

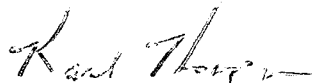
RDA REPORT

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Tempe, Arizona
Account 1023 - Version 006
March 13, 2006

RESERVE DATA ANALYSIS, INC.

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RDA Reserve Management Software
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This reserve analysis study and the parameters under which it has been completed are based upon information provided to us in part by representatives of the association, its contractors, assorted vendors, specialist and independent contractors, the Community Associations Institute, various construction pricing and scheduling manuals including, but not limited to: Marshall & Swift Valuation Service, RS Means Facilities Maintenance & Repair Cost Data, RS Means Repair & Remodeling Cost Data, National Construction Estimator, National Repair & Remodel Estimator, Dodge Cost Manual and the McGraw Hill Book Company. Additionally, costs are obtained from numerous vendor catalogues, actual quotations or historical costs, and our own experience in the field of property management and preparation of reserve analysis studies.

It has been assumed, unless otherwise noted in this report, that all assets have been designed and constructed properly and each estimated useful life will approximate that of the norm per industry standards and/or manufacture specifications used. In some cases, estimates may have been used on assets which have an indeterminable but potential liability to the association. The decision for the inclusion of these as well as all assets considered is left to the client.

We recommend that your reserve analysis study be updated on an annual basis due to fluctuating interest rates, inflationary changes and the unpredictable nature of the lives of many of the assets under consideration. All of the information collected during our inspection of the association and subsequent computations made in preparing this reserve analysis study are retained in our computer files. Therefore, annual updates may be completed quickly and inexpensively each year.

Reserve Data Analysis, Inc., would like to thank you for using our services, and we invite you to call us at any time should you have any questions or comments or need assistance. In addition, any of the parameters and estimates used in this study may be changed at your request, after which we will provide you with a revised study.

RESERVE DATA ANALYSIS, INC.

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PART I - INTRODUCTION

Preparing the annual budget and overseeing the association's finances are perhaps the most important responsibilities of board members. The annual operating and reserve budgets reflect the planning and goals of the association and set the level and quality of service for all of the association's activities.

■ 1. Funding Options

When a major repair or replacement is required in a community, an association has essentially four options available to address the expenditure:

The first option is to pass a "special assessment" to the membership in an amount required to cover the expenditure. Although not commonplace, there have been special assessments in the amount of \$10,000 per member assessed in associations in Virginia and southern California. When a special assessment is passed, the association has the authority and responsibility to collect the assessments, even by means of foreclosure if necessary. However, an association operating on a special assessment basis cannot guarantee that an assessment, when needed, will be passed. Consequently, it cannot guarantee its ability to perform the required repairs or replacements to those major components for which the association is obligated to maintain when the need arises. Additionally, while relatively new communities require very little in the way of major "reserve" expenditures, associations reaching 12 to 15 years of age and older find many components reaching the end of their effective useful lives. These required expenditures, all accruing at the same time, can be devastating to an association's overall budget.

The second option is for the association to acquire a loan from a lending institution in order to effect the required repairs. In many cases, banks will lend money to an association using "future homeowner assessments" as collateral for the loan. With this method, not only is the current board of directors pledging the future assets of an association, they are also required to pay interest fees on the loan payback in addition to the original principal. In the case of a \$150,000 roofing replacement, the association may be required to pay back the loan over a three to five year period, with interest; whereas, if the association was setting aside reserves for this purpose, using the

vehicle of the regularly assessed membership dues, it would have had the full term of the life of the roof in order to accumulate the necessary moneys. Additionally, those contributions would have been evenly distributed over the entire membership and would have earned interest as part of that contribution.

The third option, too often used, is simply to defer the required repair or replacement. This option can create an environment of declining property values due to the increasing deferred maintenance and the association's financial inability to keep pace with the normal aging process of the common area components. This, in turn, can have a seriously negative impact on sellers in the Association by making it difficult or even impossible for potential buyers to obtain financing from lenders. Increasingly, many lending institutions are requesting copies of the association's most recent reserve study before granting loans, either for the association, a prospective purchaser, or for an individual within such association.

The fourth, and only logical means that the board of directors has to ensure its ability to maintain the assets for which it is obligated, uniformly distributing the costs of the replacements over the entire membership, is by assessing an adequate level of reserves as part of the regular membership assessment. The community is not only comprised of present members, but also future members. Any decision by the board of directors to adopt a calculation method or funding plan which would disproportionately burden future members in order to make up for past reserve deficits would be a breach of its fiduciary responsibility to those future members. Unlike individuals determining their own course of action, the board is responsible to the "community" as a whole.

■ 2. The Reserve Study

There are two components of a reserve study – a physical analysis and a financial analysis. During the physical analysis, a reserve provider evaluates information regarding the physical status and repair/replacement cost of the association's major common area components. To do so, the provider conducts a component inventory, a condition assessment, and life and valuation estimates. A financial analysis assesses the association's reserve balance or "fund status" (measured in cash or as percent funded) to determine a recommendation for an appropriate reserve contribution rate in the future known as the "funding plan."

Reserve studies fit into one of three categories: 1) Full Study; 2) Update - with site inspection; and 3) Update - without site inspection.

- In a Full reserve study, the reserve provider conducts a component inventory, a condition assessment (based upon on-site visual observations), and life and valuation estimates to determine both a "fund status" and "funding plan."

- In an Update – with site inspection, the reserve provider conducts a component inventory (verification only, not quantification), a condition assessment (based on on-site visual observations), and life and valuation estimates to determine both the “fund status” and “funding plan.”
- In an Update – without site inspection, the reserve provider conducts life and valuation estimates to determine the “fund status” and “funding plan.”

■ 3. Developing a Component List

The budget process begins with an accurate inventory of all the major components for which the association is responsible. The determination of whether an expense should be labeled as operational, reserve, or excluded altogether is sometimes subjective. Since this labeling may have a major impact on the financial plans of the association, subjective determinations should be minimized. We suggest the following considerations when labeling an expense:

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES occur at least annually, no matter how large the expense, and can be effectively budgeted for each year. They are characterized as being reasonably predictable both in terms of frequency and cost. Operational expenses include all minor expenses which would not otherwise adversely affect an operational budget from one year to the next. Examples of Operational Expenses include:

Utilities:

- Electricity
- Gas
- Water
- Telephone
- Cable TV

Services:

- Landscaping
- Pool Maintenance
- Street Sweeping
- Accounting
- Reserve Study

Administrative:

- Supplies
- Bank Service Charges
- Dues & Publications
- Licenses, Permits & Fees

Repair Expenses:

- Tile Roof Repairs
- Equipment Repairs
- Minor Concrete Repairs
- Operating Contingency

RESERVE EXPENSES are major expenses that occur other than annually and which must be budgeted for in advance in order to provide the necessary funds in time

for their occurrence. Reserve expenses are reasonably predictable both in terms of frequency and cost. However, they may include significant assets which have an indeterminable but potential liability which may be demonstrated as a likely occurrence. They are expenses that when incurred would have a significant affect on the smooth operation of the budgetary process from one year to the next if they were not reserved for in advance. Examples of Reserve Expenses include:

- Roof Replacements
- Painting
- Deck Resurfacing
- Fencing Replacement
- Street Slurry Coating
- Asphalt Overlays
- Pool Re-plastering
- Pool Equipment Replacement
- Pool Furniture Replacement
- Tennis Court Resurfacing
- Park & Play Equipment
- Equipment Replacement
- Interior Furnishings
- Lighting Replacement

BUDGETING IS NORMALLY EXCLUDED FOR repairs or replacements of assets which are deemed to have an estimated useful life equal to or exceeding the estimated useful life of the facility or community itself, or exceeding the legal life of the community as defined in an association's governing documents. Examples include the complete replacement of elevators, tile roofs, wiring and plumbing. Also excluded are insignificant expenses which may be covered either by an operating or reserve contingency, or otherwise in a general maintenance fund. Costs which are caused by acts of God, accidents or other occurrences which are more properly insured for, rather than reserved for, are also excluded.

■ 4. Preparing the Reserve Study

Once the reserve assets have been identified and quantified, their respective replacement costs, useful lives and remaining lives must be assigned so that a funding schedule can be constructed. Replacement costs and useful lives can be found in published manuals such as construction estimators, appraisal handbooks, and valuation guides. Remaining lives are calculated from the useful lives and ages of assets and adjusted according to conditions such as design, manufacture quality, usage, exposure to the elements and maintenance history.

By following the recommendations of an effective reserve study the association should avoid any major shortfalls. However, to remain accurate, the report should be updated on an annual basis to reflect such changes as shifts in economic parameters, additions of phases or assets, or expenditures of reserve funds. The association can assist in simplifying the reserve analysis update process by keeping accurate records of these changes throughout the year.

■ 5. Funding Methods

From the simplest to most complex, reserve analysis providers use many different computational processes to calculate reserve requirements. However, there are two basic processes identified as industry standards: the cash-flow method and the component method.

The cash flow method develops 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 actual anticipated schedule of reserve expenses until the desired funding goal is achieved. This method sets up a “window” in which all future anticipated replacement costs are computed, based on the individual lives of the components under consideration.

The component method develops a reserve-funding plan where the total contribution is based on the sum of contributions for individual components. The component method is the more conservative of the two funding options, and assures that the association will achieve and maintain an ideal level of reserves over time. This method also allows for computations on individual components in the analysis. The RDA Summary and RDA Projection Reports are based upon the component methodology.

■ 6. Funding Strategies

Once an association has established its funding goals, the association can select an appropriate funding plan. There are four basic strategies from which most associations select. It is recommended that associations consult professionals to determine the best strategy or combination of plans that best suit the association’s need. Additionally, associations should consult with their financial advisor to determine the tax implications of selecting a particular plan. Further, consultation with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) for their reporting requirements is advisable. The four funding plans and descriptions of each are detailed below. Associations will have to update their reserve studies more or less frequently depending on the funding strategy they select.

- Full Funding — Given that the basis of funding for reserves is to distribute the costs of the replacements over the lives of the components in question, it follows that the ideal level of reserves would be proportionately related to those lives and costs. If an association has a component with an expected estimated useful life of ten years, it would set aside approximately one-tenth of the replacement cost each year. At the end

of three years, one would expect that three-tenths of the replacement cost to have accumulated, and if so, that component would be "fully-funded." This model is important in that it is a measure of the adequacy of an association's reserves at any one point of time, and is independent of any particular method which may have been used for past funding or may be under consideration for future funding. The formula is based on current replacement cost, and is a measure in time, independent of future inflationary or investment factors:

$$\text{Fully Funded Reserves} = \frac{\text{Age of Component}}{\text{Useful Life}} \times \text{Current Replacement Cost}$$

When an association's total accumulated reserves for all components meet this criteria, its reserves are "fully-funded."

- **Baseline Funding (RDA Cash Flow Minimum Reports)** — The goal of this funding method is to keep the reserve cash balance above zero. This means that while each individual component may not be fully funded, the reserve balance overall does not drop below zero during the projected period. An association using this funding method must understand that even a minor reduction in a component's remaining useful life can result in a deficit in the reserve cash balance.
- **Threshold Funding (RDA Cash Flow Specific Reports)** — This method is based on the baseline funding concept. The minimum reserve cash balance in threshold funding, however, is set at a predetermined dollar amount.
- **Statutory Funding** — This method is based on local statutes. To use it, associations set aside a specific minimum amount of reserves as required by statutes.

■ 7. Distribution of Accumulated Reserves

The "Distribution of Accumulated Reserves Report" can be viewed and printed after performing the "RDA Summary Calculations," which is a "Component or Segregated Calculation Process," as opposed to the "Cash Flow Calculation Process," also available to the user in the program.

When calculating reserves based upon the component methodology, a beginning reserve balance must be allocated for each of the individual components considered in the analysis before the individual calculations can be completed. When this distribution is not available, or of sufficient detail, the following method is suggested for allocating reserves:

The first step the program performs in this process is subtracting, from the total accumulated reserves, any amounts for assets which have predetermined (fixed) reserve balances. The user can "fix" the accumulated reserve balance within the program on the individual asset's detail page. If by error these amounts total more than the amount of funds available, then the remaining assets are adjusted accordingly. A provision for a contingency reserve is then deducted by the determined percentage used, and if there are sufficient remaining funds available.

The second step is to identify the ideal level of reserves for each asset. As indicated in the prior section, this is accomplished by evaluating the component's age proportionate to its estimated useful life and current replacement cost. Again, the equation used is as follows:

$$\text{Fully Funded Reserves} = \frac{\text{Age of Component}}{\text{Useful Life}} \times \text{Current Replacement Cost}$$

The RDA RESERVE MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE™ program performs the above calculations to the very month the component was placed-in-service. It also allows for the accumulation of the necessary reserves for the replacement to be available on the first day of the fiscal year it is scheduled to be replaced.

The next step the program performs is to arrange all of the assets used in the study in ascending order by remaining life, and alphabetically within each grouping of remaining life items. These assets are then assigned their respective ideal level of reserves until the amount of funds available are depleted, or until all assets are appropriately funded. If any assets are assigned a zero remaining life (schedule for replacement this fiscal year), then the amount assigned equals the current replacement cost and funding begins for the next cycle of replacement. If there are insufficient funds available to accomplish this, then the software automatically adjust the zero remaining life item to 1 year and that asset assumes its new grouping position alphabetically in the final printed report.

If at the completion of this task there are additional moneys which have not been distributed, the remaining reserves are then assigned, in ascending order, to a level equal to, but not exceeding, the current replacement cost for each component. If there are sufficient moneys available to fund all assets at their current replacement cost levels, then any excess funds are designated as such and are not factored into any of the report computations. If at the end of this assignment process there are designated excess funds, they can be used to offset the monthly contribution requirements recommended, or used in any other manner the client may desire.

Assigning the reserves in this manner defers the make-up period for any underfunding over the longest remaining life of all the assets under consideration, thereby minimizing the impact of deficiency. For example, if the report indicates an underfunding of \$50,000, this underfunding will be assigned to components with the longest remaining life possible in order to give more time to "replenish" the account. If the \$50,000 underfunding were to be assigned to short remaining life items, the impact would be immediately felt.

If the reserves are underfunded, the monthly contribution requirements as outlined in this report can be expected to be higher than normal. In future years, as individual assets are replaced, the funding requirements will return to their normal levels. In the case of a large deficiency, a special assessment may be considered. The program can easily generate revised reports outlining how the monthly contributions would be affected by such an adjustment, or by any other changes which may be under consideration.

■ 8. Funding Reserves

Two contribution numbers are provided in the report, the "Monthly Membership Contribution" and the "Net Monthly Allocation." The association should contribute to reserves each month the "Monthly Membership Contribution" figure, when the interest earned on the reserves is left in the reserve accounts as part of the contribution. When interest is earned on the reserves, that interest must be left in reserves and only amounts set aside for taxes should be removed.

The second alternative is to allocate the "Net Monthly Allocation" to reserves (this is the member contribution plus the anticipated interest earned for the fiscal year). This method assumes that all interest earned will be assigned directly as operating income. This allocation takes into consideration the anticipated interest earned on accumulated reserves regardless of whether or not it is actually earned. When taxes are paid the amount due will be taken directly from the association's operating accounts as the reserve accounts are allocated only those moneys net of taxes.

■ 9. Users' Guide to Your Reserve Analysis Study

Part II of your RDA REPORT contains the reserve analysis study for your association. There are seven types of pages in the study as described below.

REPORT SUMMARY

The **Report Summary** lists all of the parameters which were used in calculating the report as well as the summary of your reserve analysis study.

INDEX REPORTS

The **Distribution of Accumulated Reserves** report lists all assets in remaining life order. It also identifies the ideal level of reserves which should have accumulated for the association as well as the actual reserves available.

The **Asset Listing/Summary** lists all assets by category (i.e. roofing, painting, lighting, etc.) together with their remaining life, current cost, monthly reserve contribution, and net monthly allocation.

DETAIL REPORTS

The **Detail Report** itemizes each asset and lists all measurements, current and future costs and calculations for that asset. Provisions for percentage replacements, salvage values and one-time replacements can also be utilized.

The numerical listings for each asset are enhanced by extensive narrative detailing factors such as design, manufacture quality, usage, exposure to elements and maintenance history.

The **Detail Report Index** is an alphabetical listing of all assets together with the page number of the asset's detail report and asset number.

PROJECTIONS AND CHARTS

Thirty-year Projections as well as *Charts and Graphs* of projected data add to the usefulness of your reserve analysis study.

■ 10. Definitions

REPORT I.D. - Includes the REPORT DATE (ex. November 15, 1992), VERSION (ex. 001), and ACCOUNT NUMBER (ex. 9773). Please use this information when referencing your report. (Displayed on the summary page.)

BUDGET YEAR BEGINNING/ENDING - The budgetary year for which the report is prepared. For associations with fiscal years ending December 31, the monthly contribution figures indicated are for the 12 month period beginning 1/1/2X and ending 12/31/2X.

NUMBER OF UNITS/PHASES - If applicable, the number of units and/or phases included in this version of the report.

INFLATION - This figure is used to approximate the future cost to repair or replace each component in the report. The current cost for each component is compounded on an annual basis by the number of remaining years to replacement and the total is used in calculating the monthly reserve contribution which will be necessary in order to accumulate the required funds in time for replacement.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION INCREASE - The percentage rate at which the association will increase its contribution to reserves at the end of each year until the year in which the asset is replaced. For example, in order to accumulate \$10,000 in 10 years, you could set aside \$1,000 per year. As an alternative, you could set aside \$795 the first year and increase that amount by 5% each year until the year of replacement. In either case you arrive at the same amount. The idea is that you start setting aside a lower amount and increase that number each year in accordance with the planned percentage. Ideally this figure should be equal to the rate of inflation. It can, however, be used to aid those associations that have not set aside appropriate reserves in the past by making the initial year's allocation less formidable.

INVESTMENT YIELD - The average interest rate anticipated by the association based upon its current investment practices.

TAXES ON YIELD - The estimated percentage of interest income which will be set aside for taxes.

ACCUMULATED RESERVE BALANCE - The anticipated reserve balance on the first day of the fiscal year for which this report has been prepared. Based upon information provided and not audited.

PERCENT FULLY FUNDED - The ratio, at the beginning of the fiscal year, of the actual (or projected) reserve balance to the calculated fully funded balance, expressed as a percentage.

PHASE INCREMENT DETAIL/AGE - Comments regarding aging of the components on the basis of construction date or date of acceptance by the association.

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION - The contribution to reserves required by the association each month.

INTEREST CONTRIBUTION - The interest that should be earned on the reserves, net of taxes, based upon their beginning reserve balance and monthly contributions for one year. This figure is averaged for budgeting purposes.

NET MONTHLY ALLOCATION - The sum of the monthly contribution and interest contribution figures.

GROUP OR FACILITY NUMBER/CATEGORY NUMBER - The report may be prepared and sorted either by group or facility (location, building, phase, etc.) or by category (roofing, painting, etc.). Standard report printing format is by category.

PERCENTAGE OF REPLACEMENT - In some cases, an asset may not be replaced in its entirety or the cost may be shared with a second party. Examples are budgeting for a percentage of replacement of streets over a period of time, or sharing the expense to replace a common wall with a neighboring party.

PLACED-IN-SERVICE - The month and year that the asset was placed-in-service. - This may be the construction date, the first escrow closure date in a given phase, or the date of the last servicing or replacement.

ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE - The estimated useful life of an asset based upon industry standards, manufacturer specifications, visual inspection, location, usage, association standards and prior history. All of these factors are taken into consideration when tailoring the estimated useful life to the particular asset. For example, the carpeting in a hallway or elevator (a heavy traffic area) will not have the same life as the identical carpeting in a seldom-used meeting room or office.

ADJUSTMENT TO USEFUL LIFE - Once the useful life is determined it may be adjusted +/- by this separate figure for the current cycle of replacement. This will allow for a current period adjustment without affecting the estimated replacement cycles for future replacements.

ESTIMATED REMAINING LIFE - This calculation is completed internally based upon the report's fiscal year date and the date the asset was placed-in-service.

REPLACEMENT YEAR - The year that the asset is scheduled to be replaced. The appropriate funds will be available by the first day of the fiscal year for which replacement is anticipated.

FIXED ACCUMULATED RESERVES - An optional figure which, if used, will override the normal process of allocating reserves to each asset.

FIXED MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION - An optional figure which, if used, will override all calculations and set the contribution at this amount.

SALVAGE VALUE - The salvage value of the asset at the time of replacement, if applicable.

ONE-TIME REPLACEMENT - Notation if the asset is to be replaced on a one-time basis.

CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST - The estimated replacement cost effective as of the beginning of the fiscal year for which the report is being prepared.

FUTURE REPLACEMENT COST - The estimated cost to repair or replace the asset at the end of its estimated useful life based upon the current replacement cost and inflation.

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 representative(s).

■ 11. A Multi-Purpose Tool

Your RDA REPORT is an important part of your association's budgetary process. Following its recommendations should ensure the association's smooth budgetary transitions from one fiscal year to the next, and either decrease or eliminate the need for "special assessments".

In addition, your RDA reserve study serves a variety of useful purposes:

- Following the recommendations of a reserve study performed by a professional consultant can protect the Board of Directors in a community from personal liability concerning reserve components and reserve funding.
- A reserve analysis study is required by your accountant during the preparation of the association's annual audit.
- A reserve study is often requested by lending institutions during the process of loan applications, both for the community and, in many cases, the individual owners.
- Your RDA REPORT is also a detailed inventory of the association's major assets and serves as a management tool for scheduling, coordinating and planning future repairs and replacements.
- Your RDA REPORT is a tool which can assist the Board in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations for maintaining the community in a state of good repair. If a community is operating on a special assessment basis, it cannot guarantee that an assessment, when needed, will be passed. Therefore, it cannot guarantee its ability to perform the required repairs or replacements to those major components which the association is obligated to maintain.
- Since the RDA reserve analysis study includes precise measurements and cost estimates of the client's assets, the detail reports may be used to evaluate the accuracy and price of contractor bids when assets are due to be repaired or replaced.
- The reserve study is an annual disclosure to the membership concerning the financial condition of the association, and may be used as a "consumers' guide" by prospective purchasers.

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Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
 Tempe, Arizona
CFS Reserve Analysis Report Summary

Report Date	March 13, 2006	Parameters:	
Version	006	Inflation	3.00%
Account Number	1023	Annual Contribution Increase	3.00%
Budget Year Beginning	1/ 1/07	Investment Yield	2.00%
Ending	12/31/07	Taxes on Yield	30.00%
Total Units Included	384	Contingency	3.00%
Phase Development	1 of 1	Reserve Fund Balance as of	
		1/ 1/07:	\$104,859.67

Project Profile & Introduction

Unless otherwise indicated in this report, we have used Sept. 1993 as the basis for aging the original components examined in this analysis.

The reserve balance was provided by the client, and is the anticipated amount that will be available on January 1, 2007.

Calculation Method: Modified Cash Flow
 Funding Strategy: Threshold
 RDA Reports: 8/95. Updated 9/97, 12/98, 1/00, 11/00 & 3/06.

Cash Flow Specific Summary of Calculations

Monthly Contribution to Reserves Required:	\$690.00
(\$1.80 per unit per month)	
Average Net Monthly Interest Contribution This Year:	127.57
Net Monthly Allocation to Reserves 1/ 1/07 to 12/31/07:	\$817.57
(\$2.13 per unit per month)	

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Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Funding Status Report

REPORT DATE: March 13, 2006
 VERSION: 006
 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 1023

DESCRIPTION	USE +/- LIFE	REM LIFE	CURRENT COST	FULLY FUNDED RESERVES	ASSIGNED RESERVES	
Concrete Components - Unfunded	0	0	0	0	0	
*** CATEGORY SUMMARY:			0	0	0	
Paint - Stucco Walls	8	0	3	18,723	11,702	18,723
*** CATEGORY SUMMARY:				18,723	11,702	18,723
Light Fixtures - Unfunded	0	0	0	0	0	
*** CATEGORY SUMMARY:				0	0	
Dry Wells - Replace	30	0	16	45,009	20,459	41,218
Granite Replenishment	10	0	4	39,800	23,880	39,800
Irrigation Controllers	12	0	7	1,685	702	1,685
Monument Signs	20	0	19	10,000	380	380
*** CATEGORY SUMMARY:				96,494	45,420	83,082
TOTAL ASSET SUMMARY:				115,217	57,123	101,806
CONTINGENCY @ 3.00%:					1,714	3,054
GRAND TOTAL:					58,836	104,860

Percent Fully Funded: 178%

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Specific Projections

REPORT DATE: March 13, 2006
 VERSION: 006
 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 1023

Beginning Accumulated Reserves: \$104,860

YEAR	CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST	ANNUAL CONTRBTN	ANNUAL INTEREST CONTRBTN	ANNUAL EXPENDTRS	PROJECTED ENDING RESERVES	FULLY FUNDED RESERVES	PERCENT FULLY FUNDED
'07	115,217	8,280	1,531	0	114,670	69,621	165%
'08	118,674	8,528	1,671	0	124,870	80,999	154%
'09	122,234	8,784	1,816	0	135,470	92,998	146%
'10	125,901	9,048	1,679	20,459	125,737	83,938	150%
'11	129,678	9,319	1,201	44,795	91,461	49,084	186%
'12	133,568	9,599	1,351	0	102,411	61,012	168%
'13	137,575	9,887	1,507	0	113,804	73,612	155%
'14	141,703	10,183	1,640	2,072	123,555	84,715	146%
'15	145,954	10,489	1,808	0	135,853	98,681	138%
'16	150,332	10,804	1,984	0	148,640	113,410	131%
'17	154,842	11,128	2,166	0	161,934	128,933	126%
'18	159,488	11,461	1,990	25,917	149,468	117,790	127%
'19	164,272	11,805	2,182	0	163,455	134,184	122%
'20	169,200	12,159	2,381	0	177,996	151,454	118%
'21	174,276	12,524	1,740	60,201	132,060	105,773	125%
'22	179,505	12,900	1,944	0	146,904	122,998	119%
'23	184,890	13,287	1,138	72,226	89,102	64,478	138%
'24	190,437	13,686	1,344	0	104,131	81,260	128%
'25	196,150	14,096	1,558	0	119,786	98,991	121%
'26	202,034	14,519	1,030	53,321	82,014	61,133	134%
'27	208,095	14,955	1,252	0	98,220	79,179	124%
'28	214,338	15,403	1,483	0	115,106	98,254	117%
'29	220,768	15,865	1,724	0	132,696	118,401	112%
'30	227,391	16,341	1,975	0	151,012	139,669	108%
'31	234,213	16,832	1,096	80,905	88,035	76,274	115%
'32	241,239	17,336	1,352	0	106,723	97,356	110%
'33	248,477	17,857	1,619	0	126,199	119,635	105%
'34	255,931	18,392	1,311	41,590	104,312	99,041	105%
'35	263,609	18,944	1,592	0	124,848	122,550	102%
'36	271,517	19,512	1,885	0	146,245	147,380	99%

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Annual Expenditure Detail

REPORT DATE: March 13, 2006
 VERSION: 006
 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 1023

DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURES
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2007	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2008	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2009	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2010	
Paint - Stucco Walls	20,459.41
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	20,459.41
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2011	
Granite Replenishment	44,795.25
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	44,795.25
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2012	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2013	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2014	
Irrigation Controllers	2,072.34
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	2,072.34
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2015	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2016	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Annual Expenditure Detail

DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURES
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2017	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2018	
Paint - Stucco Walls	25,917.38
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	25,917.38
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2019	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2020	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2021	
Granite Replenishment	60,201.08
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	60,201.08
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2022	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2023	
Dry Wells - Replace	72,226.23
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	72,226.23
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2024	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2025	
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2026	
Irrigation Controllers	2,954.67
Monument Signs	17,535.05
Paint - Stucco Walls	32,831.36
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	53,321.08

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Annual Expenditure Detail

DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURES
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2027 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2028 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2029 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2030 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2031 Granite Replenishment	80,905.22
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	<hr/> 80,905.22
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2032 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2033 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2034 Paint - Stucco Walls	41,589.78
*** ANNUAL TOTAL:	<hr/> 41,589.78
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2035 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2036 *** ANNUAL TOTAL:	0.00

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

REPORT DATE: March 13, 2006
 VERSION: 006
 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 1023

Concrete Components - Unfunded

ASSET ID 1011
 GROUP/FACILITY 0
 CATEGORY 10

 PLACED IN SERVICE 0/ 0
 0 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2007
 0 YEAR REM LIFE

QUANTITY	1 comment
UNIT COST	0.000
PERCENT REPL	0.00%
CURRENT COST	0.00
FUTURE COST	0.00
SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

REMARKS:

The following comment also applies to the concrete trash receptacles:

It is normally a standard policy not to fund for concrete deck, sidewalk, or driveway repairs as a reserve component. It is anticipated that any repairs required will be addressed immediately due to safety concerns. Good maintenance practice would not allow the need for repairs to accumulate to a point that they would become a major expense. Minor repairs, as needed, may be covered by the operational budget, operational contingency or reserve contingency. Should the client feel otherwise, we would be happy to incorporate this element into our analysis.

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

Paint - Stucco Walls

QUANTITY	53,495 sq. ft.
UNIT COST	0.350
PERCENT REPL	100.00%
CURRENT COST	18,723.25
FUTURE COST	20,459.40
SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

ASSET ID 1009
 GROUP/FACILITY 0
 CATEGORY 30

PLACED IN SERVICE 1/02
 8 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2010
 3 YEAR REM LIFE

REMARKS:

This component is to paint the perimeter and interior common area stucco walls. The cost includes an estimate for prep, repairs and painting.

The actual date this item was placed-in-service was not available. For budgeting purposes, we have estimated this date based upon its present condition.

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

Light Fixtures - Unfunded

ASSET ID 1018
GROUP/FACILITY 0
CATEGORY 50

PLACED IN SERVICE 0/ 0
0 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
+0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
REPLACEMENT YEAR 2007
0 YEAR REM LIFE

QUANTITY	1 comment
UNIT COST	0.000
PERCENT REPL	0.00%
CURRENT COST	0.00
FUTURE COST	0.00
SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

REMARKS:

In 1998 three 2 spot light fixtures were added at 3 entrances for a total cost of \$9,177. The major expense for this addition was for digging the trench and the electrical installation. The replacement cost for the light fixtures is minimal and most often considered an operational expense. We have listed this new asset for purposes of inventory only.

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

Dry Wells - Replace

ASSET ID 1017
 GROUP/FACILITY 0
 CATEGORY 100

QUANTITY	18 wells
UNIT COST	7,500.000
PERCENT REPL	33.34%
CURRENT COST	45,009.00
FUTURE COST	72,226.23
SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

PLACED IN SERVICE 9/93
 30 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2023
 16 YEAR REM LIFE

REMARKS:

These are Type IV dry wells.

Dry wells should be inspected annually and cleaned out every 3 - 5 years at a cost ranging from \$400 - \$1,200 per well (volume pricing applies), at today's cost. This cost has not been reserved for at this time, and should be considered an operating expense. However, should the client choose to include this as a reserve expense, we will do so at their request.

The useful life of a dry well varies from dry well to dry well, and depends primarily upon the amount of water that enters the well over time (other factors affecting performance include the intake of mud, grass, leaves, weeds, trash, etc.). The dry well will lose its percolating ability if the drainage area becomes saturated. This condition will require replacement.

We have been advised by various drilling companies in Arizona that only 10% - 30% of the dry wells may require replacement on a 30 year basis, if the following conditions were met:

- Proper initial design (proper number of dry wells actually installed)
- Dry wells manufactured and installed properly
- Dry wells have been maintained properly

Reserve Data Analysis, Inc. is budgeting to replace a small percentage of the dry wells, as identified in this asset. Adjustments to this percentage, or the useful life, can be made in a future update to this report based upon the performance of the dry wells over time.

Information and costs were provided with the assistance of Torrent Resources, Overly & Son's Drilling Co., & Basic Drilling.

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

Granite Replenishment		QUANTITY	1 total
		UNIT COST	39,800.000
ASSET ID	1006	PERCENT REPL	100.00%
GROUP/FACILITY	0	CURRENT COST	39,800.00
CATEGORY	100	FUTURE COST	44,795.25
		SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

PLACED IN SERVICE 1/01
 10 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2011
 4 YEAR REM LIFE

REMARKS:

The client has advised us that \$33,336 was spent in October 2000 to replenish granite. We are budgeting to replenish granite on a 10 year cycle.

Sq. ft. of granite: 149,559 sq. ft.

The current cost used on this asset is based upon actual expenditures incurred at last replacement, and has been adjusted for inflation where applicable.

For budgeting purposes, we have used the next fiscal year's beginning date as the placed-in-service date for this component.

Irrigation Controllers		QUANTITY	1 total
		UNIT COST	1,685.000
ASSET ID	1007	PERCENT REPL	100.00%
GROUP/FACILITY	0	CURRENT COST	1,685.00
CATEGORY	100	FUTURE COST	2,072.34
		SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

PLACED IN SERVICE 1/02
 12 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2014
 7 YEAR REM LIFE

REMARKS:

1 - RD600 controller	@	\$ 185.00	=	\$ 185.00
1 - Irritrol, Total Control 24 controller	@	550.00	=	550.00
1 - Rain Bird, ESP-24MC controller	@	950.00	=	950.00

TOTAL				= \$ 1,685.00

The costs include an estimate for installation.

The actual date this item was placed-in-service was not available. For

Sierra Tempe Units 1, 2 & 3
Cash Flow Detail Report by Category

Irrigation Controllers, Continued ...

budgeting purposes, we have estimated this date based upon its present condition.

Monument Signs	QUANTITY	1 total
	UNIT COST	10,000.000
	PERCENT REPL	100.00%
	CURRENT COST	10,000.00
	FUTURE COST	17,535.06
	SALVAGE VALUE	0.00

ASSET ID 1005
 GROUP/FACILITY 0
 CATEGORY 100

 PLACED IN SERVICE 4/06
 20 YEAR USEFUL LIFE
 +0 YEAR ADJUSTMENT
 REPLACEMENT YEAR 2026
 19 YEAR REM LIFE

REMARKS:

The client has advised us that approximately \$30,000 will be spent in April 2006 on new monument signs. No specific information regarding these signs was provided. Therefore, we have included a provision of \$10,000 every 20 years for monument sign replacement/refurbishment.

DETAIL REPORT INDEX

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TOTAL ASSET LINES INCLUDED: 7