

**RESOLUTION
OF THE
BLACK MOUNTAIN RANCHES OWNERS ASSOCIATION
REGARDING THE EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE ASSOCIATION**

- SUBJECT:** Adoption of Policies to assist in the efficient operation of the Association, and to establish clear guidelines for the adoption of Rules and Regulations, resolve disputes between owners, collection of unpaid assessments; conduction of meetings; addressing board conflicts of interest; reinforcement of covenant; obtaining Association records; and determining the amount and investment of Association reserves.
- PURPOSE:** While the Association is not required to adopt Responsible Governance Policies pursuant to the Colorado Common Interest Ownership Act, as those regulations are not applicable to the Association. However, the Association desires to adopt a standard procedure to be used for the efficient operation of the Association.
- AUTHORITY:** The Declaration, Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Association and Colorado law.
- EFFECTIVE DATE:** January 1, 2016
- REVISION DATES:** March 1, 2021, August 09, 2022
- RESOLUTION:** The Association hereby adopts the following procedures:
- I. Adoption of Policies.
 1. Scope. The Board of Directors of the Association may, from time to time, adopt certain Policies as may be necessary to facilitate the efficient operation of the Association, including the clarification of ambiguous provisions in other documents, or as may be required by law. In order to encourage Owner participation in the development of such Policies and to insure that such Policies are necessary and properly organized, the Board shall follow the following procedures when adopting any Policy.
 2. Drafting Procedure. The Board shall consider the following in drafting the Policy:

- (a) Whether the governing documents or Colorado law grants the Board the authority to adopt such a Policy;
 - (b) The need for such Policy based upon the scope and importance of the issue and whether the governing documents adequately address the issue; and
 - (c) The immediate and long-term impact and implications of the Policy.
3. Notice and Comment. The adoption of every Policy shall be listed on the agenda for the Board meeting prior to adoption by the Board and any Owner who wishes to comment on the proposed Policy shall be afforded such opportunity at the meeting in compliance with Colorado law.
4. Adoption Procedure. Upon adoption of a Policy, the Policy or notice of such Policy (including the effective date) shall be provided to all Owners by any reasonable method as determined by the sole discretion of the Board, including but not limited to posting on the Association's website.
5. Policy Book. The Board of Directors shall keep as Association records copies of any and all adopted Policies.

II. Dispute Resolution

1. General. It is the general policy of the Association to encourage the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution to resolve disputes involving the Association and an Owner. Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR") is defined as a procedure for settling a dispute by means other than litigation, such as binding arbitration, non-binding arbitration, or mediation.
2. General Policy. In the event of any dispute between the Association and an Owner, except for those Exempted Claims defined below, the Association and the Owner may agree to resolve the dispute using the procedures set forth below prior to filing suit in any court or initiating proceedings before any administrative tribunal.
3. Exempt Claims. The following claims shall be exempt from the provisions of this Policy:

- (a) Any action by the Association against an Owner to collect assessments or other sums due to the Association, including foreclosure proceeding; and
- (b) Any action by the Association to enforce any provisions of the Association's Declaration, Bylaws, or rules and regulations; and
- (c) Any claim of the Association which if not pursued by the filing of a lawsuit would be deemed barred due to the applicable statute of limitations.

4. Procedure for All Other Claims. All Claims other than Exempt Claims shall be resolved using the following procedures in lieu of litigation:

(a) The Association or any Owner having a claim ("Claimant") against an Owner or the Association, respectively ("Respondent"), other than an Exempt Claim, shall notify each Respondent in writing of the Claim ("Notice"), stating (i) the nature of the Claim, including the date, time, location, persons involved, and Respondent's role in the Claim, (ii) the basis of the Claim (i.e. the provisions of this Declaration, the Bylaws, the Articles, Rules or Regulations or other authority out of which the Claim arises); (iii) what Claimant wants Respondent to do or not do to resolve the Claim; and (iv) that Claimant wishes to resolve the Claim by mutual agreement with Respondent, and is willing to meet in person with Respondent at a mutually agreeable time and place to discuss in good faith ways to resolve the Claim.

(b) Negotiation. The parties shall make every reasonable effort to meet in person to resolve the Claim by good faith negotiation.

(c) Mediation.

(i) If the parties do not resolve the Claim through negotiation within 20 days of the date of the Notice as provided for above (or within such other period as may be agreed upon by the parties) ("Termination of Negotiations"), Claimant shall have 30 additional days to submit the Claim to mediation by an independent mediation service agreed upon by the parties.

(ii) If Claimant does not submit the Claim to mediation within 30 days after Termination of

Negotiations, Claimant shall be deemed to have waived the Claim, and Respondent shall be released and discharged from any and all liability to Claimant on account of the Claim.

(iii) If the parties do not settle the Claim within 45 days after submission of the matter to the mediation process, or within such time as determined reasonable or appropriate by the mediator, the mediator shall issue a notice of termination of the mediation proceedings ("Termination of Mediation"). The Termination of Mediation notice shall set forth when and where the parties met, that the parties are at an impasse, and the date that mediation was terminated. After termination of mediation the parties may proceed in any manner they deem prudent.

III. Collection of Assessments

It is in the best interest of the Association to refer delinquent accounts promptly to an attorney for collection so as to minimize the Association's loss of assessment revenue. The Board of Directors has retained an attorney with experience in representing homeowner associations in collections and other matters. The Association hereby gives notice of its adoption of the following policies and procedures for the collection of assessments and other charges of the Association:

1. Due Dates. The annual assessment as determined by the Association and as allowed for in the Declaration shall be due and payable on the 1st day of June of each year. Assessments or other charges not paid in full to the Association within one day of the due date shall be considered past due and delinquent. Assessments or other charges not paid in full to the Association within 90 days of the due date shall incur late fees as provided below.
2. Receipt Date. The Association shall post payments on the day that the payment is received in the Association's office.
3. Late Charges on Delinquent Installments. The Association shall impose on a monthly basis a \$10.00 late charge for each Owner who fails to timely pay his/her annual assessment within 90 days of the due date. This late charge shall be a "common expense" for each delinquent Owner.

4. Personal Obligation for Late Charges and Costs. The late charge and any costs shall be the personal obligation of the Owner(s) of the unit for which such assessment or installment is unpaid. All late charges shall be due and payable immediately, without notice, in the manner provided by the Declaration (and as set forth herein) for payment of assessments.

5. Return Check Charges. In addition to any and all charges imposed under the Declaration, Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, the Rules and Regulations of the Association or this Resolution, a return check fee, not to exceed \$20.00, shall be assessed against an Owner in the event any check or other instrument attributable to or payable for the benefit of such Owner is not honored by the bank or is returned by the bank for any reason whatsoever, including but not limited to insufficient funds. This returned check charge shall be a "common expense" for each Owner who tenders payment by check or other instrument which is not honored by the bank upon which it is drawn. Such return check charge shall be due and payable immediately, upon demand. Notwithstanding this provision, the Association shall be entitled to all additional remedies as may be provided by applicable law. Returned check charges shall be the obligation of the Owner(s) of the unit for which payment was tendered to the Association. Returned check charges shall become effective on any instrument tendered to the Association for payment of sums due under the Declaration, Articles, Bylaws, Rules and Regulations or this Resolution after the date adopted as shown above. If two or more of an Owner's checks are returned unpaid by the bank within any fiscal year, the Association may require that all of the Owner's future payments, for a period of one (1) year, be made by certified check or money order. This return check charge shall be in addition to any late fees or interest incurred by an Owner. Any returned check shall cause an account to be past due if full payment of the monthly installment of the annual assessment is not timely made within 30 days of the due date.

6. Service Fees. In the event the Association incurs any type of service fee, regardless of what it is called, for the handling and processing of delinquent accounts on a per account basis, such fees will be the responsibility of the Owner as such fee would not be incurred but for the delinquency of the Owner.

7. Any Owner who becomes delinquent in payment of assessments may enter into a repayment plan with the Association, which plan shall be for a minimum term of 18 months or such other longer term as may be approved by the Board of Directors.

Such repayment plan shall be offered to each Owner prior to the Association referring any account to an attorney or collection agency for collection action. Under the repayment plan, the Owner may choose the amount to be paid each month, so long as each payment is at least twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) until the balance of the amount owed is less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

The Owner shall be deemed to be in default of the repayment plan and the repayment plan with the Association shall be null and void if within thirty (30) days after the Association has provided the Owner with a written offer to enter into a repayment plan, the Owner either declined the repayment plan; or after accepting the repayment plan, failed to pay at least three (3) of the monthly payments within fifteen (15) days after the monthly payments were due.

If the Owner does not confirm written acceptance of the repayment plan within thirty (30) days after the Association has provided the Owner with a written offer to enter into a repayment plan, the offer shall be deemed to be declined.

In the event the Owner defaults or otherwise does not comply with the terms and conditions of the repayment plan, including the payment of ongoing assessments of the Association, the Association may, without additional notice, refer the delinquent account to an attorney or collection agency for collection action or may take such other action as it deems appropriate in relation to the delinquency.

An Owner who has entered into a repayment plan may elect to pay the remaining balance owed under the repayment plan at any time during the duration of the repayment plan.

8. Attorney Fees on Delinquent Accounts. As an additional expense permitted under the Declaration and by Colorado law, the Association shall be entitled to recover its reasonable attorney fees and collection costs incurred in the collection of assessments or other charges due the Association from a delinquent Owner. The reasonable attorney fees incurred by the Association shall be due and payable immediately when incurred, upon demand.

9. Application of Payments. Once an account is referred to the Association's attorney, all sums collected on a delinquent account shall be remitted to the Association's attorney until the account is brought current. All payments received on account of any Owner or the Owner's property (hereinafter collectively "Owner"), shall be

applied in the following manner: first to the payment of any assessments owed, then to any and all legal fees and costs (including attorney fees), then to expenses of enforcement and collection, late charges, returned check charges, lien fees, and other costs owing or incurred with respect to such Owner pursuant to the Declaration, Articles, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations or this policy.

10. Collection Process.

(a) After an installment of an annual assessment or other charges due to the Association becomes more than 90 days delinquent, the Association, through the Board of Directors, shall send a written notice ("First Notice") of non-payment, amount past due, notice that interest and late fees have accrued and request for immediate payment. This First Notice shall be sent by regular first class mail.

(b) After an installment of an annual assessment or other charges due to the Association becomes more than 120 days delinquent, the management company shall send a second written notice ("Second Notice") of non-payment, amount past due, notice that interest and late fees have accrued, notice of intent to file a lien and request for immediate payment. The Association's notice, at a minimum shall include the following:

(i) The total amount due to the Association along with an accounting of how the total amount was determined.

(ii) Whether the Owner may enter into a payment plan and instructions for contacting the Association to arrange for and enter into a plan.

(iii) A name and contact information for an individual the owner may contact to request a copy of the Owner's ledger in order to verify the amount of the debt.

(iv) A statement indicating that action is required to cure the delinquency and that failure to do so within thirty days may result in the Owner's delinquency account being turned over to an attorney, a collection agency, the filing of a lawsuit against the Owner, appointment of a receiver, the filing and foreclosure of a lien against the Owner's property, or other remedies available under Colorado Law including revoking the owners right to vote if permitted in the Bylaws or Declaration.

(v) Specify whether the delinquency concerns unpaid assessments; unpaid fines, fees or charges; or both unpaid assessments and unpaid fines, fees, or charges, and, if the notice of delinquency concerns unpaid assessments, the notice of delinquency must notify the Owner that unpaid assessments may lead to foreclosure.

(vi) Include a description of the steps the Association must take before the Association may take legal action against the Owner, including a description of the Association's covenant violation cure process as laid out in the Association's Covenant and Rule Enforcement Policy.

(vii) Include a description of what legal action the Association may take against the Owner, including a description of the types of matters that the Association or Owner may take to Small Claims Court, including injunctive matters for which the Association seeks an order requiring the Owner to comply with the Declaration, Bylaws, Covenants, or other governing documents of the Association.

(c) This Second Notice will be provided to the Owner in the following manners:

(i) Certified Mail, return receipt requested; and

(ii) Physically posted on the Owner's Unit at the Association; and

(iii) By one of the following manners:

i. First-class mail;

ii. Text message to a cellular number that the Association has on file because the Owner has provided the cellular number to the Association; or

iii. Email to an email address that the Association has on file because the Owner has provided the email address to the Association.

(d) After an installment of an annual assessment or other charges due to the Association becomes more than 360 days

delinquent, the Association shall turn the account over to the Association's attorney for collection.

Any collection account referred to an attorney for collections shall first be approved by the Board of Directors via resolution or a vote of the board recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the vote was taken, pursuant to the Association's Conduct of Meetings Policy.

Upon receiving the delinquent account, the Association's attorneys may file a lien and send a letter to the delinquent Owner demanding immediate payment for past due assessments or other charges due. Upon further review, the Association's attorney may file a lawsuit. If a judgment or decree is obtained, including without limitation a foreclosure action, such judgment or decree shall include reasonable attorney's fees together with the cost of the action and any applicable interest and late fees.

In addition to the steps outlined above, even after the Owner has been sent to the attorney for collections, on a monthly basis, the Association shall send any owner with an outstanding balance due an itemized list of all assessments, fines, fees, and charges that the Owner owes the Association. A ledger going back to the last zero balance can satisfy this requirement.

This monthly notice shall be sent by first-class mail. The monthly notice shall also be sent by email if the Association has an email address for the Owner.

This monthly notice shall be sent in English unless the Owner has indicated a preference for notices to be sent in another language. If the Owner has identified a designated contact, this notice shall be sent to both the Owner and the designated contact.

This notice may not contain additional legal fees and legal costs that have been incurred by the Association but have not yet been posted to the ledger. As such, the owner is required to communicate with the collection attorney to obtain the most up to date balance.

11. Collection Procedures/Time Frames. The following time frames shall be followed for use in the annual assessment and other charges.

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| Due Date (date payment due) | June 1 |
| Past Due Date (date payment is late if not received on or before that date) | One day after due date |
| First Notice (notice that late charges have accrued) | Any time after 90 days after due date |
| Second Notice (notice that late charges have accrued, notice of intent to file lien, required disclosures of the Association and the availability of a payment plan if applicable) | Any time after 120 days after due date |
| Delinquent account turned over to Association's attorney; Lien filed; Demand letter sent to Owner. | Any time after 360 days after due date |

12. The attorney is to consult with the Association as necessary to determine if payment has been arranged or what collection procedures are appropriate. Certificate of Status of Assessment. The Association shall furnish to an Owner or such Owner's designee upon written request, first class postage prepaid, return receipt, to the Association's agent, a written statement setting forth the amount of unpaid assessments currently levied against such Owner's property for a reasonable fee. However, if the account has been turned over to the Association's attorney, such request may be handled through the attorney.

A status letter provided to a title company or mortgage company in anticipation of a sale of the property or a refinance of the mortgage provides additional information beyond a statement of the total

amount due and as such any chares incurred by the Association for providing a status letter shall be charged back to the owner.

13. Bankruptcies and Foreclosures. Upon receipt of any notice of a bankruptcy filing by an Owner, or upon receipt of a notice of a foreclosure by any holder of an encumbrance against any unit within the Association, the management company shall notify the Association's attorney of the same and turn the account over to the Association's attorney, if appropriate.

14. Referral of Delinquent Accounts to Attorneys. Upon referral to the Association's attorney, the attorney shall take all appropriate action to collect the accounts referred. After an account has been referred to an attorney, the account shall remain with the attorney until the account is settled, has a zero balance or is written off. The attorney, in consultation with the Management Company, is authorized to take whatever action is necessary and determined to be in the best interests of the Association, including, but not limited to:

(a) Filing of a suit against the delinquent Owner for a money judgment;

(b) Instituting a judicial foreclosure action of the Association's lien, upon approval by the Association's Board of Directors;

(c) Filing necessary claims, documents, and motions in bankruptcy court in order to protect the Association's interests; and

(d) Filing a court action seeking appointment of a receiver.

All payment plans involving accounts referred to an attorney for collection shall be set up and monitored through the attorney.

15. Appointment of a Receiver. The Association may seek the appointment of a receiver if an Owner becomes delinquent in the payment of assessments pursuant to the Declaration and Colorado law. A receiver is a disinterested person, appointed by the court, who manages the rental of the property, collects the rent and disburses the rents according to the court's order. The purpose of a receivership for the Association is to obtain payment of current assessments, reduce past due assessments and prevent the waste and deterioration of the property.

16. Judicial Foreclosure. The Association may choose to foreclose on its lien in lieu of or in addition to suing an Owner for a money judgment. The purpose of foreclosing is to obtain payment of all assessments owing in situations where either a money judgment lawsuit has been or is likely to be unsuccessful or other circumstances favor such action. The Association shall consider individually each recommendation for a foreclosure and may only approve a foreclosure action after the delinquency equals or exceeds six months of common expenses assessments based on a periodic budget adopted by the Association. Such foreclosure shall be approved by the Board of Directors via resolution or a vote of the Board recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the vote was taken.

The Association may not foreclose on an Owner's Unit if the debt securing the lien consists only of one or both of the following:

- (a) Fines that the Association has assessed against the Owner as a result of covenant violations; or
- (b) Collection costs or attorney fees that the Association has incurred and that are only associated with assessed fines as a result of covenant violations.

If a Unit has been foreclosed on by the Association, the Unit shall not be purchased by a member of the Board of Directors, an employee of the Association's management company representing the Association, an employee of the law firm representing the Association, or an immediate family member of any of these individuals.

17. Waivers. The Association is hereby authorized to extend the time for the filing of lawsuits and liens, or to otherwise modify the procedures contained herein, as the Association shall determine appropriate under the circumstances.

18. Communication with Owners. As to any communication sent by the Association or the Management company on behalf the Association pursuant to Paragraph 10 of this Policy, the Association or management company on their behalf, shall maintain a record of any contacts, including information regarding the type of communication used to contact the Owner and the date and time that the contact was made.

An Owner may identify another person to serve as a designated contact for the Owner to be contacted on the Owner's behalf. If the

Owner identifies as designated contact, the Association shall send any collection correspondence and notices to both the Owner and their designated contact. However, once an Owner is sent to the attorney for collections, all communication will be directly with the Owner until or unless the Owner provides permission directly to the Association's attorney giving permission for the attorney to discuss with the designated contact.

An Owner may notify the Association if the Owner prefers that correspondence and notices from the Association be made in a language other than English. If a preference is not indicated, the Association shall send the correspondence and notices in English. If the Owner has notified the Association of a preference other than English, any notices or letters sent pursuant to this Policy shall be sent both in English and in the preferred language.

If an Owner has identified both a designated contact and a preference for a different language, the Association shall send the Owner the correspondence or notice in the preferred language and in English and the designated contact the correspondence or notice in English.

All communication with a delinquent Owner shall be handled through the Association's attorney once a matter has been referred to the attorney. Neither the manager nor any member of the Board of Directors shall discuss the collection of the account directly with an Owner after it has been turned over to the Association's attorney unless the attorney is present or has consented to the contact.

19. Communication by Owners. Owners may communicate with the Association in any manner they choose including email, text, fax, phone, or in writing, when available. However, in doing so, the Owner acknowledges that the Association and/or its agents may communicate via the same method unless otherwise advised.

20. Defenses. Failure of the Association to comply with any provision in this Policy shall not be deemed a defense to payment of assessment fees or other charges, late charges, return check charges, attorney fees and/or costs as described and imposed by this Policy.

IV. Conduct of Meetings.

1. Owner Meetings. Meetings of the Owners of the Association shall be called pursuant to the Bylaws of the Association.

(a) **Notice.**

(1) In addition to any notice required in the Bylaws, notice of any meeting of the Owners shall be mailed to each member entitled to vote at least 15 days prior to each such meeting, or as may otherwise be required by Colorado law.

(2) If any Owner has requested that the Association provide notice via email and has provided the Association with an email address, the Association shall send notice of all Owner meetings to such Owner at the email address provided as soon as possible after notice is provided pursuant to the Bylaws but in no case less than 24 hours prior to any such meeting.

(b) **Conduct.**

(1) At the discretion of the Board which shall be announced prior to commencement of the meeting, all Owner meetings shall be governed by the following rules of conduct and order:

- (A) The President of the Association or designee shall chair all Owner meetings.
- (B) All Owners and persons who attend a meeting of the Owners will sign in, present any proxies and receive ballots as appropriate. (See section below regarding voting).
- (C) Any person desiring to speak shall sign up on the list provided at check in and indicate if he/she is for or against an agenda item.
- (D) Anyone wishing to speak must first be recognized by the Chair.
- (E) Only one person may speak at a time.
- (F) Each person who speaks shall first state his or her name and Unit address.
- (G) Any person who is represented at the meeting by another person, as indicated by a written instrument, will be permitted to have such person speak for him/her.
- (H) Those addressing the meeting shall be permitted to speak without interruption from anyone as long as these rules are followed.
- (I) Comments are to be offered in a civilized manner and without profanity, personal attacks

or shouting. Comments are to be relevant to the purpose of the meeting.

- (J) Each person shall be given up to a maximum of three minutes to make a statement or to ask questions. The Board may decide whether or not to answer questions during the meeting. Each person may only speak once. Yielding of time by a speaker to another individual shall not be permitted. Such time limit may be increased or decreased by the Chair, but shall be uniform for all persons addressing the meeting.
- (K) All actions and/or decisions will require a first and second motion.
- (L) Once a vote has been taken, there will be no further discussion regarding that topic.
- (M) So as to allow for and encourage full discussion by Owners, no meeting may be audio, video or otherwise recorded. Minutes of actions taken shall be kept by the association.
- (N) Anyone disrupting the meeting, as determined by the Chair, shall be asked to “come to order.” Anyone who does not come to order will be requested to immediately leave the meeting.
- (O) The Chair may establish such additional rules of order as may be necessary from time to time.

(c) **Voting.** All votes taken at Owner meetings shall be taken as follows:

- (1) Uncontested elections of Board members, defined as elections in which the number of candidates is equal to or less than the positions to be filled, and all other votes taken at a meeting of the Owners shall be taken in such method as determined by the Board of Directors including acclamation, by hand, by voice or by ballot. Notwithstanding the above, uncontested elections of Board members or other votes on matters affecting the community shall be by secret ballot at the discretion of the Board or upon the request of 20% of the Owners who are present at the meeting or represented by proxy.
- (2) Contested elections of Board members, defined as elections in which there are more

candidates than positions to be filled, shall be conducted by secret ballot. Each Owner entitled to vote pursuant to the Bylaws shall receive a ballot. The Ballot shall contain no identifying information concerning the ballot holder. In the event an Owner holds a proxy for another Owner, upon presentation of such proxy to the secretary of the Association or the secretary's designee, the Owner shall receive a secret ballot to cast the vote of the Owner who provided the proxy. The proxy shall be kept and retained by the association.

(3) Written ballots shall be counted by a neutral third party, excluding the Association's managing agent or legal counsel, or a committee of volunteers who are not Board members, and in the case of a contested election, are not candidates. The committee shall be selected or appointed at an open meeting, in a fair manner, by the Chair of the Board or another person presiding during that portion of the meeting.

(4) The individual(s) counting the ballots shall report the results of the vote to the Chair by indicating how many votes were cast for each individual or how many votes were cast in favor and against any issue.

(d) **Proxies.** Proxies may be given by any Owner as allowed by C.R.S. 7-127-203. All proxies shall be reviewed by the Association's Secretary or designee as to the following:

- (1) Validity of the signature
- (2) Signatory's authority to sign for the unit Owner
- (3) Authority of the unit Owner to vote
- (4) Conflicting proxies
- (5) Expiration of the proxy

2. **Board Meetings.** Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Association shall be called pursuant to the Bylaws of the Association.

(a) **Conduct.**

(1) At the discretion of the Board which shall be declared prior to the opening of the meeting, all Board meetings shall be governed by the following rules of conduct and order:

- (A) The President of the Association, or designee, shall chair all Board meetings.
- (B) All persons who attend a meeting of the Board shall be required to sign in, listing their name and unit address.
- (C) All Owners will be given an opportunity to speak as to any matter or ask questions of the Board during the Owner forum at the beginning of the meeting. Any Owner wishing to speak during the Owner forum shall so indicate at the time of sign in.
- (D) Anyone desiring to speak shall first be recognized by the Chair.
- (E) Only one person may speak at a time.
- (F) Each person speaking shall first state his or her name and Unit address.
- (G) Any person who is represented by another person as indicated by a written instrument at the meeting shall be permitted to have such person speak for them.
- (H) Those addressing the Board shall be permitted to speak without interruption from anyone as long as these rules are followed.
- (I) Comments are to be offered in a civilized manner and without profanity, personal attacks or shouting. Comments are to be relevant to the purpose of the meeting or issue at hand.
- (J) Each person shall be given up to a maximum of three minutes to speak or to ask questions, although questions may not be answered until a later date. Each person may only speak once during the Owner forum and once on any other issue prior to a vote by the Board on such issue. Yielding of time by a speaker to another individual shall not be permitted. Such time limit may be increased or decreased by the Chair but shall be uniform for all persons addressing the meeting.
- (K) No meeting of the Board may be audio, video or otherwise recorded except by the Board to aid in the preparation of minutes. Minutes of actions taken shall be kept by the Association.

- (L) Anyone disrupting the meeting, as determined by the Chair, shall be asked to “come to order.” Anyone who does not come to order shall be requested to immediately leave the meeting.

(b) **Owner Input.**

After a motion and second has been made on any matter to be discussed, at a time determined by the Board, but prior to a vote by the Directors, Owners, or their designated representatives, present at such time shall be afforded an opportunity to speak on the motion as follows:

(1) The Chair will ask those Owners present to indicate by a show of hands who wishes to speak in favor or against the motion. The Chair will then determine a reasonable number of persons who will be permitted to speak in favor of and against the motion and for how long each person will be permitted to speak. The Chair shall also announce the procedure for who shall be permitted to speak if not everyone desiring to speak will be permitted to speak.

(2) Following Owner input, the Chair will declare Owner input closed and there shall be no further Owner participation on the motion at hand unless a majority of the Board of Directors votes to open the discussion to further Owner participation.

(c) **Board Action Without a Meeting.** The directors shall have the right to take any action in the absence of a meeting which they could take at a meeting by obtaining the written approval of all of the directors. Any action so approved shall have the same effect as though taken at a meeting of the directors. This includes use of electronic meeting formats such as “go to meeting”.

(d) **Executive Sessions.**

(1) The members of the Board may hold a closed door, executive session and may restrict attendance to Board members and such other persons requested by the Board during a regular or specially announced meeting for discussion of the following:

- (A.) Matters pertaining to employees of the Association or the manager's contract or involving the employment, discipline, or dismissal of an officer, agent, or employee of the Association;
- (B) Consultation with legal counsel concerning disputes that are the subject of pending or imminent court proceedings or matters that are privileged or confidential between attorney and client;
- (C) Investigative proceedings concerning possible or actual criminal misconduct;
- (D) Any matter the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of individual privacy;
- (E) Review of or discussion relating to any written or oral communication from legal counsel; and
- (F) Matters subject to specific constitutional, statutory, or judicially imposed requirements protecting particular proceedings or matters from public disclosure.

(2) Prior to holding a closed door session, the President of the Board, or other person designated to preside over the meeting, shall announce the general matter of discussion as stated above.

(3) No rule or regulation shall be adopted during a closed session. A rule or regulation may be validly adopted only during a regular or special meeting or after the Board goes back into regular session following a closed session.

(4) The minutes of all meetings at which an executive session was held shall indicate that an executive session was held and the general subject matter of the executive session. Minutes of executive sessions may be kept but are not subject to disclosure pursuant to the Association's policy regarding inspection of records.

V. Conflicts of Interest

1. Review of Policy. The Board shall review this Policy and the procedures contained herein periodically to determine whether any revisions or amendments to this Policy are necessary or warranted.

2. General Duty. The Board of Directors shall use its best efforts at all times to make decisions that are consistent with high principles, and to protect and enhance the value of properties of the members and Association. All Directors shall exercise their power and duties in good faith and in the best interest of, and with utmost loyalty to the Association. All Directors shall comply with all lawful provisions of the Declaration and the Association's Articles, Bylaws, and Rules and Regulations.

3. Definition.

(a) "Conflicting interest transaction" means a contract, transaction, or other financial relationship between the Association and a Director, or between the Association and a party related to a Director, or between the Association and an entity in which a Director of the Association is a director or officer or has a financial interest.

(b) "Director" means a member of the Association's Board of Directors.

(c) "Party related to a Director" means a spouse, a descendant, an ancestor, a sibling, the spouse or descendant of a sibling, an estate or trust in which the Director or a party related to a Director has a beneficial interest, or an entity in which a party related to a Director is a director or officer or has a financial interest.

4. Loans. No loans shall be made by the Association to its Directors or officers. Any Director or officer who assents to or participates in the making of any such loan shall be liable to the Association for the amount of the loan until it is repaid.

5. Disclosure of Conflict. Any conflicting interest transaction on the part of any Director or party related to a Director shall be verbally disclosed to the other Directors in open session at the first open meeting of the Board of Directors at which the interested Director is present prior to any discussion or vote on the matter. The minutes of the meeting shall reflect the disclosure made, the abstention from voting of the conflicted director, the composition of the quorum and record who voted for and against.

6. Enforceability of Conflicting Interest Transaction. No conflicting interest transaction shall be voidable by an Owner or on behalf of the Association if:

(a) The facts about the conflicting interest transaction are disclosed to the Board, and a majority of the disinterested Directors, even if less than a quorum, in good faith approves the conflicting interest transaction;

(b) The facts about the conflicting interest transaction are disclosed or the Owners entitled to vote on the matter, and the conflicting interest transaction is authorized in good faith by a vote of the Owners entitled to vote on the matter; or

(c) The conflicting interest transaction is fair to the Association.

VI. Enforcement Covenant

1. Reporting Violations. Complaints regarding alleged violations may be reported by an Owner or resident within the community, a group of Owners or residents, the Association's management company, if any, Board member(s) or committee member(s) by submission of a written complaint.

2. Complaints.

(a) Complaints by Owners or residents shall be in writing and submitted to the Board of Directors. The complaining Owner or resident shall have observed the alleged violation and shall identify the complainant ("Complainant"), the alleged violator ("Violator"), if known, and set forth a statement describing the alleged violation, referencing the specific provisions which are alleged to have been violated, when the violation was observed and any other pertinent information. Non-written complaints or written complaints failing to include any information required by this provision may not be investigated or prosecuted at the discretion of the Association.

(b) Complaints by a member of the Board of Directors, a committee member, or the manager, if any, may be made in writing or by any other means deemed appropriate by the Board if such violation was observed by the Director or Manager.

3. Investigation. Upon receipt of a complaint by the Association, if additional information is needed, the complaint may be returned to the Complainant or may be investigated further by a

Board designated individual or committee. The Board shall have sole discretion in appointing an individual or committee to investigate the matter.

4. Violation Which Threatens Public Safety or Health. With respect to any violation of the Declaration, Bylaws, Covenants, or other Governing Documents of an Association that the Board of Directors reasonably determines threatens the public safety or health, the Association shall provide the Unit Owner an initial letter (see Paragraph 7 below) of the violation informing the Unit Owner that the Unit Owner has seventy-two (72) hours to cure the violation or the Association may fine the Unit Owner.

a. If, after an inspection of the Unit, the Association determines that the Unit Owner has not cured the violation within seventy-two (72) hours after receiving the notice, the Association may impose fines on the Unit Owner every other day, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), and may take legal action against the Unit Owner for the violation.

b. Violation Cured by Unit Owner. Once the Association determines that a Unit Owner has cured a violation, the Association shall notify the Unit Owner, in English and in any other language that the Unit Owner has indicated a preference for correspondence and notices pursuant to C.R.S. 38-33.3-209.5 (1.7)(a)(I).

i. That the Unit Owner will not be further fined with regard to the violation; and

ii. Of any outstanding fine balance that the Unit Owner still owes the Association.

5. Violation Which Does Not Threaten Public Safety or Health. If an Association reasonably determines that there is a violation of the Declaration, Bylaws, Covenants, or other Governing Documents of the Association, other than a violation that threatens the public safety or health, the Association shall, provide a warning letter (see Paragraph 6) regarding the violation to the Owner and providing up to ten (10) days to cure the violation. Upon expiration of the initial cure period, if the violation continues to exist, the Association shall provide an initial letter (see Paragraph 7 below) regarding the violation and informing the Unit Owner that the Unit Owner has thirty (30) days to cure the violation. Upon expiration of the initial thirty (30) days, the Association, after conducting an

inspection and determining that the Unit Owner has not cured the violation, may fine the Unit Owner.

- a. Process to Cure Violation. If a Unit Owner cures the violation within the cure period afforded the Unit Owner, the Unit Owner may notify the Association of the cure and, the Unit Owner sends notice to the Association with visual evidence that the violation has been cured, the violation is deemed cured on the date that the Unit Owner sends the notice. If the Unit Owner's notice does not include visual evidence that the violation has been cured, the Association shall inspect the unit as soon as practicable to determine if the violation has been cured.
 - b. Violation Cured by Unit Owner. Once the Association determines that a Unit Owner has cured a violation, the Association shall notify the Unit Owner, in English and in any other language that the Unit Owner has indicated a preference for:
 - i. That the Unit Owner will not be further fined with regard to the violation; and
 - ii. Of any outstanding fine balance that the Unit Owner still owes the Association.
 - c. Failure to Cure Violation by Unit Owner. If the Association does not receive notice from the Unit Owner that the violation has been cured, the Association shall inspect the unit within seven (7) days after the expiration of the initial thirty (30) day cure period to determine if the violation has been cured. If, after the inspection, the Association determines that the violation has not been cured, the Association may impose a fine, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per violation, pursuant to Paragraph 9 below. A second letter pursuant to Paragraph 8 shall provide an additional thirty (30) day period to cure.
 - d. The Association may take legal action pursuant to this section if the two (2) thirty (30) day periods described above have elapsed and the violation remains uncured.
6. Warning Letter. If a violation is found to exist, a warning letter shall be sent to the Unit Owner. The letter must explain the nature of the violation, and the action or actions required to cure the alleged violation. The written notice shall be in English and in any

language that the Unit Owner has indicated a preference for correspondence.

7. Initial Letter. If the violation has not been cured following the warning letter, an initial letter shall be sent to the Unit Owner. The letter must be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested if not a public safety or health threat. The letter must explain the nature of the violation, and the action or actions required to cure the alleged violation. The written notice shall be in English and in any language that the Unit Owner has indicated a preference for correspondence. The letter shall provide a Fine Notice as set forth in Paragraph 9.

8. Second Letter. If the alleged violation is not resolved within thirty (30) days of the initial letter, this will be considered a second violation for which a fine or legal action may be imposed following notice and opportunity for a hearing. A second letter shall then be sent to the Unit Owner, and shall include a Fine Notice as set forth in Paragraph 9.

9. Fine Notice. The letter(s) shall further state that the Unit Owner is entitled to a hearing on the merits of the matter in front of an impartial decision maker provided that such hearing is requested in writing within ten (10) days of the date on the initial or second letter pursuant to Paragraph 7 and Paragraph 8. On a violation that is a Safety/Health violation since the letter only provides seventy-two (72) hours to cure, any request for a hearing will be after that period runs but the hearing has to be prior to any fines being applied.

10. Notice of Hearing. If a hearing is requested by the Unit Owner, the Board, committee or other person conducting such hearing as may be determined in the sole discretion of the Board, may serve a written notice of the hearing to all parties involved at least 10 days prior to the hearing date.

11. Impartial Decision Maker. Pursuant to Colorado law, the alleged Violator has the right to be heard before an "Impartial Decision Maker." An Impartial Decision Maker is defined under Colorado law as "a person or group of persons who have the authority to make a decision regarding the enforcement of the Association's covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including architectural requirements, and other rules and regulations of the Association and do not have any direct personal or financial interest in the outcome. A decision maker shall not be deemed to have a direct personal or financial interest in the outcome if the decision

maker will not, as a result of the outcome, receive any greater benefit or detriment than will the general membership of the Association.” Unless otherwise disqualified pursuant to the definition of Impartial Decision Maker, the Board may appoint to act as the Impartial Decision Maker the entire Board, specified members of the Board, any other individual or group of individuals.

12. Hearing. At the beginning of each hearing, the presiding officer, shall introduce the case by describing the alleged violation and the procedure to be followed during the hearing. Neither the Complainant nor the Unit Owner or alleged Violator are required to attend the hearing. The Impartial Decision Maker shall base its decision solely on the matters set forth in the Complaint, results of the investigation and such other credible evidence as may be presented at the hearing. Hearings will be held in executive session pursuant to C.R.S. 38-33.3-308(4)(e). The Impartial Decision Maker shall, within a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 days, render its written findings and decision, and impose a fine, if applicable.

13. Failure to Timely Request Hearing. If the Unit Owner fails to request a hearing pursuant to Paragraph 9, or fails to appear at any hearing, the Impartial Decision Maker may make a decision with respect to the alleged violation based on the Complaint, results of the investigation, and any other available information without the necessity of holding a formal hearing. If a violation is found to exist, the Unit Owner may be assessed a fine pursuant to these policies and procedures.

14. Notification of Decision. The decision of the Impartial Decision Maker shall be in writing and provided to the Unit Owner within 30 days of the hearing, or if no hearing is requested, within 30 days of the final decision.

15. Fine Schedule for Violations that do Threaten Public Safety or Health. The following fine schedule has been adopted for all covenant violations that do threaten Public Safety or Health:

First Notice

Initial Letter (§7)

After a Unit Owner has failed to cure a violation which threatens public safety or health within seventy-two (72) hours of being provided written notice of such violation, the Association may fine the Unit Owner fifty dollars (\$50.00) every other day until the violation is cured and may turn over to an attorney to file suit. Any

fine notice shall notify the Unit Owner that failure to cure may result in a fine every other day and only one hearing shall be held.

16. Fine Schedule for Violations that do not Threaten Public Safety or Health. The following fine schedule has been adopted for all covenant violations that do not threaten public safety or health. The total amount of fines imposed per violation may not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00):

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| First notice of violation Up to 10 days to comply | Warning letter No fine |
| Second notice of violation (of same covenant or rule) 30 days to comply | Initial Letter (¶7) \$250.00 |
| Third notice of violation (of same covenant or rule) Additional 30 days to comply | Second Letter (¶8) \$250.00 |

The Association may turn over any violation to the Association's attorney to take appropriate legal action once the two (2) thirty (30) day periods described above have expired.

17. Waiver of Fines. The Board may waive all, or any portion, of the fines if, in its sole discretion, such waiver is appropriate under the circumstances. Additionally, the Board may condition waiver of the entire fine, or any portion thereof, upon the Violator coming into and staying in compliance with the Articles, Declaration, Bylaws or Rules.

18. Other Enforcement Means. This fine schedule and enforcement process is adopted in addition to all other enforcement means which are available to the Association through its Declaration, Bylaws, Articles of Incorporation and Colorado law. The use of this process does not preclude the Association from using any other enforcement means.

VII. Inspection of Records

1. Records for Inspection. The Association shall keep those records set forth in C.R.S. § 7-136-101 as the records of the Association.

2. Inspection/Copying Association Records. An Owner or his/her authorized agent is entitled to inspect and copy any of the books and records of the Association, as listed above, or in C.R.S. § 7-136-101 subject to the exclusions set forth above, upon submission of a written request to the Association describing with reasonable particularity the records sought; and the records sought relate to the purpose described. The Association shall provide access to the requested records by:

- (a) Making the requested records available for inspection and copying by the Owner within 5 days of the Association's receipt of such written request, which inspection shall be during the regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the office of the Association; or
- (b) Making the requested records available for inspection and copying by the Owner during the next regularly scheduled Board meeting occurring within 30 days of the Owner's request; or
- (c) E-mailing the requested records to the Owner within 30 days of the Association's receipt of such written request, if so requested by the Owner.

3. Use of Records. Association records and the information contained within the records shall not be used for commercial purposes. Furthermore, while Owners are not required to state a purpose for any request to inspect the records of the Association, the membership list may not be used:

- (a) To solicit money or property unless such money or property will be used solely to solicit the votes of the Owners in an election held by the Association;
- (b) For any commercial purpose; or
- (c) Sold to or purchased by any person.

4. Fees/Costs. Any Owner requesting copies of Association records shall be responsible for all actual costs incurred by the Association to copy such records for the Owner. The Association may require a deposit equal to the anticipated actual cost of the requested records. Failure to pay such deposit shall be valid grounds for denying an Owner copies of such records. If after payment of the deposit it is determined that the actual cost was

more than the deposit, Owner shall pay such amount prior to delivery of the copies. If after payment of the deposit it is determined that the actual cost was less than the deposit, the difference shall be returned to the Owner with the copies.

5. Inspection. The Association reserves the right to have a third party present to observe during any inspection of record by an Owner or the Owner's representative.

6. Original. No Owner shall remove any original book or record of the Association from the place of inspection nor shall any Owner alter, destroy or mark in any manner, any original book or record of the Association.

7. Creation of Records. Nothing contained in this Policy shall be construed to require the Association to create records that do not exist or compile or synthesize information.

VIII. Investment of Reserves

1. Scope. In order to properly maintain areas in the Community that are the responsibility of the Association, to comply with state statutes, to manage reserve funds, and to protect the market value of Owners' homes and livability in the Community, the Board of Directors determines that it is necessary to have policies and procedures for the investment of reserve funds.

2. Purpose of the Reserve Fund. The purpose of the Reserve Fund shall be to responsibly fund and finance the projected repair and replacement of those portions of the Community that the Association is responsible for and for such other funding as the Board of Directors may determine. The portions of the Community that the Association is responsible for typically have limited but reasonably predictable useful lives.

3. Investment of Reserves. The Board of Directors of the Association shall invest funds held in the Reserve Funds accounts to generate revenue that will accrue to the Reserve Funds accounts balance pursuant to the following goals, criteria and policies:

- (a) Safety of Principal. Promote and ensure the preservation of the Reserve Fund's principal.
- (b) Liquidity and Accessibility. Structure maturities to ensure availability of assets for projected or unexpected expenditures.

- (c) Minimal Costs. Investments costs (redemption fees, commissions, and other transactional costs) should be minimized.
- (d) Diversify. Mitigate the effects of interest rate volatility upon reserve assets.
- (e) Return. Funds should be invested to seek the highest level of return.

4. Limitation on Investments. Unless otherwise approved by the Board, all investments will be FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) insured and/or guaranteed by the United States Government.

5. Investment Strategy. The investment strategy of the Association should emphasize a long-term outlook by diversifying the maturity dates of fixed-income instruments within the portfolio utilizing a laddered investment approach.

6. Independent Professional Investment Assistance. The Board of Directors of the Association may hire a qualified investment counselor to assist in formulating a specific investment strategy.

7. Review and Control. The Board shall review Reserve Fund investments periodically to ensure that the funds are receiving competitive yields and shall make prudent adjustments as needed.

8. Standard of Care. The officers and members of the Board of Directors shall make investment decisions in good faith, with the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances, and in a manner the Director or officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the Association in accordance with the Colorado Revised Nonprofit Corporation Act.

IX. Reserve Study.

1. Baseline Reserve Study. The Association may, pursuant to the discretion of the Board, conduct a baseline reserve study, which, if done, will include both a physical analysis and a financial analysis as follows:

A. The physical analysis shall include:

- (1) A component inventory identifying those portions of the community the Association is obligated to maintain, including the useful life of each component.
- (2) A condition assessment of each component on the component inventory by on-site inspection.
- (3) Estimates of the remaining useful life and replacement costs of each component.

B. The financial analysis shall include:

- (1) An analysis of the funds currently held in the Association's reserve fund in relation to the expected needs of the Association per the reserve study.
- (2) A future funding plan to meet the requirements of the reserve study.

2. Update of the Reserve Study.

A. The Association shall cause the reserve study, including both the physical and financial analysis, to be evaluated by the Board of Directors at least every 3 years to determine increases in replacement costs and decreases in remaining useful lives of the components of the reserve study to adequately address changes to be made to the reserve study. In determining whether an update to the reserve study is needed more often than every 3 years, the Association shall consider the following:

- (1) Whether the Association added or replaced any significant common elements.
- (2) Whether the common elements sustained extreme wear and tear from harsh weather or lack of maintenance.
- (3) Whether local inflation for materials and labor has substantially increased.
- (4) Whether the Association has deferred any replacements or moved up replacements from the scheduled dates of replacement.
- (5) Whether reserve income and expenses have occurred as planned.

(6) Whether there have been any new technological changes or improved product development that might result in a component change.

B. In determining whether a site visit is required in any given year in order to update the reserve study, the Association shall take into consideration the following:

(1) Any special or extraordinary issues facing the community (such as an increase in roof leaks or other maintenance issues).

(2) Increased deterioration in any components beyond normal wear and tear.

(3) Economic changes that affect the replacement cost of any component.

(4) Whether routine maintenance of the components has been kept up with.

3. Funding of the Reserve Study. The financial requirements of the reserve study will be funded through regular assessments. The reserve fund shall be funded at a level such that the reserve fund shall at all times maintain a positive balance.

Defenses. Failure of the Association to comply with any provision in this Policy shall not be deemed a defense to payment of assessment fees or other charges, late charges, return check charges, attorney fees and/or costs as described and imposed by this Policy.

Definitions. Unless otherwise defined in this Policy, initially capitalized or terms defined in the Declaration shall have the same meaning herein.

Supplement to Law. The provisions of this Policy shall be in addition to and in supplement of the terms and provisions of the Declaration and the law of the State of Colorado governing the Project.

Deviations. The Board may deviate from the procedures set forth in this Policy if in its sole discretion such deviation is reasonable under the circumstances.

Amendment. This Policy may be amended from time to time by the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT'S CERTIFICATION: The undersigned, being the President of the Association, certifies that the foregoing Policies were adopted by the Board of Directors

of the Association, at a duly called and held meeting of the Board of Directors on August 9, 2022 and in witness thereof, the undersigned has subscribed his/her name.

BLACK MOUNTAIN RANCHES OWNERS ASSOCIATION,
a Colorado nonprofit corporation

By:



Lon Seaf, President