (Hidden Valley Estates)	104,094
2013	Larimer County LID (River Glen Estates)	691,537
2014	Larimer County LID (Berthoud Estates #1)	589,178
2016	Larimer County LID (Berthoud Estates #2)	740,670
2016	Larimer County LID (Western Mini Ranches)	886,187
2017	Larimer County LID (Wonderview)	178,639
2014	Loma Linda SD	599,688
2016	Loma Linda SD	376,730
2014	Lyons, Town of	3,332,006
2020	Manitou Springs, City of	507,399
2013	Mansfield Heights W&SD	312,349
2007	Mead, Town of	1,471,196
2021	Mount Werner W&SD	2,930,323
2022	Mount Werner W&SD	1,250,000
2012	Mountain W&SD	1,050,000

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Water Pollution Control Fund (continued):

2011	Nederland, Town of	950,000
2018	Nederland, Town of	1,256,233
2009	Pagosa Area W&SD	390,612
2022	Palmer Lake SD	3,000,000
2022	Palmer Lake SD	1,000,000
2021	Platteville, Town of	6,287,652
2006	Ralston Valley W&SD	33,981
2011	Tabernash Meadows W&SD	164,250
2014	Three Lakes W&SD	1,364,801
2019	Three Lakes W&SD	2,816,876
2010	Upper Blue SD	859,234
2019	Valley SD	2,522,405
2022	Wellington, Town of	3,000,000
2021	West Jefferson County MD	2,897,885
2015	Woodland Park, City of	1,206,072

Base program-disadvantaged communities:

2006	Ault, Town of	280,859
2017	Bennett, Town of	2,117,000
2018	Bennett, Town of	3,079,402
2009	Boone, Town of	172,446
2015	Cedaredge, Town of	625,000
2016	Central Clear Creek SD	1,653,275
2017	Central Clear Creek SD	439,460
2010	Cheyenne Wells SD #1	122,765
2006	Clifton SD #2	476,190
2014	Cokedale, Town of	131,810
2019	Cortez SD	1,285,867
2021	Creede, City of	997,790
2011	Crowley, Town of	967,834
2015	Dinosaur, Town of	62,500
2019	Dinosaur, Town of	90,705
2019	Fleming, Town of	644,671
2014	Fowler, Town of	840,000
2021	Genoa, Town of	48,585
2015	Gilcrest, Town of	516,126
2006	Haxtun, Town of	79,714
2015	Hotchkiss, Town of	64,223
2020	Hugo, Town of	1,472,567
2019	Idaho Springs, City of	2,755,428
2020	Idaho Springs, City of	2,897,885
2006	La Jara, Town of	150,000
2015	La Jara, Town of	212,154

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
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Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Base Program Disadvantaged Communities (Continued):

2018	La Junta, City of	2,600,000
2019	La Junta, City of	2,081,233
2014	La Veta, Town of	162,000
2015	La Veta, Town of	75,000
2018	La Veta, Town of	1,425,000
2020	La Veta, Town of	1,835,327
2019	Lake City, Town of	682,025
2008	Las Animas, City of	113,100
2011	Las Animas, City of	149,911
2013	Las Animas, City of	73,445
2021	Las Animas, City of	1,507,533
2019	Louviers W&SD	888,882
2022	Manassa, Town of	351,834
2009	Mancos, Town of	350,000
2011	Mancos, Town of	26,322
2008	Manzanola, Town of	31,200
2015	Monte Vista, City of	872,883
2019	Mountain View, Town of	730,760
2009	Mountain View Villages W&SD	776,241
2012	Naturita, Town of	35,807
2018	Nucla, Town of	204,113
2013	Olney Springs, Town of	177,650
2020	Olney Springs, Town of	277,522
2006	Ordway, Town of	134,775
2018	Ordway, Town of	392,344
2014	Pagosa Springs GID, Town of	1,321,364
2021	Petz, Town of	386,385
2008	Penrose SD	47,080
2015	Pritchett, Town of	88,275
2011	Redstone W&SD	1,142,367
2012	Rocky Ford, City of	817,721
2014	Rocky Ford, City of	436,106
2007	Romeo, Town of	47,636
2018	Saguache, Town of	1,660,022
2009	Seibert, Town of	56,250
2015	Shadow Mountain Village LID	218,032
2011	Silver Plume, Town of	61,515
2012	Simla, Town of	60,900
2013	South Sheridan Water, SS&SDD	1,170,350
2006	Springfield, Town of	120,150
2006	Stratton, Town of	114,700
2006	Sugar City Town of	76,500
2009	Sugar City Town of	15,278
2018	Timbers W&SD	493,265
2019	Timbers W&SD	1,876,887
2016	Wray, City of	1,240,283
2015	Yampa Valley HA	372,107

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

ARRA direct loans:

2009	Erie, Town of	750,000
2009	Georgetown, Town of	1,425,000
2009	Manitou Springs, City of	31,275
2009	Pagosa Area W&SD	2,814,616
2009	Pueblo, City of	562,500

Bipartisan Infrastructure:*

2022	Crested Butte, Town of	9,500,000
2022	Crested Butte, Town of	3,000,000
2022	Fort Lupton, City of	23,500,000
2022	La Jara, Town of	407,391
Total WPCRF direct loans		188,440,673

Leveraged loans:

2007A	Bayfield, Town of	1,825,000
2010B	Boxelder SD	5,685,000
2019A	Boxelder SD	25,827,681
2010B	Brush!, City of	4,710,000
2006B	Cherokee MD	4,436,859
2006A	Clifton SD #2	2,940,000
2003A	Colorado City MD	225,205
2002B	Denver Southeast Suburban W&SD	445,000
2005A	Denver Southeast Suburban W&SD	1,175,000
2006A	Donala W&SD	1,458,518
2016B	Durango, City of	44,431,609
2007A	Eagle, Town of	4,784,208
2005A	Eaton, Town of	1,462,610
2004A	Englewood, City of	11,493,948
2016A	Evans, City of	32,823,765
2020B	Evans, City of	8,018,859
2011A	Fountain SD	3,488,686
2010A	Fruita, City of	13,730,000
2005B	Glendale, City of	2,735,210
2010A	Glenwood Springs, City of	16,906,375
2006A	Granby SD	1,425,804
2019A	Gunnison, City of	8,244,295
2015A	La Junta, City of	9,630,636
2022A	La Plata/ San Juan Subdistrict of the Purgatory MD	13,100,901
2004A	Littleton, City of	9,374,750
2015A	Louisville, City of	25,039,953

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
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Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Leveraged Loans (Continued):

2002A	Mesa County	1,170,000
2003A	Milliken, Town of	770,636
2011A	Nederland, Town of	995,180
2008A	New Castle, Town of	3,452,178
2022A	Ouray, City of	17,241,536
2002B	Parker W&SD	8,755,364
2002B	Plum Creek WA	215,000
2005A	Plum Creek WA	360,000
2003A	Pueblo, City of	1,000,181
2010A	Pueblo, City of	10,718,968
2014A	Pueblo, City of	2,846,884
2018A	Pueblo, City of	5,701,721
2011A	Pueblo West MD	2,663,115
2018A	Pueblo West MD	6,515,959
2007A	Rifle, City of	6,634,488
2005A	Roxborough W&SD	2,340,000
2018A	Security SD	12,422,676
2020A	Security SD	13,713,734
2014A	South Adams County W&SD	16,234,831
2020B	Sterling, City of	31,861,335
2020A	Superior MD No. 1	6,409,358
2022A	Wellington, Town of	42,441,425
2005A	Westminster, City of	2,507,500
2020A	Westminster, City of	20,824,141
2011A	Windsor, Town of	1,034,865
2016A	Woodland Park, City of	4,799,229
	Total WPCRF leveraged loans	<u>479,050,176</u>
	Total Water Pollution Control Fund loans receivable	<u>667,490,849</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
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Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund:

Federal direct loans:

Base program:

2020	Alameda W&SD	2,959,736
2011	Alma, Town of	196,957
2009	Baca Grande W&SD	578,176
2020	Bayfield, Town of	820,935
2016	Bennett, Town of	1,883,649
2021	Blue Mountain WD	780,943
2018	Brook Forest WD	615,063
2019	Buffalo Mountain MD	2,686,968
2006	Castle Pines MD	534,335
2006	Castle Pines MD	73,829
2014	Castle Pines MD	1,005,265
2013	Coal Creek, Town of	155,310
2010	Colorado Springs Utilities	3,958,719
2015	Columbine Lake WD	470,856
2010	Cortez, City of	200,507
2012	Crested Butte, Town of	486,843
2020	Crested Butte, Town of	213,503
2010	Crested Butte South MD	1,854,025
2012	Cucharas SWD	49,964
2019	Cucharas SWD	1,449,004
2019	Deer Creek WD	2,265,059
2015	Dillon, Town of	1,228,321
2010	Divide MPC MD #1	63,001
2015	Edgewater, City of	650,674
2011	El Rancho Florida MD	747,261
2013	Evans, City of	155,991
2021	Evergreen MD	2,958,090
2005	Florence, City of	152,350
2020	Forest Hills MD	458,800
2021	Forest Hills MD	81,482
2012	Forest View Acres WD	1,050,000
2016	Forest View Acres WD	365,004
2015	Genesee W&SD	1,625,000
2011	Georgetown, Town of	363,945
2010	Grand Junction, City of	1,664,285
2016	Grand Junction, City of	1,110,229
2018	Grand Lake, Town of	1,257,946
2014	Hayden, Town of	472,122
2015	Highland Lakes WD	1,051,911
2016	La Plata Archuleta WD	1,825,021
2014	La Plata County Palo Verde PID	179,370
2009	Lake Durango WA	751,942
2009	Lamar, City of	468,300
2014	Larimer County LID (Fish Creek)	154,327
2020	Manitou Springs, City of	774,296

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
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Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund (Continued):

2021	Minturn, Town of	3,000,000
2021	Mount Werner W&SD	2,440,446
2011	Mountain W&SD	425,000
2003	Mustang WA	73,796
2009	Nederland, Town of	1,054,226
2003	Oak Creek, Town of	63,508
2005	Olde Stage WD	18,207
2008	Olde Stage WD	58,491
2009	Palmer Lake, Town of	727,714
2018	Palmer Lake, Town of	929,461
2010	Pine Drive WD	110,743
2004	Pinewood Springs WD	16,506
2006	Pinewood Springs WD	171,952
2006	Platte Canyon W&SD Subdistrict #1	105,044
2008	Platte Canyon W&SD Subdistrict #2	156,181
2013	Rangely, Town of	913,783
2012	Rifle, City of	1,078,867
2011	Salida, City of	258,875
2015	Spring Canyon W&SD	1,533,465
2016	Spring Canyon W&SD	219,003
2017	Spring Canyon W&SD	226,489
2018	Sundance Hills/Farraday (Subdis#1 of LPAWD)	532,050
2004	Swink, Town of	68,405
2010	Teller County W&SD	858,002
2013	Timbers W&SD	183,750
2010	Tree Haus MD	438,705
2003	Westwood Lakes WD	17,919
2019	Willow Brook MD	1,565,006

Base Program - Private-Non-Profits:

2020	Glenview OA	537,226
2022	Park Water Company	875,000

Base program-Disadvantaged Communities:

2015	Antonito, Town of	615,686
2020	Arabian Acres MD	1,045,190
2009	Arriba, Town of	286,167
2006	Bethune, Town of	195,067
2011	Blanca, Town of	202,383
2006	Boone, Town of	250,005
2006	Bristol W&SD	86,667
2018	Buena Vista, Town of	1,152,437
2016	Burlington, City of	893,637
2017	Burlington, City of	212,124
2018	Cedaredge, Town of	402,737
2015	Center, Town of	827,250
2019	Center, Town of	1,027,886
2018	Central, City of	441,878
2022	Cheraw, Town of	202,700
2022	Cheraw, Town of	173,340
2019	Craig, City of	2,874,501

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund (Continued):

2009	Creede, City of	758,261
2012	Crowley, Town of	70,000
2019	Deer Trail, Town of	1,160,351
2020	Deer Trail, Town of	241,490
2008	Del Norte, Town of	235,532
2008	East Alamosa W&SD	1,033,333
2021	East Alamosa W&SD	1,358,056
2008	Eckley, Town of	27,500
2021	Eckley, Town of	717,000
2021	Empire, Town of	824,000
2015	Flagler, Town of	65,017
2006	Genoa, Town of	84,583
2022	Granada, Town of	190,000
2021	Hayden, Town of	849,999
2007	Hillrose, Town of	377,959
2020	Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	190,035
2008	Hotchkiss, Town of	205,351
2008	Kim, Town of	62,933
2005	La Jara, Town of	30,000
2008	La Veta, Town of	708,429
2015	Lake City, Town of	375,000
2016	Lamar, City of	159,658
2021	Lamar, City of	1,069,280
2014	Larkspur, Town of	1,529,078
2008	Las Animas, Town of	433,067
2012	Louviers W&SD	58,801
2011	Manassa, Town of	303,955
2021	Mancos, Town of	1,476,424
2012	Merino, Town of	79,611
2017	Merino, Town of	165,366
2011	Mesa W&SD	63,756
2011	Monte Vista, City of	225,764
2012	Navajo Western WD	651,847
2022	Nucla, Town of	939,999
2011	Nunn, Town of	293,305
2020	Orchard City, Town of	1,572,400
2006	Ordway, Town of	96,667
2007	Ordway, Town of	57,150
2018	Ordway, Town of	125,364
2006	Palisade, Town of	933,333
2008	Paonia, Town of	142,831
2020	Parkville WD	1,456,077
2020	Penrose WD	68,971
2006	Pritchett, Town of	90,000
2009	Rockvale, Town of	180,069
2021	Round Mountain W&SD	1,266,619
2009	Rye, Town of	337,484

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund (Continued):

2018	St. Charles Mesa WD	125,722
2018	St. Mary's Glacier W&SD	1,612,458
2017	Salida, City of	340,560
2021	Salida, City of	4,076,564
2006	Sedgwick, Town of	188,550
2019	Sheridan Lake WD	161,101
2018	Silverton, Town of	220,678
2021	Simla, Town of	630,670
2022	Simla, Town of	196,692
2020	South Fork, Town of	2,593,297
2013	South Sheridan Water, SS&SDD	1,499,638
2022	Starkville, Town of	65,880
2019	Stratmoor Hills WD	2,803,033
2007	Stratton, Town of	285,976
2013	Stratton, Town of	658,617
2010	Swink, Town of	168,074
2006	Walden, Town of	369,323
2014	Williamsburg, Town of	629,306
2020	Wray, City of	2,870,891
2014	Yampa, Town of	410,929
2015	Yampa Valley HA	149,614

Base program-Disadvantaged Communities-Private-Non-Profits:

2022	Trail West Association, Inc.	3,490,977
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ARRA direct loans:

2009	Divide MPC MD	54,724
2009	Florence, City of	700,000
2009	Gateway MD	216,216
2009	Georgetown, Town of	502,500
2009	Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	487,500
2009	La Junta, City of	686,250
2009	Lamar, City of	1,482,141
2009	Manitou Springs, City of	465,510
2009	Manitou Springs, City of	201,479
2009	Manitou Springs, City of	465,510
2009	Ophir, Town of	187,500
2009	Ridgway, Town of	168,750

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Loans Receivable – By Borrower (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Fund (Continued):

Bipartisan Infrastructure:*

2022	Buena Vista, Town of	1,960,449
2022	Denver Water	36,123,628
2022	Ouray, City of	7,100,000
Total Drinking Water Fund direct loans		170,089,201

Leveraged loans:

2006B	Alamosa, City of	3,458,575
2017A	Breckenridge, Town of	45,704,897
2014A	Clifton WD	11,357,123
2006B	Cottonwood W&SD	3,154,319
2015A	Denver Southeast Suburban W&SD	9,858,458
2018A	Eagle, Town of	14,091,538
2008A	Estes Park, Town of	2,037,700
2003B	Florence, City of	2,075,742
2003A	Fountain Valley Authority	381,020
2015A	Genesee W&SD	7,430,134
2014A	Left Hand WD	18,809,513
2003A	Longmont, City of	1,282,546
2003A	Lyons, Town of	587,188
2020A	Mt. Crested Butte W&SD	21,445,480
2008A	Pagosa Area W&SD	3,719,366
2006B	Palisade, Town of	1,762,860
2014A	Paonia, Town of	1,944,668
2008B	Project 7 WA	4,428,560
2012A	Rifle, City of	13,599,140
2015A	Roxborough W&SD (Plum Valley)	3,596,270
2011A	Sterling, City of	15,457,137
2019A	Wellington, Town of	20,932,534
Total Drinking Water Fund leveraged loans		207,114,768
Total Drinking Water Fund loans receivable		377,203,969

Total loans receivable	\$ 1,083,431,061
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*May utilize other funding sources as well.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Bonds Payable – By Issue
December 31, 2022**

<u>Water Operations Fund</u>	<u>Original issue amount</u>	<u>Current amount outstanding</u>	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>Due dates</u>	<u>Early redemption</u>
Water Revenue Bonds Program:					
Water Resources Revenue Bonds:					
2005 Series B	\$ 2,300,000	\$ 475,000	3.0% – 4.625%	Serial Bonds through 2017, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption 2020 - 2025	2015 – 2025 at par
2011 Series B	12,350,000	6,870,000	3.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds 2012 - 2023, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption 2026 and 2031	2023 – 2031 at par
2014 Series A	16,900,000	13,645,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds 2014 - 2027, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption 2029, 2039 and 2044	2025 – 2044 at par
2020 Series A	<u>7,400,000</u>	<u>6,835,000</u>	2.0% – 4.0%	Serial Bonds 2021 - 2030, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption 2035 and 2040	2031 – 2040 at par
Total Water Revenue Bonds Program	<u>\$ 38,950,000</u>	<u>\$ 27,825,000</u>			

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Bonds Payable – By Issue
December 31, 2022**

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Original issue amount	Current amount outstanding	Interest rate	Due dates	Early redemption
Clean Water Revenue Bonds 2014 Series A (South Adams County, Pueblo)	\$ 9,075,000	\$ 6,430,000	2.0% – 4.0%	Serial Bonds through 2036	2025 – 2036 at par
Clean Water Revenue Bonds 2015 Series A (La Junta, Louisville)	15,650,000	10,595,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2037	2026 – 2037 at par
Clean Water Revenue Bonds 2016 Series A (Evans, Woodland Park)	11,505,000	8,145,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2038	2027 – 2038 at par
Clean Water Revenue Bonds 2016 Series B (Durango)	14,180,000	8,925,000	2.5% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2038	2027 – 2038 at par
Clean Water Revenue Bonds 2018 Series A (Pueblo, Security, Pueblo West)	10,550,000	8,605,000	3.5% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2040, term bond subject to mandatory redemptions in 2048	2029 – 2048 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2019A (Boxelder and Gunnison)	10,900,000	9,220,000	3.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2039, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2040-2044 and 2045-2048	2030 – 2048 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2020A (Security, Superior and Westminster)	11,630,000	10,225,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2040, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2041-2045 and 2046-2049	2031 – 2049 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2020B (Evans and Sterling)	10,965,000	10,085,000	1.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2040, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2041-2045 and 2046-2050	2031 – 2050 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2022A (La Plata/San Juan, Ouray & Wellington)	37,150,000	37,030,000	5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2042, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2043-2047 and 2048-2052	2033 – 2052 at par
Total WPCRF Clean Water Revenue Bonds payable	<u>131,605,000</u>	<u>109,260,000</u>			

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Bonds Payable – By Issue
December 31, 2022**

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Original issue amount	Current amount outstanding	Interest rate	Due dates	Early redemption
Clean Water Refunding Revenue Bonds 2013 Series A (Refunding of the following Clean Water Bonds: 2002A, 2002B, 2003A, and 2004A)	61,215,000	26,865,000	2.0% – 5.00%	Serial Bonds through 2025	2023 – 2025 at par
Clean Water Refunding Revenue Bonds 2016 Series A (Refunding of the following Clean Water Bonds: 1996A, 1997A, 2000A, 2005A, 2005B, 2006A, 2006B, 2007A and 2004AR)	38,850,000	16,275,000	1.5% – 5.00%	Serial Bonds through 2027, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption 2028	2027 – 2028 at par
State Revolving Fund Refunding Revenue Bonds 2021 Series A (Refunding of the following Clean Water Bonds: 2008A, 2010A, 2010B, and 2011A)	29,135,000	25,705,000	1.0% – 5.00%	Serial Bonds through 2032	2032 at par
	<u>129,200,000</u>	<u>68,845,000</u>			
Total Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	<u>\$ 260,805,000</u>	<u>\$ 178,105,000</u>			

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Bonds Payable – By Issue
December 31, 2022**

Drinking Water Revolving Fund	Original issue amount	Current amount outstanding	Interest rate	Due dates	Early redemption
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds Series 2012A (City of Rifle)	\$ 17,970,000	\$ 11,180,000	2.0% – 5%	Serial Bonds through 2034	2023 – 2034 at par
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds Series 2014A (Clifton WD, Left Hand WD Town of Paonia)	11,140,000	7,255,000	2.0% – 3.25%	Serial Bonds through 2035	2025 – 2035 at par
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds Series 2015A (Genesee, Denver SE Plum Valley Heights)	8,125,000	5,410,000	2.0% – 4.0%	Serial Bonds through 2028, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2029, 2030, 2035 and 2036	2026 – 2036 at par
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds Series 2017A (Breckenridge)	15,560,000	11,105,000	2.125% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2039	2028 – 2039 at par
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds Series 2018A (Eagle)	5,180,000	4,005,000	2.5% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2040	2028 – 2040 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2019A (Wellington)	5,915,000	4,615,000	3.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2039	2030 – 2039 at par
State Revolving Fund Bonds Series 2020A (Mt. Crested Butte)	4,880,000	4,465,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2040	2031 – 2040 at par
Total DWRF Revenue Bonds payable	<u>68,770,000</u>	<u>48,035,000</u>			
Drinking Water Refunding Revenue Bonds 2013 Series A (Refunding of the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds Series 1997A, 1998A, 1999A, 2002A, 2003A, and 2003B)	35,460,000	3,565,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2025	2023 – 2025 at par
Drinking Water Refunding Revenue Bonds 2019 Series A (Refunding of the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2006B, 2008A and 2008B)	13,315,000	7,365,000	2.0% – 5.0%	Serial Bonds through 2028, term bonds subject to mandatory redemption in 2029 and 2030	2029 – 2030 at par
State Revolving Fund Refunding Revenue Bonds 2021 Series A (Refunding of the Drinking Water Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2011A)	4,700,000	4,120,000	1.0% – 5.00%	Serial Bonds through 2032	2032 at par
Total Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<u>\$ 122,245,000</u>	<u>\$ 63,085,000</u>			

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)**

**Schedule of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments Held by Trustees – By Investment Type
December 31, 2022**

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash held by State Treasurer</u>	<u>Money Market</u>	<u>Local Government Investment Pools</u>	<u>U.S. Treasury Notes-SLGS Bonds, and Agency (fair value)</u>	<u>Total cash and investments by bond issue</u>
Water Operations Fund:						
Water Revenue Bonds Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,151,264	\$ 6,319,626	\$ -	\$ 7,470,890
Authority Operating	553,172	2,605,669	-	32,026,420	-	35,185,261
Subtotal – Water Operations Fund	<u>553,172</u>	<u>2,605,669</u>	<u>1,151,264</u>	<u>38,346,046</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,656,151</u>
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund:						
Refunding Revenue bonds, 2013 Series A	-	-	-	10,864,909	-	10,864,909
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A	-	-	-	736,588	-	736,588
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2015 Series A	-	-	-	1,380,527	-	1,380,527
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series A	-	-	-	1,469,917	-	1,469,917
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series B	-	-	-	1,872,360	-	1,872,360
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series A	-	-	-	4,284,809	-	4,284,809
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A	-	-	-	3,407,017	-	3,407,017
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2019 Series A	-	-	-	1,220,135	-	1,220,135
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series A	-	-	-	4,116,760	-	4,116,760
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series B	-	-	-	9,007,933	-	9,007,933
Refunding Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2021 Series A	-	-	-	3,550,952	-	3,550,952
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2022 Series A	-	-	-	43,007,115	-	43,007,115
Direct Loan Surplus Matching Account	-	-	3,425,343	-	-	3,425,343
Leveraged Loan Surplus Matching	-	-	320,529	-	-	320,529
CWSRF Reloan Account	-	-	-	90,748,755	-	90,748,755
WPCRF Administrative Fee Account	-	-	-	12,190,049	-	12,190,049
Subtotal – Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,745,872</u>	<u>187,857,826</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>191,603,698</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)**

**Schedule of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments Held by Trustees – By Investment Type (Continued)
December 31, 2022**

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash held by State Treasurer</u>	<u>Money Market</u>	<u>Local Government Investment Pools</u>	<u>U.S. Treasury Notes-SLGS Bonds, and Agency (fair value)</u>	<u>Total cash and investments by bond issue</u>
Drinking Water Revolving Fund:						
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series A	-	-	3,491	-	10,207,340	10,210,831
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A	-	-	-	1,759,768	-	1,759,768
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A	-	-	-	969,979	-	969,979
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2015 Series A	-	-	-	759,319	-	759,319
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2017 Series A	-	-	-	4,037,654	-	4,037,654
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A	-	-	-	708,302	-	708,302
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series A	-	-	-	2,083,474	-	2,083,474
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2019 Series A	-	-	-	6,816,125	-	6,816,125
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series A	-	-	-	948,075	-	948,075
Refunding Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2021 Series A	-	-	-	579,027	-	579,027
Federal Direct Loan Surplus Matching Account	-	-	3,525,693	-	-	3,525,693
DWRF Reloan Account	-	-	-	99,489,612	-	99,489,612
DWRF Administrative Fee Account	-	-	-	10,780,607	-	10,780,607
Subtotal – Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,529,184</u>	<u>128,931,942</u>	<u>10,207,340</u>	<u>142,668,466</u>
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority – total cash and investments	<u>\$ 553,172</u>	<u>\$ 2,605,669</u>	<u>\$ 8,426,320</u>	<u>\$ 355,135,814</u>	<u>\$ 10,207,340</u>	<u>\$ 376,928,315</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)**

**Schedule of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments Held by Trustees – By Account Type
December 31, 2022**

	<u>Debt service funds</u>	<u>Debt service reserve funds</u>	<u>Project accounts</u>	<u>DWRF and WPCRF matching accounts</u>	<u>Other accounts</u>	<u>Total cash and investments by bond issue</u>
Water Operations Fund:						
Water Revenue Bonds Program	\$ 16,538	\$ 1,136,700	\$ 6,317,652	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,470,890
Authority Operating	-	-	6,092,984	-	29,092,277	35,185,261
Subtotal – Water Operations Fund	<u>16,538</u>	<u>1,136,700</u>	<u>12,410,636</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,092,277</u>	<u>42,656,151</u>
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund:						
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A	-	-	-	10,864,909	-	10,864,909
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A	-	-	-	736,588	-	736,588
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2015 Series A	-	-	-	1,380,527	-	1,380,527
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series A	-	-	182,281	1,287,636	-	1,469,917
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series B	-	-	-	1,522,874	349,486	1,872,360
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2016 Series A	225,425	-	-	4,059,384	-	4,284,809
Clean Water Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A	-	-	2,434,494	972,523	-	3,407,017
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2019 Series A	179,784	-	-	1,040,351	-	1,220,135
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series A	287,138	-	2,659,998	1,169,624	-	4,116,760
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series B	-	-	8,110,420	897,513	-	9,007,933
Refunding Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2021 Series A	-	-	-	3,550,952	-	3,550,952
Clean Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2022 Series A	35,916	-	40,060,922	2,910,277	-	43,007,115
Direct Loan Surplus Matching Account	-	-	-	-	3,425,343	3,425,343
Leveraged Loan Surplus Matching	-	-	-	-	320,529	320,529
CWSRF Reloan Account	-	-	-	-	90,748,755	90,748,755
WPCRF Administrative Fee Account	-	-	-	-	12,190,049	12,190,049
Subtotal – Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	<u>728,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,448,115</u>	<u>30,393,158</u>	<u>107,034,162</u>	<u>191,603,698</u>

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)**

**Schedule of Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments Held by Trustees – By Account Type
December 31, 2022**

	<u>Debt service funds</u>	<u>Debt service reserve funds</u>	<u>Project accounts</u>	<u>DWRF and WPCRF matching accounts</u>	<u>Other accounts</u>	<u>Total cash and investments by bond issue</u>
Drinking Water Revolving Fund:						
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series A	-	-	-	10,210,831	-	10,210,831
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A	249,381	-	-	1,510,387	-	1,759,768
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A	-	-	-	969,979	-	969,979
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2015 Series A	63,470	-	-	695,849	-	759,319
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2017 Series A	-	-	2,501,357	1,536,297	-	4,037,654
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A	-	-	222,197	486,105	-	708,302
Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series A	58,325	-	-	2,025,149	-	2,083,474
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2019 Series A	-	-	6,081,464	734,661	-	6,816,125
Drinking Water Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2020 Series A	-	-	337,472	610,603	-	948,075
Refunding Revenue Bonds (SRF), 2021 Series A	-	-	-	579,027	-	579,027
Federal Direct Loan Surplus Matching Account	-	-	-	-	3,525,693	3,525,693
DWRF Reloan Account	-	-	-	-	99,489,612	99,489,612
DWRF Administrative Fee Account	-	-	-	-	10,780,607	10,780,607
Subtotal – Drinking Water Revolving Fund	<u>371,176</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,142,490</u>	<u>19,358,888</u>	<u>113,795,912</u>	<u>142,668,466</u>
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority – total cash and investments	<u>\$ 1,115,977</u>	<u>\$ 1,136,700</u>	<u>\$ 75,001,241</u>	<u>\$ 49,752,046</u>	<u>\$ 249,922,351</u>	<u>\$ 376,928,315</u>

OTHER INFORMATION

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Matching (Debt Service Reserve Funds) Account Investments
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and
Drinking Water Revolving Fund
December 31, 2022**

<u>Bond Issue Series</u>	<u>Investment Provider</u>	<u>Investment Description</u>	<u>Amount Invested ⁽¹⁾</u>
SRF 2022 A	Colotrust	Money Market	\$ 2,870,750
SRF 2021 AR	Colotrust	Money Market	4,068,500
SRF 2020 B	Colotrust	Money Market	887,256
SRF 2020 A	Colotrust	Money Market	1,746,498
SRF 2019 A	Colotrust	Money Market	1,705,100
DWRF 2019 AR	Colotrust	Money Market	1,866,384
WPCRF 2018 A	Colotrust	Money Market	961,550
DWRF 2018 A	Colotrust	Money Market	480,600
DWRF 2017 A	Colotrust	Money Market	1,518,956
WPCRF 2016 B	Colotrust	Money Market	1,502,400
WPCRF 2016 A	Colotrust	Money Market	1,273,150
WPCRF 2016 AR	Colotrust	Money Market	3,779,387
WPCRF 2015 A	Colotrust	Money Market	1,365,118
DWRF 2015 A	Colotrust	Money Market	687,638
WPCRF 2014 A	Colotrust	Money Market	728,244
DWRF 2014 A	Colotrust	Money Market	959,263
WPCRF 2013 AR	Colotrust	Money Market	10,744,750
DWRF 2013 AR	Colotrust	Money Market	1,867,231
DWRF 2012 A	United States	SLGs ⁽²⁾	10,207,340
TOTAL			\$ 49,220,115

(1) Amount Invested does not include state matching principal and/or investment earnings.

(2) Treasury Securities – State and Local Government Series

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Cash Flows Sufficiency Table
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
December 31, 2022**

The following table estimates for each calendar year through the final maturity date of the bonds (1) the total scheduled loan repayments securing the WPCRF bonds (adjusted as noted), (2) the aggregate debt service on the WPCRF senior bonds outstanding as December 31, 2022 (except as noted), and (3) the projected aggregate release of moneys from the WPCRF matching accounts and repayments of the WPCRF direct loans. The table is based on the assumptions that all loan repayments securing WPCRF bonds will be made on a timely basis and that none of the amounts on deposit in the WPCRF matching accounts will be required to provide for payment of the debt service on the WPCRF bonds. However, there is no assurance that the projections reflected in the following table will be realized. This table is intended to compare the aggregate debt service for the WPCRF bonds to the scheduled loan repayments securing such bonds and to the estimated matching account release amounts, which would be deposited to the Clean Water Surplus Account and would be available if necessary to pay a portion of such debt service. However, the Authority expects that, absent a failure of the governmental agencies (borrowers) to pay the loan repayments when due, the loan repayments will exceed the amount necessary to pay the bonds when due.

	Total Loan Repayments on all WPCRF Leveraged Loans ⁽¹⁾	Total Debt Service on WPCRF Senior Bonds ⁽²⁾	Projected Moneys Released from WPCRF Matching Accounts and WPCRF Direct Loan Repayments ⁽³⁾
2023	\$ 43,561,924	\$ 27,696,134	\$ 7,746,556
2024	43,967,468	27,201,296	8,977,979
2025	43,176,200	17,098,696	12,480,130
2026	32,588,612	16,186,096	9,679,293
2027	31,872,865	15,257,321	10,696,882
2028	28,764,231	13,303,971	10,212,480
2029	26,508,328	11,716,271	8,963,705
2030	26,698,200	11,319,790	9,640,285
2031	24,910,848	10,180,415	8,794,339
2032	24,571,304	9,740,496	11,249,862
2033	20,006,043	7,073,465	8,572,345
2034	20,251,911	6,895,290	8,158,732
2035	20,562,781	6,775,403	8,861,453
2036	18,137,541	5,875,146	7,882,370
2037	16,922,280	5,235,990	7,417,641
2038	16,288,402	4,871,329	9,568,133
2039	10,024,151	3,743,366	6,944,612
2040	9,535,884	3,567,335	7,663,538
2041	7,379,034	3,102,460	6,607,528
2042	6,938,961	2,939,570	6,274,420
2043	6,996,228	2,858,525	5,068,470
2044	7,052,403	2,762,380	4,214,869
2045	7,118,078	2,681,755	4,219,411
2046	7,196,715	2,601,012	4,223,972
2047	7,281,399	2,525,088	4,231,932
2048	7,353,057	2,424,093	5,098,748
2049	5,848,569	2,043,751	4,229,344
2050	5,039,633	1,852,569	3,930,047
2051	3,773,355	1,642,750	2,857,086
2052	3,878,649	1,643,250	5,323,960
Totals	\$ 534,205,054	\$ 232,815,013	\$ 219,790,122

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Cash Flows Sufficiency Table
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
December 31, 2022**

- (1) Not including repayments of WPCRF Direct Loans but including the excess portion of the loan repayments allocated to the repayment of funds deposited by the Authority as state matching funds and of federal capitalization grants or equity funds allocable to certain loans. Also includes scheduled earnings from investment of matching accounts and project loan subaccounts relating to the WPCRF Bonds.
- (2) Includes debt service on the Bonds. Such debt service on the WPCRF Senior Bonds is shown net of amounts from the matching account which will be transferred to the debt service fund to reduce final loan repayments for certain borrowers. Amounts subject to change. Debt service is shown for all WPCRF Bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022. There is no restriction on the Authority's ability to issue future additional WPCRF Bonds.
- (3) These amounts are only estimated and are subject to change in the event WPCRF Matching Accounts are diminished due to deficient loan repayments on WPCRF Bonds or insufficient investment earnings.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Cash Flows Sufficiency Table
Drinking Water Revolving Fund
December 31, 2022**

The following table estimates for each calendar year through the final maturity date of the bonds (1) the total scheduled loan repayments securing the DWRF bonds (adjusted as noted), (2) the aggregate debt service on the DWRF senior bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022, and (3) the projected aggregate release of moneys from the DWRF matching accounts and repayments of the DWRF direct loans. The table is based on assumptions that all loan repayments securing DWRF bonds will be made on a timely basis and that none of the amounts on deposit in the DWRF matching accounts will be required to provide for payment of the debt service on the DWRF bonds. However, there is no assurance that the projections reflected in the following table will be realized. This table is intended to compare the aggregate debt service for the DWRF bonds to the scheduled loan repayments securing such bonds and to the estimated matching account release amounts, which would be deposited to the Drinking Water Surplus Account and would be available if necessary to pay a portion of such debt service. However, the Authority expects that, absent a failure of the governmental agencies (borrowers) to pay loan repayments when due, the loan repayments will exceed the amount necessary to pay the bonds when due.

	Total Loan Repayments on all DWRF Leveraged Loans (1)	Total Debt Service on DWRF Senior Bonds (2)	Projected Moneys Released from DWRF Matching Accounts and DWRF Direct Loan Repayments (3)
2023	\$ 17,744,950	\$ 8,497,025	\$ 8,437,262
2024	17,457,061	8,098,996	9,392,433
2025	16,780,814	7,304,634	8,943,344
2026	16,496,375	6,905,100	9,061,669
2027	16,037,996	6,383,350	9,419,831
2028	16,321,220	6,164,750	9,678,160
2029	14,009,957	4,917,300	9,499,316
2030	14,025,919	4,736,763	9,295,443
2031	13,556,808	4,424,825	8,381,380
2032	13,796,346	4,309,413	8,386,950
2033	12,250,121	3,646,519	7,677,764
2034	12,466,307	3,531,100	8,544,905
2035	8,711,007	1,797,844	7,005,095
2036	7,667,515	1,489,512	6,586,016
2037	6,672,278	1,259,700	5,724,604
2038	6,780,126	1,205,475	5,587,500
2039	6,914,927	1,170,649	7,551,480
2040	2,331,870	381,400	6,136,238
Totals	\$ 220,021,597	\$ 76,224,355	\$ 145,309,390

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Cash Flows Sufficiency Table
Drinking Water Revolving Fund
December 31, 2022**

- (1) Not including repayments of the DWRF direct loans but including the excess portion of the loan repayments allocated to the repayment of the funds deposited by the Authority as state matching funds and of federal capitalization grants or equity funds allocable to certain loans. Also includes scheduled earnings from investment of matching accounts and project loan subaccounts relating to the DWRF bonds.
- (2) Includes debt service on the bonds. Such debt service on the DWRF bonds is shown net of amounts from the matching account which will be transferred to the debt service fund to reduce final loan repayments for certain borrowers. Amounts subject to change. Debt service is shown for all DWRF bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2022. There is no restriction on the Authority's ability to issue future and additional DWRF bonds.
- (3) These amounts are only estimated and are subject to change in the event DWRF Matching Accounts are diminished due to deficient loan repayments on DWRF Bonds or insufficient investment earnings.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Information Regarding Outstanding Bonds, Loans and Direct Loans Under the Water
Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Fund Programs by Series
December 31, 2022**

<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND (WPCRF)				
<u>WPCRF LEVERAGED LOANS</u>				
SRF 2022 Series A				
> La Plata/San Juan Subdistrict of The Purgatory Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues	6,695,000	13,100,901	2052
> Ouray, City of	wastewater revenues	8,765,000	17,241,536	2052
> Wellington, Town of	wastewater revenues	21,570,000	42,441,425	2052
Total		37,030,000	72,783,862	
SRF 2020 Series B				
> Evans, City of	stormwater revenues	1,915,000	8,018,859	2041
> Sterling, City of	wastewater revenues	8,170,000	31,861,335	2050
Total		10,085,000	39,880,194	
SRF 2020 Series A				
> Security Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	3,935,000	13,713,734	2049
> Superior Metropolitan District No. 1	water, stormwater and wastewater revenues	1,860,000	6,409,358	2049
> Westminster, City of	water and wastewater revenues	4,430,000	20,824,141	2040
Total		10,225,000	40,947,233	
SRF 2019 Series A				
> Boxelder Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	7,435,000	25,827,681	2048
> Gunnison, City of	wastewater revenues	1,785,000	8,244,295	2039
Total		9,220,000	34,071,976	
2018 Series A				
> Pueblo, City of	stormwater revenues	1,915,000	5,701,721	2038
> Pueblo West Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues	2,610,000	6,515,959	2048
> Security Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	4,080,000	12,422,676	2040
Total		8,605,000	24,640,356	
2016 Series B				
> Durango, City of	wastewater revenues	8,925,000	44,431,609	2038
Total		8,925,000	44,431,609	
2016 Series A				
> Evans, City of	wastewater revenues	7,255,000	32,823,765	2038
> Woodland Park, City of	wastewater revenues	890,000	4,799,229	2038
Total		8,145,000	37,622,994	
2015 Series A				
> La Junta, City of	wastewater revenues	2,725,000	9,630,636	2037
> Louisville, City of	water, stormwater and wastewater revenues	7,870,000	25,039,953	2035
Total		10,595,000	34,670,589	
2014 Series A				
> Pueblo, City of	wastewater revenues	910,000	2,846,884	2035
> South Adams County Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	5,520,000	16,234,831	2036

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
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Information Regarding Outstanding Bonds, Loans and Direct Loans Under the Water
Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Fund Programs by Series
December 31, 2022**

<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
Total		6,430,000	19,081,715	
2011 Series A				
> Fountain Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	380,000	3,488,686	2032
> Nederland, Town of	wastewater revenues and sales tax revenues	105,000	995,180	2032
> Pueblo West Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues	295,000	2,663,115	2032
> Windsor, Town of	wastewater revenues	50,000	1,034,865	2027
Total		830,000	8,181,846	
2010 Series B				
> Boxelder Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	1,440,000	5,685,000	2032
> Brush!, City of	wastewater revenues	1,160,000	4,710,000	2031
Total		2,600,000	10,395,000	
2010 Series A				
> Fruita, City of	wastewater revenues	7,565,000	13,730,000	2032
> Glenwood Springs, City of	water and wastewater revenues	9,680,000	16,906,375	2032
> Pueblo, City of	wastewater revenues	3,490,000	10,718,968	2030
Total		20,735,000	41,355,343	
2008 Series A				
> New Castle, Town of	water and wastewater revenues	1,540,000	3,452,178	2030
Total		1,540,000	3,452,178	
2007 Series A				
> Bayfield, Town of	wastewater revenues	860,000	1,825,000	2028
> Eagle, Town of	wastewater revenues	2,360,000	4,784,208	2028
> Rifle, City of	wastewater revenues	3,330,000	6,634,488	2028
Total		6,550,000	13,243,696	
2006 Series B				
> Cherokee Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues	2,275,000	4,436,859	2027
Total		2,275,000	4,436,859	
2006 Series A				
> Clifton Sanitation District No. 2	wastewater revenues	1,380,000	2,940,000	2027
> Donala Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	660,000	1,458,518	2027
> Granby Sanitation District	wastewater revenues	620,000	1,425,804	2027
Total		2,660,000	5,824,322	
2005 Series B				
> Glendale, City of	wastewater revenues	1,155,000	2,735,210	2027
Total		1,155,000	2,735,210	
2005 Series A				
> Denver Southeast Suburban Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	545,000	1,175,000	2026
> Eaton, Town of	wastewater revenues	605,000	1,462,610	2027
> Plum Creek Water Reclamation Authority	wastewater revenues	140,000	360,000	2026
> Roxborough Water and Sanitation District	general obligation	1,075,000	2,340,000	2026
> Westminster, City of	water and wastewater revenues	1,270,000	2,507,500	2025
Total		3,635,000	7,845,110	
2004 Series A				

**Colorado Water Resources
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Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Fund Programs by Series
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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> Englewood, City of	wastewater revenues	9,750,000	11,493,948	2025
> Littleton, City of	wastewater revenues	8,480,000	9,374,750	2025
Total		18,230,000	20,868,698	
2003 Series A				
> Colorado City Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues	180,000	225,205	2024
> Milliken, Town of	wastewater revenues	630,000	770,636	2024
> Pueblo, City of	wastewater revenues	795,000	1,000,181	2024
Total		1,605,000	1,996,022	
2002 Series B				
> Denver Southeast Suburban Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	295,000	445,000	2023
> Parker Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	5,590,000	8,755,364	2025
> Plum Creek Wastewater Authority	wastewater revenues	150,000	215,000	2023
Total		6,035,000	9,415,364	
2002 Series A				
> Mesa County, Colorado	wastewater revenues	995,000	1,170,000	2024
Total		995,000	1,170,000	
TOTALS FOR WPCRF LEVERAGED LOANS		178,105,000	479,050,176	
<u>WPCRF DIRECT LOANS</u>		(No bonds are issued for direct loans)		
2022 Direct Loans				
> Crested Butte South Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenue		3,986,711	2042
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenue		9,500,000	2052
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenue		3,000,000	2052
> Englewood, City of	stormwater revenue		26,000,000	2042
> Fort Lupton, City of	wastewater revenue		23,500,000	2052
> La Jara, Town of	water and wastewater revenue		407,391	2042
> Manassa, Town of	wastewater revenue		351,834	2053
> Mount Werner Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenue		1,250,000	2042
> Palmer Lake Sanitation District	wastewater revenue		3,000,000	2052
> Palmer Lake Sanitation District	wastewater revenue		1,000,000	2052
> Wellington, Town of	wastewater revenue		3,000,000	2052
2021 Direct Loans				
> Creede, City of	water and wastewater revenues		997,790	2052
> Genoa, Town of	wastewater revenues		48,585	2041
> Las Animas, City of	wastewater revenues		1,507,533	2051
> Mount Werner Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		2,930,323	2041
> Peetz, Town of	wastewater revenues		386,385	2051
> Platteville, Town of	wastewater revenues		6,287,652	2052
> West Jefferson County Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		2,897,885	2051
2020 Direct Loans				
> Hugo, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,472,567	2051
> Idaho Springs, City of	water and wastewater revenues		2,897,885	2051
> La Veta, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,835,327	2051
> Manitou Springs, City of	wastewater revenues		507,399	2040
> Olney Springs, Town of	wastewater revenues		277,522	2050
2019 Direct Loans				

**Colorado Water Resources
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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> Cortez Sanitation District	general obligation		1,285,867	2049
> Dinosaur, Town of	wastewater revenues		90,705	2040
> Fleming, Town of	wastewater revenues		644,671	2049
> Gunnison, City of	wastewater revenues		2,621,073	2039
> Idaho Springs, City of	water and wastewater revenues		2,755,428	2049
> La Junta, City of	wastewater revenues		2,081,233	2049
> Lake City, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		682,025	2049
> Louviers Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		888,882	2049
> Mountain View, Town of	stormwater and wastewater revenues		730,760	2050
> Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		2,816,876	2049
> Timbers Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		1,876,887	2050
> Valley Sanitation District	general obligation		2,522,405	2049
2018 Direct Loans				
> Academy Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		2,723,486	2048
> Bennett, Town of	wastewater revenues		3,079,402	2048
> Fairways Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues		143,375	2038
> La Junta, City of	wastewater revenues		2,600,000	2048
> La Veta, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,425,000	2051
> Nederland, Town of	wastewater revenues and sales tax revenues		1,256,233	2039
> Nucla, Town of	wastewater revenues		204,113	2041
> Ordway, Town of	wastewater revenues		392,344	2048
> Saguache, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		1,660,022	2048
> Timbers Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		493,265	2048
2017 Direct Loans				
> Bennett, Town of	wastewater revenues		2,117,000	2048
> Central Clear Creek Sanitation District	general obligation		439,460	2048
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		1,941,696	2037
> Grand Mesa Metropolitan District #2	all system revenues		344,802	2048
> Hi-Land Acres Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		459,216	2047
> Larimer County Local Improvement District (LID) 2013-1 (Western View)	special assessment		178,639	2037
2016 Direct Loans				
> Central Clear Creek Sanitation District	general obligation		1,653,275	2047
> Fairways Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues		240,700	2037
> Larimer County LID 2013-1 (Berthoud Estates)	special assessment		740,670	2036
> Larimer County LID 2014-1 (Western Mini Ranches)	special assessment		886,187	2036
> Loma Linda Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		376,730	2036
> Wray, City of	wastewater revenues		1,240,283	2037
2015 Direct Loans				
> Ault, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,276,709	2035
> Cedaredge, Town of	wastewater revenues		625,000	2035
> Dinosaur, Town of	wastewater revenues		62,500	2035
> Estes Park Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		931,234	2036
> Gilcrest, Town of	wastewater revenues		516,126	2035
> Granby, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,576,726	2035
> Hotchkiss, Town of	wastewater revenues		64,223	2035
> La Jara, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		212,154	2036

**Colorado Water Resources
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Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Fund Programs by Series
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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> La Veta, Town of	wastewater revenues		75,000	2035
> Monte Vista, City of	wastewater revenues		872,883	2035
> Pritchett, Town of	wastewater revenues		88,275	2035
> Shadow Mountain Village LID	special assesment		218,032	2035
> Woodland Park, City of	wastewater revenues		1,206,072	2036
> Yampa Valley Housing Authority	lot rent revenues		372,107	2035
2014 Direct Loans				
> Cokedale, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		131,810	2044
> Estes Park Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		2,097,117	2036
> Fowler, Town of	wastewater revenues		840,000	2034
> La Veta, Town of	wastewater revenues		162,000	2034
> Larimer County LID 2013-1 (Berthoud Estates)	special assesment		589,178	2034
> Loma Linda Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		599,688	2035
> Lyons, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		3,332,006	2034
> Pagosa Springs General Improvement District (GID), Town of	wastewater revenues		1,321,364	2035
> Rocky Ford, City of	wastewater revenues		436,106	2035
> Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		1,364,801	2035
2013 Direct Loans				
> Bayfield, Town of	wastewater revenues		357,409	2033
> Fairways Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues		860,032	2033
> Hillcrest Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		189,501	2033
> Larimer County LID 2012-1 (River Glen Estates)	special assessments		691,537	2033
> Las Animas, City of	wastewater revenues		73,445	2034
> Mansfield Heights Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		312,349	2033
> Olney Springs, Town of	wastewater revenues		177,650	2033
> South Sheridan Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Drainage District	wastewater revenues		1,170,350	2034
2012 Direct Loans				
> Cherokee Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		1,504,560	2033
> Hayden, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		258,841	2033
> Hot Sulpher Springs, Town of	wastewater revenues		388,009	2032
> Mountain Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		1,050,000	2033
> Naturita, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		35,807	2032
> Rocky Ford, City of	wastewater revenues		817,721	2033
> Simla, Town of	wastewater revenues		60,900	2033
2011 Direct Loans				
> Crowley, Town of	wastewater revenues		967,834	2031
> Eagle, Town of	wastewater revenues		645,975	2031
> Las Animas, City of	wastewater revenues		149,911	2032
> Mancos, Town of	wastewater revenues		26,322	2031
> Nederland, Town of	wastewater revenues and sales tax revenues		950,000	2032
> Redstone Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues and property tax		1,142,367	2032
> Silver Plume, Town of	wastewater revenues		61,515	2031
> Tabernash Meadows Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		164,250	2031
2010 Direct Loans				
> Cheyenne Wells Sanitation District #1	wastewater revenues		122,765	2031

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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		667,948	2030
> Lamar, City of	water and wastewater revenues		957,813	2031
> Larimer County LID 2008-1 (Hidden View Estates)	special assessment		104,094	2030
> Upper Blue Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		859,234	2030
2009 Direct Loans				
> Boone, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		172,446	2040
> Crested Butte South Metro District	water and wastewater revenues		971,491	2030
> Erie, Town of	wastewater revenues		364,305	2030
> Evergreen Metropolitan District	wastewater revenues		669,528	2029
> Mancos, Town of	wastewater revenues		350,000	2029
> Mountain View Villages Water and Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		776,241	2040
> Pagosa Area Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		390,612	2030
> Seibert, Town of	wastewater revenues		56,250	2030
> Sugar City, Town of	wastewater revenues		15,278	2028
2008 Direct Loans				
> Larimer County LID 2007-1 (Glacier View Estates)	special assessment		122,054	2028
> Las Animas, City of	wastewater revenues		113,100	2028
> Manzanola, Town of	wastewater revenues		31,200	2029
> Penrose Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		47,080	2029
2007 Direct Loans				
> Cortez Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		577,945	2027
> Elizabeth, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		336,512	2027
> Mead, Town of	wastewater revenues		1,471,196	2037
> Romeo, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		47,636	2028
2006 Direct Loans				
> Ault, Town of	wastewater revenues		280,859	2026
> Boulder County	special assessment		315,111	2025
> Clifton Sanitation District #2	wastewater revenues		476,190	2027
> Haxtun, Town of	wastewater revenues		79,714	2027
> La Jara, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		150,000	2026
> Ordway, Town of	wastewater revenues		134,775	2027
> Ralston Valley Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		33,981	2026
> Springfield, Town of	wastewater revenues		120,150	2027
> Stratton, Town of	wastewater revenues		114,700	2027
> Sugar City, Town of	wastewater revenues		76,500	2027
2005 Direct Loans				
> Kremmling Sanitation District	wastewater revenues		187,679	2025
TOTAL FOR WPCRF DIRECT LOANS			182,857,282	

DRINKING WATER REVOLVING FUND

DWRF LEVERAGED LOANS

SRF 2020 Series A

> Mt. Crested Butte Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	4,465,000	21,445,480	2040
Total		4,465,000	21,445,480	

SRF 2019 Series A

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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> Wellington, Town of	water revenues	4,615,000	20,932,534	2039
Total		4,615,000	20,932,534	
2018 Series A				
> Eagle, Town of	water revenues	4,005,000	14,091,538	2040
Total		4,005,000	14,091,538	
2017 Series A				
> Breckenridge, Town of	water revenues	11,105,000	45,704,897	2039
Total		11,105,000	45,704,897	
2015 Series A				
> Denver Southeast Suburban Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	2,310,000	9,858,458	2036
> Genesee Water and Sanitation District	general obligation	2,255,000	7,430,134	2034
> Roxborough Water and Sanitation District (Plum Valley Heights Subdistrict)	general obligation	845,000	3,596,270	2036
Total		5,410,000	20,884,862	
2014 Series A				
> Clifton Water District	water revenues	2,695,000	11,357,123	2035
> Left Hand Water District	water revenues	4,070,000	18,809,513	2034
> Paonia, Town of	water and wastewater revenues	490,000	1,944,668	2035
Total		7,255,000	32,111,304	
2012 Series A				
> Rifle, City of	water revenues	11,180,000	13,599,140	2034
Total		11,180,000	13,599,140	
2011 Series A				
> Sterling, City of	water revenues	4,120,000	15,457,137	2032
Total		4,120,000	15,457,137	
2008 Series B				
> Project 7 Water Authority	water revenues	1,280,000	4,428,560	2030
Total		1,280,000	4,428,560	
2008 Series A				
> Estes Park, Town of	water revenues	700,000	2,037,700	2028
> Pagosa Area Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues	1,455,000	3,719,366	2028
Total		2,155,000	5,757,066	
2006 Series B				
> Alamosa, City of	sales tax revenues	1,590,000	3,458,575	2027
> Cottonwood Water and Sanitation District	general obligation	1,500,000	3,154,319	2027
> Palisade, Town of	water revenues	840,000	1,762,860	2028
Total		3,930,000	8,375,754	
2003 Series B				
> Florence, City of	water revenues	1,880,000	2,075,742	2025
Total		1,880,000	2,075,742	
2003 Series A				
> Fountain Valley Authority	water revenues	295,000	381,020	2024
> Longmont, City of	water revenues	930,000	1,282,546	2023

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> Lyons, City of	water and wastewater revenues	460,000	587,188	2024
Total		1,685,000	2,250,754	
TOTAL FOR DWRF LEVERAGED LOANS		63,085,000	207,114,768	
<u>DWRF DIRECT LOANS</u>		(No bonds are issued for direct loans)		
2022 Direct Loans				
> Buena Vista, Town of	water revenue		1,960,449	2052
> Cheraw, Town of	water revenue		202,700	2052
> Cheraw, Town of	water revenue		173,340	2052
> Denver Water	water revenue		36,123,628	2052
> Granada, Town of	water revenue		190,000	2052
> Nucla, Town of	water revenue		939,999	2052
> Ouray, City of	water revenue		7,100,000	2052
> Park Water Company	all company revenue		875,000	2052
> Simla, Town of	water and wastewater revenue		196,692	2052
> Starkville, Town of	water revenue		65,880	2052
> Trail West Association, Inc.	all association revenue		3,490,977	2052
2021 Direct Loans				
> Blue Mountain Water District	water revenues		780,943	2041
> East Alamosa Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,358,057	2051
> Eckley, Town of	water revenues		717,000	2052
> Empire, Town of	water revenues		824,000	2052
> Evergreen Metropolitan District	water revenues		2,958,090	2051
> Forest Hills Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		81,482	2041
> Hayden, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		849,999	2041
> Lamar, City of	water and wastewater revenues		1,069,280	2051
> Mancos, Town of	water revenues		1,476,424	2051
> Minturn, Town of	water revenues		3,000,000	2042
> Mount Werner Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		2,440,446	2041
> Round Mountain Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,266,619	2041
> Salida, City of	water and wastewater revenues		4,076,564	2041
> Simla, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		630,670	2052
2020 Direct Loans				
> Alameda Water and Sanitation District	water revenues		2,959,736	2051
> Arabian Acres Metropolitan District	water revenues		1,045,190	2050
> Bayfield, Town of	water revenues		820,935	2036
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		1,854,025	2040
> Deer Trail, Town of	water revenues		241,490	2051
> Forest Hills Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		458,800	2040
> Glenview Owners' Association	all system revenues		537,226	2041
> Hot Sulphur Springs, Town of	water revenues		190,035	2050
> Manitou Springs, City of	water revenues		774,296	2040
> Orchard City, Town of	water revenues		1,572,400	2040
> Parkville Water District	water revenues		1,456,077	2040
> Penrose Water District	water revenues		68,971	2050
> South Fork, Town of	water revenues		2,593,297	2052

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> Wray, City of	water revenues		2,870,891	2050
2019 Direct Loans				
> Buffalo Mountain Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		2,686,968	2040
> Center, Town of	water revenues		1,027,886	2040
> Craig, City of	water revenues		2,874,501	2040
> Cucharas Sanitation and Water District	water and wastewater revenues		1,449,004	2039
> Deer Creek Water District	water revenues		2,265,059	2040
> Deer Trail, Town of	water revenues		1,160,351	2050
> Sheridan Lake Water District	water revenues		161,101	2049
> Stratmoor Hills Water District	water revenues		2,803,033	2050
> Willow Brook Metropolitan District	general obligation		1,565,006	2039
2018 Direct Loans				
> Brook Forest Water District	all available revenues		615,063	2038
> Buena Vista, Town of	water revenues		1,152,437	2038
> Cedaredge, Town of	water revenues		402,737	2038
> Central, City of	water revenues		441,878	2048
> Grand Lake, Town of	water revenues		1,257,946	2038
> Ordway, Town of	water revenues		125,364	2048
> Palmer Lake, Town of	water revenues		929,461	2038
> Silverton, Town of	water revenues		220,678	2048
> St. Charles Mesa Water District	water revenues		125,722	2027
> St. Mary's Glacier Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,612,458	2049
> Sundance Hills/Farraday (Subdistrict #1 of La Plata Archuleta Water District)	general obligation		532,050	2039
2017 Direct Loans				
> Burlington, City of	water and wastewater revenues		212,124	2047
> Merino, Town of	water revenues		165,366	2047
> Salida, City of	water and wastewater revenues		340,560	2037
> Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		226,489	2036
2016 Direct Loans				
> Bennett, Town of	water revenues		1,883,649	2036
> Burlington, City of	water and wastewater revenues		893,637	2047
> Forest View Acres Water District	water revenues		365,004	2036
> Grand Junction, City of	water revenues		1,110,229	2036
> La Plata Archuleta Water District	general obligation		1,825,021	2036
> Lamar, City of	water revenues		159,658	2047
> Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		219,003	2036
2015 Direct Loans				
> Antonito, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		615,686	2045
> Center, Town of	water revenues		827,250	2045
> Columbine Lake Water District	water revenues		470,856	2035
> Dillon, Town of	water revenues		1,228,321	2035
> Edgewater, City of	water revenues		650,674	2035
> Flagler, Town of	water revenues		65,017	2046
> Genesee Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,625,000	2035
> Highland Lakes Water District	water revenues		1,051,911	2035
> Lake City, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		375,000	2045
> Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,533,465	2035

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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Term</i>
> Yampa Valley Housing Authority (Fish Creek)	lot rent revenues		149,614	2045
2014 Direct Loans				
> Castle Pines Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		1,005,265	2035
> Hayden, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		472,122	2035
> La Plata County Palo Verde PID	water revenues		179,370	2034
> Larimer County LID 2013-3 (Fish Creek)	special assesment		154,327	2034
> Larkspur, Town of	water, wastewater, property revenues		1,529,078	2044
> Williamsburg, Town of	water revenues		629,306	2044
> Yampa, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		410,929	2045
2013 Direct Loans				
> Coal Creek, Town of	water revenues		155,310	2033
> Evans, City of	water revenues		155,991	2023
> Rangely, Town of	water revenues		913,783	2033
> South Sheridan Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Drainage District	wastewater revenues		1,499,638	2044
> Stratton, Town of	water revenues		658,617	2044
> Timbers Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		183,750	2033
2012 Direct Loans				
> Crested Butte, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		213,503	2032
> Crowley, Town of	water revenues		70,000	2043
> Cucharas Sanitation and Water District	water and wastewater revenues		49,964	2033
> Forest View Acres Water District	water revenues		1,050,000	2033
> Louviers Water and Sanitation District	water revenues		58,801	2043
> Merino, Town of	water revenues		79,611	2043
> Navajo Western Water District	water revenues		651,847	2042
> Rifle, City of	water revenues		1,078,867	2032
2011 Direct Loans				
> Alma, Town of	water revenues		196,957	2031
> Blanca, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		202,383	2041
> El Rancho Florida Metropolitan District	general obligation		747,261	2032
> Georgetown, Town of	water revenues		363,945	2031
> Manassa, Town of	water revenues		303,955	2041
> Mesa Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		63,756	2041
> Monte Vista, Town of	water revenues		225,764	2042
> Mountain Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		425,000	2031
> Nunn, Town of	water revenues		293,305	2042
> Salida, City of	water and wastewater revenues		258,875	2032
2010 Direct Loans				
> Colorado Springs, City of	enterprise revenues		3,958,719	2030
> Cortez, City of	water revenues		200,507	2030
> Crested Butte South Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		486,842	2031
> Divide MPC Metropolitan District 1	water revenues		63,001	2030
> Grand Junction, City of	water revenues		1,664,285	2030
> Pine Drive Water District	water revenues		110,743	2030
> Swink, Town of	water revenues		168,074	2041
> Teller County Water and Sanitation District 1	water and wastewater revenues		858,002	2031
> Tree Haus Metropolitan District	general obligation		438,705	2031

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2009 Direct Loans				
> Arriba, Town of	water revenues		286,167	2039
> Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District	general obligation		578,176	2029
> Creede, City of	water revenues		758,261	2039
> Lake Durango Water Authority	water revenues		751,942	2029
> Lamar, City of	water and wastewater revenues		468,300	2030
> Nederland, Town of	water revenues and sales tax		1,054,226	2030
> Palmer Lake, Town of	water revenues		727,714	2030
> Rockvale, Town of	water revenues		180,069	2039
> Rye, Town of	water revenues		337,484	2039
2008 Direct Loans				
> Del Norte, Town of	water revenues		235,532	2029
> East Alamosa Water and Sanitation District	water and wastewater revenues		1,033,333	2038
> Eckley, Town of	water revenues		27,500	2028
> Hotchkiss, Town of	water revenues		205,351	2028
> Kim, Town of	water revenues		62,933	2038
> La Veta, Town of	water revenues		708,429	2039
> Las Animas, City of	water revenues		433,067	2038
> Olde Stage Water District	water revenues		58,491	2029
> Paonia, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		142,831	2029
> Platte Canyon Water and Sanitation District, Subdistrict #2	general obligation		156,181	2028
2007 Direct Loans				
> Hillrose, Town of	water revenues		377,959	2037
> Ordway, Town of	water revenues		57,150	2037
> Stratton, Town of	water revenues		285,976	2038
2006 Direct Loans				
> Bethune, Town of	water revenues		195,067	2036
> Boone, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		250,005	2036
> Bristol Water and Sanitation District	water revenues		86,667	2035
> Castle Pines Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		534,335	2026
> Castle Pines Metropolitan District	water and wastewater revenues		73,829	2027
> Genoa, Town of	water revenues		84,583	2037
> Ordway, Town of	water revenues		96,667	2037
> Palisade, Town of	water revenues		933,333	2036
> Pinewood Springs Water District #2	water revenues		171,952	2026
> Platte Canyon Water and Sanitation Subdistrict #1	water revenues		105,044	2026
> Pritchett, Town of	water revenues		90,000	2036
> Sedgwick, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		188,550	2036
> Walden, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		369,323	2031
2005 Direct Loans				
> Florence, Town of	water revenues		152,350	2025
> La Jara, Town of	water and wastewater revenues		30,000	2025
> Olde Stage Water District	water revenues		18,207	2025
2004 Direct Loans				
> Pinewood Springs Water District	general obligation		16,506	2024
> Swink, Town of	water revenues		68,405	2024
2003 Direct Loans				
> Mustang Water Authority	water revenues		73,796	2024

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> Oak Creek, Town of	water revenues		63,508	2023
> Westwood Lakes Water District	general obligation		17,919	2023
TOTAL FOR DWRF DIRECT LOANS			164,471,121	
TOTAL FOR PROGRAMS		\$ 241,190,000	\$ 1,033,493,347	

Note: Series Total Loan(s) Outstanding column includes principal (used for payment of principal on bonds), principal 2 (state match, deallocated), and may include equity principal (federal/reloan, deallocated). Loan principal usually equals bond principal and is generally the source for payment of bond principal.

Note: For the purposes of this financial report, this note is to reconcile the difference between the total loans receivable on this schedule to the loan receivables balance on the financials statements for the WPCRF and DWRF funds. The difference of the amounts included in the financials and the WPCRF and DWRF Direct Loans by Aggregate are amounts due from loans funded under the American Reinvestment & Recovery Act of 2009 (ARRA). Payments from ARRA loans are not included as security for the bonds.

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<i>Borrowers</i>	<i>Bond Issue / Direct Loan</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Security Pledge</i>	<i>Combined (by borrower) Total:</i>		<i>Loan Term</i>
				<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	
Breckenridge, Town of	2017 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	\$ 11,105,000	\$ 45,704,897	2039
Wellington, Town of	2022 Series A SRF 2022 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	21,570,000	45,441,425	2052 2052
Durango, City of	2016 Series B	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,925,000	44,431,609	2038
Denver Water	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		36,123,628	2052
Evans, City of	2016 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	7,255,000	32,823,765	2038
Sterling, City of	2020 Series B SRF	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,170,000	31,861,335	2050
Boxelder Sanitation District	2019 Series A SRF 2010 Series B	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,875,000	31,512,681	2048 2032
Security Sanitation District	2020 Series A SRF 2018 Series A	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,015,000	26,136,410	2049 2040
Englewood, City of	2022 Direct	WPCRF	stormwater revenues		26,000,000	2042
Louisville, City of	2015 Series A	WPCRF	water, stormwater and wastewater revenues	7,870,000	25,039,953	2035
Fort Lupton, City of	2022 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		23,500,000	2052
Westminster, City of	2020 Series A SRF 2005 Series A	WPCRF WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	5,700,000	23,331,641	2040 2025
Mt. Crested Butte Water and Sanitation District	2020 Series A SRF	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues	4,465,000	21,445,480	2040
Wellington, Town of	2019 Series A SRF	DWRF	water revenues	4,615,000	20,932,534	2039
Left Hand Water District	2014 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	4,070,000	18,809,513	2034
Ouray, City of	2022 Series A SRF	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,765,000	17,241,536	2052
	2022 Direct	WPCRF				2052
	2022 Direct	WPCRF				2052
Crested Butte, Town of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		17,177,172	2040
	2017 Direct	WPCRF				2037
	2012 Direct	DWRF				2032
	2010 Direct	WPCRF				2030
Glenwood Springs, City of	2010 Series A	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	9,680,000	16,906,375	2032
South Adams County Water and Sanitation District	2014 Series A	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	5,520,000	16,234,831	2036
Sterling, City of	2011 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	4,120,000	15,457,137	2032
Rifle, City of	2012 Series A 2012 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues	11,180,000	14,678,007	2034 2032
	2014 Series A	WPCRF				2035
Pueblo, City of	2010 Series A 2003 Series A	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	5,195,000	14,566,033	2030 2024
	2019 Direct	WPCRF				2049
La Junta, City of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	2,725,000	14,311,869	2048
	2015 Series A	WPCRF				2037
Eagle, City of	2018 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	4,005,000	14,091,538	2040
Fruita, City of	2010 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	7,565,000	13,730,000	2032
La Plata/San Juan Subdistrict of The Purgatory Metropolitan District	2022 Series A SRF	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	6,695,000	13,100,901	2052
Englewood, City of	2004 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	9,750,000	11,493,948	2025
	2015 Series A	DWRF				2036
Denver Southeast Suburban Water and Sanitation District	2005 Series A 2002 Series B	WPCRF WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	3,150,000	11,478,458	2026 2023
Clifton Water District	2014 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	2,695,000	11,357,123	2035

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				<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	
Gunnison, City of	2019 Series A SRF 2019 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	1,785,000	10,865,368	2039 2039
Littleton, City of	2004 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	8,480,000	9,374,750	2025
Pueblo West Metropolitan District	2018 Series A 2011 Series A	WPCRF WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	2,905,000	9,179,074	2048 2032
Parker Water and Sanitation District	2002 Series B	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	5,590,000	8,755,364	2025
Evans, City of	2020 Series B SRF	WPCRF	stormwater revenues	1,915,000	8,018,859	2041
Genesee Water & Sanitation District	2015 Series A	DWRF	general obligation	2,255,000	7,430,134	2036
Ouray, City of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		7,100,000	2052
Rifle, City of	2007 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	3,330,000	6,634,488	2028
Mount Werner Water and Sanitation District	2022 Direct	WPCRF				2042
	2021 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		6,620,769	2041
	2021 Direct	DWRF				2041
Superior Metropolitan District No. 1	2020 Series A SRF	WPCRF	water, stormwater and wastewater revenues	1,860,000	6,409,358	2049
Platteville, Town of	2021 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		6,287,652	2052
Woodland Park, City of	2016 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	890,000	6,005,301	2038
	2015 Direct	WPCRF				2036
Cherokee Metropolitan District	2012 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	2,275,000	5,941,419	2033
	2006 Series B	WPCRF				2027
Pueblo, City of	2018 Series A	WPCRF	stormwater revenues	1,915,000	5,701,721	2038
Idaho Springs, City of	2020 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues			2051
	2019 Direct	WPCRF				2049
Crested Butte South Metropolitan District	2022 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues			2042
	2010 Direct	WPCRF				2031
	2009 Direct	WPCRF				2030
Eagle, Town of	2011 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	2,360,000	5,430,183	2031
	2007 Series A	WPCRF				2028
Bennett, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		5,196,402	2048
	2017 Direct	WPCRF				2048
Brush!, City of	2010 Series B	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	1,160,000	4,710,000	2031
	2021 Direct	DWRF				2041
Salida, City of	2017 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		4,675,999	2037
	2011 Direct	DWRF				2032
Project 7 Water Authority	2008 Series B	DWRF	water revenues	1,280,000	4,428,560	2030
Three Lakes Water & Sanitation District	2019 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		4,181,677	2049
	2014 Direct	WPCRF				2035
Pagosa Springs Area Water and Sanitation District	2009 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	1,455,000	4,109,978	2030
	2008 Series A	DWRF				2028
Palmer Lake Sanitation District	2022 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		4,000,000	2052
	2022 Direct	WPCRF				2052
Colorado Springs Utilities, City of	2010 Direct	DWRF	enterprise revenues		3,958,719	2030
Lyons, Town of	2014 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	460,000	3,919,194	2034
	2003 Series A	DWRF				2024
Roxborough Water and Sanitation District (Plum Valley Heights Subdistrict)	2015 Series A	DWRF	general obligation	845,000	3,596,270	2036

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				<i>Bond Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	<i>Loan Principal Outstanding (\$)</i>	
	2020 Direct	WPCRF				2051
La Veta, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		3,497,327	2051
	2015 Direct	WPCRF		2035		
	2014 Direct	WPCRF		2034		
	2022 Direct	DWRF		all association revenues		3,490,977
Trail West Association, Inc.	2011 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	380,000	3,488,686	2032
Fountain Sanitation District	2006 Series B	DWRF	sales tax revenues	1,590,000	3,458,575	2027
Alamosa, City of	2008 Series A	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	1,540,000	3,452,178	2030
New Castle, Town of	2006 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	1,380,000	3,416,190	2027
Clifton Sanitation District No. 2	2006 Direct	WPCRF				2027
Nederland, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater and sales tax revenues	105,000	3,201,413	2039
	2011 Series A	WPCRF				2032
	2011 Direct	WPCRF				2032
Cottonwood Water and Sanitation District	2006 Series B	DWRF	general obligation	1,500,000	3,154,319	2027
Buena Vista, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		3,112,886	2052
	2018 Direct	DWRF				2038
Estes Park Sanitation District	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		3,028,351	2036
	2014 Direct	WPCRF				2036
Minturn, Town of	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		3,000,000	2042
Alameda Water and Sanitation District	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,959,736	2051
Evergreen Metropolitan District	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,958,090	2051
West Jefferson County Metropolitan District	2021 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		2,897,885	2051
Craig, City of	2019 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,874,501	2040
Wray, City of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,870,891	2050
Stratmoor Hills Water District	2019 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,803,033	2050
Grand Junction, City of	2016 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,774,514	2036
	2010 Direct	DWRF				2030
Glendale, City of	2005 Series B	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	1,155,000	2,735,210	2027
Academy Water and Sanitation District	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		2,723,486	2048
Palisade, Town of	2006 Series B	DWRF	water revenues	840,000	2,696,193	2028
	2006 Direct	DWRF				2036
Buffalo Mountain Metropolitan District	2019 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		2,686,968	2040
South Sheridan Water, Sanitation, Sewer and Storm Drainage District	2013 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		2,669,988	2034
	2013 Direct	DWRF				2044
Lamar, City of	2021 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		2,655,051	2051
	2016 Direct	DWRF				2047
	2010 Direct	WPCRF				2031
	2009 Direct	DWRF				2030
South Fork, Town of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,593,297	2052
Valley Sanitation District	2019 Direct	WPCRF	general obligation		2,522,405	2049
East Alamosa Water and Sanitation District	2021 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		2,391,390	2051
	2008 Direct	DWRF				2038
Roxborough Water and Sanitation District	2005 Series A	WPCRF	general obligation	1,075,000	2,340,000	2026

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Deer Creek Water District	2019 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		2,265,059	2040
Florence, City of	2005 Direct 2003 Series B	DWRF DWRF	water revenues	1,880,000	2,228,092	2025 2025
Bayfield, Town of	2013 Direct 2007 Series A	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues	860,000	2,182,409	2033 2028
Central Clear Creek Sanitation District	2017 Direct 2016 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	general obligation		2,092,735	2048 2047
Paonia, Town of	2014 Series A 2008 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues	490,000	2,087,499	2035 2029
Estes Park, Town of	2008 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	700,000	2,037,700	2028
Spring Canyon Water and Sanitation District	2017 Direct 2016 Direct 2015 Direct	DWRF DWRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,978,957	2036 2036 2035
Bennett, Town of	2016 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,883,649	2036
Timbers Water and Sanitation District	2019 Direct	WPCRF	general obligations		1,876,887	2050
Center, Town of	2019 Direct 2015 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues		1,855,136	2040 2045
Las Animas, City of	2021 Direct 2013 Direct 2011 Direct 2008 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,843,989	2051 2034 2032 2028
La Plata Archuleta Water District	2016 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		1,825,021	2036
Saguache, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,660,022	2048
Palmer Lake, Town of	2018 Direct 2009 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues		1,657,175	2038 2030
Genesee Water and Sanitation District	2015 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,625,000	2035
Castle Pines Metropolitan District	2014 Direct 2006 Direct 2006 Direct	DWRF DWRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,613,429	2035 2026 2027
St. Mary's Glacier Water and Sanitation District	2018 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,612,458	2049
Hayden, Town of	2021 Direct 2014 Direct 2012 Direct	DWRF DWRF WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,580,962	2041 2035 2033
Granby, Town of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,576,726	2035
Orchard City, Town of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,572,400	2040
Willow Brook Metropolitan District	2019 Direct	DWRF	general obligations		1,565,006	2039
Ault, Town of	2015 Direct 2006 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,557,568	2035 2026
Larkspur, Town of	2014 Direct	DWRF	water, wastewater, property revenues		1,529,078	2044
Cucharas Sanitation and Water District	2019 Direct 2012 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,498,968	2039 2033
Mancos, Town of	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,476,424	2051

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Mountain Water and Sanitation District	2012 Direct 2011 Direct	WPCRF DWRF	general obligation		1,475,000	2033 2031
Hugo, Town of	2020 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,472,567	2051
Mead, Town of	2016 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,471,196	2037
Eaton, Town of	2005 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	605,000	1,462,610	2027
Donala Water and Sanitation District	2006 Series A	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues	660,000	1,458,518	2027
Parkville Water District	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,456,077	2040
Granby Sanitation District	2006 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	620,000	1,425,804	2027
Forest View Acres Water District	2016 Direct 2012 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues water revenues		1,415,004	2036 2033
Deer Trail, Town of	2020 Direct 2019 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues		1,401,841	2051 2050
Larimer County Local Improvement District (LID) 2013-1 (Berthoud Estates)	2016 Direct 2014 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	special assessment		1,329,848	2036 2034
Pagosa Springs General Improvement District, Town of	2014 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,321,364	2035
Cortez Sanitation District	2019 Direct	WPCRF	general obligation		1,285,867	2049
Longmont, City of	2003 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	930,000	1,282,546	2023
Round Mountain Water and Sanitation District	2021 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,266,619	2041
Grand Lake, Town of	2018 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,257,946	2038
Rocky Ford, City of	2014 Direct 2012 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,253,827	2035 2033
Fairways Metropolitan District	2018 Direct 2016 Direct 2013 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues wastewater revenues wastewater revenues		1,244,107	2038 2037 2033
Wray, City of	2016 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		1,240,283	2037
Dillon, Town of	2015 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,228,321	2035
Mesa County, Colorado	2002 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	995,000	1,170,000	2024
Redstone Water and Sanitation District	2011 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues and property tax		1,142,367	2032
Burlington, City of	2017 Direct 2016 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,105,761	2047 2047
Lake City, Town of	2019 Direct 2015 Direct	WPCRF DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		1,057,025	2049 2045
Nederland, Town of	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues and sales tax		1,054,226	2030
Highland Lakes Water District	2015 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,051,911	2035
Arabian Acres Metropolitan District	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		1,045,190	2050
Windsor, Town of	2011 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	50,000	1,034,865	2027
Creede, City of	2021 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenue and other legally available revenue		997,790	2052
Loma Linda Sanitation District	2016 Direct 2014 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		976,418	2036 2035
Crowley, Town of	2011 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		967,834	2031
Stratton, Town of	2013 Direct 2007 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues water revenues		944,593	2044 2038

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Nucla, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		939,999	2052
Rangely, Town of	2013 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		913,783	2033
Louviers Water and Sanitation District	2019 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		888,882	2049
Larimer County LID 2014-1 (Western Mini Ranches)	2016 Direct	WPCRF	special assessments		886,187	2036
Park Water Company	2022 Direct	DWRF	all company revenue		875,000	2052
Monte Vista, City of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		872,883	2035
Upper Blue Sanitation District	2010 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		859,234	2030
Teller County Water and Sanitation District 1	2010 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		858,002	2031
Fowler, Town of	2014 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		840,000	2034
Simla, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenue		827,362	2052
	2021 Direct	DWRF				
Empire, Town of	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		824,000	2052
Bayfield, Town of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		820,935	2036
La Jara, Town of	2022 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		799,545	2042
	2015 Direct	WPCRF		2035		
	2006 Direct	WPCRF		2026		
	2005 Direct	DWRF		2025		
Blue Mountain Water District	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		780,943	2041
Mountain View Villages Water and Sanitation District	2009 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		776,241	2040
Manitou Springs, City of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		774,296	2040
Milliken, Town of	2003 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	630,000	770,636	2024
Creede, City of	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		758,261	2039
Lake Durango Water Authority	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		751,942	2029
El Rancho Florida Metropolitan District	2011 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		747,261	2032
Eckley, Town of	2021 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		744,500	2052
	2008 Direct	DWRF		2028		
Mountain View, Town of	2019 Direct	WPCRF	stormwater and wastewater revenues		730,760	2050
La Veta, Town of	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		708,429	2039
Larimer County LID 2012-1 (River Glen Estates)	2013 Direct	WPCRF	special assessments		691,537	2033
Evergreen Metropolitan District	2009 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		669,528	2029
Navajo Western Water District	2012 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		651,847	2042
Edgewater, City of	2015 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		650,674	2035
Fleming, Town of	2019 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		644,671	2049
Williamsburg, Town of	2014 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		629,306	2044
Cedaredge, Town of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		625,000	2035
Antonito, Town of	2015 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		615,686	2045
Brook Forest Water District	2018 Direct	DWRF	all available revenues		615,063	2038
Baca Grande Water and Sanitation District	2009 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		578,176	2029
Cortez Sanitation District	2007 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		577,945	2027
Plum Creek Wastewater Authority	2005 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	290,000	575,000	2026
	2002 Series B	WPCRF				2023
Forest Hills Metropolitan District	2021 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		540,282	2041
	2020 Direct	DWRF		2040		

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Glenview Owners' Association	2020 Direct	DWRF	all system revenues		537,226	2041
Sundance Hills/Farraday (Subdistrict #1 of La Plata Archuleta Water District)	2018 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		532,050	2039
Ordway, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		527,119	2048
	2006 Direct	WPCRF				2027
Yampa Valley Housing Authority	2015 Direct	WPCRF	lot rent revenues		521,721	2035
	2015 Direct	DWRF				2045
Gilcrest, Town of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		516,126	2035
Manitou Springs, City of	2020 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		507,399	2040
Timbers Water and Sanitation District	2018 Direct	WPCRF	general obligation		493,265	2048
Columbine Lake Water District	2015 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		470,856	2035
Hi-Land Acres Water and Sanitation District	2017 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		459,216	2047
Olney Springs, Town of	2020 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		455,172	2050
	2013 Direct	WPCRF				2033
Central, City of	2018 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		441,878	2048
Tree Haus Metropolitan District	2010 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		438,705	2031
Las Animas, City of	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		433,067	2038
Boone, Town of	2009 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		422,451	2040
	2006 Direct	DWRF				2036
Yampa, Town of	2014 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		410,929	2045
Cedaredge, Town of	2018 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		402,737	2038
Hot Sulpher Springs, Town of	2012 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		388,009	2032
Peetz, Town of	2021 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		386,385	2051
Fountain Valley Authority	2003 Series A	DWRF	water revenues	295,000	381,020	2024
Hillrose, Town of	2007 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		377,959	2037
Mancos, Town of	2011 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		376,322	2031
	2009 Direct	WPCRF				2029
Cheraw, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		376,040	2052
	2022 Direct	DWRF				2052
Walden, Town of	2006 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		369,323	2031
Erie, Town of	2009 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		364,305	2030
Georgetown, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		363,945	2031
Manassa, Town of	2022 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		351,834	2053
Grand Mesa Metropolitan District #2	2017 Direct	WPCRF	all system revenues		344,802	2048
Rye, Town of	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		337,484	2039
Elizabeth, Town of	2007 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		336,512	2027
Boulder County	2006 Direct	WPCRF	special assessment		315,111	2025
Mansfield Heights Water and Sanitation District	2013 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		312,349	2033
Manassa, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		303,955	2041
Nunn, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		293,305	2042
Arriba, Town of	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		286,167	2039
	2018 Direct	DWRF				2048
Ordway, Town of	2007 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		279,181	2037
	2006 Direct	DWRF				2037

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Merino, Town of	2017 Direct 2012 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues		244,977	2047 2043
Swink, Town of	2010 Direct 2004 Direct	DWRF DWRF	water revenues		236,479	2041 2024
Del Norte, Town of	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		235,532	2029
Monte Vista, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		225,764	2042
Colorado City Metropolitan District	2003 Series A	WPCRF	wastewater revenues	180,000	225,205	2024
Silverton, Town of	2018 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		220,678	2048
Shadow Mountain Village Local Improvement District	2015 Direct	WPCRF	special assessment		218,032	2035
Hotchkiss, Town of	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		205,351	2028
Nucla, Town of	2018 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		204,113	2041
Blanca, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		202,383	2041
Cortez, City of	2010 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		200,507	2030
Alma, Town of	2011 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		196,957	2031
Bethune, Town of	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		195,067	2036
Hot Sulpher Springs, Town of	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenue		190,035	2050
Granada, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		190,000	2052
Hillcrest Water and Sanitation District	2013 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		189,501	2033
Sedgwick, Town of	2006 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		188,550	2036
Kremmling Sanitation District	2005 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		187,679	2025
Timbers Water and Sanitation District	2013 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		183,750	2033
Rockvale, Town of	2009 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		180,069	2039
La Plata County Palo Verde Public Improvement District	2014 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		179,370	2034
Larimer County LID 2016-1 (Wonderview)	2017 Direct	WPCRF	special assessment		178,639	2037
Pinewood Springs Water District	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		171,952	2026
Tabernash Meadows Water and Sanitation District	2011 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		164,250	2031
Sheridan Lake Water District	2019 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		161,101	2049
Platte Canyon Water and Sanitation District, Subdistrict #2	2008 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		156,181	2028
Evans, City of	2013 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		155,991	2023
Coal Creek, Town of	2013 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		155,310	2033
Larimer County LID 2013-3 (Fish Creek)	2014 Direct	DWRF	special assessment		154,327	2034
Dinosaur, Town of	2019 Direct 2015 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		153,205	2040 2035
Cokedale, Town of	2014 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		131,810	2044
St. Charles Mesa Water District	2018 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		125,722	2027
Cheyenne Wells Sanitation District #1	2010 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		122,765	2031
Larimer County LID 2007-1 (Glacier View Estates)	2008 Direct	WPCRF	special assessment		122,054	2028
Springfield, Town of	2006 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		120,150	2027
Stratton, Town of	2006 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		114,700	2027
Pine Drive Water District	2010 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		110,743	2030
Platte Canyon Water and Sanitation Subdistrict #1	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		105,044	2026
Larimer County LID 2008-1 (Hidden View Estates)	2010 Direct	WPCRF	special assessment		104,094	2030
Sugar City, Town of	2009 Direct 2006 Direct	WPCRF WPCRF	wastewater revenues		91,778	2028 2027

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Pritchett, Town of	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		90,000	2036
Pritchett, Town of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		88,275	2035
Bristol Water and Sanitation District	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		86,667	2035
Genoa, Town of	2006 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		84,583	2037
Haxtun, Town of	2006 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		79,714	2027
Olde Stage Water District	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		76,698	2029
	2005 Direct	DWRF				2025
Mustang Water Authority	2003 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		73,796	2024
Crowley, Town of	2012 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		70,000	2043
Penrose Water District	2020 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		68,971	2050
Starkville, Town of	2022 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		65,880	2052
Flagler, Town of	2015 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		65,017	2046
Hotchkiss, Town of	2015 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		64,223	2035
Mesa Water and Sanitation District	2011 Direct	DWRF	water and wastewater revenues		63,756	2041
Oak Creek, Town of	2003 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		63,508	2023
Divide MPC Metropolitan District 1	2010 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		63,001	2030
Kim, Town of	2008 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		62,933	2038
Silver Plume, Town of	2011 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		61,515	2031
Simla, Town of	2012 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		60,900	2033
Louviers Water and Sanitation District	2012 Direct	DWRF	water revenues		58,801	2043
Seibert, Town of	2009 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		56,250	2030
Genoa, Town of	2021 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		48,585	2041
Romeo, Town of	2007 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		47,636	2028
Penrose Sanitation District	2008 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		47,080	2029
Naturita, Town of	2012 Direct	WPCRF	water and wastewater revenues		35,807	2032
Ralston Valley Water & Sanitation District	2006 Direct	WPCRF	general obligation		33,981	2026
Manzanola, Town of	2008 Direct	WPCRF	wastewater revenues		31,200	2029
Westwood Lakes Water District	2003 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		17,919	2023
Pinewood Springs Water District	2004 Direct	DWRF	general obligation		16,506	2024
Grand Total					\$ 241,190,000	\$ 1,033,493,347

Note: Total Loans Outstanding column includes principal (used for payment of principal on bonds), principal 2 (state match, deallocated), and may include equity principal (federal/reloan, deallocated). Loan principal usually equals bond principal and is generally the source for payment of bond principal.

Note: For the purposes of this financial report, this note is to reconcile the difference between the total loans receivable on this schedule to the loan receivables balance on the financials statements for the WPCRF and DWRF funds. The difference of the amounts included in the financials and the WPCRF and DWRF Direct Loans by Aggregate are amounts due from loans funded under the American Reinvestment & Recovery Act of 2009 (ARRA). Payments from ARRA loans are not included as security for the bonds.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
Power Development Authority
Denver, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Governing Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of each major fund of Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority), a component unit of the State of Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 21, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
Power Development Authority

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

FORVIS,LLP

Denver, Colorado
April 21, 2023

Report on Compliance for The Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
Power Development Authority
Denver, Colorado

Report on Compliance for The Major Federal Program

Opinion on The Major Federal Program

We have audited Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Authority's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Authority's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on The Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a

Board of Directors
Colorado Water Resources and
Power Development Authority

reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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

FORVIS,LLP

Denver, Colorado
April 21, 2023

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Grantor Program Title	Federal Assistance Number	Grant Award	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Accrued January 1, 2021	Receipts	Expenditures	Accrued December 31, 2022
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:							
Direct payments:							
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster							
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water							
State Revolving Funds:							
2021 Grant	66.458	\$ 12,710,000	\$ 1,639,134	\$ 128,374	\$ 1,767,508	\$ 1,639,134	-
2022 Base Grant	66.458	9,256,000	6,176,051	-	6,546,291	6,546,291	-
2022 BIL Supplemental Grant	66.458	14,236,000	2,877,551	-	2,877,551	2,915,337	37,786
2022 BIL Emerging Contaminants Grant	66.458	747,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total federal awards – Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster			<u>10,692,736</u>	<u>128,374</u>	<u>11,191,350</u>	<u>11,100,762</u>	<u>37,786</u>
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Cluster							
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds:							
2019 Grant	66.468	21,942,000	-	931,153	1,191,797	260,644	-
2020 Grant	66.468	21,755,000	-	1,609,424	4,548,443	3,119,294	180,275
2021 Grant	66.468	21,735,000	1,541,420	261,533	4,027,640	4,400,315	634,208
2022 Base Grant	66.468	13,846,000	8,502,108	-	9,043,608	9,373,571	329,963
2022 BIL Supplemental Grant	66.468	35,550,000	-	-	-	91,791	91,791
2022 BIL Emerging Contaminants Grant	66.468	14,927,000	-	-	-	2,184	2,184
2022 BIL Lead Grant	66.468	56,015,000	-	-	-	2,689	2,689
Total federal awards – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Cluster			<u>10,043,528</u>	<u>2,802,110</u>	<u>18,811,488</u>	<u>17,250,488</u>	<u>1,241,110</u>
Total federal awards			<u>\$ 20,736,264</u>	<u>\$ 2,930,484</u>	<u>\$ 30,002,838</u>	<u>\$ 28,351,250</u>	<u>\$ 1,278,896</u>

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Authority, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the Authority.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

Note 3: Indirect Cost Rate

The Authority has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 4: Drinking Water Revolving Fund Set Aside Programs

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the following Drinking Water Revolving Fund grant amounts were used for the set aside programs:

		Set aside amount
DWRF program year:		
2019	\$	260,643
2020		3,119,294
2021		2,858,896
2022		968,126
Total	\$	7,206,959

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

Financial Statements

1. Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified Qualified Adverse Disclaimer

2. Internal control over financial reporting:

Significant deficiency (ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Material weakness (es) identified? Yes No

Noncompliance considered material to the financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

3. Internal control over major federal awards programs:

Significant deficiency (ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Material weakness (es) identified? Yes No

4. Type of auditor’s report issued on compliance for major federal award program:

Unmodified Qualified Adverse Disclaimer

5. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes No

6. Identification of major federal programs:

Assistance Listing Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
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Clean Water State Revolving Fund Cluster

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

7. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$850,538.
8. Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee? Yes No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

Reference Number	Finding
No matters are reportable.	

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Reference Number	Finding
No matters are reportable.	

**Colorado Water Resources
and Power Development Authority
(A Component Unit of the State of Colorado)
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended December 31, 2022**

Reference Number	Summary of Finding	Status
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No matters are reportable.