Griffin Subdivision

Alger Lane & Griffin Lane, Broadway, VA 22815

CAPITAL RESERVE STUDY & FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Final Report

FINAL PUBLICATION

2302 E Cary Street
Richmond, Virginia 23223

DMA Reserves
INTERACTIVE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

804.644.6404
www.DMAreserves.com

Capital Reserve Study Level II

Final Report

FINAL PUBLICATION

Date: 7/15/2025

DMA Project #2503006

Prepared for: Griffin Subdivision Property Owners Association, I

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Harrisonburg, VA 22801

Prepared by: Rick Weinberg

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DMA Reserves, Inc.

Welcome to NAVIGATOR™ - DMA's Interactive Reserve Study

Thank you for retaining DMA Reserves Inc. to prepare this Capital Reserve Analysis and Report. This report and the accompanying supplemental reports have been prepared using NAVIGATOR™, DMA's proprietary operating system that combines our extensive database of reserve component information, local and national cost data, an annually updated inflation analysis and client-specific information with the industry's most powerful data analysis tools. NAVIGATOR™ is a robust tool to evaluate your reserves today and in the future to steer your funding plan through the ever-changing real-life conditions that affect your community over time.

With this study, you have a ***free*** subscription service to our NAVIGATOR™ **PORTAL** where you can access your final reserve study reports, the complete photographic record of your property and all components, all information and documentation that you submitted for this study, as well as other resources available only to our clients.

Perform your own analysis in our Sandbox using your Client Review version of our latest study.

Perform your own "what if" scenarios - NAVIGATOR™ will keep a record of them for you.

When you replace a component or get a new estimate for replacement, you can update that component in our Component Record . These Documented Costs will create an accurate history of your community to better inform future projections.

You should review your reserve expenditures and funding plan at least annually as part of your annual budgeting process, but also at any time that significant changes are made or anticipated to be made to the reserve account. At any time, you may contact DMA to complete a Level III Financial Update of your study based on any actual capital component replacements that you have made or expect to make, including corresponding adjustments to the funding plan. We provide this service on an hourly fee basis. As part of these adjustments, DMA will update all component costs and useful life estimates, as well as the current inflation rate and your current rates of return on investments. Each Level III final report can be used to create a new updated Client Review study in the PORTAL.

DMA provides free Portal access for 5 years from the publication date of your last Level I or II reserve study. We recommend a Level II update every five (5) years at a minimum. The five-year update will include a site visit to re-inspect the components, evaluate their condition and their remaining life, add any new components, and delete any that have been removed. We will also update the unit costs, inflation, interest, and threshold factors and revise the funding model. You can request these updates in the NAVIGATOR™ **PORTAL.** Fees for these updates, also called Level II reserve studies, are determined when you request the update. DMA will provide a new proposal for this work.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide you with this analysis.

Douglas L. Greene, RS, NCARB
President, DMA Reserves, Inc.

CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT

ADDITIONAL SEPARATE FILES PROVIDED

Component Record

– includes detail information about quantities, locations, lifecycle projections, client historical cost data, comments from DMA staff and estimated replacement costs for all components. All cost projections are in current values.

Annual Capital Reserve Expenditures

– includes budgeted expenditures per year in total and by component. All costs are in future values based on the inflation rate used in the study.

Photographic Record

– digital folder of all photographs taken on site (provided on the NAVIGATOR PORTAL).

Purpose of the Reserve Study

A Capital Reserve Study is an analysis of existing capital assets on a developed property, that will each require replacement over the life of the property due to age, wear and tear, failure, or obsolescence. Typical users of a Capital Reserve Study are common interest communities such as property or homeowner associations, condominiums and cooperatives, but can also include any property owner or business. In a common interest community, the governing board has a fiduciary duty to the members to maintain the property in good condition, including maintaining funding for future capital replacements in a dedicated account, called a reserve account, and / or adopting a financial plan for replacements which may include financing or other outside sources of funds. Each capital asset is referred to in this study as a component of your Capital Reserves. All components eventually need to be replaced in full or in part, although they may normally function for 10, 20, 30 years, or longer. Regular operating and maintenance budgets do not cover the funding required for these needs. This capital reserve study will provide one or more recommended plans to adequately fund your reserves.

A reserve study is a general predictor for replacement of components, however it is not a required maintenance or replacement schedule. Specific decisions about replacement of each component should be made by Management and the Board based on this information and on a periodic assessment of the actual condition of each component.

Level I and Level II reserve studies include a walk-through visual inspection of the property and all reserve components. They are not an in-depth engineering assessment of the component's functional operation, defects, or design, and do not include testing, destructive inspection or inspection of concealed spaces or normally inaccessible locations. Our company is staffed with construction professionals – architects, engineers and designers who understand the general nature of all the components listed. However, in-depth assessments of specific components including testing and disassembly are outside the scope of the reserve analysis. Where clients have specific questions or concerns about the condition, operation, or suitability of specific components to their purpose, they should retain the services of specialized consultants who can provide such assessments. DMA may recommend such additional studies for specific components when our observations warrant.

No reserve study can guarantee any specific result relative to the actual future performance of capital components nor guarantee actual replacement costs due to the large number of variants outside of the analyst's control. This reserve study is a tool to assist you in developing a logical funding plan for your property or facility, and DMA does not provide a warranty of any specific future costs or replacement occurrences for any components in this study, or that the recommended funding plan will match all future capital needs. DMA recommends updating this study when there are material changes to your components or your expenditure activity from what was projected. Updates will incorporate your actual present and recent experience into all current assessments and future projections.

Governing Statutes

Virginia Updated on: 9/12/2022

Associations must conduct a reserve study at least once every five years to determine the necessity and amount of reserves required to repair, replace and restore the common elements or capital components. The board of directors must review the study at least annually and make adjustments as the board determines to keep the funding of reserves sufficient. The statutory provisions on reserves also include requirements for the contents of the association budget if reserves are determined to be a necessity. Section 55.1-1965.

Resale certificates must include the current reserve study report or a summary thereof, a statement of the status and amount of any reserve or replacement fund and any portion of the fund designated for any specified project by the association. Section 55.1-1991.

NOTE: This information is provided by Community Associations Institute© (www.caionline.org) and is intended for general educational and informational purposes only; it may not reflect the most recent developments, and it may contain errors or omissions. The publisher does not warrant or guarantee that the information contained here complies with applicable law of any given state. It is not intended to be a substitute for advice from a lawyer, community manager, accountant, insurance agent, reserve professional, lender, or any other professional.

Introduction to Components in Account and Funding Plan

Final Report

Published on: Tuesday, July 15, 2025

This is the **Final Report** of your Capital Reserve Study. This **Capital Reserve Study and Financial Analysis** includes a summary schedule of components, recommended cash flow funding plan, projected annual reserve expenditure lists and an assessment allocation model that puts the reserve account in context of your overall budget. An explanation of how the cash flow analysis works is also provided.

The Schedule of Components is based on the companion report - **Component Record and Physical Analysis.** This is the permanent record of all components developed from our on-site inspection of your community and our review of historical information and governing documents that you provided to us. Please review the companion report to see detailed component information and our observations and condition assessments.

It is noted that the client has opted out of the Working Session.

Components in Account

The Schedule of Components in this report lists all reserve components identified and observed at this property for this Reserve Account by name and location. It lists the quantity and unit of measure for each component and the expected percentage of replacement per occurrence (100% or partial). It lists the estimated or actual date that the component was placed in service, its estimated useful life, remaining life, and the estimated next year of replacement. It provides an estimated or actual unit cost (cost per unit of measure) and the estimated current replacement cost. Additional information about each component and its history, as well as DMA observations or comments are provided in the companion Component Detail Report.

Funding Plan

Due to the increased cost of the shingle roofs in 2030 we are recommending the following. From 2026 through 2029 increase the yearly reserve transfer rate to 3%. Then, in 2030, the increase can be reduced to 0.6% for the remainder of the study period. While it may appear that the account is then building up unnecessarily the funds will be needed to once again replace the shingle roofs, in 2055, which occurs just outside the 30 year study period. We also recommend getting a quote for the eventual replacement of the shingle roofs. As this is an association with limited common elements the reserve threshold is somewhat low and might not be enough to make up for an unanticipated roofing cost increase. Raising the threshold might also be considered, which would then require raising the 2026 through 2029 transfer rate increase a bit higher.

Component Summary

Total Replacement Cost for Study Year

Section	Section Name	Number of Components	Replacement Cost	% of Replacement Cost
1	1 - Paving and Flatwork	6	$56,976	38.3%
2	2 - Site Components	4	$9,259	6.2%
3	3 - Building Exteriors	3	$82,717	55.5%
Totals		**13**	**$148,952**	**100.0%**

Replacement Cost is for ALL components in today's dollars.

Component Replacement Cost Summary

Blue typeface reflects changes from the prior DMA draft.

Line	Component Name and Location	In-Service/ Replace Year	Current Estimated Useful Life	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl Year	Quant	Units	Turn key	Unit Cost	% Repl	Replacement Cost for Study Year
001.000 - Paving and Flatwork											
001.000.0001	Asphalt milling & overlay Site-Wide	2005	35	15	2040	2430	SY	1	$16.98	100%	$41,261.00
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating Site-Wide	2015	10	0	2025	2430	SY	1	$1.13	100%	$2,746.00
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance Site-Wide	2015	10	0	2025	2430	SY	1	$50.74	5%	$6,165.00
001.000.0004	Crack Filler Site-Wide	2015	10	0	2025	500	LF	1	$2.87	100%	$1,435.00
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter Site-Wide	2005	30	10	2035	970	LF	1	$104.52	4%	$4,055.00
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway Site-Wide	2005	20	0	2025	2100	SF	1	$15.64	4%	$1,314.00
Total for 001.000 - Paving and Flatwork											**$56,976.00**
002.000 - Site Components											
002.000.0001	Cluster mail boxes- 16 cube Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes	2005	20	0	2025	1	EA	1	$2,555.20	100%	$2,555.00
002.000.0002	Cluster mail boxes - 16 cube Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes	2019	25	19	2044	1	EA	1.25	$2,555.20	100%	$3,194.00
002.000.0003	Fiberglass Light pole Site-Wide	2005	30	10	2035	1	EA	1	$2,142.35	100%	$2,142.00
002.000.0004	Road/parking lot fixture, lantern Site-Wide	2005	20	0	2025	1	EA	1	$1,367.65	100%	$1,368.00
Total for 002.000 - Site Components											**$9,259.00**

Component Replacement Cost Summary

Blue typeface reflects changes from the prior DMA draft.

Line	Component Name and Location	In-Service/ Replace Year	Current Estimated Useful Life	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl Year	Quant	Units	Turn key	Unit Cost	% Repl	Replacement Cost for Study Year
003.000 - Building Exteriors											
003.000.0001	Asphalt shingle roofs Site-Wide	2005	25	5	2030	150	SQ	1	$452.90	100%	$67,935.00
003.000.0002	Aluminum gutters Site-Wide	2005	25	5	2030	1000	LF	1	$9.11	100%	$9,110.00
003.000.0003	Aluminum downspouts Site-Wide	2005	25	5	2030	800	LF	1	$7.09	100%	$5,672.00
Total for 003.000 - Building Exteriors											**$82,717.00**

Component Replacement Cost Summary Total for Griffin Subdivision Final Report

Total Replacement Cost for Study Year	**$148,952.00**

Financial Summary

Study Year 2025

Fiscal Year 1/1/2025 to 12/31/2025

Budgeted Total Assessment for current fiscal year	$30,000
Budgeted Replacement Reserve Transfer (Assessment) for current fiscal year	$12,800
Balance of the Replacement Reserve Account as of 1/1/2025	$55,884
Source of current financial information	
The 2024 FYE Balance Sheet and the Approved 2025 Budget.	
Total current replacement value of all components	$148,952
Minimum Threshold Reserve Balance in Study Year	$7,448

Threshold calculated as 5% of total current replacement value of all components.

Recommended Reserve Transfers (first 5 years)

Year	Reserve Transfer Amount	% Increase
2025	$12,800	0.00%
2026	$13,184	3.00%
2027	$13,580	3.00%
2028	$13,987	3.00%
2029	$14,407	3.00%

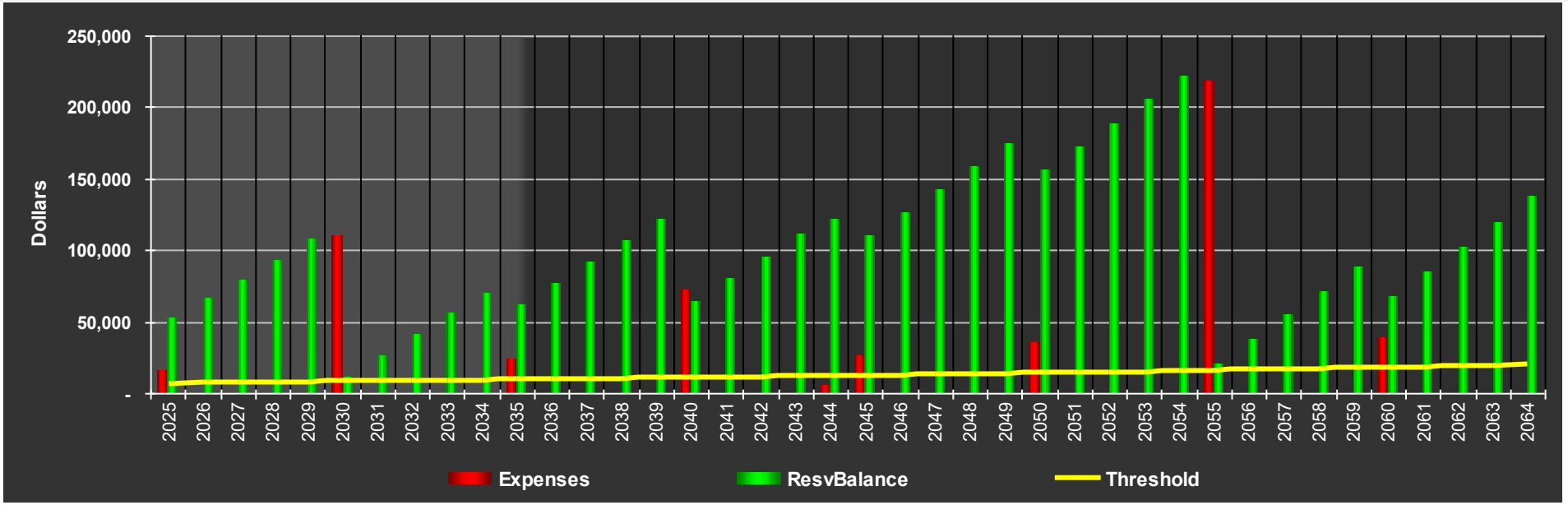
Cash Flow Study Period is 40 Years

Please see the recommended funding plan for the entire study period on the following pages.

This is a Cash Flow analysis, which DMA recommends for your funding plan. DMA also offers an alternate component method "Full Funding" analysis, which can be provided upon request as a separate report

Navigator Cash Flow Funding Plan

NAVIGATOR™



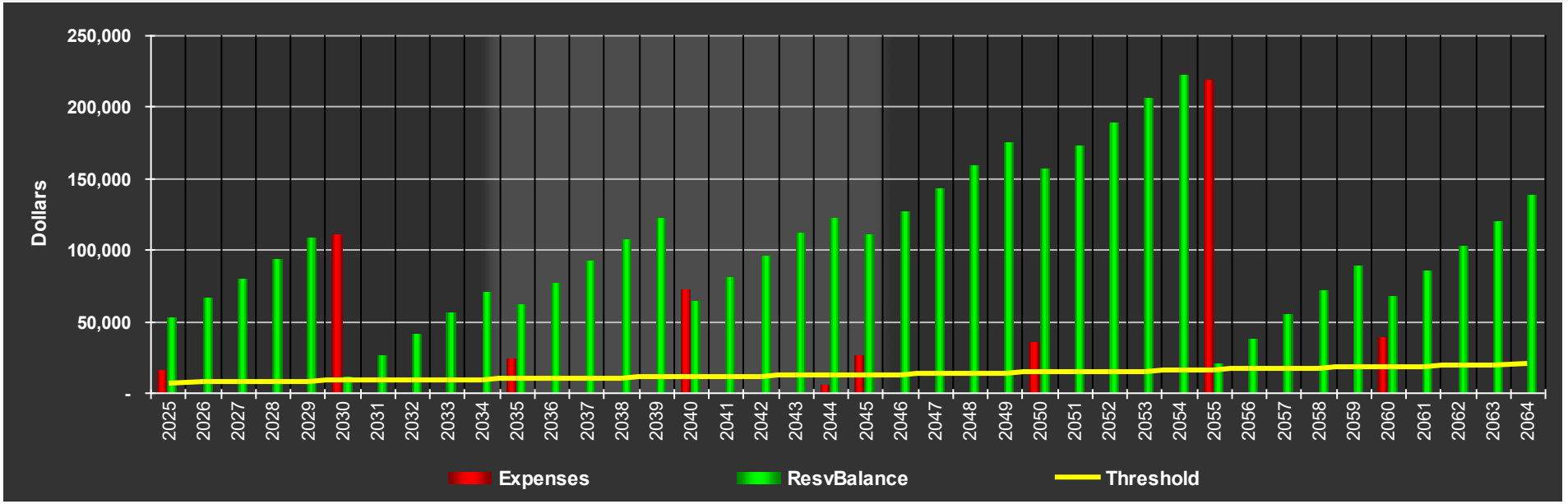
Cash Flow Summary

Years:	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Beginning Balance	**$55,884**	**$53,101**	**$66,285**	**$79,865**	**$93,852**	**$108,259**	**$11,906**	**$26,486**	**$41,153**	**$55,908**
Transfer to Reserves	$12,800	$13,184	$13,580	$13,987	$14,407	$14,493	$14,580	$14,667	$14,755	$14,844
Yearly Expenditures	-$15,583	$0	$0	$0	$0	-$110,846	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ending Balance	**$53,101**	**$66,285**	**$79,865**	**$93,852**	**$108,259**	**$11,906**	**$26,486**	**$41,153**	**$55,908**	**$70,752**
Threshold	$7,448	$7,700	$8,009	$8,266	$8,509	$8,747	$8,985	$9,225	$9,468	$9,714
Transfer Change +/-	*0.00%*	*3.00%*	*3.00%*	*3.00%*	*3.00%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*

DMA Reserves INTERACTIVE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Final Report

NAVIGATOR™



Cash Flow Summary

Years:	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044
Beginning Balance	**$70,752**	**$61,793**	**$76,816**	**$91,929**	**$107,133**	**$122,428**	**$65,016**	**$80,495**	**$96,067**	**$111,732**
Transfer to Reserves	$14,933	$15,023	$15,113	$15,204	$15,295	$15,387	$15,479	$15,572	$15,665	$15,759
Yearly Expenditures	-$23,891	$0	$0	$0	$0	-$72,799	$0	$0	$0	-$5,348
Ending Balance	**$61,793**	**$76,816**	**$91,929**	**$107,133**	**$122,428**	**$65,016**	**$80,495**	**$96,067**	**$111,732**	**$122,143**
Threshold	$9,964	$10,220	$10,480	$10,746	$11,018	$11,296	$11,579	$11,870	$12,167	$12,470
Transfer Change +/-	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*

DMA Reserves INTERACTIVE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

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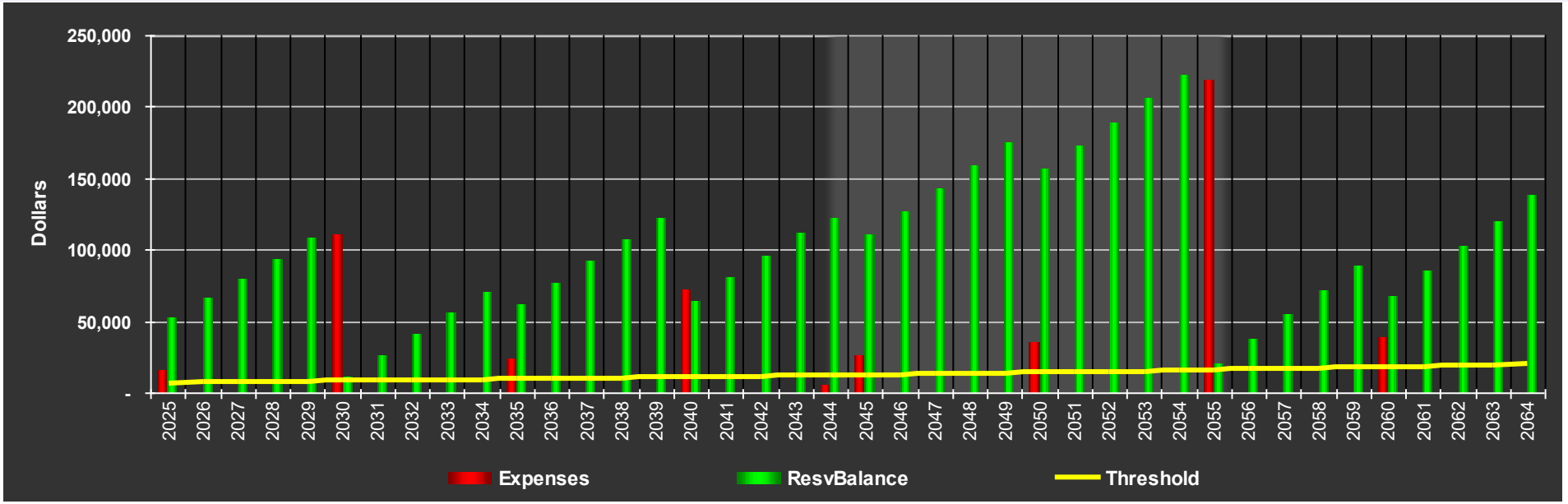

Cash Flow Summary

Years:	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054
Beginning Balance	**$122,143**	**$111,030**	**$126,979**	**$143,024**	**$159,165**	**$175,403**	**$156,301**	**$172,734**	**$189,266**	**$205,897**
Transfer to Reserves	$15,854	$15,949	$16,045	$16,141	$16,238	$16,335	$16,433	$16,532	$16,631	$16,731
Yearly Expenditures	-$26,966	$0	$0	$0	$0	-$35,437	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ending Balance	**$111,030**	**$126,979**	**$143,024**	**$159,165**	**$175,403**	**$156,301**	**$172,734**	**$189,266**	**$205,897**	**$222,628**
Threshold	$12,780	$13,098	$13,423	$13,756	$14,097	$14,446	$14,802	$15,168	$15,543	$15,926
Transfer Change +/-	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*

DMA Reserves INTERACTIVE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

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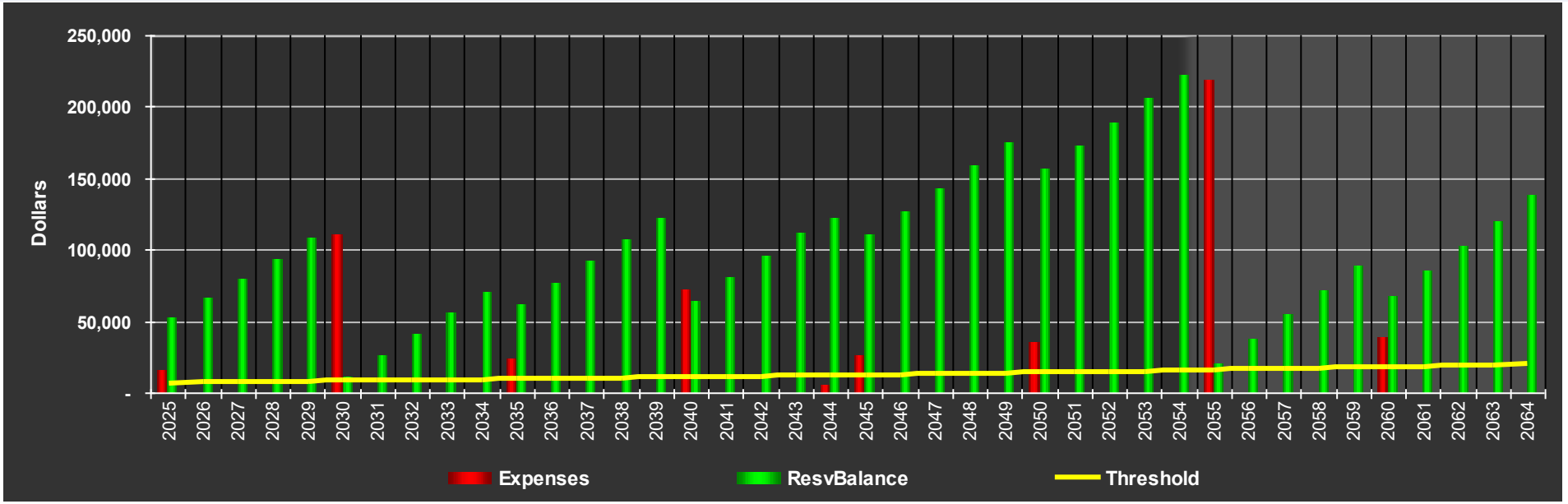


Cash Flow Summary

Years:	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064
Beginning Balance	**$222,628**	**$20,789**	**$37,721**	**$54,755**	**$71,891**	**$89,130**	**$67,590**	**$85,036**	**$102,587**	**$120,243**
Transfer to Reserves	$16,831	$16,932	$17,034	$17,136	$17,239	$17,342	$17,446	$17,551	$17,656	$17,762
Yearly Expenditures	-$218,670	$0	$0	$0	$0	-$38,881	$0	$0	$0	$0
Ending Balance	**$20,789**	**$37,721**	**$54,755**	**$71,891**	**$89,130**	**$67,590**	**$85,036**	**$102,587**	**$120,243**	**$138,005**
Threshold	$16,318	$16,720	$17,131	$17,552	$17,984	$18,427	$18,880	$19,344	$19,818	$20,304
Transfer Change +/-	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*	*0.60%*

Navigator Assessment Allocation Model: Annual Change

Year	Operating Assessment *	% of Budget	% Ann Increase	Reserve Transfer	% of Budget	% Ann Increase	Total Budget Assessments	% Ann Increase	Special Assessments	Total ALL Assessments	% Ann Increase
2025	$17,200	57.3%	0.0%	$12,800	42.7%	0.0%	**$30,000**	0.0%	$0	**$30,000**	0.0%
2026	$17,625	57.2%	2.5%	$13,184	42.8%	3.0%	**$30,809**	2.7%	$0	**$30,809**	2.7%
2027	$18,277	57.4%	3.7%	$13,580	42.6%	3.0%	**$31,857**	3.4%	$0	**$31,857**	3.4%
2028	$18,838	57.4%	3.1%	$13,987	42.6%	3.0%	**$32,825**	3.0%	$0	**$32,825**	3.0%
2029	$19,375	57.4%	2.9%	$14,407	42.7%	3.0%	**$33,782**	2.9%	$0	**$33,782**	2.9%
2030	$19,908	57.9%	2.8%	$14,493	42.1%	0.6%	**$34,401**	1.8%	$0	**$34,401**	1.8%
2031	$20,441	58.4%	2.7%	$14,580	41.6%	0.6%	**$35,021**	1.8%	$0	**$35,021**	1.8%
2032	$20,981	58.9%	2.6%	$14,667	41.2%	0.6%	**$35,648**	1.8%	$0	**$35,648**	1.8%
2033	$21,529	59.3%	2.6%	$14,755	40.7%	0.6%	**$36,284**	1.8%	$0	**$36,284**	1.8%
2034	$22,086	59.8%	2.6%	$14,844	40.2%	0.6%	**$36,930**	1.8%	$0	**$36,930**	1.8%

* In the model above, the annual reserve transfer amounts are as recommended in this analysis. The operating assessment budget amount is increased annually at a rate based on client input and may not reflect any actual budget planning that will be undertaken as part of the association's annual budgeting process. The purpose of this analysis is to show the potential impact of the reserve recommendation on a hypothetical overall budget.

Navigator Assessment Allocation Model: Annual Assessment Per Unit

Unit Type			Alloc %	Year	Operating *	Reserve	Special	TOTAL
Townhomes Community	**25**	**Units**	100.0%	**2025**	$688.00	$512.00	$0.00	**$1,200.00**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2026**	$704.99	$527.36	$0.00	**$1,232.35**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2027**	$731.08	$543.20	$0.00	**$1,274.28**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2028**	$753.52	$559.48	$0.00	**$1,313.00**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2029**	$775.00	$576.28	$0.00	**$1,351.28**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2030**	$796.31	$579.72	$0.00	**$1,376.03**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2031**	$817.65	$583.20	$0.00	**$1,400.85**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2032**	$839.24	$586.68	$0.00	**$1,425.92**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2033**	$861.14	$590.20	$0.00	**$1,451.34**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2034**	$883.44	$593.76	$0.00	**$1,477.20**

DMA Assessment Allocation Model: Average Monthly Assessment per Unit

Unit Type			Alloc %	Year	Monthly Operating *	Monthly Reserve	Monthly Special	Monthly TOTAL
Townhomes Community	**25**	**Units**	100.0%	**2025**	$57.33	$42.67	$0.00	**$100.00**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2026**	$58.75	$43.95	$0.00	**$102.70**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2027**	$60.92	$45.27	$0.00	**$106.19**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2028**	$62.79	$46.62	$0.00	**$109.41**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2029**	$64.58	$48.02	$0.00	**$112.60**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2030**	$66.36	$48.31	$0.00	**$114.67**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2031**	$68.14	$48.60	$0.00	**$116.74**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2032**	$69.94	$48.89	$0.00	**$118.83**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2033**	$71.76	$49.18	$0.00	**$120.94**
	25	**Units**	100.0%	**2034**	$73.62	$49.48	$0.00	**$123.10**

The Financial Analysis

Parameters:

- Fiscal Year: Your budget year, identified with a start date and an end date. The most common fiscal year is the calendar year with a start date of January 1st and an end date of December 31st. For some associations, the fiscal year begins on another month, such June 1st, (ending on May 31st).
- Study Year: Your current fiscal year, unless otherwise noted in the study. When a fiscal year is not the calendar year, it may be defined as the year that includes the end date. For example, a fiscal year starting June 1st, 2020 and ending May 31st, 2021 is typically identified as FY 2021. In the DMA reserve study, the study year will be defined as year 2021. In studies that are completed close to the end of the fiscal year, DMA may elect to move ahead to the upcoming fiscal year to be the study year.
- Reserve Account Starting Balance: This is the total of all funds in cash and investment accounts for an identified capital reserve account, as defined in the association balance sheet for the period ending at the end of the previous fiscal year. Accounting methods and balance sheet vary. If the reserve account balance is not easily discernable from the balance sheet, then it is the association's responsibility to provide DMA with this value as of that date. If the study year is moved ahead to the upcoming fiscal year, the reserve account balance for that date needs to be estimated. Note: a balance sheet may include other factors that affect the reserve account balance used in the study. These can include outstanding loans from the reserve account to the operating account, any payables due from the reserve account that are not included in the funding plan, non-collected funds due to the reserve account or prepaid assessments already in the reserve account, among others. It is the association's responsibility to adjust the starting balance of the reserve account to reflect any of these factors that may be material. In the case of new communities, unbuilt communities or communities without existing reserve accounts, this starting balance may be $0.00.
- Average Earnings Rate: This is the average of the rates of return on interest or income from reserve funds on deposit in banks and in investment accounts. This is the net income to the reserve account from these deposits, exclusive of taxes. If the association advises DMA that this income is not paid back into the reserve account, then the earnings rate in this study will be 0.00%.
- Budgeted Contribution: This is the cash contribution or transfer of assessment funds to the reserve account in the association's budget for the fiscal year corresponding to the study year. In the case of new communities, unbuilt communities or communities without existing reserve accounts, there may be no budgeted contribution, in which case this study will recommend the initial contribution.

CURRENT FUNDING STATUS – PERCENT FUNDED AND FUNDING DEFICIT

To assess your current funding level DMA calculates the percent funded for each component in the study at a point in time – generally at the beginning of the fiscal year corresponding with Year 1 of the study (study year). We use an inflation-adjusted method for calculating the relative replacement value of each component (the amount of money that should be available to replace the component if it were fully funded) and compare the total value for all components to the actual total balance of the reserve account. This is called the percent funded.

Note: the term "fully funded" does not mean that the total replacement cost of every component is always available at any time. It means that the funding level is sufficient such that the total replacement cost will be funded at the time that the component is projected to be replaced.The funding deficit (or surplus) is the difference between the combined inflation-adjusted replacement values of all components and the actual reserve account balance.

Some states require that reserve studies provide this information, and the Community Associations Institute requires that reserve studies provide a statement on the relative health of the reserve account. This information should meet both requirements, but we do not use this to project a long-term funding solution for your reserve account.

DMA'S INTERACTIVE CASH FLOW FUNDING PLAN

- Baseline Funding Model – The goal of this model is to keep the reserve cash balance above zero. This means that at no time during the funding period will the projected reserve balance drop below zero dollars. This is the least conservative model. An association using this model must understand that even a minor reduction in a component's remaining useful life can result in a deficit in the reserve cash balance. Associations can implement this model more safely by conducting annual reserve updates that include field observations.
- Threshold Funding Model – This model sets a minimum cash reserve balance at a predetermined dollar amount. This minimum balance becomes the "threshold" above which the reserve account should remain in every year of the study. There are two ways to set this threshold in NAVIGATOR™. The first way is simply to choose a specific dollar amount. The second way is to set a minimum dollar value based on a percentage of the total one-time replacement values of all components in the study. Different thresholds can be evaluated in the *working session*.
- Full Funding Model – (Also called the Component Method.) NAVIGATOR™ can also provide this funding model, upon request, in a separate report. This is the most conservative funding model. It funds each component as its own line-item budget. The goal of this model is to attain and maintain the reserves at or near 100%. For example, if an association has a component with a 10-year life and a $10,000 replacement cost, it should have $3,000 set aside for its replacement after three years. In this case, $3,000 equals full funding. This method is only good for year-to-year projections and does not include inflation. DMA does not recommend this funding model, however some clients use it and some jurisdictions may require it.

NAVIGATOR™ uses a Cash Flow Funding Model to calculate your recommended reserve funding plan. This model includes our Reserve Navigator graph which shows the entire study period, which typically is 30 years. DMA can revise this study period to a minimum of 20 years or up to 50 years. Different study periods can be looked at in the live working session. This model includes two additional options:

The Reserve Navigator graph shows the projected total reserve expenditures in each year (red bars), the end-or-year reserve account balance (green bars) and the minimum threshold balance (yellow line) over the entire reserve study period. The table below the graph shows the beginning and end reserve balances in each year, the contribution or transfer to reserves in each year, the interest income in each year (if any) and the total expenditures in each year. Expenditures are adjusted for inflation. Ten year periods are shown on each page, and the graph is repeated on each subsequent page with the tabular period highlighted.

The goal of the Cash Flow funding plan is to keep your account above a minimum balance over the life of the study while ensuring that all components are fully funded when they are scheduled to be replaced. We can set that minimum balance to zero dollars ($0.00), and convert this to a baseline funding model but we strongly recommend against using that model for your funding plan. We set the minimum account balance, or "threshold", at a level above zero, in order to provide a buffer for the variations in actual expenditures that will inevitably occur over the life of the study. We generate that number from a percentage of the total estimated one-time replacement costs of all components in current dollars. The percentage amount is entered into the study as a bottom limit for the cash flow in the account. We then index this amount to the projected rate of inflation so that it increases every year in proportion to the relative value of the dollar. Note: The threshold amount is an arbitrary number. It is not set by any law or any accounting standard. We can look at different threshold amounts in the working session and evaluate what would be most appropriate for your association and the expenditure projections. Ultimately, you the client can establish the threshold amount.

Reserve Account Transfer Change Rate

As inflation decreases the value of the dollar over time, it is logical to introduce a transfer change rate to the reserve contribution so that it grows in relation to the growth in actual costs over time. If we did not do this - if we kept the contribution constant - owners today would have to contribute a much larger amount in order to offset the declining value of the same contributions made in the future. The change rate provides parity for present and future owners.

In communities that are underfunded, it may be necessary to use a change rate that is greater than the inflation rate in order to gradually increase your contributions to an acceptable level. The Reserve Account Transfer Change Rate is expressed as a percentage (%). We can adjust this rate as a constant over the entire study period, or manually adjust it from year to year, to help us design the appropriate funding plan.

Specific Project Funding, Special Assessments and Commercial Loans

In some instances, it will be necessary for an association to fund a specific single project or one or more years of total reserve expenses with additional funds. This may be due to a history of underfunding the reserves, or it may be due to an unexpected significant expense in a given year. This additional funding can come from two sources – a special assessment and a commercial loan. DMA studies can include either or both options as appropriate to the needs and resources of the community and its members. We can evaluate both options, and also a combination option, in the working session. A funding solution that includes one or more of these options can become part of the published reserve funding plan.

Assessment Allocation Model

This reserve analysis also includes an Assessment Allocation Model. It is important to keep the reserve account funding in perspective with your overall assessment needs. Usually, the reserve budget is smaller than your operating budget and this model puts your reserve account in context of your overall budget. Keep in mind that this is only an example model. DMA does not have any responsibility for your overall budget or your operating budget, and this model makes a specific assumption about the growth of your operating budget over the next few years which may vary from your actual budget. This model shows percentage of your overall budget allotted to reserves and shows how the recommended reserve funding plan in this study might affect your overall budget in the next several years.

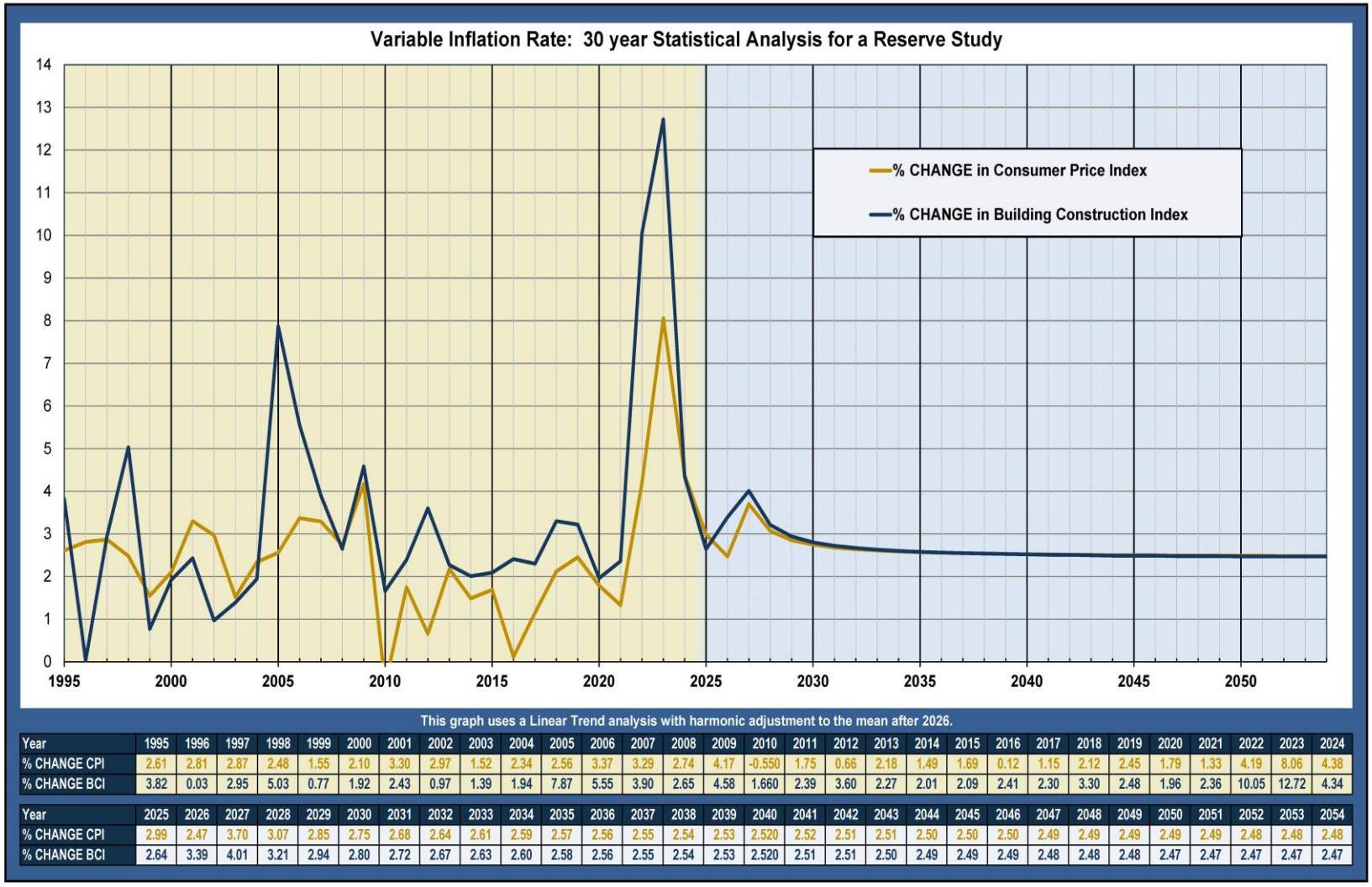
Inflation

This study includes a projected inflation rate for the study period. While this is only a projection, it is also important to understand how significantly inflation impacts replacement costs projected to occur 5, 10, 20 or more years from now: At an inflation rate of just 3.00% a project that costs $10,000 in the current year will cost over $18,000 in 20 years.

For non-building related components (such as a television), we use the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the U.S. Department of Labor, and is a yearly index of price changes for general consumer goods. For building related components (such as flooring), DMA uses a focused building construction inflation (BCI) index provided by R.S. Means. The BCI is an historical record of actual yearly changes to construction costs and is focused on residential or non-residential construction as opposed to the CPI. Each year our rates are updated to include the most recently published rates.

DMA offers two methods for calculating inflation expenditures: Straight-Line and Variable. The Straight Line method uses the same inflation rate over the course of the study period. If your study uses the Straight Line method, we use the most current index available and we use that same rate to project inflation for all years in the study. The Variable Rate uses a rate that changes each year using the Holt-Winters algorithm of regression analysis. If your study uses the Variable Rate method, please refer to the following graph for the yearly rate.

DMA Reserves
INTERACTIVE RESERVE MANAGEMENT



This graph uses a Linear Trend analysis with harmonic adjustment to the mean after 2026.

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% CHANGE CPI	2.61	2.81	2.87	2.48	1.55	2.10	3.30	2.97	1.52	2.34	2.56	3.37	3.29	2.74	4.17	-0.550	1.75	0.66	2.18	1.49	1.69	0.12	1.15	2.12	2.45	1.79	1.33	4.19	8.06	4.38
% CHANGE BCI	3.82	0.03	2.95	5.03	0.77	1.92	2.43	0.97	1.39	1.94	7.87	5.55	3.90	2.65	4.58	1.660	2.39	3.60	2.27	2.01	2.09	2.41	2.30	3.30	2.48	1.96	2.36	10.05	12.72	4.34

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054
% CHANGE CPI	2.99	2.47	3.70	3.07	2.85	2.75	2.68	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.520	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48
% CHANGE BCI	2.64	3.39	4.01	3.21	2.94	2.80	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.520	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47

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Reserve Expenditure 30 year Summary

Total Replacement Expenses by Section for Entire Study Period

Section	Section Name	Replacement Expenses	% of Replacement Exp
1	Paving and Flatwork	$247,868	45.2%
2	Site Components	$22,165	4.0%
3	Building Exteriors	$278,391	50.8%
Totals		**$548,423**	**100.0%**

Replacement Expenses are the projected inflation adjusted expense of ALL components within the timeframe of this analysis.

Final Report

Year 2025

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$2,746.00
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$6,165.00
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$1,435.00
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$1,314.00
002.000.0001	Cluster mail boxes- 16 cube	Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes	$2,555.00
002.000.0004	Road/parking lot fixture, lantern	Site-Wide	$1,368.00
Total Expenditures for Year 2025			**$15,583.00**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2030

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$3,225.18
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$7,240.79
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$1,685.40
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$1,543.30
003.000.0001	Asphalt shingle roofs	Site-Wide	$79,789.60
003.000.0002	Aluminum gutters	Site-Wide	$10,699.69
003.000.0003	Aluminum downspouts	Site-Wide	$6,661.76
Total Expenditures for Year 2030			**$110,845.72**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2035

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$3,673.97
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$8,248.40
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$1,919.93
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$5,425.33
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$1,758.07
002.000.0003	Fiberglass Light pole	Site-Wide	$2,865.86
Total Expenditures for Year 2035			**$23,891.56**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2040

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0001	Asphalt milling & overlay	Site-Wide	$62,580.94
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$6,150.26
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$1,992.99
002.000.0004	Road/parking lot fixture, lantern	Site-Wide	$2,074.88
Total Expenditures for Year 2040			**$72,799.07**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2044

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
002.000.0002	Cluster mail boxes - 16 cube	Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes	$5,347.82
Total Expenditures for Year 2044			**$5,347.82**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2045

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$4,712.15
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$10,579.27
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$2,462.48
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$6,958.46
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$2,254.88
Total Expenditures for Year 2045			**$26,967.24**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2050

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$5,326.17
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$11,957.80
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$2,783.35
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$7,865.19
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$2,548.70
002.000.0001	Cluster mail boxes- 16 cube	Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes	$4,955.72
Total Expenditures for Year 2050			**$35,436.93**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2055

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$6,016.69
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$13,508.05
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$3,144.20
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$8,884.86
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$2,879.12
002.000.0004	Road/parking lot fixture, lantern	Site-Wide	$2,997.44
003.000.0001	Asphalt shingle roofs	Site-Wide	$148,851.08
003.000.0002	Aluminum gutters	Site-Wide	$19,960.74
003.000.0003	Aluminum downspouts	Site-Wide	$12,427.83
Total Expenditures for Year 2055			**$218,670.01**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Year 2060

Line #	Component	Location	Replacement Cost *
001.000.0002	Asphalt sealcoating	Site-Wide	$6,794.05
001.000.0003	Asphalt patching allowance	Site-Wide	$15,253.32
001.000.0004	Crack Filler	Site-Wide	$3,550.44
001.000.0005	Concrete curb and gutter	Site-Wide	$10,032.80
001.000.0006	Concrete walkway	Site-Wide	$3,251.11
Total Expenditures for Year 2060			**$38,881.72**

* The Inflation Rate for expenditures follows the variable rate established by DMA. Please see the Financial Analysis Section for yearly inflation amounts.

Personnel and Project Information

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Community Size (Number of Units):	25	**Year(s) constructed:**	2005
Unit Types:	Townhomes Community	**Year converted:**	N/A

This study was prepared by Rick Weinberg, RA, RS, a Reserve Specialist. Mr. Weinberg holds a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from The Georgia Institute of Technology.

The field survey, inventory, and condition assessment was conducted by Rick Weinberg also.

DMA was awarded the contract on 3/10/2025

DMA conducted site visits at the property on 6/20/2025

A Working Session was not requested by the client.

Photographs were taken at the site and a digital folder can be provided upon request at the completion of the project.

In addition to the on-site review of components, DMA also reviewed the following information provided by the client:

FW Griffin Subdivision Request for Additional Information

Griffin Subdivision - 2025 Annual Budget

Griffin Subdivision - Balance Sheet 12-31-24

Standards, Limitations, Conditions, Disclosure and Restrictions

STUDY STANDARDS

This study was conducted in accordance with the Community Associations Institute National Reserve Study Standards. A summary of the standards is contained in our information article entitled “National Standards” which is included in the Appendix.

The data and analysis information that forms a part of this report contains proprietary programming and program coding that is not available for distribution to outside parties. Copies of the data and analysis have been made available in Adobe's Portable Document Format and included as part of this report. Upon request, component information can also be provided in Excel format for easier viewing and navigating through the data.

STUDY LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. No destructive testing, lab analysis or other investigative methods were used to determine the condition of the components. Due to these limitations, as set forth in the reserve study guidelines that we subscribe to, the limited visual observations that were made are not sufficient to be considered a qualified architectural or engineering assessment of the state or condition of the components.
2. All common areas on the property were observed unless access was limited or not made available to us at the time of the inspection. The observations and opinions expressed herein with regard to the useful life of the components are based on our general professional knowledge of construction and our knowledge of the typical replacement experience of many communities and other entities with the same component types.
3. The inventory included taking field measurements, measurements from aerial and satellite imagery, digitized measurement over photo imagery and takeoffs and measurements from design and as-built drawings as there were deemed to be reliable. In the case of a Level II Update the quantities provided by the Client from previous studies was utilized when it was deemed to be reliable and accurate. In the case of a Level III Update all inventory data from previous studies provided by the Client was deemed accurate and reliable.
4. Our projections of remaining useful life are not architectural or engineering recommendations for executing specific projects. As the end of the remaining useful life approaches, as set forth in this study, the association should seek professional architectural, engineering, contractor, service providers or qualified product manufacturer or supplier assistance, as appropriate, and as to the need for and the scheduling of each specific replacement project. Particularly those of any significant magnitude.
5. An asset can be made up of several components that need to be maintained, repaired and replaced. Other elements of the asset may be considered permanent with respect to the asset. The schedule of components provided herein, is based upon information received from the client regarding the common elements and/or assets that the client is responsible for. It is the client's responsibility to verify that the schedule of components is complete.
6. Financial information including the present fund balance, interest from funds on deposit, and recent capital expenditures, were provided by the Client and are deemed reliable and complete by DMA Reserves, Inc.
7. Information provided by the Association about prior reserve replacement projects is considered to be reliable and complete. No inspection by DMA Reserves, Inc. should be interpreted as a project audit or quality inspection.
8. Industry Life Expectancy is based on printed product literature, product or material warranties, industry standards literature, and on the opinions of manufacturers, installers, or maintenance contractors based on their experience with these products and materials.
9. Unit prices are based on published unit price standards such as R. S. Means "Residential Cost Data", Facilities Maintenance and Repair Cost Data, and "Facilities Construction Cost Data", latest editions, and on pricing obtained from contractors, installers, or manufacturers. All prices are given in present dollars unless noted otherwise. Prices listed are not guaranteed as exact quotes for work included.

10 This analysis incorporates assumptions about the future rate of inflation, and the future interest income on your account deposits. If significant changes occur in either of these rates, this calculation should be re-run with current information.

11 The results of this analysis are predicated on your contributing the recommended amount in each previous year and on expenses occurring generally as predicted. This Reserve Study can be updated as a Level III study every year up to 4 years from the original study date, and should be updated with a Level II study or replaced with a new Level I study every 3 to 5 years, which may depend on statutory requirements, to correct for normal variations.

12 DMA's Capital Replacement Reserve Studies are designed to be used as planning tools. They are a reflection of information provided by the Client and our analytical inputs, and are assembled for the Client's use. This reserve study should not be used for the purpose of performing an audit, quality/forensic analysis, or for background checks of historical records.

DISCLOSURE

DMA does not have any financial interest in this community or facility, its management company or any vendor mentioned or used in this study beyond this work. This study represents all facts known to DMA at the time of it's preparation that if purposefully omitted would cause a distortion of the Client's situation regarding it's capital reserve plan.

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THIS INFORMATION

Ownership of Reports, Electronic Files, Data, Media, Software Programs and Other Related Materials: Reports, electronic files, media, and software programs are instruments of professional service and the intellectual property of DMA Reserves Inc., and where appropriate, shall be protected and copyrighted under the laws of the United States with all rights reserved. The Client and their authorized representative or agent are entitled to use these documents in connection with this project. This use may include distribution of DMA reports including electronic files to membership, including publication on private member access portions of client's website. Client may also share DMA reports with Client's accountants, auditors, and bankers, and may include DMA reports in required disclosures to buyers or prospective members in accordance with governing statutes. DMA reports, electronic files, data, media, software programs, written and electronic communications relative to this project, may NOT be shared with or distributed to ANY THIRD PARTIES not defined above without the express written consent of DMA Reserves Inc.

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Griffin Subdivision

Broadway, VA

CAPITAL RESERVE STUDY & FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

Component Record

Date: 7/15/2025

DMA Project #2503006

Prepared by : DMA Reserves, Inc.

2302 E Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia 23223

804.644.6404

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

RESERVE COMPONENTS DEFINED

A Reserve Component is defined as a specific project to replace, refurbish or significantly repair one or more capital assets in a specific location or in multiple locations on the property. Capital assets may include all types of property improvements which are owned by the owners Association, or for which the Association is required by the Declaration to provide maintenance. Examples would include any private roads, parking lots, sidewalks, paved trails, lakes, dams, swimming pools, tennis courts, playgrounds, clubhouses, etc., that make up the common area or shared amenities of the community. Other capital assets may include clubhouse or pool furniture, maintenance equipment and vehicles, or other miscellaneous assets like pumps, motors, generators, etc.

In condominiums, cooperatives and some HOA's capital assets can include certain exterior components of individual units or buildings containing units, as identified in the governing documents. Some capital assets may also be classified as limited common elements of individual homes or lots, such as driveways, patios, decks, siding and roofing. A limited common element may be owned by one unit-owner but maintained by the association, or used only by a limited group of owners and maintained by the association.

In large condominium buildings capital assets will include interior common areas – lobbies, halls, elevators, party rooms, etc., and common building equipment such as boilers, chillers, water pumps, generators, trash compactor and the like.

This study will also include any components related to hidden capital assets (within a structure or underground) which cannot be viewed or quantified by visual observation when we feel that replacement or significant capital repair activities will be required over the life of the asset. Such components may be listed as an "allowance" for costs related to potential repair or partial replacement projects.

This study may also include components with estimated useful lives and remaining lives that exceed the default 30-year study period. The cash flow financial analysis can be adjusted at any time (including during working sessions) to capture long-life components and examine their impact on reserve funding. DMA studies can be published with a study period of any time frame from 20 years to 50 years at the request of the client.

NAVIGATOR™ uses two descriptors to define individual components – a component name and a component location. These descriptors can be used interchangeably to identify the capital asset. In some cases, a specific project such as "mill and resurface asphalt" will be the component name and "Center Street" will be both the asset name and the asset location. In other cases, the asset, such as "split-system heat pump" will be the component name (meaning replacement of the split-system heat pump), and "Clubhouse" will be the location. Use of the asset name as the component name will always mean complete replacement of that asset unless otherwise noted.

MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR RESERVE COMPONENTS

DMA reserve studies do not set minimum criteria for reserve components. We prefer to leave the decision to include components up to the Reserve Specialist first, and then up to review by the client. We believe that arbitrary limits can potentially leave out components that may have significant impacts on association budgets and thus, diminish the effectiveness of the reserve analysis to predict funding needs. We can include minimum criteria upon request by the client. The two typical minimum limits are:

Keep in mind that all assets that an association owns and that need replacement, will be replaced with association funds – either from the reserve account or the operating account. DMA puts as many assets as possible in the reserve account so that they can be tracked over time in the reserve analysis. The operating account typically does not have this capability.

- Minimum dollar value (current dollars). For example, a client may ask that we not include any components with replacement costs less than $1,000, $5,000, etc.
- Minimum estimated useful life (EUL). For example, a client may ask that we not include any components with an EUL of less than 3 years.

COMPONENT ASSEMBLIES AND RELATED COMPONENTS

Related components that may, of necessity, be replaced at the same time may be grouped into Assemblies. The Assembly is then the line-item component in our main Schedule of Components. Any sub-component included in an assembly can be pulled out of that assembly and listed separately if it is replaced individually.

Similarly, small components that may be too insignificant to track in the reserve study but which may likely be replaced as a group, will be combined into an assembly and put in the Schedule of Components as such. An example would be furniture which may be replaced as a group in a renovation or refurbishment project.

OPTIONAL COMPONENTS

In order to include all projected major expenditures involving capital assets, DMA may include components that may not typically qualify for tax exemption under IRS rulings for nonprofit organizations filing Form 1120 or 1120H. It is incumbent upon the organization to determine the tax implications of comingling exempt capital expenditure funds from excluded or nonexempt designated funds in their bank and investment accounts. The organization should consult their attorney or accountant on this matter. Some of these items include:

- Painting, wall coverings and other cosmetic work.
- Landscape Improvements and replacement of any landscaping (trees, shrubbery, etc.).
- Irrigation system maintenance.
- Asphalt seal coating and striping.
- Cleaning and power washing activities.

EXCLUSIONS

Some capital assets are not included as reserve components. Components that you do not see in this report are generally related to one of the categories below or are not owned by the association

- Permanent Improvements: This group includes components that if properly maintained will have a useful life equal to the property as a whole. The end of the useful life of the property would occur when it would be necessary that all of the infrastructure would need to be demolished and cleared or the area and infrastructure completely evacuated and reconditioned to return the property to a safe and useful state. A typical example would be entire building structures.
- Masonry, Stone, Concrete: Generally, masonry, stone and concrete building cladding and flatwork would be considered to have an unlimited useful life and their replacement is not envisioned. However, repairs such as mortar tuck pointing, patching and replacing sections of broken or damaged masonry, stone and concrete is a reality and a component line item for this is often included in the reserve funding study.
- Unit or Home Owner Modifications: Components that are part of a Unit in a condominium, or a private home in an HOA are not included unless they are specifically defined in the Declaration or Bylaws as a Common Area or Limited Common Area. On occasion unit or home owners will modify components that are considered common or limited common elements. The cost of these modifications are typically not included as part of the capital reserves.
- Incidental or Maintenance Items: Some components are small enough, or may require repair or replacement on a recurring short-term basis. These items and actions are typically funded from the operating account as annual maintenance items.
- Capital Improvements: These include development or purchase of any new asset to be placed in service for the first time. These are not capital *reserve* components. After the asset has been placed in service, the money set aside for repair and replacement can then be included in the capital reserve study.

COMPONENT QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENT

The Schedule of Components provides the total quantity or measurement of each asset for which a reserve component is identified. This is stated as the amount, size, number or extent of each component based on defined units of measure. Typical units of measure include:

- SF = area measurement defined in square feet
- SY = area measurement defined in square yards
- SQ = area measurement defined by “square” (100 square feet)
- LF = length measurement defined by linear feet
- CY = volume measurement defined by cubic yards
- EA = quantity measurement defined by number of individual units, “each”.
- PR = quantity measurement defined by number of paired units, “pair”.
- LS = allowance measurement for components with indeterminant or combined quantities of different individual units “lump sum”

All components are viewed on site unless otherwise specified herein. The components are documented with a photo of the component or of a typical component or group of components where there are a large number of repetitive component elements. Quantities for each component are developed either by on-site measurement, measurement from scale engineering and architectural drawings when available, measurement on scaled photos or measurement by satellite mapping. In the case of on-site measurements of building envelope components for multiple buildings (i.e., roofs, siding, trim, doors, windows, gutters, etc.) it would take an extraordinary amount of time and money to identify and measure each and every component on each and every unit. In that case quantities may be arrived at by measuring a single model or a single unit of similar character and multiplying those quantities by the number of similar units. This methodology has resulted in acceptably accurate results as far as quantities are concerned for the reserve study budget analyses.

If this study is an update of a previous study, the quantities used are as determined in the previous study unless otherwise noted. In cases where a recent historic cost estimate or bid exists the bid amount may be used as a “lump sum” in lieu of a unit quantity estimate.

COMPONENT IN-SERVICE DATE, ESTIMATED LIFE AND REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE

The following component information is included in the Summary Schedule of Components in this report and/or in the Detailed Schedule of Components, provided as a separate file:

- In Service Date: This identifies either the known year or our estimate of the year that each component was placed in service (built, installed, replaced, etc.).
- Estimated Useful Life (EUL): This is the expected working life of the component in years, based on the actuarial or industry standard life, combined with our observation of the condition and use of the component in this setting. Our EUL for a component in one setting may be different for the same or similar component in another setting. The terminology “expected” is important in that some components are subject to partial failures and replacements even though a portion or majority of the component may have a much longer service life. An example is concrete sidewalks. Concrete may last in serviceable condition for 100 years, but outside factors can affect sidewalks and require replacement of specific locations in a shorter time frame. In some cases, the same portion may be replaced multiple times within the total life span. Some components may be a group of like entities such as doors. In this case some doors may be more susceptible to replacement than others based on use and exposure. The EUL sets a minimum estimated life before we expect some replacement activity even though many of the doors in the group may last much longer.

  Our sources for these EUL’s include R. S. Means Cost Data, Fannie Mae Property Condition Assessment tables, and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Equipment Life Expectancy tables. These are industry averages based on nationwide experience in many different locations, conditions and building types. Since reserve studies are budget planning tools, these are reasonable approaches to guiding that planning, however, the Analyst performing your study may adjust some EUL’s based on (a) what he/she observes about the component condition on site, (b) what your history has been with each component, if known, and (c) other potential impacts on the component due to location,

exposure, usage, etc. Other factors will also affect the actual service life that you get from a component. Some components fail completely, i.e., they no longer work; others fail gradually through aging. For those components, the decision to replace may be guided by the amount of maintenance the component is requiring, obsolescence of the component, better technology and cost savings from new components, and relative appearance or operating condition that impacts the perception of your property or facility by owners / users. Remember that reserve studies are not prescriptive maintenance plans for your property. The final decision to replace a component rests with the Board of Directors based on its actual condition, relative priorities, and other maintenance options.

- Next Replacement Year: This number is computed by adding the Estimated Useful Life (EUL) to the In-Service Date.
- Remaining Useful Life: This number is computed by subtracting the Study Year (the year the analysis is being conducted) from the Next Replacement Year.
- Percent Replaced: In its simplest form, this number tells the analysis to either fund for the full replacement amount or to fund for a partial replacement amount at each occasion. Again, with the sidewalk example, the analysis may be told to fund for 5% of the total component quantity replacement at each interval. For a shingle roof, it would likely be for 100% of the component at each replacement interval.

  This number can also be used to assist in "what if" scenarios. If an association is trying to decide if they want to replace a component, remove it, or do something else; the percent of replacement could be set at zero (0%) in order to remove the component from the funding plan, while still recognizing its existence in the community.
- Replacement Interval (only shown in the Detailed Schedule of Components): This is the number of years after the first projected replacement event in the study, that we expect to have another. For a component with a predictable estimated life, such as shingle roofs, the replacement interval may be the same as the estimated useful life (EUL). If the EUL is 30 years the subsequent replacement interval will also be 30 years. For our concrete sidewalk example in the previous section, however, you may replace 5% of it after an EUL of 15 years, and then another 5% every 5 years thereafter, as the entire walkway component gradually ages. These numbers are often affected by outside forces that impact the component, and can also be affected by the manner in which the association maintains the community. One association may elect to replace portions of a component every 5 years or more often, and another association may not elect to do any work for 15 years at a time. These are all decisions that can be made in DMA's working session with the Association.
- Client Responsibility (only shown in the Detailed Schedule of Components): Generally, this will always be 100%. In some situations, however, the responsibility for maintenance of certain components may be shared with another entity, such as another association, or another property owner. In these cases, the % listed will be the percentage of responsibility applicable to this account only.

REPLACEMENT COST

The replacement cost for each component in the Schedule of Components is the product of a source cost and other component descriptors discussed above.

- Unit Cost: This is the source cost for the replacement of one unit of measure for each component. This will always be expressed in current dollars (See our discussion below on cost estimating.)
- Replacement Cost: This number is derived from multiplying the Quantity in units x the Unit Cost x the Percent Replaced x the Client Responsibility.

DMA uses three sources of costing for components in this study. Our standard source for computing component replacement costs is from cost data published by R. S. Means Company, a division of The Gordian Group, including Facility Construction, Facility Maintenance and Repair, Commercial Construction, and Residential Construction. Our second source is actual recent replacement costs for specific components provided by the association from your General Ledger or from actual contracts or invoices. Our third source is from local contractors and suppliers, and from manufacturers of specific products. All source unit costs are indexed (cost weighted) by geographic area based on R. S. Means national cost indexing system.

All DMA estimated costs are "turn-key" costs, meaning that they include both materials and labor costs as well as indirect costs such as project staging, demolition or removal of the old components, overhead and profit, and permitting (for construction projects). They typically do not include soft costs such as engineering, design, specifications and inspections. Those can be provided as separate line-item costs when they represent material expenditures.

COST ASSEMBLY BY THE RESERVE SPECIALIST

The Reserve Specialist (RS) in charge of your project will select the most appropriate costs for the components that they see on your property or in your facility. In some cases, the RS will need to additionally assemble costs from our data base to fully address the needs of a replacement project – such as equipment replacement that requires architectural alterations, complex roof replacement projects, or underground utility replacement projects. The RS will also determine the percentage of replacement per occurrence for each component. Replacement occurrences for long-life components or component groups may be better projected as partial replacements on a recurring basis.

YOUR ACTUAL COSTS WILL VARY

DMA's cost estimating meets industry standards for this work and we use the best information available to develop our cost data base. Many factors affect the actual cost of project at a point in time however, and you should expect your cost experience to vary somewhat from the estimates. Factors to remember include:

- Actual cost growth for a particular product or labor market vs. projected inflation rates. Most costs grow in leaps and spurts, even though they average out over time to a measurable rate. Your experience at a point in time may be on one side or the other of a cost increase.
- Competition and local market factors at the time of your replacement may put temporary upward or downward pressures on the cost of a particular item or labor rate.
- Your replacement project may include other work within the scope that is not identified or anticipated in the component replacement cost.
- Component replacement estimates are made for the most similar product, material or labor cost to what we observe on your property. It may not be an exact match for your component.
- The community may elect to upgrade or downgrade the material or product selected for replacement vs. the existing component on which the estimate was based.

Because DMA's analyses are interactive, you can track your actual costs on our Schedule of Components and report back changes at any time and request an updated analysis based on this information.

INFLATION

This study includes a projected inflation rate for the study period. While this is only a projection, it is also important to understand how significantly inflation impacts replacement costs projected to occur 5, 10, 20 or more years from now: At an inflation rate of just 3.00% a project that costs $10,000 in the current year will cost over $18,000 in 20 years.

For non-building related components (such as a television), we use the Consumer Price Index (CPI), published by the U.S. Department of Labor, and is a yearly index of price changes for general consumer goods. For building related components (such as flooring), DMA uses a focused building construction inflation (BCI) index provided by R.S. Means. The BCI is an historical record of actual yearly changes to construction costs and is focused on residential or non-residential construction as opposed to the CPI. Each year our rates are updated to include the most recently published rates.

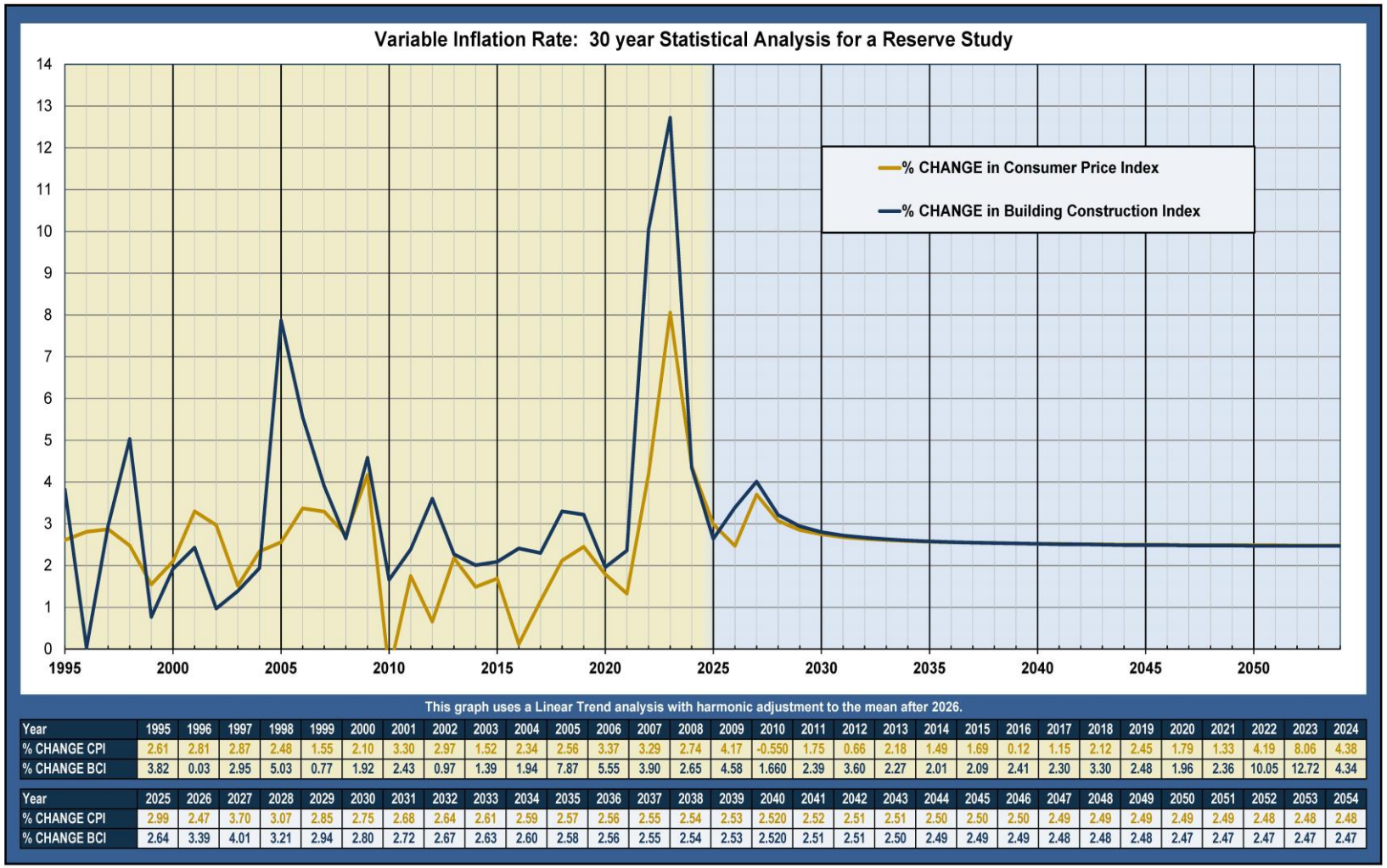
DMA offers two methods for calculating inflation expenditures: Straight-Line and Variable. The Straight Line method uses the same inflation rate over the course of the study period. If your study uses the Straight Line method, we use the most current index available and we use that same rate to project inflation for all years in the study. The Variable Rate uses a rate that changes each year using the Holt-Winters algorithm of regression analysis. If your study uses the Variable Rate method, please refer to the following graph for the yearly rate.

OBSERVATIONS AND ASSESSMENT OF COMPONENT CONDITION

DMA enters observations, information and condition assessments of components in our database when we develop the Schedule of Components. This information is included in the Detailed Schedule of Components, which is issued as a separate document along with this report. In future updates this information can be updated to reflect changes in the condition or the component itself, including information provided by the client.

A photographic record of components is also provided in a companion folder to the final report. It contains photo documentation of our field observations. These photos are also linked to individual components in our database for ease of access in working sessions and in later reviews and updates.

The observations and opinions expressed in this report are based on our general professional knowledge of construction and our knowledge of the typical replacement experience of many communities and other entities with the same component types. Our projections are not architectural or engineering recommendations for specific projects. The Board of Directors should seek professional or industry assistance for each specific replacement project, based on the conditions in existence at the time of replacement and as the need for replacement or repair becomes imminent.



This graph uses a Linear Trend analysis with harmonic adjustment to the mean after 2026.

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
% CHANGE CPI	2.61	2.81	2.87	2.48	1.55	2.10	3.30	2.97	1.52	2.34	2.56	3.37	3.29	2.74	4.17	-0.550	1.75	0.66	2.18	1.49	1.69	0.12	1.15	2.12	2.45	1.79	1.33	4.19	8.06	4.38
% CHANGE BCI	3.82	0.03	2.95	5.03	0.77	1.92	2.43	0.97	1.39	1.94	7.87	5.55	3.90	2.65	4.58	1.660	2.39	3.60	2.27	2.01	2.09	2.41	2.30	3.30	2.48	1.96	2.36	10.05	12.72	4.34

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054
% CHANGE CPI	2.99	2.47	3.70	3.07	2.85	2.75	2.68	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.520	2.52	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48
% CHANGE BCI	2.64	3.39	4.01	3.21	2.94	2.80	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.60	2.58	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.520	2.51	2.51	2.50	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47

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Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

001.000 Paving and Flatwork

001.000.0001 Asphalt milling & overlay — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	35	30	15	2040	2430	SY	100.00%	1	$16.98	100.0%	$41,261.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2040	$62,580.94

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Fair to good condition with some cracking and areas of alligatoring.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Previous comment still applies though condition is now closer to fair overall. Sealcoating, patching and crack filling might help extend the EUL to its targeted repaving date as scheduled.

001.000.0002 Asphalt sealcoating — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2015	10	5	0	2025	2430	SY	100.00%	1	$1.13	100.0%	$2,746.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$2,746.00	2030	$3,225.18	2035	$3,673.97
2045	$4,712.15	2050	$5,326.17	2055	$6,016.69
2060	$6,794.05				

Expenditures in the year(s) below have been manually removed from the yearly expenditures.

2040

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

001.000.0003 Asphalt patching allowance — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2015	10	5	0	2025	2430	SY	100.00%	1	$50.74	5.0%	$6,165.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$6,165.00	2030	$7,240.79	2035	$8,248.40
2045	$10,579.27	2050	$11,957.80	2055	$13,508.05
2060	$15,253.32				

Expenditures in the year(s) below have been manually removed from the yearly expenditures.

2040

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

It is recommended that areas of asphalt that contain alligatoring should be patched and the ashpalt resealed.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Previous comment still applies.

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

001.000.0004 Crack Filler — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2015	10	5	0	2025	500	LF	100.00%	1	$2.87	100.0%	$1,435.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$1,435.00	2030	$1,685.40	2035	$1,919.93
2045	$2,462.48	2050	$2,783.35	2055	$3,144.20
2060	$3,550.44				

Expenditures in the year(s) below have been manually removed from the yearly expenditures.

2040

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

It is recommended that areas of asphalt that contain cracking should be filled and the ashpalt resealed.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Previous comment still applies.

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

001.000.0005 Concrete curb and gutter Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	30	5	10	2035	970	LF	100.00%	1	$104.52	4.0%	$4,055.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2035	$5,425.33	2040	$6,150.26	2045	$6,958.46
2050	$7,865.19	2055	$8,884.86	2060	$10,032.80

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Generally in fair to good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Previous comment still applies.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Budget Allowance – This line item provides a funding source for partial replacement or repair work as needed on a periodic basis for long-life components. The allowance amount and periods can be modified over time based on your actual experience.

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

001.000.0006 Concrete walkway **Site-Wide**

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	20	5	0	2025	2100	SF	100.00%	1	$15.64	4.0%	$1,314.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$1,314.00	2030	$1,543.30	2035	$1,758.07
2040	$1,992.99	2045	$2,254.88	2050	$2,548.70
2055	$2,879.12	2060	$3,251.11		

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Generally in good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Some cracking and damage was noted. We are therefore shortening the initial EUL.

Total for 001.000 Paving and Flatwork **$56,976.00**

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

002.000 Site Components

002.000.0001 Cluster mail boxes- 16 cube — Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	20	25	0	2025	1	EA	100.00%	1	$2,555.20	100.0%	$2,555.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$2,555.00	2050	$4,955.72

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Fair condition with some damaged/bent and rusted metal.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
The condition of the mailbox does not seem to have deteriorated further. If operating satisfactorily the EUL can be extended. Client to confirm.

002.000.0002 Cluster mail boxes - 16 cube — Entry corner of Griffin and Alger Lanes

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2019	25	25	19	2044	1	EA	100.00%	1.25	$2,555.20	100.0%	$3,194.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2044	$5,347.82

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
16 cube mailbox with 2 larger package cubes. Good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Continues to be in good condition.

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

002.000.0003 Fiberglass Light pole — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	30	30	10	2035	1	EA	100.00%	1	$2,142.35	100.0%	$2,142.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2035	$2,865.86

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Fair to good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Observed in fair to good condition.

002.000.0004 Road/parking lot fixture, lantern — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	20	15	0	2025	1	EA	100.00%	1	$1,367.65	100.0%	$1,368.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2025	$1,368.00	2040	$2,074.88	2055	$2,997.44

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Fair to good condition and assumed to be functional.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Appears to be in good condition and assumed functional. EUL could possibly be extended. Client to confirm.

Total for 002.000 Site Components **$9,259.00**

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

003.000 Building Exteriors

003.000.0001 Asphalt shingle roofs — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	25	25	5	2030	150	SQ	100.00%	1	$452.90	100.0%	$67,935.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2030	$79,789.60	2055	$148,851.08

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Roofs appear to be in good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Roofs continue to appear to be in good condition.

003.000.0002 Aluminum gutters — Site-Wide

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	25	25	5	2030	1000	LF	100.00%	1	$9.11	100.0%	$9,110.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**
Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2030	$10,699.69	2055	$19,960.74

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Gutters appear to be in good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves
Gutters continue to appear to be in good condition.

Final Report - Components in Account - Funding Plan

003.000.0003 Aluminum downspouts **Site-Wide**

Component Details

Last In-Service	Est Useful Life	Repl Interval	Remain Useful Life	Next Repl. Year	Field Meas. Quantity or Count	Units	Client Responsibility	Turnkey	Unit Cost	% Replaced Per Interval	Replacement Cost for Study Year
2005	25	25	5	2030	800	LF	100.00%	1	$7.09	100.0%	$5,672.00

Yearly Expenditures for this component **Year(s) and expenditures are shown below for this component if occurring within the study period.**

Unless a One-Time Expenditure, any expenditures after 2025 include a compounded inflation factor (see last page of this report).

2030	$6,661.76	2055	$12,427.83

On 1/3/2022 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Downspouts appear to be in good condition.

On 6/23/2025 By Rick Weinberg, DMA Reserves

Downspouts continue to appear to be in good condition.

Total for 003.000 Building Exteriors **$82,717.00**

End of Component Record Report