Centennial Owner's Association 100 - 400 Free Silver Ct. & 200 - 400 Teal Ct. Aspen, CO 81612



Level 1 Reserve Analysis

Report Period - 01/01/13 - 12/31/13

Client Reference Number - 8336 Property Type – Condominiums Number of Units – 92 Fiscal Year End – December 31



Date of Property Observation -June 25, 2012Project Manager -Matthew WoytekMain Contact Person -Mr. Russell Shaffran, Board of Directors

Report was prepared on -

Friday, August 17, 2012

Table of Contents

SECTION 1:

In	troduction to Reserve Analysispage 1
G	eneral Information and Answers to FAQ'spages 2 - 3
Su	ummary of Reserve Analysispage 4
SECTIO	N 2:
Pl	h ysical Analysis (Photographic) pages 1 - 31

SECTION 3:

Financial Analysis

a)	Funding Summary	page 1
b)	Percent Funded – Graph	page 2
c)	Asset Inventory List	page 3
d)	Significant Components Table	page 4
e)	Significant Components – Graph	page 5
f)	Yearly Summary Table	page 6
g)	Yearly Contributions – Graph	page 7
h)	Component Funding Information	page 8
i)	Yearly Cash Flow Table	page 9
j)	Projected Expenditures Year by Year – Graph	page 10
k)	Projected Expenditures Year by Year	pages 11 - 12

SECTION 4:

Glossar	v of Terms	and Definition	spages 1	- 2
Glossar	y or rerms	s and Definitions	spages i	-



Introduction to the Reserve Analysis -

The elected officials of this association made a wise decision to invest in a Reserve Analysis to get a better understanding of the status of the Reserve funds. This Analysis will be a valuable tool to assist the Board of Directors in making the decision to which the dues are derived. Typically, the Reserve contribution makes up 15% - 40% of the association's total budget. Therefore, Reserves is considered to be a significant part of the overall monthly association payment.

Every association conducts its business within a budget. There are typically two main parts to this budget, Operating and Reserves. The Operating budget includes all expenses that are fixed on an annual basis. These would include management fees, maintenance fees, utilities, etc. The Reserves is primarily made up of Capital Replacement items such as asphalt, roofing, fencing, mechanical equipment, etc., that <u>do not</u> normally occur on an annual basis.

The Reserve Analysis is also broken down into two different parts, the Physical Analysis and the Financial Analysis. The Physical Analysis is information regarding the physical status and replacement cost of major common area components that the association is responsible to maintain. It is important to understand that while the Component Inventory will remain relatively "stable" from year to year, the Condition Assessment and Life/Valuation Estimates will most likely vary from year to year. You can find this information in the **Asset Inventory Section** (Section 2) of this Reserve Analysis. The **Financial Analysis Section** is the evaluation of the association's Reserve balance, income, and expenses. This is made up of a finding of the clients current Reserve Fund Status (measured as Percent Funded) and a recommendation for an appropriate Reserve Allocation rate (also known as the Funding Plan). You can find this information in Section 3 (pages 1 – 13) of this Reserve Analysis.

The purpose of this Reserve Analysis is to provide an educated estimate as to what the Reserve Allocation needs to be. The detailed schedules will serve as an advanced warning that major projects will need to be addressed in the future. This will allow the Board of Directors to have ample timing to obtain competitive estimates and bids that will result in cost savings to the individual homeowners. This will also ensure the physical well being of the property and ultimately enhance each owner's investment, while limiting the possibility of unexpected major projects that may lead to Special Assessments.

It is important for the client, homeowners, and potential future homeowners to understand that the information contained in this analysis is based on estimates and assumptions gathered from various sources. Estimated life expectancies and cycles are based upon conditions that were readily visible and accessible at time of the observation. No destructive or intrusive methods (such as entering the walls to inspect the condition of electrical wiring, plumbing lines, and telephone wires) were performed. In addition, environmental hazards (such as lead paint, asbestos, radon, etc.), construction defects, and acts of nature have not been investigated in the preparation of this report. If problem areas were revealed, a reasonable effort has been made to include these items within the report. While every effort has been made to ensure accurate results, this report reflects the judgment of Aspen Reserve Specialties and should not be construed as a guarantee or assurance of predicting future events.



General Information and Answers to Frequently Asked Questions -

Why is it important to perform a Reserve Study?

As previously mentioned, the Reserve allocation makes up a significant portion of the total monthly dues. This report provides the essential information that is needed to guide the Board of Directors in establishing the budget in order to run the daily operations of your association. It is suggested that a third party professionally prepare a Reserve Study since there is no vested interest in the property. Also, a professional knows what to look for and how to properly develop an accurate and reliable component list.

Now that we have "it", what do we do with "it"?

Hopefully, you will not look at this report and think it is too cumbersome to understand. Our intention is to make this Reserve Analysis very easy to read and understand. Please take the time to review it carefully and make sure the "main ingredients" (asset information) are complete and accurate. If there are any inaccuracies, please inform us immediately so we may revise the report.

Once you feel the report is an accurate tool to work from, use it to help establish your budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The Reserve allocation makes up a significant portion of the total monthly dues and this report should help you determine the correct amount of money to go into the Reserve fund. Additionally, the Reserve Study should act as a guide to obtain proposals in advance of pending normal maintenance and replacement projects. This will give you an opportunity to shop around for the best price available.

The Reserve Study should be readily available for Real Estate agents, brokerage firms, and lending institutions for potential future homeowners. As the importance of Reserves becomes more of a household term, people are requesting homeowners associations to reveal the strength of the Reserve fund prior to purchasing a condominium or townhome.

How often do we update or review "it"?

Unfortunately, there is a misconception that these reports are good for an extended period of time since the report has projections for the next 30 years. Just like any major line item in the budget, the Reserve Analysis should be reviewed *each year* <u>before</u> the budget is established. Invariably, some assumptions have to be made during the compilation of this analysis. Anticipated events may not materialize and unpredictable circumstances could occur. Aging rates and repair/replacement costs will vary from causes that are unforeseen. Earned interest rates may vary from year to year. These variations could alter the content of the Reserve Analysis. Therefore, this analysis should be reviewed annually, and a property observation should be conducted at least once every three years.

Is it the law to have a Reserve Study conducted?

The Government requires reserve analyses in approximately 20 states. The State of Colorado currently requires all associations to adopt a Reserve policy, but does not currently enforce a Reserve Study is completed. Despite enacting this current law, the chances are also very good the documents of the association require the association to have a Reserve fund established. This may not mean a Reserve Analysis is required, but how are you going to know there are enough funds in the account if you don't have the proper information? Hypothetically, some associations look at the Reserve fund and think \$50,000 is a lot of money and they are in good shape. What they don't know is the roof will need to be replaced within 5 years, and the cost of the roof is going to exceed \$75,000. So while \$50,000 sounds like a lot of money, in reality it won't even cover the cost of a roof, let alone all the other amenities the association is responsible to maintain.



What makes an asset a "Reserve" item versus an "Operating" item?

A "Reserve" asset is an item that is the responsibility of the association to maintain, has a limited Useful Life, predictable Remaining Useful Life expectancies, typically occurs on a cyclical basis that exceeds 1 year, and costs above a minimum threshold cost. An "operating" expense is typically a fixed expense that occurs on an annual basis. For instance, minor repairs to a roof for damage caused by high winds or other weather elements would be considered an "operating" expense. However, if the entire roof needs to be replaced because it has reached the end of its life expectancy, then the replacement would be considered a Reserve expense.

The GREY area of "maintenance" items that are often seen in a Reserve Study -

One of the most popular questions revolves around major "maintenance" items, such as painting the buildings or seal coating the asphalt. You may hear from your accountant that since painting or seal coating is not replacing a "capital" item, then it cannot be considered a Reserve issue. However, it is the opinion of several major Reserve Study providers that these items are considered to be major expenses that occur on a cyclical basis. Therefore, it makes it very difficult to ignore a major expense that meets the criteria to be considered a Reserve component. Once explained in this context, many accountants tend to agree and will include any expenses, such as these examples, as a Reserve component.

The Property Observation –

The Property Observation was conducted following a review of the documents that were established by the developer identifying all common area assets. In some cases, the Board of Directors at some point may have revised the documents. In either case, the most current set of documents was reviewed prior to inspecting the property. In addition, common area assets may have been reported to Aspen Reserve Specialties by the client, or by other parties.

Estimated life expectancies and life cycles are based upon conditions that were readily accessible and visible at the time of the observation. We did not destroy any landscape work, building walls, or perform any methods of intrusive investigation during the observation. In these cases, information may have been obtained by contacting the contractor or vendor that has worked on the property.

The Reserve Fund Analysis –

We projected the starting balance from taking the most recent balance statement, adding expected Reserve contributions for the rest of the year, and subtracting any pending projects for the rest of the year. We compared this number to the ideal Reserve Balance and arrived at the Percent funded level. Measures of strength are as follows:

0% - 30% Funded – Is considered to be a "weak" financial position. Associations that fall into this category are subject to Special Assessments and deferred maintenance, which could lead to lower property values. If the association is in this position, actions should be taken to improve the financial strength of the Reserve Fund.

31% - 69% Funded – The majority of associations are considered to be in this "fair" financial position. While this doesn't represent financial strength and stability, the likelihood of Special Assessments and deferred maintenance is diminished. Effort should be taken to continue strengthening the financial position of the Reserve fund.

70% - 99% Funded – This indicates financial strength of a Reserve fund and every attempt to maintain this level should be a goal of the association.

100% Funded – This is the ideal amount of Reserve funding. This means that the association has the exact amount of funds in the Reserve account that should be at any given time.



Summary of Centennial Owner's Association -

Assoc. ID #08336

Projected Starting Balance as of January 1, 2013 -	\$500,455
Ideal Reserve Balance as of January 1, 2013 -	\$3,301,170
Percent Funded as of January 1, 2013 -	15%
Recommended Reserve Allocation (per month) -	\$22,900
Minimum Reserve Allocation (per month) -	\$20,500
Recommended Alternative Funding -	\$1,250,000

Information to complete this Reserve Analysis was gathered during a property observation of the common area elements on June 25, 2012. In addition, we obtained information by contacting local vendors and contractors, as well as communicating with the property representatives. To the best of our knowledge, the conclusions and suggestions of this report are considered reliable and accurate insofar as the information obtained from these sources.

This property contains 92 condominium style units within 7 similar buildings that were constructed approximately 28 years ago. Common area amenities the association is responsible to maintain include the building exterior surfaces, the private driveways and parking areas, common area landscaping, mailbox kiosks, unit decking, and a small irrigation system. Based on the age of the community, there are several major components that will need to be addressed in the near future. These components include, but are not limited to, repairing concrete surfaces, replacing and repair unit decking and painting the building exterior surfaces. Please refer to pages 11 and 12 of the Financial Analysis section for a list of when other components are scheduled to be addressed.

In comparing the projected balance of \$500,455 versus the ideal Reserve Balance of \$3,301,170, we find the association Reserve fund to be in a poor financial position at this point in time (approximately 15% funded of ideal). Associations in this position are typically susceptible to Special Assessments and/or deferred maintenance, which can lead to lower property values. As a result of the information contained in this report, we find no alternative but to recommend the association seek alternative funding in the amount of \$1,250,000 to help address the projects recommended to be addressed in 2013. In addition, we find the current budgeted Reserve allocation (\$7,500 per month) to be less than adequate in increasing the strength of the Reserve fund to prepare for future projects. Therefore, we are recommending a substantial increase of the Reserve contribution to \$22,900 (representing an increase of approximately \$167.39 per unit) per month effective immediately, followed by nominal annual increases of 2.25% thereafter to help offset the effects of inflation. By following the recommendation, the plan will maintain the Reserve account in a positive manner, while gradually increasing to a fully funded position within the thirty-year period.

In the percent Funded graph, you will see we have also provided a "minimum Reserve contribution" of \$20,500 per month. If the Reserve contribution falls below this rate, then the Reserve fund will fall into a situation where Special Assessments, deferred maintenance, and lower property values are possible at some point in the future. The minimum Reserve allocation follows the "threshold" theory of Reserve funding where the "percent funded" status is not allowed to dip below 30% funded at any point during the thirty-year period.

This was provided for one purpose only, to show the association how small the difference is between the two scenarios and how it would not make financial sense to contribute less money (approximately \$26,08 on average per unit per month in this case) to the Reserve fund to only stay above a certain threshold. As you can see, the difference between the two scenarios is considered to be minimal, and based on the risk, we strongly suggest the recommended Reserve Allocation is followed.



Comp #: 108 Standing Seam Metal Roof - Replace





Observations:

Metal roofs appeared in fair to poor condition at time of observation with reported problems of possible water intrusion issues. Roofs should be replaced within the next 3 - 5 years in order to ensure proper function of unit building roofs. Expect to replace metal roofs every 30 - 35 years.

Location: Unit building roofs

Quantity: Approx. 694 squares

Life Expectancy: **35** Remaining Life: **5** Best Cost: **\$694,000** \$1000/square; Estimate to replace w/ 24 guage

Worst Cost: \$832,800 \$1200/square; Higher estimate for thicker metal

Source of Information: Cost database





Comp #: 120 Gutters/Downspouts - Replace

Picture Unavailable

Observations:

Compared to the amount of roofing and perimeter lineal foot measurements, there is very little rain gutter and downspout on site. Due to the current amount of material, we recommend replacing the sections on an as needed basis with general operating funds. If at a later date, the association adds material to the buildings, then we can adjust this component, or add funding, in future Reserve Study updates.

Location:	Unit Buildings	General Notes:
Quantity:	Approx. 285 LF	
Life Expectancy: Best Cost:	N/A Remaining Life: \$0	
Worst Cost:	\$O	
Source of Informa	tion:	



Comp #: 204 Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint





Observations:

Paint was peeling and in poor condition in numerous areas throughout the community. We are recommending the association begins replacing the siding on the unit buildings starting in 2013. Begin painting the buildings after the siding project is complete. Local professionals recommend repainting hardboard siding every 5 years in order to maintain appearances and to protect the building exterior surfaces.

Location:	Unit building exterior cladding
Quantity:	(92) Units
Life Expectancy:	5 Remaining Life: 0
<i>Best Cost:</i> \$625/unit; Estimat	\$57,500 e to repaint buildings
Worst Cost:	\$69,000

\$750/unit; Higher estimate for more prep work

Source of Information: Cost Database

, ppion. quantity	- 174,015 0	SF of pain	ted surfaces	5



Comp #: 207 Railings - Repaint



Observations:

Metal rails throughout the community had thin, faded paint or no paint at all at time of observation. Majority of wood rails are either partially or fully protected from the elements and appeared in better condition. It is recommended by local contractors that exterior railing be painted every 3 - 4 years in order to maximize the useful life of the rail. It is vitally important that exterior railing components remain protected from precipitation. Based on the observed conditions, we recommend painting all rails this fiscal year (2013).

Location:	Unit buildings		
Quantity:	Арр	rox. 1,415 LF	
Life Expectancy:	4	Remaining Life:	0
Best Cost:	\$6,0)15	

\$4.25/LF; Estimate to repaint rail

Worst Cost:\$6,370\$4.50/LF; Higher estimate for more prep costs

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

metal rail - 555 LF wood rail -Common area - 160 LF Unit buildings - 660 LF 200 Teal - 40 LF



Comp #: 214 Parking Stops - Replace



Observations:

Parking stops appeared in poor condition at time of observation with cracked, spalled and deteriorated concrete apparent. We recommend replacing parking stops every 15 years in order to ensure safety and maintain appearances of the community.

Location:	Parking Area			
Quantity:	Арр	rox. (60) stops		
Life Expectancy:	15	Remaining Life:	0	
Best Cost:	\$3,3	300		

\$55/stop; Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: \$3,720 \$62/stop; Higher estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Teal Court Parking area - (20) stops Free Silver Parking area - (40) stops



Comp #: 305 Wood Siding - Replace





Observations:

It was reported that the association is going through water mitigation projects and it was apparent in areas that there has been some intrusive inspections performed recently. Due to the potential problems associated with the siding, we recommend reserving to completely replace all siding as soon as possible. Plan to replace all siding starting in 2013.

Location:Unit building exterior claddingQuantity:Approx. 172,753 GSF

Life Expectancy: **30** Remaining Life: **0**

Best Cost: **\$1,382,025** \$8.00/GSF; Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: \$1,554,780 \$9.00/GSF; Higher estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Approx. quantity - 174,615 GSF 300 Free Silver Units 314 & 324 -612 GSF new fiber cement lap siding 1,250 GSF new hardboard lap siding total original siding - 172,753 GSF



Comp #: 401 Asphalt - Overlay





Observations:

Surfaces are dry and are in need of a seal coat this next year. Depending on traffic, maintenance levels, and snow removal techniques (plow, sand, snow melt, etc.), the life of asphalt should range between 15 - 20 years.

Location:	Parl	king Area	
Quantity:	Арр	rox. 52,560 GSF	
Life Expectancy:	24	Remaining Life:	15
Best Cost:	\$78	,840	
\$1.50/GSE [·] Est. to	o roto	mill and 2" overlay	,

Worst Cost: \$86,725 \$1.65/GSF; Higher estimate for local repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Teal Court Parking Area - 21,045 GSF Free Silver - 31,515 GSF



Comp #: 402 Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill





Observations:

In this climate, seal coating is recommended every 3 - 4 years. In between seal cycles, asphalt should be crack filled and repaired as a preventative maintenance measure to ensure maximum life expectancy from the material.

Location:Teal Court Parking AreaQuantity:Approx. 52,560 GSFLife Expectancy:4Remaining Life:0Best Cost:\$6,310\$.12/GSF; Estimate for seal coat only

Worst Cost: **\$7,885** \$.15/GSF; Higher estimate for some repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Teal Court Parking Area - 21,045 GSF

Free Silver - 31,515 GSF



Comp #: 407 Curb and Gutters - Repair



Observations:

At the time of the observation, there were only minor signs of cracking or other problems. Since it is unlikely that all surfaces will need to be replaced at the same time, we suggest establishing a Reserve fund to repair 10% of the area (370 GSF) every 4 years. Coordinate future repairs with asphalt work for best cost estimate since most asphalt companies can also perform concrete repairs.

Location:	Park	ing area
Quantity:	Аррг	rox. 3,700 GSF
Life Expectancy:	4	Remaining Life: 0
Best Cost:	\$3,3	30
Estimate to repair	10%	of area every 4 years

Worst Cost: \$3,515 Higher estimate for more repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

From 200 Teal to trash encl. - 750 GSF Free Silver Parking area - 2,950 GSF



Comp #: 501 Doors - Replace





Observations:

It was reported by client that the doors are the responsibility of the individual owners, therefore, no reserve funding recommended at this time.

Location:	Unit Buildings
Quantity:	Approx. (184) doors
Life Expectancy:	N/A Remaining Life:

\$0

Worst Cost: **\$0**

Best Cost:

Source of Information:





Comp #: 502 Rollup Doors - Replace



Observations:

All rollup doors worked properly at time of observation with no overt problems noted. These types of doors have a long useful life and due to the limited amount of use, we expect these doors to last approximately 30 years. Make minor repairs as needed while reserving to replace doors every 35 years.

Location:	Unit Buildings		
Quantity:	Approx. (18) doors		
Life Expectancy:	35	Remaining Life:	7
Best Cost:	\$36.000		

Best Cost: \$36,000 \$2,000/Door; Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: \$46,800 \$2,600/Door; Estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Cost Database





Comp #: 506 Windows - Replace





Observations:

Similar to community doors, it was reported by the client that the unit building windows are the responsibility of the individual homeowner. No reserve funding necessary at this time.

Location:Unit buildingsQuantity:Extensive quantityLife Expectancy:N/A Remaining Life:Best Cost:\$0

Worst Cost: **\$0**

Source of Information:





Comp #: 601 Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair



Observations:

Signs of settling, advanced spalling, cracking and deteriorating concrete was apparent at time of observation. However, much of the concrete on this line item is partially or fully protected from precipitation which will allow for a longer useful life. Similar to other concrete components in this report, it is unlikely that all concrete surfaces will fail and need to be replaced at the same time, frequent repairs and replacement to a percentage of the area (10% or 2520 GSF), should be anticipated every 4 years.

Common areas and unit buildings		
Аррі	Approx. 25,215 GSF	
4	Remaining Life: 0	
\$22,680		
Allowance to repair 5% of area every 4 years		
\$23,	940	
Higher estimate for more repairs		
Source of Information: Cost Database		
	Corr Appi 4 \$22, ir 5% \$23, or mor <i>tion:</i>	

General Notes:

Concrete in front of bldg 300 & 400 - 1,505 GSF Unit Building concrete - 10,135 GSF 100 Free Silver sidewalks - 2,200 GSF 200 Free Silver sidewalks - 1,300 GSF 300 Free Silver sidewalks - 1,640 GSF Common area - 1,155 GSF 400 Free Silver sidewalks - 1,455 GSF 200 Teal - 1,485 GSF From 200 Teal to trash encl. - 1,000 GSF Free Silver Parking area - 3,340 GSF



Comp #: 602 Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)



Observations:

Rear decks were in very poor condition at time of observation with completely rotted fascia, make-shift support and dangerous walking surfaces apparent. The community is currently prioritizing the repairs to rear decks and expect to make repairs annually until all decks are deemed safe and acceptable conditions for walking surfaces is achieved. In the future, expect to replace decking every 18 - 20 years in order to avoid a recurrence of observed conditions.

Location:Unit buildingsQuantity:(9) decks, approx. 1,800 GSF

Life Expectancy: **20** *Remaining Life:* **0**

Best Cost: \$45,000

Estimate to replace lower, rear decks

Worst Cost: **\$54,000** Higher estimate for more repairs/replacement

Source of Information: Client provided cost information

General Notes:



Comp #: 603 Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)



Observations:

Rear decks were in very poor condition at time of observation with completely rotted fascia, make-shift support and dangerous walking surfaces apparent. The community is currently prioritizing the repairs to rear decks and expect to make repairs annually until all decks are deemed safe and acceptable conditions for walking surfaces is achieved. In the future, expect to replace decking every 18 - 20 years in order to avoid a recurrence of observed conditions.

Location:Unit buildingsQuantity:(9) decks, approx. 1,800 GSF

Life Expectancy: **20** Remaining Life: **2**

Best Cost: \$45,000 Estimate to replace lower, rear decks

Worst Cost: \$54,000 Higher estimate for more repairs/replacement

Source of Information: Client provided cost information

General Notes:



Comp #: 604 Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)



Observations:

Rear decks were in very poor condition at time of observation with completely rotted fascia, make-shift support and dangerous walking surfaces apparent. The community is currently prioritizing the repairs to rear decks and expect to make repairs annually until all decks are deemed safe and acceptable conditions for walking surfaces is achieved. In the future, expect to replace decking every 18 - 20 years in order to avoid a recurrence of observed conditions.

Location:Unit buildingsQuantity:(9) decks, approx. 1,800 GSFLife Expectancy:20 Remaining Life: 4

Best Cost: \$45,000

Estimate to replace lower, rear decks

Worst Cost:\$54,000Higher estimate for more repairs/replacement

Source of Information: Client provided cost information

General Notes:



Comp #: 605 Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)



Observations:

Rear decks were in very poor condition at time of observation with completely rotted fascia, make-shift support and dangerous walking surfaces apparent. The community is currently prioritizing the repairs to rear decks and expect to make repairs annually until all decks are deemed safe and acceptable conditions for walking surfaces is achieved. In the future, expect to replace decking every 18 - 20 years in order to avoid a recurrence of observed conditions.

Location:Unit buildingsQuantity:(9) decks, approx. 1,800 GSF

Life Expectancy: **20** Remaining Life: **6**

Best Cost: \$45,000

Estimate to replace lower, rear decks

Worst Cost:\$54,000Higher estimate for more repairs/replacement

Source of Information: Client provided cost information

General Notes:



Comp #: 606 Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)



Observations:

Rear decks were in very poor condition at time of observation with completely rotted fascia, make-shift support and dangerous walking surfaces apparent. The community is currently prioritizing the repairs to rear decks and expect to make repairs annually until all decks are deemed safe and acceptable conditions for walking surfaces is achieved. In the future, expect to replace decking every 18 - 20 years in order to avoid a recurrence of observed conditions.

- Location: Unit buildings
- Quantity: (10) decks, approx. 2,000 GSF
- Life Expectancy: **20** Remaining Life: **8**
- Best Cost: \$50,000 Estimate to replace lower, rear decks
- Worst Cost: \$60,000 Higher estimate for more repairs/replacement
- Source of Information: Client provided cost information

General Notes:



Comp #: 607 Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs



Observations:

Due to privacy issues, we were unable to observe the conditions of the upper decks. However, based on reported information from the client, there are concerns that the upper decks have water intrusion problems related to their reported, current state of repair. Therefore, we recommend that the association reserve to make major repairs every 4 years in order to ensure proper function of water mitigation, safety to the homeowner and appropriate appearances. If deterioration rates change, we can adjust quantity or frequency of repairs in future updates of this report.

Location: Unit, upper decks

Quantity: Approx. (46) decks

Life Expectancy: 4 Remaining Life: 2 Best Cost: \$27,600 \$600/deck; Estimate for majore repairs

Worst Cost: **\$31,050** \$675/deck; Higher estimate for more repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database





Comp #: 608 Community Decking - Reseal





Observations:

All decking throughout the community appeared dry with very little, if any, stain/sealant on the surface. These decks are in need of resealing this fiscal year in order to restore appearances and ensure a safe walking surface for the residents. Expect to reseal wood decking every 3 years in order to protect the wood from advanced deterioration, and in order to maximize useful life.

Location: Unit Buildings

Quantity: Approx. 24,775 GSF

Life Expectancy: **3** Remaining Life: **0** Best Cost: **\$24,775**

\$1.00/GSF; Estimate to reseal

Worst Cost: \$30,975 \$1.25/GSF; Higher estimate for more labor

Source of Information: Cost database

General Notes:

Unit landings - 6,375 GSF Unit rear, upper decks - 9,200 GSF Unit rear, lower decks - 9,200 GSF



Comp #: 609 Unit Landings - Major Repairs



Observations:

Landings appeared in fair condition at time of observation with only minor issues apparent at time of observation. We are recommending that the association reserve to restain the decking every 3 years and feel that the decks will need significant repairs approximately every other restaining cycle in order to keep them safe and attractive.

Best Cost:	\$11,160		
Life Expectancy:	6	Remaining Life:	3
Quantity:	Approx. 6,375 GSF		
Location:	Unit Buildings		

Estimate for major repairs every 5 years

Worst Cost: **\$13,390** Higher estimate for more repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database





Comp #: 610 Steel Stairs/Landings - Replace





Observations:

Steel grate components appeared in fair condition with some areas of rusting and oxidation noted at time of observation. These steel treads and landings have a long useful life, however, as this property ages it becomes increasingly important to begin reserving to replace the steel walkways and stairs due to the high cost for replacement. Expect to start replacing these stairs and landings within the next 9 - 11 years.

ildings
į

Quantity: See general notes

Life Expectancy: 40 Remaining Life: 11

Best Cost: \$885,800

Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: \$1,062,560 Higher estimate for upgraded materials

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Steel treads -(528) treads - \$127,000 - \$152,000 Steel landings -5,420 GSF - \$758,800 - \$910,560



Comp #: 803 Mailboxes - Replace



Observations:

These cluster box units are standard and are available for retail purchase. The individual cost for replacement is not enough for separate reserve allocation, however, in order to keep a consistent appearance throughout the community, we recommend reserving to replace all mailboxes at the same time.

Location: Adjacent unit buildings

Quantity: Approx. 21 CBUs

Life Expectancy: 20 Remaining Life: 6

Best Cost: \$5,250 \$250/unit; Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: **\$7,875** \$375/unit; Higher estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Research with supplier

General Notes:

Bidg 400 - (2) 4 box CBUs Bidg 100 - (4) 4 box CBUs Bidg 200 - (2) 5 box CBUs Bidg 300 - (3) 4 box CBUs, (1) 3 box CBU Bidg 400 Free Silver - (2) 5 box CBUs Bidg 200 Teal - (4) 4 box CBUs Bidg 300 Teal - (3) 4 box CBUs, (1) 5 box CBU



Comp #: 1001 Rail - Replace





Observations:

Wood railings were bowed, aged in appearance and in need of some maintenance at time of observation. Metal rails show signs of some minor rust and oxidation. Due to the overall condition we recommend reserving to replace a percentage of the area every 5 years (10% or 140 LF) as we do not expect all railings will fail at the same time. Make minor repairs as needed between replacement cycles.

Location:	Common area and unit buildings
Quantity:	Approx. 1,415 LF

Life Expectancy: **30** Remaining Life: **5**

Best Cost: \$4,620 Estimate to replace 10% of area every 5 years

Worst Cost: **\$5,320** Higher estimate for more replacement

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

wood rail -Common area - 160 LF Unit buildings - 660 LF 200 Teal - 40 LF metal rail - 555 LF



Comp #: 1010 Trash Enclosures - Rebuild





Observations:

Trash enclosures appeared in fair condition at time of observation with minor damage apparent throughout structure. It is unlikely that the framing or roof deck will have to be replaced at any time during the scope of this report (30 yrs), however the finishes on the trash enclosures (siding, roofing, gates, etc.) should be replaced approximately every 20 years in order to maintain appearance and ensure safety for residents.

Location:	Parking areas	
Quantity:	(2) e	enclosures
Life Expectancy:	20	Remaining Life: 5
Best Cost:	\$10,	000
\$5,000/enclosure; Estimate to rebuild		

Worst Cost: \$15,000\$7500/enclosure; Higher estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Free Silver Parking area, trash enclosure comp shingle roof - 4 squares siding - 355 GSF (2) gates (5 x 7)

Teal Court Parking area, trash enclosure comp shingle roof - 3 squares siding - 365 GSF (2) gates (5 x 7)



Comp #: 1311 Pet Waste Pick Up Stations - Replace



Observations:

Due to low cost of replacement and low quantity of stations in the community, we do not recommend reserving to replace.

Picture Unavailable

Location:	Adjacent Bldg 400 Free Silver	General Notes:
Quantity:	(4) Pet waste stations	Common area - (1) station
Life Expectancy: Best Cost:	N/A Remaining Life: \$0	Free Silver Parking area - (1) station
Worst Cost:	\$0	
Source of Informat	tion:	



Comp #: 1602 Exterior Wall Mount - Replace



Observations:

Lights are dated in appearance and should be replaced within the next 3 - 5 years. While replacement can occur on an as needed basis, it is our opinion and recommendation to replace all lights at the same time every 15 - 20 years to maintain a consistent appearance throughout the property. In addition, by replacing multiple fixtures, the association will be able to obtain a quantity discount for the fixtures. Estimated replacement cost includes labor for installation.

Location: Unit buildings

Quantity:Approx. (200) fixturesLife Expectancy:20Best Cost:\$25,000

\$125/light; Estimate to replace

Worst Cost: \$30,000 \$150/light; Higher estimate for better quality

Source of Information: Cost Database





Comp #: 1604 Pole Lights - Replace



Observations:

No structural problems noted with lights at the time of observation. Due to the extended life associated with light poles reserve funding is not appropriate. Reserve only to replace fixtures on a 20 year schedule to maintain appearance and function.

Location:	Con	nmon areas
Quantity:	Approx. (10) fixtures	
Life Expectancy:	20	Remaining Life: 2
Best Cost:	\$2,500	
\$250/fixture; Estimate to replace with similar		

Worst Cost:\$3,250\$325/light; Higher estimate for different fixture

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Common area - (4) fixtures Teal Court Parking area - (2) fixtures Free Silver Parking area - (4) fixtures



Comp #: 1701 Irrigation System - Major Repairs



Observations:

No problems reported in regard to the irrigation system at time of preparing this report. This line item and the funding herein is to address problems that happen to the irrigation system that require more scope of work than routine maintenance. As tree and shrub roots mature, it is common for them to impinge on lateral lines causing significant damage to the system. Progressively reserve for irrigation system repairs rather than reacting to an emergency project which drives costs up significantly.

Location:	Throughout community	
Quantity:	Mini	mal system
Life Expectancy:	10	Remaining Life: 4

Best Cost: \$10,000

Allowance for major repairs

Worst Cost:\$12,500Higher allowance for more repairs

Source of Information: Cost Database





Comp #: 1703 Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace



Observations:

No problems reported while preparing this report. Under normal conditions (not including Acts of God, vandalism, etc.) these clocks should last 10 - 12 years with proper maintenance. Due to advances in technology and water efficiency, we suggest reserving to replace all clocks at the same time. A lot of communities are upgrading to ET type controllers and the costs reflect this. Remaining useful life based on average age of all clocks.

Location:	Con	nmon area	
Quantity:	(2) (clocks	
Life Expectancy:	12	Remaining Life:	0
Best Cost:	\$2,400		
\$1200/clock; Estimate to replace			

Worst Cost: \$3,000 \$1500/Clock; Higher estimate for larger clock

Source of Information: Cost Database

General Notes:

Irrigation clock -400 Teal Rainbird ESP-12LX s/n: 1238914, date: 14-FE-00 200 Free Silver Rainbird ESP16-LX s/n: 1248964, date: 03-MR-00



Comp #: 1703 Irrigation Timeclock - Replace



Picture Unavailable

Observations:

No problems reported while preparing this report. Under normal conditions (not including Acts of God, vandalism, etc.) this clock should last 10 - 12 years with proper maintenance. Due to advances in technology and water efficiency, we suggest reserving to replace all clocks at the same time. A lot of communities are upgrading to ET type controllers and the costs reflect this.

Location:	Common area	
Quantity:	(1) clock	
Life Expectancy:	12	Remaining Life: 8
<i>Best Cost:</i> \$1200/clock; Estir	\$1,200 Estimate to replace	

Worst Cost:\$1,500\$1500/Clock;Higher estimate for larger clock

Source of Information: Cost Database





Beginning Assumptions	
Financial Information Source	Research With Client
# of units	92
Fiscal Year End	December 31, 2013
Monthly Dues from 2012 budget	\$29,318.33
Monthly Reserve Allocation from 2012 Budget	\$7,500.00
Projected Starting Reserve Balance (as of 1/1/2013)	\$500,455
Ideal Starting Reserve Balance (as of 1/1/2013)	\$3,301,170
Economic Factors	
Past 20 year Average Inflation Rate (Based on CCI)	4.00%
Past 20 year Average Interest Rate	3.50%
Current Reserve Status	
Current Balance as a % of Ideal Balance	15%
Recommendations for 2013 Fiscal Year	
Monthly Reserve Allocation	\$22,900
Per Unit	\$248.91
Minimum Monthly Reserve Allocation	\$20,500
Per Unit	\$222.83
Primary Annual Increases	2.25%
# of Years	30
Secondary Annual Increases	2.50%
# of Years	0
Special Assessment	\$1,250,000
Per Unit	\$13,587
Changes From Prior Year (2012 to 2013)	
Increase/Decrease to Reserve Allocation	\$15,400
as Percentage	205%
Per Unit	\$167.39



Component Inventory for Centennial Owner's Association

Category	Asset #	Asset Name	UL	RUL	Best Cost	Worst Cost
Roofing	108	Standing Seam Metal Roof - Replace	35	5	\$694,000	\$832,800
-	120	Gutters/Downspouts - Replace	N/A		\$0	\$0
Painted Surfaces	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	5	0	\$57,500	\$69,000
	207	Railings - Repaint	4	0	\$6,015	\$6,370
	214	Parking Stops - Replace	15	0	\$3,300	\$3,720
Siding Materials	305	Wood Siding - Replace	30	0	\$1,382,025	\$1,554,780
Drive Materials	401	Asphalt - Overlay	24	15	\$78,840	\$86,725
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	4	0	\$6,310	\$7,885
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	4	0	\$3,330	\$3,515
Property Access	501	Doors - Replace	N/A		\$0	\$0
	502	Rollup Doors - Replace	35	7	\$36,000	\$46,800
	506	Windows - Replace	N/A		\$0	\$0
Decking	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	4	0	\$22,680	\$23,940
-	602	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)	20	0	\$45,000	\$54,000
	603	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)	20	2	\$45,000	\$54,000
	604	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)	20	4	\$45,000	\$54,000
	605	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)	20	6	\$45,000	\$54,000
	606	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)	20	8	\$50,000	\$60,000
	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	4	2	\$27,600	\$31,050
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	3	0	\$24,775	\$30,975
	609	Unit Landings - Major Repairs	6	3	\$11,160	\$13,390
	610	Steel Stairs/Landings - Replace	40	11	\$885,800	\$1,062,560
Prop. Identification	803	Mailboxes - Replace	20	6	\$5,250	\$7,875
Fencing/Walls	1001	Rail - Replace	30	5	\$4,620	\$5,320
-	1010	Trash Enclosures - Rebuild	20	5	\$10,000	\$15,000
Recreation Equip.	1311	Pet Waste Pick Up Stations - Replace	N/A		\$0	\$0
Light Fixtures	1602	Exterior Wall Mount - Replace	20	5	\$25,000	\$30,000
	1604	Pole Lights - Replace	20	2	\$2,500	\$3,250
Irrig. System	1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	10	4	\$10,000	\$12,500
	1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	12	0	\$2,400	\$3,000
	1703	Irrigation Timeclock - Replace	12	8	\$1,200	\$1,500

Significant Components For Centennial Owner's Association

Ũ	,		Av		Significance: (Curr Cost/UL)	
ID	Asset Name	UL	RUL	Cost	As \$	As %
108	Standing Seam Metal Roof - Replace	35	5	\$763,400	\$21,811	13.8001%
204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	5	0	\$63,250	\$12,650	8.0036%
207	Railings - Repaint	4	0	\$6,193	\$1,548	0.9795%
214	Parking Stops - Replace	15	0	\$3,510	\$234	0.1481%
305	Wood Siding - Replace	30	0	\$1,468,403	\$48,947	30.9685%
401	Asphalt - Overlay	24	15	\$82,783	\$3,449	2.1823%
402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	4	0	\$7,098	\$1,774	1.1226%
407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	4	0	\$3,423	\$856	0.5414%
502	Rollup Doors - Replace	35	7	\$41,400	\$1,183	0.7484%
601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	4	0	\$23,310	\$5,828	3.6870%
602	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)	20	0	\$49,500	\$2,475	1.5659%
603	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)	20	2	\$49,500	\$2,475	1.5659%
604	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)	20	4	\$49,500	\$2,475	1.5659%
605	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)	20	6	\$49,500	\$2,475	1.5659%
606	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)	20	8	\$55,000	\$2,750	1.7399%
607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	4	2	\$29,325	\$7,331	4.6385%
608	Community Decking - Reseal	3	0	\$27,875	\$9,292	5.8788%
609	Unit Landings - Major Repairs	6	3	\$12,275	\$2,046	1.2944%
610	Steel Stairs/Landings - Replace	40	11	\$974,180	\$24,355	15.4090%
803	Mailboxes - Replace	20	6	\$6,563	\$328	0.2076%
1001	Rail - Replace	30	5	\$4,970	\$166	0.1048%
1010	Trash Enclosures - Rebuild	20	5	\$12,500	\$625	0.3954%
1602	Exterior Wall Mount - Replace	20	5	\$27,500	\$1,375	0.8700%
1604	Pole Lights - Replace	20	2	\$2,875	\$144	0.0910%
1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	10	4	\$11,250	\$1,125	0.7118%
1703	Irrigation Timeclock - Replace	12	8	\$1,350	\$113	0.0712%
1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	12	0	\$2,700	\$225	0.1424%



204 **Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint** 5 All Other See Expanded Table on Page 4 For Additional Breakdown 0

\$50,291

32%

Yearly Summary For Centennial Owner's Association

		Starting		Annual	Rec.		
Fiscal	Fully Funded	Reserve	Percent	Reserve	Special	Interest	Reserve
Year Start	Balance	Balance	Funded	Contribs	Ass'mnt	Income	Expenses
2013	\$3,301,170	\$500,455	15%	\$274,800	\$1,250,000	\$37,709	\$1,655,260
2014	\$1,876,121	\$407,704	22%	\$280,983	\$0	\$19,498	\$0
2015	\$2,122,117	\$708,185	33%	\$287,305	\$0	\$28,726	\$88,367
2016	\$2,292,888	\$935,849	41%	\$293,769	\$0	\$37,706	\$45,163
2017	\$2,522,534	\$1,222,161	48%	\$300,379	\$0	\$46,714	\$117,890
2018	\$2,693,126	\$1,451,365	54%	\$307,138	\$0	\$38,224	\$1,060,459
2019	\$1,897,962	\$736,268	39%	\$314,048	\$0	\$29,223	\$143,313
2020	\$2,032,822	\$936,226	46%	\$321,115	\$0	\$38,040	\$54,480
2021	\$2,273,782	\$1,240,901	55%	\$328,340	\$0	\$47,629	\$131,892
2022	\$2,452,525	\$1,484,977	61%	\$335,727	\$0	\$57,770	\$57,146
2023	\$2,725,151	\$1,821,329	67%	\$343,281	\$0	\$68,447	\$137,034
2024	\$2,934,958	\$2,096,023	71%	\$351,005	\$0	\$54,121	\$1,499,705
2025	\$1,745,711	\$1,001,444	57%	\$358,903	\$0	\$39,991	\$113,029
2026	\$1,961,160	\$1,287,308	66%	\$366,978	\$0	\$52,312	\$0
2027	\$2,313,303	\$1,706,598	74%	\$375,235	\$0	\$66,122	\$70,263
2028	\$2,617,407	\$2,077,692	79%	\$383,678	\$0	\$74,645	\$341,625
2029	\$2,662,843	\$2,194,389	82%	\$392,310	\$0	\$83,691	\$74,961
2030	\$2,999,269	\$2,595,429	87%	\$401,137	\$0	\$99,445	\$0
2031	\$3,439,427	\$3,096,012	90%	\$410,163	\$0	\$115,349	\$115,877
2032	\$3,789,486	\$3,505,647	93%	\$419,392	\$0	\$132,143	\$0
2033	\$4,287,380	\$4,057,182	95%	\$428,828	\$0	\$145,922	\$337,701
2034	\$4,467,832	\$4,294,231	96%	\$438,477	\$0	\$158,903	\$91,493
2035	\$4,925,967	\$4,800,118	97%	\$448,342	\$0	\$175,255	\$193,622
2036	\$5,311,194	\$5,230,094	98%	\$458,430	\$0	\$194,171	\$0
2037	\$5,928,780	\$5,882,695	99%	\$468,745	\$0	\$211,578	\$336,684
2038	\$6,237,125	\$6,226,334	100%	\$479,291	\$0	\$225,080	\$275,248
2039	\$6,638,550	\$6,655,458	100%	\$490,075	\$0	\$241,220	\$236,734
2040	\$7,113,614	\$7,150,019	101%	\$501,102	\$0	\$261,157	\$115,767
2041	\$7,751,715	\$7,796,511	101%	\$512,377	\$0	\$281,343	\$284,944
2042	\$8,258,355	\$8,305,286	101%	\$523,905	\$0	\$304,711	\$0



Component Funding Information For Centennial Owner's Association

		Ave		Current		
		Current		Ideal	Fund	
ID	Component Name	Cost	Future Cost	Balance	Balance	Monthly
108	Standing Seam Metal Roof - Replace	\$763,400	\$928,793	\$654,343	\$0	\$3,160.21
204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$63,250	\$76,953	\$63,250	\$63,250	\$1,832.83
207	Railings - Repaint	\$6,193	\$7,244	\$6,193	\$6,193	\$224.30
214	Parking Stops - Replace	\$3,510	\$6,321	\$3,510	\$3,510	\$33.90
305	Wood Siding - Replace	\$1,468,403	\$4,762,613	\$1,468,403	\$427,503	\$7,091.79
401	Asphalt - Overlay	\$82,783	\$149,087	\$31,043	\$0	\$499.76
402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$7,098	\$8,303	\$7,098	\$0	\$257.09
407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$3,423	\$4,004	\$3,423	\$0	\$123.97
502	Rollup Doors - Replace	\$41,400	\$54,480	\$33,120	\$0	\$171.38
601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$23,310	\$27,269	\$23,310	\$0	\$844.33
602	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)	\$49,500	\$108,461	\$49,500	\$0	\$358.60
603	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)	\$49,500	\$53,539	\$44,550	\$0	\$358.60
604	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)	\$49,500	\$57,908	\$39,600	\$0	\$358.60
605	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)	\$49,500	\$62,633	\$34,650	\$0	\$358.60
606	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)	\$55,000	\$75,271	\$33,000	\$0	\$398.44
607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$29,325	\$31,718	\$14,663	\$0	\$1,062.21
608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$27,875	\$31,356	\$27,875	\$0	\$1,346.25
609	Unit Landings - Major Repairs	\$12,275	\$13,808	\$6,138	\$0	\$296.42
610	Steel Stairs/Landings - Replace	\$974,180	\$1,499,705	\$706,281	\$0	\$3,528.67
803	Mailboxes - Replace	\$6,563	\$8,304	\$4,594	\$0	\$47.54
1001	Rail - Replace	\$4,970	\$6,047	\$4,142	\$0	\$24.00
1010	Trash Enclosures - Rebuild	\$12,500	\$15,208	\$9,375	\$0	\$90.55
1602	Exterior Wall Mount - Replace	\$27,500	\$33,458	\$20,625	\$0	\$199.22
1604	Pole Lights - Replace	\$2,875	\$3,110	\$2,588	\$0	\$20.83
1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	\$11,250	\$13,161	\$6,750	\$0	\$163.00
1703	Irrigation Timeclock - Replace	\$1,350	\$1,848	\$450	\$0	\$16.30
1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	\$2,700	\$4,323	\$2,700	\$0	\$32.60

Yearly Cash Flow For Centennial Owner's Association

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Starting Balance	\$500,455	\$407,704	\$708,185	\$935,849	\$1,222,161
Reserve Income	\$274,800	\$280,983	\$287,305	\$293,769	\$300,379
Interest Earnings	\$37,709	\$19,498	\$28,726	\$37,706	\$46,714
Special Assessments	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$2,062,964	\$708,185	\$1,024,216	\$1,267,325	\$1,569,255
Reserve Expenditures	\$1,655,260	\$0	\$88,367	\$45,163	\$117,890
Ending Balance	\$407,704	\$708,185	\$935,849	\$1,222,161	\$1,451,365
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Starting Balance	\$1,451,365	\$736,268	\$936,226	\$1,240,901	\$1,484,977
Reserve Income	\$307,138	\$314,048	\$321,115	\$328,340	\$335,727
Interest Earnings	\$38,224	\$29,223	\$38,040	\$47,629	\$57,770
Special Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$1,796,727	\$1,079,539	\$1,295,381	\$1,616,870	\$1,878,475
Reserve Expenditures	\$1,060,459	\$143,313	\$54,480	\$131,892	\$57,146
Ending Balance	\$736,268	\$936,226	\$1,240,901	\$1,484,977	\$1,821,329
Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Starting Balance	\$1,821,329	\$2,096,023	\$1,001,444	\$1,287,308	\$1,706,598
Reserve Income	\$343,281	\$351,005	\$358,903	\$366,978	\$375,235
Interest Earnings	\$68,447	\$54,121	\$39,991	\$52,312	\$66,122
Special Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$2,233,057	\$2,501,149	\$1,400,337	\$1,706,598	\$2,147,955
Reserve Expenditures	\$137,034	\$1,499,705	\$113,029	\$0	\$70,263
Ending Balance	\$2,096,023	\$1,001,444	\$1,287,308	\$1,706,598	\$2,077,692
Year	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Starting Balance	\$2,077,692	\$2,194,389	\$2,595,429	\$3,096,012	\$3,505,647
Reserve Income	\$383,678	\$392,310	\$401,137	\$410,163	\$419,392
Interest Earnings	\$74,645	\$83,691	\$99,445	\$115,349	\$132,143
Special Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$2,536,015	\$2,670,391	\$3,096,012	\$3,621,524	\$4,057,182
Reserve Expenditures	\$341,625	\$74,961	\$0	\$115,877	\$0
Ending Balance	\$2,194,389	\$2,595,429	\$3,096,012	\$3,505,647	\$4,057,182
Year	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
Starting Balance	\$4,057,182	\$4,294,231	\$4,800,118	\$5,230,094	\$5,882,695
Reserve Income	\$428,828	\$438,477	\$448,342	\$458,430	\$468,745
Interest Earnings	\$145,922	\$158,903	\$175,255	\$194,171	\$211,578
Special Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$4,631,933	\$4,891,611	\$5,423,716	\$5,882,695	\$6,563,017
Reserve Expenditures	\$337,701	\$91,493	\$193,622	\$0	\$336,684
Ending Balance	\$4,294,231	\$4,800,118	\$5,230,094	\$5,882,695	\$6,226,334
Year	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042
Starting Balance	\$6,226,334	\$6,655,458	\$7,150,019	\$7,796,511	\$8,305,286
Reserve Income	\$479,291	\$490,075	\$501,102	\$512,377	\$523,905
Interest Earnings	\$225,080	\$241,220	\$261,157	\$281,343	\$304,711
Special Assessments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funds Available	\$6,930,706	\$7,386,753	\$7,912,278	\$8,590,230	\$9,133,902
Reserve Expenditures	\$275,248	\$236,734	\$115,767	\$284,944	\$0
Ending Balance	\$6.655.458	\$7.150.019	\$7.796.511	\$8,305,286	\$9.133.902



Yearly Expenditures Graph For Centennial Owner's Association

Projected Reserve Expenditures For Centennial Owner's Association

Voar	A sport ID	Asset Name	Projected Cost	Total Per
	Asset ID	Asset Name		Annum
2013	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$63,250	
	207	Railings - Repaint	\$6,193	
	214	Parking Stops - Replace	\$3,510	
	305	Vvood Siding - Replace	\$1,468,403	
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$7,098	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$3,423	
	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$23,310	
	602	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)	\$49,500	
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$27,875	
0011	1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	\$2,700	\$1,655,260
2014	000	No Expenditures Projected	* F0 F00	\$0
2015	603	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)	\$53,539	
	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$31,718	* ~~~~~
0010	1604	Pole Lights - Replace	\$3,110	\$88,367
2016	608	Community Decking - Resear	\$31,356	#45 400
0047	609	Onit Landings - Major Repairs	\$13,808	\$45,163
2017	207	Railings - Repaint	\$7,244	
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$8,303	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$4,004	
	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$27,269	
	604	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)	\$57,908	A 44 T 000
0010	1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	\$13,161	\$117,890
2018	108	Standing Seam Metal Roof - Replace	\$928,793	
	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$76,953	
	1001	Rail - Replace	\$6,047	
	1010	I rash Enclosures - Rebuild	\$15,208	\$4,000,450
0010	1602	Exterior wail Mount - Replace	\$33,458	\$1,060,459
2019	605	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)	\$62,633	
	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$37,105	
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$35,271	A 440.040
2000	803	Rellup Deere - Replace	\$8,304	\$143,313
2020	502	Rollup Dools - Replace	\$54,480	\$54,480
2021	207	Railings - Repaint	\$8,475	
	402	Asphait - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$9,713	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$4,684	
	601	Concrete Sidewarks/Decks - Repair	\$31,901 ¢35.074	
	606	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)	\$75,271	¢404.000
2022	1703		\$1,848	\$131,892
2022	600 600	Community Decking - Resear	\$39,075 \$17,471	¢57 146
2022	009	Building Ext Surfaces Densint	φ17,471 Φ02.625	φ37,140
2023	204	Linner Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$93,020 \$43,408	¢107 004
2024	610	Steel Stairs/Landings - Replace	\$1 /00 705	\$137,034 \$1,400,705
2024	207	Boilingo Bopoint	\$1,433,703 \$0,014	ψ1,433,703
2025	207	Aanhalt Sool Coot/grook fill	φ9,914 ¢11.262	
	402	Asphalt - Sear Coal/Clack III	ΦΕ 490	
	407 601	Concrete Sidewolks/Docks - Bonoir	φ0,400 ¢27 220	
	609	Community Docking Boscol	φ37,320 \$44,620	
	000 1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	⊕++,0∠ઝ \$4 323	\$113 020
2026	1705	No Expenditures Projected	ψ τ ,020	\$0
2027	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Popairo	¢50 781	ΨΟ
2021	1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	\$00,701 \$19 Δ81	\$70.263
2028	204	Ruilding Ext Surfaces Descint	¢112.010	ψι 0,200
2020	204	Dunuing Ext Sunaces - Repaint	ф113,910	

			Projected	Total Per
Year	Asset ID	Asset Name	Cost	Annum
	214	Parking Stops - Replace	\$6,321	
	401	Asphalt - Overlay	\$149,087	
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$50,201	
	609	Unit Landings - Major Repairs	\$22,107	\$341,625
2029	207	Railings - Repaint	\$11,598	
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$13,293	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$6,410	
	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$43,659	\$74,961
2030		No Expenditures Projected		\$0
2031	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$59.407	•
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$56.470	\$115.877
2032		No Expenditures Projected	••••,•••	\$0
2033	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$138,589	ΨŬ
2000	207	Railings - Repaint	\$13,569	
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$15,551	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$7 <u>/</u> 00	
	-07 601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$51 075	
	602	Lower Pear Decks - Replace (Phase 1)	¢109.461	
	1702	Irrigation Timeclock - Replace	Φ100,401 Φ2.059	¢007 704
2024	1703	Community Decking Deceol	\$ <u>2,958</u>	\$337,701
2034	608	Community Decking - Resear	\$63,521 ¢07,070	CO1 100
0005	609		\$27,972	\$91,493
2035	603	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 2)	\$117,311	
	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$69,498	* (* * * * * * *
	1604	Pole Lights - Replace	\$6,814	\$193,622
2036		No Expenditures Projected		\$0
2037	207	Railings - Repaint	\$15,873	
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$18,193	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$8,773	
	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$59,751	
	604	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 3)	\$126,884	
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$71,452	
	1701	Irrigation System - Major Repairs	\$28,837	
	1703	Irrigation Timeclocks - Replace	\$6,921	\$336,684
2038	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$168,614	
	1010	Trash Enclosures - Rebuild	\$33,323	
	1602	Exterior Wall Mount - Replace	\$73,310	\$275,248
2039	605	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 4)	\$137,237	
	607	Upper Rear Decks - Major Repairs	\$81,303	
	803	Mailboxes - Replace	\$18,194	\$236,734
2040	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$80.374	• •
	609	Unit Landings - Major Repairs	\$35,393	\$115,767
2041	207	Railings - Repaint	\$18,569	v · · · v · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	402	Asphalt - Seal Coat/crack fill	\$21,283	
	407	Curb and Gutters - Repair	\$10,263	
	601	Concrete Sidewalks/Decks - Repair	\$69,900	
	606	Lower Rear Decks - Replace (Phase 5)	\$164.929	\$284,944
2042		No Expenditures Projected	÷·•·,•=•	<u>\$0</u>
2043	204	Building Ext Surfaces - Repaint	\$205 145	ΨŸ
2070	20 4 01 <i>1</i>	Parking Stops - Replace	Ψ200, 1 4 0 \$11 38/	
	214	Wood Siding - Roplace	\$11,004 \$1 760 610	
	303 607	Wood Shalling - Replace	ψ 1 ,102,013 ¢05 112	
	007	Opper Real Decks - Major Repairs	990,110 COO 440	\$5 404 005
	608	Community Decking - Reseal	\$90,410	35,164,665

Glossary of Commonly used Words and Phrases (provided by the National Reserve Study Standards of the Community Associations Institute)

Asset or Component – Individual line items in the Reserve Study, developed or updated in the Physical Analysis. These elements form the building blocks for the Reserve Study. Components typically are: 1) Association Responsibility, 2) with limited Useful Life expectancies, 3) have predictable Remaining Life expectancies, 4) above a minimum threshold cost, and 5) required by local codes.

Cash Flow Method – A method of developing a Reserve Funding Plan where contributions to the Reserve fund are designed to offset the variable annual expenditures from the Reserve fund. Different Reserve Funding Plans are tested against the anticipated schedule of Reserve expenses until the desired Funding Goal is achieved.

Component Inventory – The task of selecting and quantifying Reserve Components. This task can be accomplished through on-site visual observations, review of association design and organizational documents, a review of established association precedents, and discussion with appropriate association representatives.

Deficit – An actual (or projected) Reserve Balance, which is less than the Fully Funded Balance.

Effective Age – The difference between Useful Life and Remaining Useful Life. Not always equivalent to chronological age, since some components age irregularly. Used primarily in computations.

Financial Analysis – The portion of the Reserve Study where current status of the Reserves (Measured as cash or Percent Funded) and a recommended Reserve contribution rate (Reserve Funding Plan) are derived, and the projected Reserve income and expense over time is presented. The Financial Analysis is one of the two parts of the Reserve Study.

Component Full Funding – When the actual (or projected) cumulative Reserve balance for all components is equal to the Fully Funded Balance.

Fully Fund Balance (aka – Ideal Balance) – An indicator against which Actual (or projected) Reserve Balance can be compared. The Reserve balance that is in direct proportion to the fraction of life "used up" of the current Repair or Replacement cost. This number is calculated for each component, and then summed together for an association total.

FFB = Replacement Cost X Effective Age / Useful Life

Fund Status – The status of the Reserve Fund as compared to an established benchmark, such as percent funding.

Funding Goals – Independent of methodology utilized, the following represent the basic categories of Funding Plan Goals.

- **Baseline Funding:** Establishing a Reserve funding goal of keeping the Reserve Balance above zero.
- **Component Full Funding:** Setting a Reserve funding goal of attaining and maintaining cumulative Reserves at or near 100% funded.
- **Threshold Funding:** Establishing a Reserve funding goal of keeping the Reserve balance above a specified dollar or Percent Funded amount. Depending on the threshold, this may be more or less conservative than the "Component Fully Funding" method.



Funding Plan – An associations plan to provide income to a Reserve fund to offset anticipated expenditures from that fund.

Funding Principles –

- Sufficient Funds When Required
- Stable Contribution Rate over the Years
- Evenly Distributed Contributions over the Years
- Fiscally Responsible

Life and Valuation Estimates – The task of estimating Useful Life, Remaining Useful Life, and Repair or Replacement Costs for the Reserve components.

Percent Funded – The ratio, at a particular point of time (typically the beginning of the Fiscal Year), of the *actual* (or *projected*) Reserve Balance to the accrued *Fund Balance*, expressed as a percentage.

Physical Analysis – The portion of the Reserve Study where the Component Inventory, Condition Assessment, and Life and Valuation Estimate tasks are performed. This represents one of the two parts of the Reserve Study.

Remaining Useful Life (RUL) – Also referred to as "Remaining Life" (RL). The estimated time, in years, that a reserve component can be expected to *continue* to serve its intended function. Projects anticipated to occur in the initial year have "0" Remaining Useful Life.

Replacement Cost – The cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring a Reserve Component to its original functional condition. The Current Replacement Cost would be the cost to replace, repair, or restore the component during that particular year.

Reserve Balance – Actual or projected funds as of a particular point in time (typically the beginning of the fiscal year) that the association has identified for use to defray the future repair or replacement of those major components in which the association is obligated to maintain. Also known as Reserves, Reserve Accounts, Cash Reserves. This is based upon information provided and is not audited.

Reserve Provider – An individual that prepares Reserve Studies. Also known as **Aspen Reserve Specialties.**

Reserve Study – A budget-planning tool that identifies the current status of the Reserve fund and a stable and equitable Funding Plan to offset the anticipated future major common area expenditures. The Reserve Study consists of two parts: The Physical Analysis and the Financial Analysis.

Special Assessment – An assessment levied on the members of an association in addition to regular assessments. Special Assessments are often regulated by governing documents or local statutes.

Surplus – An actual (or projected) Reserve Balance that is greater that the Fully Funded Balance.

Useful Life (UL) – Also known as "Life Expectancy", or "Depreciable Life". The estimated time, in years, that a Reserve component can be expected to serve its intended function if properly constructed and maintained in its present application or installation.

