RESERVE ANALYSIS REPORT

Carrillo Ranch

Chandler, Arizona Version 004 April 27, 2017





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Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	i
Executive Summary	1
Distribution of Current Reserve Funds	2
Calculation of Percent Funded	3
Projections	4
Projection Charts	5
Annual Expenditure Detail	7
Component Detail	9
Index	15

This preface is intended to provide an introduction to the enclosed reserve analysis as well as detailed information regarding the reserve analysis report format, reserve fund goals/objectives and calculation methods. The following sections are included in this preface:

Introduction to Reserve Budgeting	page i
Understanding the Reserve Analysis	
Reserve Funding Goals / Objectives	page ii
Reserve Funding Calculation Methods	page ii
Reading the Reserve Analysis	page v
Glossary of Key Terms	
Limitations of Reserve Analysis	

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ INTRODUCTION TO RESERVE BUDGETING • • • •

The Board of Directors of an association has a legal and fiduciary duty to maintain the community in a good state of repair. Individual unit property values are significantly impacted by the level of maintenance and upkeep provided by the association as well as the amount of the regular assessment charged to each owner.

A prudent plan must be implemented to address the issues of long-range maintenance, repair and replacement of the common areas. Additionally, the plan should recognize that the value of each unit is affected by the amount of the regular assessment charged to each unit.

There is a fine line between "not enough," "just right" and "too much." Each member of an association should contribute to the reserve fund for their proportionate amount of "depreciation" (or "use") of the reserve components. Through time, if each owner contributes his "fair share" into the reserve fund for the depreciation of the reserve components, then the possibility of large increases in regular assessments or special assessments will be minimized.

An accurate reserve analysis and a "healthy" reserve fund are essential to protect and maintain the association's common areas and the property values of the individual unit owners. A comprehensive reserve analysis is one of the most significant elements of any association's long-range plan and provides the critical link between sound business judgment and good fiscal planning. The reserve analysis provides a "financial blueprint" for the future of an association.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ UNDERSTANDING THE RESERVE ANALYSIS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

In order for the reserve analysis to be useful, it must be understandable by a variety of individuals. Board members (from seasoned, experienced Board members to new Board members), property managers, accountants, attorneys and even homeowners may ultimately review the reserve analysis. The reserve analysis must be detailed enough to provide a comprehensive analysis, yet simple enough to enable less experienced individuals to understand the results.

There are four key bits of information that a comprehensive reserve analysis should provide: Budget, Percent Funded, Projections and Inventory. This information is described as follows:

Budget

Amount recommended to be transferred into the reserve account for the fiscal year for which the reserve analysis was prepared. In some cases, the reserve analysis may present two or more funding plans based on different goals/objectives. The Board should have a clear understanding of the differences among these funding goals/objectives prior to implementing one of them in the annual budget.

Percent Funded

Measure of the reserve fund "health" (expressed as a percentage) as of the beginning of the fiscal year for which the

reserve analysis was prepared. This figure is the ratio of the actual reserve fund on hand to the fully funded balance. A reserve fund that is "100% funded" means the association has accumulated the proportionately correct amount of money, to date, for the reserve components it maintains.

Projections

Indicate the "level of service" the association will provide the membership as well as a "road map" for the fiscal future of the association. The projections define the timetables for repairs and replacements, such as when the buildings will be painted or when the asphalt will be seal coated. The projections also show the financial plan for the association – when an underfunded association will "catch up" or how a properly funded association will remain fiscally "healthy."

Inventory

Complete listing of the reserve components. Key bits of information are available for each reserve component, including placed-in-service date, useful life, remaining life, replacement year, quantity, current cost of replacement, future cost of replacement and analyst's comments.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ RESERVE FUNDING GOALS / OBJECTIVES ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

There are four reserve funding goals/objectives which may be used to develop a reserve funding plan that corresponds with the risk tolerance of the association: Full Funding, Baseline Funding, Threshold Funding and Statutory Funding. These goals/objectives are described as follows:

Full Funding

Describes the goal/objective to have reserves on hand equivalent to the value of the deterioration of each reserve component. The objective of this funding goal is to achieve and/or maintain a 100% percent funded reserve fund. The component calculation method or cash flow calculation method is typically used to develop a full funding plan.

Baseline Funding

Describes the goal/objective to have sufficient reserves on hand to never completely run out of money. The objective of this funding goal is to simply pay for all reserve expenses as they come due without regard to the association's percent funded. The cash flow calculation method is typically used to develop a baseline funding plan.

Threshold Funding

Describes the goal/objective other than the 100% level (full funding) or just staying cash-positive (baseline funding). This threshold goal/objective may be a specific percent funded target or a cash balance target. Threshold funding is often a value chosen between full funding and baseline funding. The cash flow calculation method is typically used to develop a threshold funding plan.

Statutory Funding

Describes the pursuit of an objective as described or required by local laws or codes. The component calculation method or cash flow calculation method is typically used to develop a statutory funding plan.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ RESERVE FUNDING CALCULATION METHODS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

There are two funding methods which can be used to develop a reserve funding plan based on a reserve funding goal/ objective: Component Calculation Method and Cash Flow Calculation Method. These calculation methods are described as follows:

Component Calculation Method

This calculation method develops a funding plan for each individual reserve component. The sum of the funding plan for each component equals the total funding plan for the association. This method is often referred to as the "straight line"

method and is widely believed to be the most conservative reserve funding method. This method structures a funding plan that enables the association to pay all reserve expenditures as they come due, enables the association to achieve the ideal level of reserves in time, and then enables the association to maintain the ideal level of reserves through time. The following is a detailed description of the component calculation method:

Step 1: Calculation of fully funded balance for each component

The fully funded balance is calculated for each component based on its age, useful life and current cost. The actual formula is as follows:

Fully Funded Balance =
$$\frac{Age}{Useful Life}$$
 X Current Cost

Step 2: Distribution of current reserve funds

The association's current reserve funds are assigned to (or distributed amongst) the reserve components based on each component's remaining life and fully funded balance as follows:

Pass 1: Components are organized in remaining life order, from least to greatest, and the current reserve funds are assigned to each component up to its fully funded balance, until reserves are exhausted.

Pass 2: If all components are assigned their fully funded balance and additional funds exist, they are assigned in a "second pass." Again, the components are organized in remaining life order, from least to greatest, and the remaining current reserve funds are assigned to each component up to its current cost, until reserves are exhausted.

Pass 3: If all components are assigned their current cost and additional funds exist, they are assigned in a "third pass." Components with a remaining life of zero years are assigned double their current cost.

Distributing, or assigning, the current reserve funds in this manner is the most efficient use of the funds on hand – it defers the make-up period of any underfunded reserves over the lives of the components with the largest remaining lives.

Step 3: Developing a funding plan

After step 2, all components have a "starting" balance. A calculation is made to determine what funding would be required to get from the starting balance to the future cost over the number of years remaining until replacement. The funding plan incorporates the annual contribution increase parameter to develop a "stair stepped" contribution.

For example, if an association needs to accumulate \$100,000 in ten years, \$10,000 could be contributed each year. Alternatively, the association could contribute \$8,723 in the first year and increase the contribution by 3% each year thereafter until the tenth year.

In most cases, this rate should match the inflation parameter. Matching the annual contribution increase parameter to the inflation parameter indicates, in theory, that member contributions should increase at the same rate as the cost of living (inflation parameter). Due to the "time value of money," this creates the most equitable distribution of member contributions through time.

Using an annual contribution increase parameter that is greater than the inflation parameter will reduce the burden to the current membership at the expense of the future membership. Using an annual contribution increase parameter that is less than the inflation parameter will increase the burden to the current membership to the benefit of the future membership. The following chart shows a comparison:

	<u>0% Increase</u>	3% Increase	10% Increase
Year 1	\$10,000.00	\$8,723.05	\$6,274.54
Year 2	\$10,000.00	\$8,984.74	\$6,901.99
Year 3	\$10,000.00	\$9,254.28	\$7,592.19
Year 4	\$10,000.00	\$9,531.91	\$8,351.41
Year 5	\$10,000.00	\$9,817.87	\$9,186.55
Year 6	\$10,000.00	\$10,112.41	\$10,105.21
Year 7	\$10,000.00	\$10,415.78	\$11,115.73
Year 8	\$10,000.00	\$10,728.25	\$12,227.30
Year 9	\$10,000.00	\$11,050.10	\$13,450.03
Year 10	\$10,000.00	\$11,381.60	\$14,795.04
TOTAL	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00

This parameter is used to develop a funding plan only; it does not mean that the reserve contributions must be raised each year. There are far more significant factors that will contribute to a total reserve contribution increase or decrease from year to year than this parameter.

One of the major benefits of using this calculation method is that for any single component (or group of components), the accumulated balance and reserve funding can be precisely calculated. For example, using this calculation method, the reserve analysis can indicate the exact amount of current reserve funds "in the bank" for the roofs and the amount of money being funded towards the roofs each month. This information is displayed on the Management / Accounting Summary and Charts as well as elsewhere within the report.

The component calculation method is typically used for well-funded associations (greater that 65% funded) with a goal/objective of full funding.

Cash Flow Calculation Method

This calculation method develops a funding plan based on current reserve funds and projected expenditures during a specific timeframe (typically 30 years). This funding method structures a funding plan that enables the association to pay for all reserve expenditures as they come due, but is not necessarily concerned with the ideal level of reserves through time.

This calculation method tests reserve contributions against reserve expenditures through time to determine the minimum contribution necessary (baseline funding) or some other defined goal/objective (full funding, threshold funding or statutory funding).

Unlike the component calculation method, this calculation method cannot precisely calculate the reserve funding for any single component (or group of components). In order to work-around this issue to provide this bookkeeping information, a formula has been applied to component method results to calculate a reasonable breakdown. This information is displayed on the Management / Accounting Summary and Charts as well as elsewhere within the report.

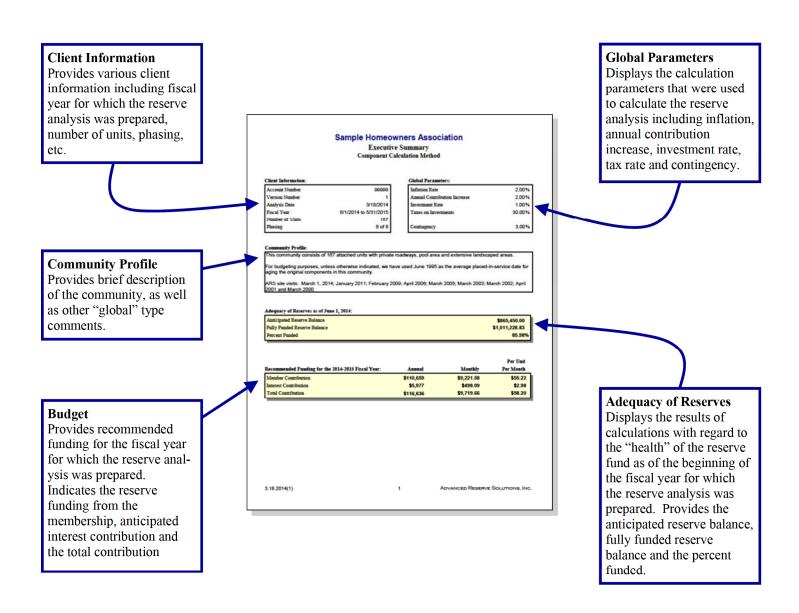
The cash flow calculation method is typically used for under-funded associations (less than 65% funded) with a goal/objective of full funding, threshold funding, baseline funding or statutory funding.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ READING THE RESERVE ANALYSIS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

In some cases, the reserve analysis may be a lengthy document of one hundred pages or more. A complete and thorough review of the reserve analysis is always a good idea. However, if time is limited, it is suggested that a thorough review of the summary pages be made. If a "red flag" is raised in this review, the reader should then check the detail information, of the component in question, for all relevant information. In this section, a description of most of the summary or report sections is provided along with comments regarding what to look for and how to use each section.

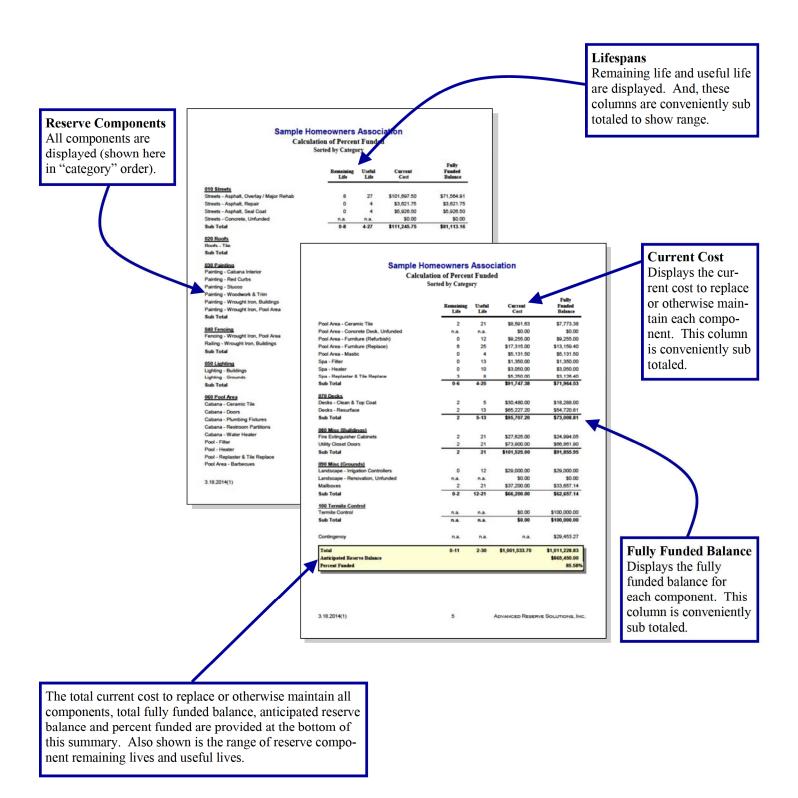
Executive Summary

Provides general information about the client, global parameters used in the calculation of the reserve analysis as well as the core results of the reserve analysis.



Calculation of Percent Funded

Summary displays all reserve components, shown here in "category" order. Provides the remaining life, useful life, current cost and the fully funded balance at the beginning of the fiscal year for which the reserve analysis was prepared.



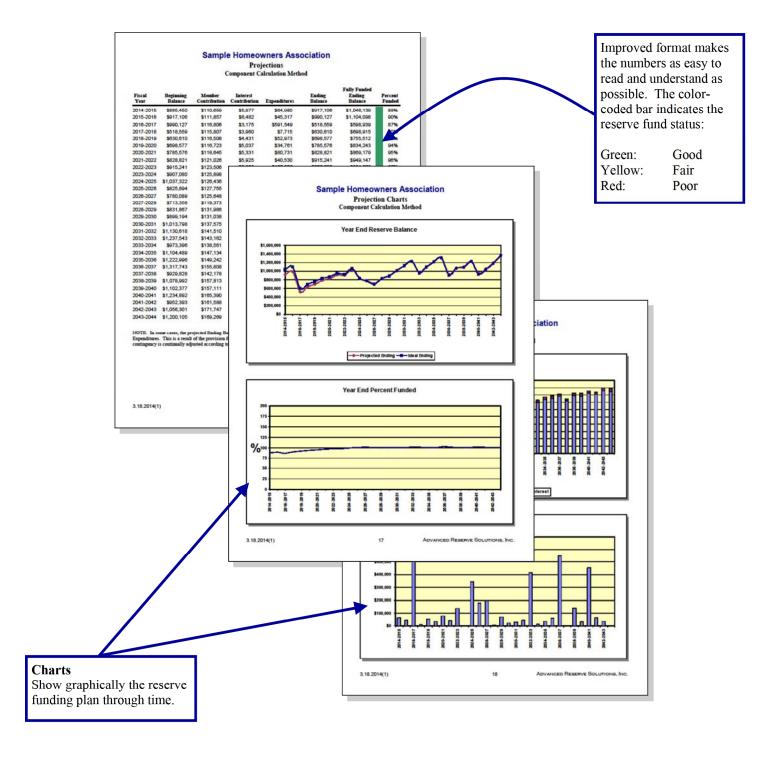
Management / Accounting Summary and Charts

Summary displays all reserve components, shown here in "category" order. Provides the assigned reserve funds at the beginning of the fiscal year for which the reserve analysis was prepared along with the monthly member contribution, interest contribution and total contribution for each component and category. Pie charts show graphically how the total reserve fund is distributed amongst the reserve component categories and how each category is funded on a monthly basis.

Balance at FYB Sample Homeowners Association Shows the amount of Management / Accounting Summary ponent Calculation Method; Sorted by Category reserve funds assigned to each reserve component. Fincal Year And, this column is 010 Streets Streets - Asphalt, Overlay / M \$17.637.90 \$13.37 5963.07 conveniently sub totaled. Streets - Asphalt, Repair Streets - Asphalt, Seal Coat \$3,621.75 \$78.20 \$0.25 \$0.41 \$78.45 \$5,926.50 \$127.96 \$128.37 \$27,186.15 Sub Total \$1,155.84 \$14.04 \$1,169.88 020 Roofs Roofs - Tile Sub Total Sample Homeowners Association 030 Painting Painting - Cab Management / Accounting Summary Component Calculation Method; Sorted by Category Painting - Red Curbs Painting - Stucco Fiscal Ye Beginnin Painting - Wrought Iron, Buildings \$3,250.00 Sub Total Pool - Replaster & Tile Replac \$7,070.58 \$146.76 \$4.01 \$151.37 Pool Area - Barbecues Pool Area - Ceramic Tile \$1,010,00 \$29.98 ught Iron, Pool Area Railing - Wrought Iron, Buildings Pool Area - Concrete Deck, Unfur \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 Sub Total Pool Area - Furniture (Refu \$9,255.00 \$70.05 \$0.23 \$70.27 Pool Area - Furniture (Repla Pool Area - Mastic \$5,131.50 \$110.79 \$0.36 \$111.15 Spa - Filter Spa - Heater \$12.11 \$27.36 \$0.04 \$12.15 \$27.44 iation \$64.12 \$2.04 \$66,15 060 Pool Area 070 Decks Decks - Cle \$18,288.00 \$539.52 \$551.98 \$12.44 Cabana - Plumbing Fixtures \$54 720 81 \$33.65 \$73,008.81 \$1,092.54 \$24,994,05 **Monthly Funding** 3.18.2014(1) Sub Total Displays the monthly 090 Misc () funding for each \$29,000.00 \$219.48 \$0.71 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00 component from the \$187.33 Sub Total members and interest. Total monthly funding is Sub Total \$0.00 \$58.52 \$58.52 also indicated. And, \$25,207.28 \$268.50 \$284.20 \$15.61 these columns are \$865,450.00 \$9,221.58 \$9,719.66 conveniently sub totaled. 3.18.2014(1) Pie Charts Show graphically how the reserve fund is 3.18.2014(1) distributed amongst the reserve components and how the components are funded.

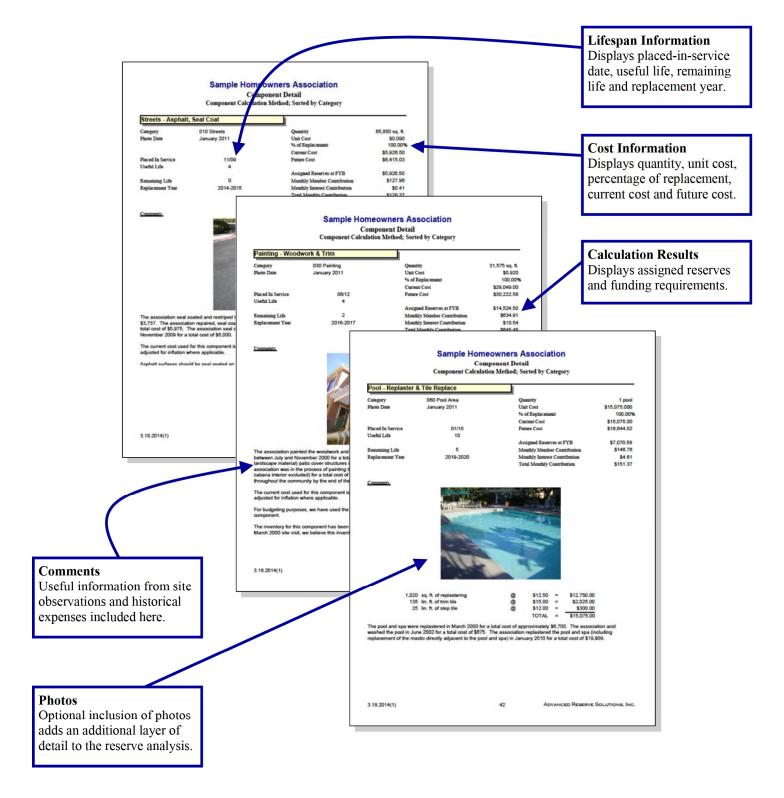
Projections and Charts

Summary displays projections of beginning reserve balance, member contribution, interest contribution, expenditures and ending reserve balance for each year of the projection period (shown here for 30 years). The two columns on the right-hand side provide the fully funded ending balance and the percent funded for each year. Charts show the same information in an easy-to-understand graphic format.



Component Detail

Summary provides detailed information about each reserve component. These pages display all information about each reserve component as well as comments from site observations and historical information regarding replacement or other maintenance.



♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Annual Contribution Increase Parameter

The rate used in the calculation of the funding plan. This rate is used on an annual compounding basis. This rate represents, in theory, the rate the association expects to increase contributions each year.

In most cases, this rate should match the inflation parameter. Matching the annual contribution increase parameter to the inflation parameter indicates, in theory, that member contributions should increase at the same rate as the cost of living (inflation parameter). Due to the "time value of money," this creates the most equitable distribution of member contributions through time.

This parameter is used to develop a funding plan only; it does not mean that the reserve contributions must be raised each year. There are far more significant factors that will contribute to a total reserve contribution increase or decrease from year to year than this parameter. See the description of "reserve funding calculation methods" in this preface for more detail on this parameter.

Anticipated Reserve Balance (or Reserve Funds)

The amount of money, as of a certain point in time, held by the association to be used for the repair or replacement of reserve components. This figure is "anticipated" because it is calculated based on the most current financial information available as of the analysis date, which is almost always prior to the fiscal year beginning date for which the reserve analysis is prepared.

Assigned Funds (and "Fixed" Assigned Funds)

The amount of money, as of the fiscal year beginning date for which the reserve analysis is prepared, that a reserve component has been assigned.

The assigned funds are considered "fixed" when the normal calculation process is bypassed and a specific amount of money is assigned to a reserve component. For example, if the normal calculation process assigns \$10,000 to the roofs, but the association would like to show \$20,000 assigned to roofs, "fixed" funds of \$20,000 can be assigned.

Cash Flow Calculation Method

Reserve funding calculation method developed based on total annual expenditures. A more detailed description of the actual calculation process is included in the "reserve funding calculation methods" section of the preface.

Component Calculation Method

Reserve funding calculation method developed based on each individual component. A more detailed description of the actual calculation process is included in the "reserve funding calculation methods" section of the preface.

Contingency Parameter

The rate used as a built-in buffer in the calculation of the funding plan. This rate will assign a percentage of the reserve funds, as of the fiscal year beginning, as contingency funds and will also determine the level of funding toward the contingency each month.

Current Replacement Cost

The amount of money, as of the fiscal year beginning date for which the reserve analysis is prepared, that a reserve component is expected to cost to replace.

Fiscal Year

Indicates the budget year for the association for which the reserve analysis was prepared. The fiscal year beginning (FYB) is the first day of the budget year; the fiscal year end (FYE) is the last day of the budget year.

Fully Funded Reserve Balance (or Ideal Reserves)

The amount of money that should theoretically have accumulated in the reserve fund as of a certain point in time. Fully funded reserves are calculated for each reserve component based on the current replacement cost, age and useful life:

Fully Funded Reserves =
$$\frac{Age}{Useful Life}$$
 X Current Replacement Cost

The fully funded reserve balance is the sum of the fully funded reserves for each reserve component.

An association that has accumulated the fully funded reserve balance does not have all of the funds necessary to replace all of its reserve components immediately; it has the proportionately appropriate reserve funds for the reserve components it maintains, based on each component's current replacement cost, age and useful life.

Future Replacement Cost

The amount of money, as of the fiscal year during which replacement of a reserve component is scheduled, that a reserve component is expected to cost to replace. This cost is calculated using the current replacement cost compounded annually by the inflation parameter.

Global Parameters

The financial parameters used to calculate the reserve analysis. See also "inflation parameter," "annual contribution increase parameter," "investment rate parameter" and "taxes on investments parameter."

Inflation Parameter

The rate used in the calculation of future costs for reserve components. This rate is used on an annual compounding basis. This rate represents the rate the association expects the cost of goods and services relating to their reserve components to increase each year.

Interest Contribution

The amount of money contributed to the reserve fund by the interest earned on the reserve fund and member contributions.

Investment Rate Parameter

The gross rate used in the calculation of interest contribution (interest earned) from the reserve balance and member contributions. This rate (net of the taxes on investments parameter) is used on a monthly compounding basis. This parameter represents the weighted average interest rate the association expects to earn on their reserve fund investments.

Membership Contribution

The amount of money contributed to the reserve fund by the association's membership.

Monthly Contribution (and "Fixed" Monthly Contribution)

The amount of money, for the fiscal year which the reserve analysis is prepared, that a reserve component will be funded.

The monthly contribution is considered "fixed" when the normal calculation process is bypassed and a specific amount of money is funded to a reserve component. For example, if the normal calculation process funds \$1,000 to the roofs each month, but the association would like to show \$500 funded to roofs each month, a "fixed" contribution of \$500 can be assigned.

Number of Units (or other assessment basis)

Indicates the number of units for which the reserve analysis was prepared. In "phased" developments (see phasing), this number represents the number of units, and corresponding common area components, that existed as of a certain point in time.

For some associations, assessments and reserve contributions are based on a unit of measure other than the number of units. Examples include time-interval weeks for timeshare resorts or lot acreage for commercial/industrial developments.

One-Time Replacement

Used for components that will be budgeted for only once.

Percent Funded

A measure, expressed as a percentage, of the association's reserve fund "health" as of a certain point in time. This number is the ratio of the anticipated reserve fund balance to the fully funded reserve balance:

Percent Funded =

Anticipated Reserve Fund Balance

Fully Funded Reserve Balance

An association that is 100% funded does not have all of the reserve funds necessary to replace all of its reserve components immediately; it has the proportionately appropriate reserve funds for the reserve components it maintains, based on each component's current replacement cost, age and useful life.

Percentage of Replacement

The percentage of the reserve component that is expected to be replaced.

For most reserve components, this percentage should be 100%. In some cases, this percentage may be more or less than 100%. For example, fencing which is shared with a neighboring community may be set at 50%.

Phasing

Indicates the number of phases for which the reserve analysis was prepared and the total number of phases expected at build-out (i.e. Phase 4 of 7). In phased developments, the first number represents the number of phases, and corresponding common area components, that existed as of a certain point in time. The second number represents the number of phases that are expected to exist at build-out.

Placed-In-Service Date

The date (month and year) that the reserve component was originally put into service or last replaced.

Remaining Life

The length of time, in years, until a reserve component is scheduled to be replaced.

Remaining Life Adjustment

The length of time, in years, that a reserve component is expected to last in excess (or deficiency) of its useful life for the current cycle of replacement.

If the current cycle of replacement for a reserve component is expected to be greater than or less than the "normal" life expectancy, the reserve component's life should be adjusted using a remaining life adjustment.

For example, if wood trim is painted normally on a 4 year cycle, the useful life should be 4 years. However, when it comes time to paint the wood trim and it is determined that it can be deferred for an additional year, the useful life should remain at 4 years and a remaining life adjustment of +1 year should be used.

Replacement Year

The fiscal year that a reserve component is scheduled to be replaced.

Reserve Components

Line items included in the reserve analysis.

Taxes on Investments Parameter

The rate used to offset the investment rate parameter in the calculation of the interest contribution. This parameter represents the marginal tax rate the association expects to pay on interest earned by the reserve funds and member contributions.

Total Contribution

The sum of the membership contribution and interest contribution.

Useful Life

The length of time, in years, that a reserve component is expected to last each time it is replaced. See also "remaining life adjustment."

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ LIMITATIONS OF RESERVE ANALYSIS ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

This reserve analysis is intended as a tool for the association's Board of Directors to be used in evaluating the association's current physical and financial condition with regard to reserve components. The results of this reserve analysis represent the independent opinion of the preparer. There is no implied warranty or guarantee of this work product.

For the purposes of this reserve analysis, it has been assumed that all components have been installed properly, no construction defects exist and all components are operational. Additionally, it has been assumed that all components will be maintained properly in the future.

The representations set forth in this reserve analysis are based on the best information and estimates of the preparer as of the date of this analysis. These estimates are subject to change. This reserve analysis includes estimates of replacement costs and life expectancies as well as assumptions regarding future events. Some estimates are projections of future events based on information currently available and are not necessarily indicative of the actual future outcome. The longer the time period between the estimate and the estimated event, the more likely the possibility or error and/or discrepancy. For example, some assumptions inevitably will not materialize and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur subsequent to the preparation of this reserve analysis. Therefore, the actual replacement costs and remaining lives may vary from this reserve analysis and the variation may be significant. Additionally, inflation and other economic events may impact this reserve analysis, particularly over an extended period of time and those events could have a significant and negative impact on the accuracy of this reserve analysis and, further, the funds available to meet the association's obligation for repair, replacement or other maintenance of major components during their estimated useful life. Furthermore, the occurrence of vandalism, severe weather conditions, earthquakes, floods, acts of nature or other unforeseen events cannot be predicted and/or accounted for and are excluded when assessing life expectancy, repair and/or replacement costs of the components.

Executive Summary

Directed Cash Flow Calculation Method

Client Information:

Account Number	1020
Version Number	004
Analysis Date	04/27/2017
Fiscal Year	1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018
Number of Lots	244
Phasing	1 of 1

Global Parameters:

Inflation Rate	2.67 %
Annual Contribution Increase	3.50 %
Investment Rate	0.15 %
Taxes on Investments	0.00 %
Contingency	0.00%

Community Profile:

This community was built in 1992. Refer to the Component Detail section of this report for the dates used to age each reserve component. The projected reserve balance calculation follows:

Current Reserve Balance as of 3/31/2017: \$61,535

Current Monthly Contribution to Reserves: \$329.34 x 9 months remaining = \$2,964

Remaining 2017 Reserve Expenses: no planned expense information provided

Projected 1/1/2018 Reserve Balance: \$64,499

Completed Reports: RDA (8/1995, 10/2006, 4/2008) ARS (4/2017 update with site visit)

Adequacy of Reserves as of January 1, 2018:

Anticipated Reserve Balance	\$64,499.00
Fully Funded Reserve Balance	\$30,118.08
Percent Funded	214.15%

Per Lot

Recommended Funding for the 2018 Fiscal Year:	Annual	Monthly	Per Month
Member Contribution	\$8,375	\$697.92	\$2.86
Interest Contribution	\$71	\$5.94	\$0.02
Total Contribution	\$8,446	\$703.85	\$2.88

Distribution of Current Reserve Funds Sorted by Remaining Life

Remaining Life	Fully Funded Balance	Assigned Reserves
0	\$20,068.75	\$22,749.00
0	\$800.00	\$1,600.00
2	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
6	\$1,747.75	\$9,150.00
6	\$3,820.22	\$20,000.00
14	\$2,881.36	\$10,000.00
n.a.	\$0.00	\$0.00
0-14	\$30,118.08	\$64,499.00 214.15%
	Life 0 0 1 2 6 6 14 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	Remaining Life Funded Balance 0 \$20,068.75 0 \$800.00 2 \$800.00 6 \$1,747.75 6 \$3,820.22 14 \$2,881.36 n.a. \$0.00 n.a. \$0.00 n.a. \$0.00 n.a. \$0.00 n.a. \$0.00

Calculation of Percent Funded

Sorted by Category

	Remaining Life	Useful Life	Current Cost	Fully Funded Balance
030 Painting				•
Paint - Common Area Walls	6	8	\$9,150.00	\$1,747.75
Sub Total	6	8	\$9,150.00	\$1,747.75
040 Fencing/Walls				
Walls - Common Areas (Repair)	6	8	\$20,000.00	\$3,820.22
Sub Total	6	8	\$20,000.00	\$3,820.22
050 Lighting				
Lighting - Entrances	0	6	\$800.00	\$800.00
Sub Total	0	6	\$800.00	\$800.00
100 Grounds				
Concrete Components (Unfunded)	n.a.	n.a.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Granite Replenishment	0	4	\$20,068.75	\$20,068.75
Irrigation Controllers	2	10	\$1,000.00	\$800.00
Irrigation System (Unfunded)	n.a.	n.a.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Monument Signs	14	20	\$10,000.00	\$2,881.36
Tree Trimming (Unfunded)	n.a.	n.a.	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sub Total	0-14	4-20	\$31,068.75	\$23,750.11
Contingency	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	\$0.00
Total Anticipated Reserve Balance Percent Funded	0-14	4-20	\$61,018.75	\$30,118.08 \$64,499.00 214.15%

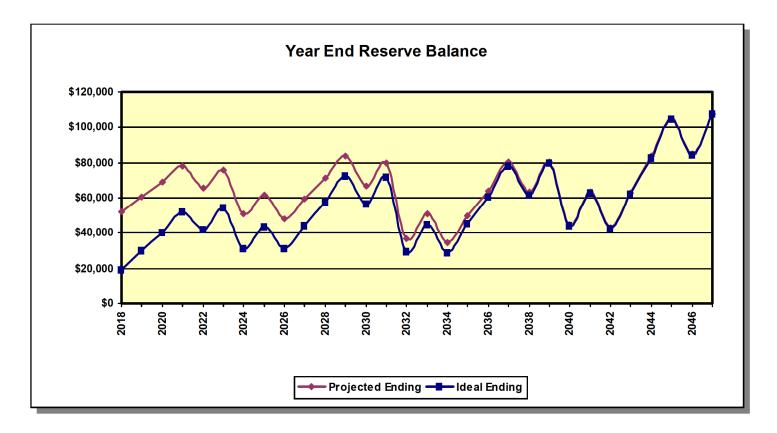
Projections

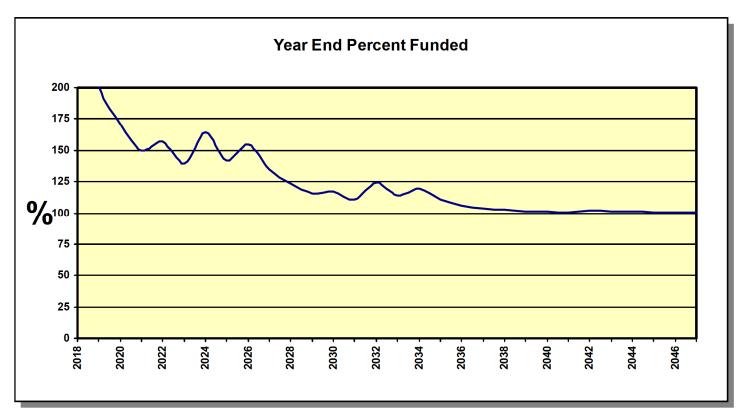
Directed Cash Flow Calculation Method

Fiscal Year	Beginning Balance	Member Contribution	Interest Contribution	Expenditures	Ending Balance	Fully Funded Ending Balance	Percent Funded
2018	\$64,499	\$8,375	\$71	\$20,869	\$52,077	\$19,444	268%
2019	\$52,077	\$8,668	\$84	\$0	\$60,829	\$30,177	202%
2020	\$60,829	\$8,972	\$96	\$1,054	\$68,842	\$40,387	170%
2021	\$68,842	\$9,286	\$110	\$0	\$78,237	\$52,232	150%
2022	\$78,237	\$9,611	\$91	\$22,299	\$65,639	\$41,785	157%
2023	\$65,639	\$9,947	\$105	\$0	\$75,691	\$54,250	140%
2024	\$75,691	\$10,295	\$68	\$35,080	\$50,974	\$30,989	164%
2025	\$50,974	\$10,655	\$84	\$0	\$61,713	\$43,426	142%
2026	\$61,713	\$11,028	\$63	\$24,778	\$48,027	\$31,065	155%
2027	\$48,027	\$11,414	\$80	\$0	\$59,521	\$44,131	135%
2028	\$59,521	\$11,814	\$97	\$0	\$71,432	\$57,874	123%
2029	\$71,432	\$12,227	\$116	\$0	\$83,775	\$72,319	116%
2030	\$83,775	\$12,655	\$89	\$30,002	\$66,518	\$56,691	117%
2031	\$66,518	\$13,098	\$109	\$0	\$79,725	\$71,802	111%
2032	\$79,725	\$13,557	\$44	\$56,616	\$36,709	\$29,540	124%
2033	\$36,709	\$14,031	\$65	\$0	\$50,805	\$44,649	114%
2034	\$50,805	\$14,522	\$40	\$30,593	\$34,775	\$29,134	119%
2035	\$34,775	\$15,030	\$63	\$0	\$49,868	\$45,008	111%
2036	\$49,868	\$15,556	\$84	\$1,286	\$64,222	\$60,388	106%
2037	\$64,222	\$16,101	\$107	\$0	\$80,431	\$77,913	103%
2038	\$80,431	\$16,664	\$81	\$33,993	\$63,183	\$61,430	103%
2039	\$63,183	\$17,248	\$107	\$0	\$80,538	\$79,843	101%
2040	\$80,538	\$17,851	\$52	\$53,833	\$44,609	\$43,926	102%
2041	\$44,609	\$18,476	\$80	\$0	\$63,165	\$62,780	101%
2042	\$63,165	\$19,123	\$49	\$39,277	\$43,059	\$42,284	102%
2043	\$43,059	\$19,792	\$78	\$0	\$62,930	\$62,050	101%
2044	\$62,930	\$20,485	\$109	\$0	\$83,523	\$82,843	101%
2045	\$83,523	\$21,202	\$140	\$0	\$104,865	\$104,701	100%
2046	\$104,865	\$21,944	\$109	\$41,970	\$84,948	\$84,577	100%
2047	\$84,948	\$22,712	\$143	\$0	\$107,803	\$107,544	100%

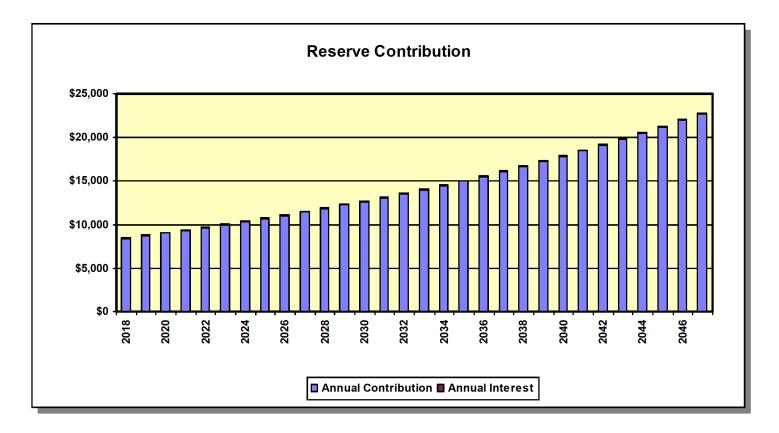
NOTE: In some cases, the projected Ending Balance may exceed the Fully Funded Ending Balance in years following high Expenditures. This is a result of the provision for contingency in this analysis, which in these projections is never expended. The contingency is continually adjusted according to need and any excess is redistributed among all components included.

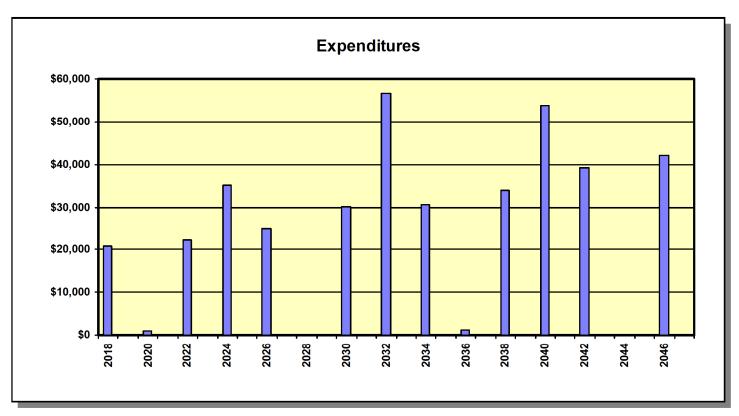
Projection Charts Directed Cash Flow Calculation Method





Projection Charts Directed Cash Flow Calculation Method





Annual Expenditure Detail

Sorted by Description

2018 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$20,068.75
Lighting - Entrances	\$800.00
Sub Total	\$20,868.75
2020 Fiscal Year	
Irrigation Controllers	\$1,054.11
Sub Total	\$1,054.11
2022 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$22,299.47
Sub Total	\$22,299.47
2024 Fiscal Year	
Lighting - Entrances	\$937.03
Paint - Common Area Walls	\$10,717.23
Walls - Common Areas (Repair)	\$23,425.63
Sub Total	\$35,079.89
2026 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$24,778.15
Sub Total	\$24,778.15
2030 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$27,532.34
Irrigation Controllers	\$1,371.90
Lighting - Entrances	\$1,097.52
Sub Total	\$30,001.76
2032 Fiscal Year	
Monument Signs	\$14,461.38
Paint - Common Area Walls	\$13,232.17
Walls - Common Areas (Repair)	\$28,922.77
Sub Total	\$56,616.32
2034 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$30,592.67
Sub Total	\$30,592.67
2036 Fiscal Year	
Lighting - Entrances	\$1,285.51

Annual Expenditure Detail

Sorted by Description

Sub Total	\$1,285.51
2038 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$33,993.16
Sub Total	\$33,993.16
2040 Fiscal Year	
Irrigation Controllers	\$1,785.49
Paint - Common Area Walls	\$16,337.27
Walls - Common Areas (Repair)	\$35,709.88
Sub Total	\$53,832.64
2042 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$37,771.64
Lighting - Entrances	\$1,505.69
Sub Total	\$39,277.33
2046 Fiscal Year	
Granite Replenishment	\$41,970.11
Sub Total	\$41,970.11

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Paint - Common Area Walls			
Category	030 Painting	Quantity	1 total
		Unit Cost	\$9,150.000
		% of Replacement	100.00%
		Current Cost	\$9,150.00
Placed In Service	08/16	Future Cost	\$10,717.23
Useful Life	8		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$9,150.00
Remaining Life	6	Monthly Member Contribution	\$24.61
Replacement Year	2024	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$1.28
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$25.89

Comments:

CLC Enterprises completed a project to paint the common area walls in 8/2016 for \$8,911.

We are budgeting to paint these walls every eight (8) years.

ARS Measurement: 23,295 SF

Walls - Common Areas (Repair)			
Category	040 Fencing/Walls	Quantity	1 total
		Unit Cost	\$20,000.000
		% of Replacement	100.00%
		Current Cost	\$20,000.00
Placed In Service	08/16	Future Cost	\$23,425.63
Useful Life	8		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$20,000.00
Remaining Life	6	Monthly Member Contribution	\$53.79
Replacement Year	2024	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$2.79
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$56.58

Comments:

ARS Builders completed a project in 7/2016 to repair a significant number of damaged areas of wall caused by sprinkler spray, tree roots, close proximity of grass, etc. for \$20,000. It is anticipated that this quantity of "small" repair issues will occur at each paint cycle. Therefore, we have included budgeting of \$20,000 for repairs to coincide with each wall painting cycle.

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Lighting - Entrances			
Category	050 Lighting	Quantity	1 total
		Unit Cost	\$800.000
		% of Replacement	100.00%
		Current Cost	\$800.00
Placed In Service	05/12	Future Cost	\$937.03
Useful Life	6		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$1,600.00
Remaining Life	0	Monthly Member Contribution	\$15.53
Replacement Year	2018	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.01
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$15.54

Comments:

Solar light fixtutes were installed at the entrance to the community off of Rural Road in 5/2012 for a total cost of \$1,685. This component budgets to replace the solar batteries and light fixture bricks every six (6) years.

Concrete Components (Unfunded)			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	1 comment
		Unit Cost	\$0.000
		% of Replacement	0.00%
		Current Cost	\$0.00
Placed In Service	01/92	Future Cost	\$0.00
Useful Life	n.a.		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$0.00
Remaining Life	n.a.	Monthly Member Contribution	\$0.00
Replacement Year	n.a.	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.00
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$0.00

Comments:

We are not budgeting for repair or replacement of concrete components in this analysis. It is anticipated that any repairs/replacements required will be addressed immediately due to safety concerns. There should not be a need for complete replacement at a single point in time, and good maintenance practice won't allow the need for repairs to accumulate to a point of major expense. We recommend that a line item be set up in the annual operating budget to account for potential concrete repairs/replacements on an as needed basis. However, should the client wish to include budgeting for concrete components as a reserve expense, we will do so at their request (cost and useful life to be provided by client).

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Granite Replenishment			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	1,235 tons
		Unit Cost	\$65.000
		% of Replacement	25.00%
		Current Cost	\$20,068.75
Placed In Service	01/14	Future Cost	\$22,299.47
Useful Life	4		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$22,749.00
Remaining Life	0	Monthly Member Contribution	\$575.29
Replacement Year	2018	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.33
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$575.62

Comments:

Based on the observed condition of the common area granite, it appears that some replenishment has been completed within the last few years.

The measurement listed above was obtained using Google Earth satellite images and the Google Earth measuring tool.

The actual date this component was placed into service is not available. For budgeting purposes, this date has been estimated based on its condition at our most recent site visit.

We are budgeting to replenish 25% of the granite every four (4) years with a 1" layer added to the existing base. Accumulated funds should be used as needed in the interim to replenish bare spots. The cost includes an estimate for purchase, delivery and spreading.

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Irrigation Controllers			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	1 total
		Unit Cost	\$1,000.000
		% of Replacement	100.00%
		Current Cost	\$1,000.00
Placed In Service	01/10	Future Cost	\$1,054.11
Useful Life	10		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$1,000.00
Remaining Life	2	Monthly Member Contribution	\$2.73
Replacement Year	2020	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.14
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$2.88

Comments:

This is a general provision for replacement of the three (3) irrigation controllers as needed every 10 years.

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Irrigation System (Unfunded)			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	1 comment
		Unit Cost	\$0.000
		% of Replacement	0.00%
		Current Cost	\$0.00
Placed In Service	01/92	Future Cost	\$0.00
Useful Life	n.a.		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$0.00
Remaining Life	n.a.	Monthly Member Contribution	\$0.00
Replacement Year	n.a.	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.00
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$0.00

Comments:

Irrigation systems are one of the most difficult items to budget for without specific information provided by an expert who is specifically familiar with the system inventory and system condition.

We have been advised by irrigation system experts that most system components (piping, sprinkler heads, valves, etc) have a useful life of 20+ years. However, budgeting for the replacement of an irrigation system requires evaluation of the present condition (to identify remaining useful life) and replacement cost - both of which call for expert evaluation, but fall outside the scope of a reserve study.

Therefore, we recommend that the Association board and/or management company have the system evaluated to determine the appropriate scope of work, projected replacement cost and remaining life, all of which are necessary, so that budgeting can be included in a revision or future update of this analysis.

Component Detail

Directed Cashflow Calculation Method; Sorted by Category

Monument Signs			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	4 signs
		Unit Cost	\$2,500.000
		% of Replacement	100.00%
		Current Cost	\$10,000.00
Placed In Service	05/12	Future Cost	\$14,461.38
Useful Life	20		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$10,000.00
Remaining Life	14	Monthly Member Contribution	\$25.96
Replacement Year	2032	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$1.39
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$27.35

Comments:

We have been advised that Summitwest Signs installed two (2) new monument signs over the previous tile signs along Desert Breeze in late 2011 for \$4247.83. The two (2) signs on Rural Road are in similar condition. Therefore, we have grouped all four (4) monument signs together and have scheduled replacement on a 20 year cycle, using \$2,500 per sign as a cost basis.

Tree Trimming (Unfunded)			
Category	100 Grounds	Quantity	1 comment
		Unit Cost	\$0.000
		% of Replacement	0.00%
		Current Cost	\$0.00
Placed In Service	01/92	Future Cost	\$0.00
Useful Life	n.a.		
		Assigned Reserves at FYB	\$0.00
Remaining Life	n.a.	Monthly Member Contribution	\$0.00
Replacement Year	n.a.	Monthly Interest Contribution	\$0.00
		Total Monthly Contribution	\$0.00

Comments:

We have been advised by arborists that major tree trimming is usually required every 3 – 5 years and could be considered a reserve expense. However, the cost for a major tree trimming project depends on the size, type, maturity and number of trees at the community – all of which call for expert evaluation, but fall outside the scope of a reserve study.

Should the Board obtain a proposal and trimming schedule we will include budgeting for tree trimming in a revision or future update of this analysis at the Board's request.

Detail Report Index

	Page
Concrete Components (Unfunded)	10
Granite Replenishment	11
Irrigation Controllers	12
Irrigation System (Unfunded)	13
Lighting - Entrances	10
Monument Signs	14
Paint - Common Area Walls	9
Tree Trimming (Unfunded)	14
Walls - Common Areas (Repair)	9

Number of components included in this reserve analysis is 9.