LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT Adams County, Colorado

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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INSERT INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$ 267,938
Cash and Investments - Restricted	341,675
Receivable from County Treasurer	5,427
Prepaid Expenses	700
Property Taxes Receivable	917,716
Total Assets	1,533,456
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Cost of Loan Refunding	183,752
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	183,752
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	4,354
Accrued Interest Payable - Loan	6,198
Long-Term Liabilities:	-,
Due Within One Year	320,000
Due in More Than One Year	2,807,139
Total Liabilities	3,137,691
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property Tax Revenue	917,716
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	917,716
NET POSITION	
Restricted for:	
Emergency Reserves	2,700
Debt Service	337,706
Unrestricted	(2,678,605)
O III O O II I O O O O O O O O O O O O	(2,010,000)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,338,199)

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

			Charges	Program Revenues Operating	venues ing	Capital Grants and	(Exp	Net Revenues (Expenses) and Change in Net Position
SWYGEOGG/SNOILON	EX	Expenses	Services	Contributions	tions	Contributions		Activities
rimary Government: Governmental Activities: General Government	↔	33,209	€	↔			↔	(33,209)
Interest and Related Costs on Long-Term Debt		140,240			- 1	1		(140,240)
Total Governmental Activities	↔	173,449	€	₩	1	€		(173,449)
	GENE Prop Spec Net I	GENERAL REVENUES Property Taxes Specific Ownership Taxes Net Investment Income	IUES ip Taxes come					875,239 72,653 638
	CHAN	CHANGE IN NET POSITION	POSITION					775,081
	Net Po	sition - Begi	Position - Beginning of Year					(3,113,280)
	NET P	OSITION - E	r Position - end of Year				ઝ	(2,338,199)

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS Primary Government:

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2021

	 General	Debt Service	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 267,938	\$ -	\$	267,938
Cash and Investments - Restricted	2,700	338,975		341,675
Receivable from County Treasurer	498	4,929		5,427
Prepaid Expenses	700	-		700
Property Taxes Receivable	 84,124	833,592		917,716
Total Assets	\$ 355,960	\$ 1,177,496	\$	1,533,456
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 4,354	\$ 	_\$	4,354
Total Liabilities	 4,354	-		4,354
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Tax Revenue	84,124	833,592		917,716
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	84,124	833,592		917,716
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable:				
Prepaid Amounts	700	-		700
Restricted for:				
Emergency Reserves	2,700	-		2,700
Debt Service	-	343,904		343,904
Unassigned:				
General Government	264,082	-		264,082
Total Fund Balances	267,482	343,904		611,386
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows				
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 355,960	\$ 1,177,496		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:				
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
Cost of Loan Refunding				183,752
Long-term liabilities including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.				
Loan Interest Payable				(6,198)
Loan Payable				(2,970,000)
Developer Advance Interest Payable				(157,139)
Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$	(2,338,199)

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

DEVENUES	Debt General Service			Total rernmental Funds		
REVENUES	Φ	00.050	Ф	704.000	Φ	075 000
Property Taxes	\$	80,259	\$	794,980	\$	875,239
Specific Ownership Taxes		6,662		65,991		72,653
Net Investment Income		129		509		638
Total Revenues		87,050		861,480		948,530
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Accounting		12,207		-		12,207
Audit		4,900		-		4,900
County Treasurer's Fees		1,204		11,927		13,131
Directors' Fees		300		-		300
Dues and Membership		298		-		298
Insurance		2,874		-		2,874
Legal		11,403		-		11,403
Miscellaneous		23		-		23
Debt Service:						
Loan Principal - Series 2016		-		805,000		805,000
Loan Interest - Series 2016		-		94,538		94,538
Contingency		-		4,000		4,000
Total Expenditures		33,209		915,465		948,674
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		53,841		(53,985)		(144)
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		213,641		397,889		611,530
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$	267,482	\$	343,904	\$	611,386

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ (144)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Loan Principal Payment - Series 2016	805,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	
Amortization on Cost of Loan Refunding - Series 2016 Accrued Interest Payable - Loan - Change in Liability	 (31,347) 1,572

775,081

\$

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT GENERAL FUND – STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Original and Final Actual Budget Amounts		Fina P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)		
REVENUES	•		•			
Property Taxes	\$	80,221	\$	80,259	\$	38
Specific Ownership Taxes		5,616		6,662		1,046
Net Investment Income		1,000		129		(871)
Total Revenues		86,837		87,050		213
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						
Accounting		18,000		12,207		5,793
Audit		5,000		4,900		100
Contingency		5,797		-		5,797
County Treasurer's Fees		1,203		1,204		(1)
Directors' Fees		400		300		100
Dues and Membership		400		298		102
Insurance		3,000		2,874		126
Legal		15,000		11,403		3,597
Miscellaneous		200		23		177
Total Expenditures		49,000		33,209		15,791
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		37,837		53,841		16,004
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		210,925		213,641		2,716
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$	248,762	\$	267,482	\$	18,720

NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Lambertson Lakes Metropolitan District (the District), a quasi-municipal corporation and political subdivision of the state of Colorado, was organized on November 28, 2000, and is governed pursuant to provisions of the Colorado Special District Act. The District's service area is located in Adams County, Colorado, entirely within the city of Thornton. The District was established to provide financing for the construction of streets, traffic and safety controls, storm drainage, sanitary sewer, water and parks and recreation facilities.

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District has no employees and all operations and administrative functions are contracted.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The more significant accounting policies of the District are described as follows:

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These financial statements include all of the activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are normally supported by taxes.

The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources of the District. The difference between the sum of assets and deferred outflows and the sum of liabilities and deferred inflows is reported as net position.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct and indirect expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. The major sources of revenue susceptible to accrual are property taxes and specific ownership taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term obligations, are recorded when the liability is incurred or the long-term obligation is due.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of the governmental funds.

Budgets

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures and other financing uses level and lapses at year-end. The District's Board of Directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pooled Cash and Investments

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds to maximize interest earnings. Except when required by trust or other agreements, all cash is deposited to and disbursed from a single bank account. Cash in excess of immediate operating requirements is pooled for deposit and investment flexibility. Investment earnings are allocated periodically to the participating funds based upon each fund's average equity balance in the total cash.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied by the District's Board of Directors. The levy is based on assessed valuations determined by the County Assessor generally as of January of each year. The levy is normally set by December 15 by certification to the County Commissioners to put the tax lien on the individual properties as of January 1 of the following year. The County Treasurer collects the determined taxes during the ensuing calendar year. The taxes are payable by April or if in equal installments, at the taxpayer's election, in February and June. Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and sales of the tax liens on delinquent properties are normally held in November or December. The County Treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the District.

Property taxes, net of estimated uncollectible taxes, are recorded initially as deferred inflow of resources in the year they are levied and measurable. The unearned property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

Cost of Loan Refunding

In the government-wide financial statements, the deferred cost of loan refunding is being amortized using the interest method over the life of the refunding loan. The amortization amount is a component of interest expense, and the unamortized deferred cost is reflected as a deferred outflow of resources.

<u>Deferred Inflow/Outflow of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *cost of loan refunding*, is deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period that the amount is incurred.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *property tax revenue*, is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Equity

Net Position

For government-wide presentation purposes when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund Balance

Fund balance for governmental funds should be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which the government is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which spending can occur. Governmental funds report up to five classifications of fund balance: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Because circumstances differ among governments, not every government or every governmental fund will present all of these components. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board of Directors. The constraint may be removed or changed only through formal action of the Board of Directors.

Assigned Fund Balance – The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes but is neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the Board of Directors to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance – The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above.

If more than one classification of fund balances is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the District's practice to use the most restrictive classification first.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2021, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and Investments	\$ 267,938
Cash and Investments - Restricted	 341,675
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 609,613

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2021, consist of the following:

Deposits with Financial Institutions	\$ 11,149
Investments	598,464
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 609,613

Deposits with Financial Institutions

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At December 31, 2021, the District's cash deposits had a bank balance of \$15,623 and a carrying balance of \$11,149.

Investments

The District has not adopted a formal investment policy; however, the District follows state statutes regarding investments.

The District generally limits its concentration of investments to those noted with an asterisk (*) below, which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the District is not subject to concentration risk or investment custodial risk disclosure requirements for investments that are in the possession of another party.

Colorado revised statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Board of Directors. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (Continued)

Colorado statutes specify investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which local governments may invest which include:

- . Obligations of the United States, certain U.S. government agency securities and securities of the World Bank
- . General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- . Certain certificates of participation
- . Certain securities lending agreements
- . Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- . Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements and certain reverse repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- . Certain money market funds
- . Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

As of December 31, 2021, the District had the following investments:

<u>Investments</u>	Maturity	 Amount
Colorado Local Government Liquid	Weighted-Average	_
Asset Trust (COLOTRUST)	Under 60 Days	\$ 598,464

COLOTRUST

The District invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) (the Trust) an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all state statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and any security allowed under CRS 24-75-601. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. COLOTRUST is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. COLOTRUST records its investments at fair value and the District records its investment in COLOTRUST at net asset value as determined by fair value. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

NOTE 4 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is an analysis of the changes in the District's long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance			Balance	Due
	December 31,			December 31,	Within
	2020	Additions	Retirements	2021	One Year
Direct Placements:					
2016 G.O. Refunding Loan	\$ 3,775,000	\$ -	\$ 805,000	\$ 2,970,000	\$ 320,000
Subtotal of Direct Placements	3,775,000	-	805,000	2,970,000	320,000
Other Debt:					
Developer Advances	157,139			157,139	
Subtotal of Other Debt	157,139	_		157,139	_
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$ 3,932,139	\$ -	\$ 805,000	\$ 3,127,139	\$ 320,000

The details of the District's long-term obligations are as follows:

\$5,835,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Loan, Series 2016, dated September 15, 2016 with an interest rate of 2.47%. The loan matures on December 1, 2032. Interest payments on the loan shall be due and payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 each year through maturity. Principal payments on the loan shall be due and payable on December 1 of each year through maturity. Principal payments shall be prepaid at the option of the District and with no prepayment fee on and after December 1, 2022. Prior to December 1, 2022, additional principal amounts may be prepaid with a redemption premium of (1) 3.00% from December 1, 2016 through November 30, 2018, (2) 2.00% from December 1, 2018 through November 30, 2020, or (3) 1.00% from December 1, 2020 through November 30, 2022.

The loan is secured by and payable from pledged revenues consisting of monies derived by the District from the following sources, net of any collection costs: (1) the required mill levy, (2) the portion of the specific ownership tax which is collected as a result of the imposition of the required mill levy, and (3) any other legally available monies which the District determines to apply to the payment of the loan. Required mill levy means an ad valorem mill levy imposed upon all taxable property of the District each year in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the bonds as the same become due and payable. If monies produced from the required mill levy, together with other pledged revenues, are not sufficient to pay punctually the scheduled payments of principal and interest, the District shall include all such amounts as may be necessary for such purposes in its computation of the required mill levy in the subsequent year, and such required mill levy shall be imposed and continue to be levied until the loan is fully paid. The maximum required mill levy is 50.000 mills, adjusted for changes in the ratio of actual value to assessed value of property within the District. As of December 31, 2021, the adjusted maximum mill levy is 63.541 mills.

NOTE 4 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The District's Series 2016 Loan will mature as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal		 Interest		Total
2022	\$	320,000	\$ 74,378	\$	394,378
2023		330,000	66,364		396,364
2024		345,000	58,100		403,100
2025		355,000	49,460		404,460
2026		370,000	40,570		410,570
2027-2030		1,250,000	66,364		1,316,364
Total	\$	2,970,000	\$ 355,236	\$	3,325,236

Events of Default

The occurrence of any one or more of the following events or conditions shall constitute an Event of Default:

- (a) The District fails to pay or cause to be paid when due any principal of or interest on the loan;
- (b) The District fails or refuses to impose the Required Mill Levy pursuant to the agreement;
- (c) The District fails to observe or perform any of the covenants, agreements, duties or conditions on the part of the District in this agreement or other financing documents and such failure is not remedied to the satisfaction of the lender within 30 days.
- (d) Any representation or warranty made by the District in this agreement or in any other financing documents to which the District is a party or any certificate instrument, financial or other statement furnished by the District to the lender in connection with the loan proves to have been untrue or incomplete in any material respect when made or deemed made;
- (e) The District shall initiate, acquiesce or consent to any proceedings to dissolve or consolidate the District with other similar entities into a single entity or the District shall otherwise cease to exist:
- (f) A change occurs in the financial or operating conditions of the District, in the lender's reasonable judgement, will have a materially adverse effect on the ability of the District to generate pledged revenue sufficient to satisfy the District's obligations under this agreement and the District fails to cure such condition within 30 days.

NOTE 4 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Authorized Debt

At December 31, 2021, the District had authorized but unissued indebtedness in the following amounts allocated for the following purposes:

	November 7, 2000		November 6, 2001		Total Authorization		Used				Authorized	
							2002		2006		but Unissued	
Streets	\$	2,750,000	\$	750,000	\$	3,500,000	\$	3,015,000	\$	-	\$	485,000
Water		500,000		500,000		1,000,000		775,000		-		225,000
Sewer and Storm Drainage		650,000		650,000		1,300,000		885,000		-		415,000
Parks and Recreation		2,500,000		500,000		3,000,000		1,000,000		-		2,000,000
Traffic and Safety		500,000		-		500,000		325,000		-		175,000
Operating and Maintenance		40,000		-		40,000		-		-		40,000
Refunding		6,900,000		2,400,000		9,300,000				7,150,000		2,150,000
Total	\$	13,840,000	\$	4,800,000	\$	18,640,000	\$	6,000,000	\$	7,150,000	\$	5,490,000

Pursuant to the First Modification to the Original Service Plan for the District, dated December 18, 2006, the District is permitted to issue general obligation bonds of up to \$6,500,000.

In the future, the District may issue a portion or all of the remaining authorized but unissued general obligation debt for purposes of providing public improvements to support development as it occurs within the District's service area.

Developer Advances

In earlier years, the District received certain advances from the Developer of the District for capital infrastructure costs that were subject to a Funding and Loan Agreement (the Agreement). The District has repaid all advances pursuant to the Agreement. As of December 31, 2021, a total of \$157,139 of accrued interest remained unpaid. Any future payment of said amount is subject to annual appropriation.

NOTE 5 NET POSITION

The District has net position consisting of two components – restricted and unrestricted.

The restricted component of net position consists of assets that are restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District had restricted net position as of December 31, 2021, as follows:

Restricted Net Position:

Emergency Reserves	\$ 2,700
Debt Service	 337,706
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ 340,406

The District has a deficit in unrestricted net position. This deficit amount is a result of the District being responsible for the repayment of bonds issued for public improvements conveyed to the City of Thornton in prior years.

NOTE 6 RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (the Pool). The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability, boiler and machinery and workers' compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property, public officials' liability, and workers' compensation coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

NOTE 7 TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations that apply to the state of Colorado and all local governments.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

NOTE 7 TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS (CONTINUED)

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the Emergency Reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

On November 7, 2000, the District voters passed an election question to increase property taxes \$100,000 annually, without limitation of rate, to pay the District's operations, maintenance, and other expenses. Additionally, the District's electors authorized the District to collect, retain and spend all revenue without regard to any limitations under TABOR.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT DEBT SERVICE FUND – SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$ 794,923	\$ 794,980	\$	57	
Specific Ownership Taxes	55,645	65,991		10,346	
Net Investment Income	 6,000	 509		(5,491)	
Total Revenues	856,568	861,480		4,912	
EXPENDITURES					
County Treasurer's Fees	11,924	11,927		(3)	
Loan Principal - Series 2016	305,000	305,000		-	
Loan Interest - Series 2016	93,243	94,538		(1,295)	
Early Principal Redemption Series 2016	500,000	500,000		-	
Contingency	10,833	4,000		6,833	
Total Expenditures	921,000	915,465		5,535	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(64,432)	(53,985)		10,447	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	397,321	 397,889		568	
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$ 332,889	\$ 343,904	\$	11,015	

OTHER INFORMATION

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY DECEMBER 31, 2021

\$5,835,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Loan Series 2016

Dated September 15, 2016
Principal Due December 1
Interest Rate 2.47% Payable
June 1 and December 1

	Suile i alid Decellibel i								
Year Ending December 31,	Principal			Interest	Total				
2022	\$	320,000	\$	74,378	\$	394,378			
2023		330,000		66,364		396,364			
2024		345,000		58,100		403,100			
2025		355,000		49,460		404,460			
2026		370,000		40,570		410,570			
2027		380,000		31,304		411,304			
2028		400,000		21,787		421,787			
2029		410,000		11,770		421,770			
2030		60,000		1,503		61,503			
Total	\$	2,970,000	\$	355,236	\$	3,325,236			

LAMBERTSON LAKES METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF ASSESSED VALUATION, MILL LEVY, AND PROPERTY TAXES COLLECTED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Year Ended		Prior ear Assessed Valuation for Current ear Property	Mills Lev	vied for Debt		Propert	y Tax	es	Percentage Collected
December 31,	Tax Levy		General	Service	Levied		Collected		to Levied
2017 2018 2019 2020 2021	\$	12,609,350 16,000,800 16,223,390 20,746,900 20,836,770	3.850 3.850 3.850 3.850 3.850	38.150 38.150 38.150 38.150 38.150	\$	529,593 672,034 681,382 871,370 875,144	\$	529,593 672,016 681,400 841,154 875,239	100.00% 99.99 100.01 96.53 100.01
Estimated for the Year Ending December 31, 2022	\$	21,850,370	3.850	38.150	\$	917,716			