

City of Black Hawk, Colorado



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For The Year Ended December 31, 2016



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City of Black Hawk, Colorado

***Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For The Year
Ended December 31, 2016***

Prepared By

Finance Department

***Lance Hillis
Finance Director***

Black Hawk, Colorado
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2016

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(Unaudited)

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BLACK HAWK®



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Office of the City Manager

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Black Hawk, CO 80422
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Mayor

David D. Spellman

Aldermen

Linda Armbricht
Paul G. Bennett
Hal Midcap
Jim Johnson
Greg Moates
Benito Torres

City Attorney

Corey Y. Hoffmann

City Manager

Jack D. Lewis

City Clerk /

Administrative Services Director

Melissa A. Greiner

Finance Director

Lance R. Hillis

Fire Chief

Donald E. Taylor

Police Chief

Stephen N. Cole

Public Works Director

Thomas Isbester

Community Planning & Development

Administrator

Cynthia L. Linker

COLORADO'S SECOND OLDEST
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

June 28, 2017

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council, Citizens of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado and the Financial Community:

We are pleased to transmit the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Black Hawk for the year ended December 31, 2016. This submittal is in accordance with Colorado State Statutes and the City of Black Hawk Charter provisions. This report of the financial condition of the City as of December 31, 2016, and the activity which brought about that condition meets the City Charter requirements as well as provides full financial disclosure in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The Finance Department prepared this report in conformance with standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and the Colorado State Auditor. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City's management.

The purpose of the CAFR is to provide citizens, investors, grantor agencies and other interested parties with reliable information concerning the financial condition of the City. The City management believes the data as presented is accurate in all material respects. The data is presented in a manner designed to set forth fairly the financial position and results of City operations as measured by the financial activity of its various funds. Also, all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the City's financial affairs have been included.

State law requires that the financial statements of the City of Black Hawk be audited by independent certified public accountants selected by the City Council. The independent auditing firm of John Cutler & Associates, whose report is included herein, has audited the basic financial statements and related notes.

GAAP requires that the City's management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of a "Management's Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A). This transmittal letter should be read in conjunction with MD&A.

REPORTING ENTITY DEFINITION

The financial reporting entity, the City, includes all the funds of the primary government as well as all of its component units. Additional financial information concerning the blended component units may be obtained through the Finance Department of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado.

PROFILE OF THE CITY

The City is a political subdivision of the State of Colorado which was incorporated on March 11, 1864, under a territorial charter, prior to the time Colorado became a state in 1876. The City is located in central Colorado in Gilpin County, approximately 35 miles west of Denver at the intersection of state highways 119 and Black Hawk Street. The City is located at an altitude of 8,042 feet and covers an area of approximately three square miles. Since 2001, upon the approval by the City's residents of a home rule charter, the City has operated under Colorado law as a home rule municipality. The City charter establishes the powers of the City and describes its system of government.

Although the City had several thousand residents at its peak as a mining town in the late 1800's, the population decreased as the mines were depleted. Prior to the legalization of limited gaming in 1991, the City was generally a seasonal residential area and tourist attraction. Since limited gaming began in 1991, the population has decreased from approximately 227 in 1990 to around 100 residents today.

The City charter creates a Council-Manager form of government and establishes the City Council as the policy-making legislative body of the City. The City council consists of six Aldermen and a Mayor. The members of the City council are elected at large for staggered four-year terms, and the Mayor is elected from the City at large for a four-year term. The Mayor presides at all City council meetings and has the same power, rights and privileges as an alderman, except the mayor shall not vote except in the case of a tie vote. The City council currently meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Special meetings are held at the request of the Mayor or any two aldermen.

The City provides a wide range of services to its residents and guests including police protection, fire protection, public works, parks, public improvements, planning and zoning, water and general administration. Sanitation services are provided by the Black Hawk/Central City Sanitation District, gas and electric service is provided by Xcel Energy, and telephone service is provided by CenturyLink.

Although the City has a small population, the daily population ranges from 10,000 – 15,000 per day, primarily due to availability of gaming. Therefore, City staffing is much larger than that normally found in a small City.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The City's economy relies almost 100% on gaming for its revenue streams. The level of gaming activity within the City may be affected by, among other things, the amount of disposable income and

entertainment expenditures of individuals participating in gaming activities. The number of gaming devices operated within the City is subject to, among other things:

- The availability of space within a constitutionally defined area in which gaming is legal.
- The continued availability of money to finance the capital investment necessary to acquire, improve, construct or equip gaming establishments.
- The continued profitability of operating gaming establishments after the payment of winnings to players, all applicable licenses, taxes and fees and capital and operation expenses.

Currently, the City has 17 operating casinos with the largest ten accounting for 84.7% of device fee revenues for the City. The five largest casinos generate about 58.2% of device fee revenues. The casinos are continuing to expand; currently they make up over 1.5 million square feet, with the gaming area totaling over 232,000 square feet.

There is competition for gaming revenues. Currently, limited gaming is authorized in only three cities in the State, our City, Central City and Cripple Creek. Increases in the relative levels of gaming activity in the other two existing gaming towns in the state, the introduction of gaming to any additional Colorado local governments or the limiting of any fees imposed by the City on limited gaming may have a negative impact upon the economy and property values of the City and fees and taxes generated by the City.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The Board of Alderman of the City of Black Hawk have always made decisions and implemented policies that create long-term financial, economic and competitive incentives that benefit businesses within the City. These policies and incentives, many in the form of lower taxes and fees, have attracted and retained significant private investment in the Black Hawk casino market.

RELEVANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

Internal Control Structure

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and, (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

All accounting records for general governmental operations at the fund level are maintained on a modified accrual basis with the revenues recorded when measurable and available, and expenditures recorded when the services or goods are received and the liabilities incurred.

Legislative Development

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, (referred to as TABOR) which has several limitations including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The City believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the City has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The City of Black Hawk has plans to make significant investments in facilities and infrastructure over the next 12-24 months. The City is currently in the design phase of the realignment of Gregory Street, including upgrades to infrastructure in preparation for new amenities.

Recently, the City has received multiple inquiries from the private sector related to the expansion of existing casino properties.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Black Hawk for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. This was the 9th consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Finally, credit also must be given to the Mayor and City council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City's finances.

Respectfully submitted,



Jack D. Lewis
City Manager



Lance Hillis, CPA
Finance Director

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

Elected Officials

(In Office as of December 31, 2016)

Mayor and Alderman

David Spellman

In office since July 2006
Current term expires April 2020

Hal Midcap

In office since April 2014
Current term expires April
2018

Jim Johnson

In office since April 2010
Current term expires April
2018

Benito Torres

In office since April 2012
Current term expires April
2020

Greg Moates

In office since April 2008
Current term expires April
2020

Paul Bennett

In office since April 2004
Current term expires April
2020

Linda Armbright

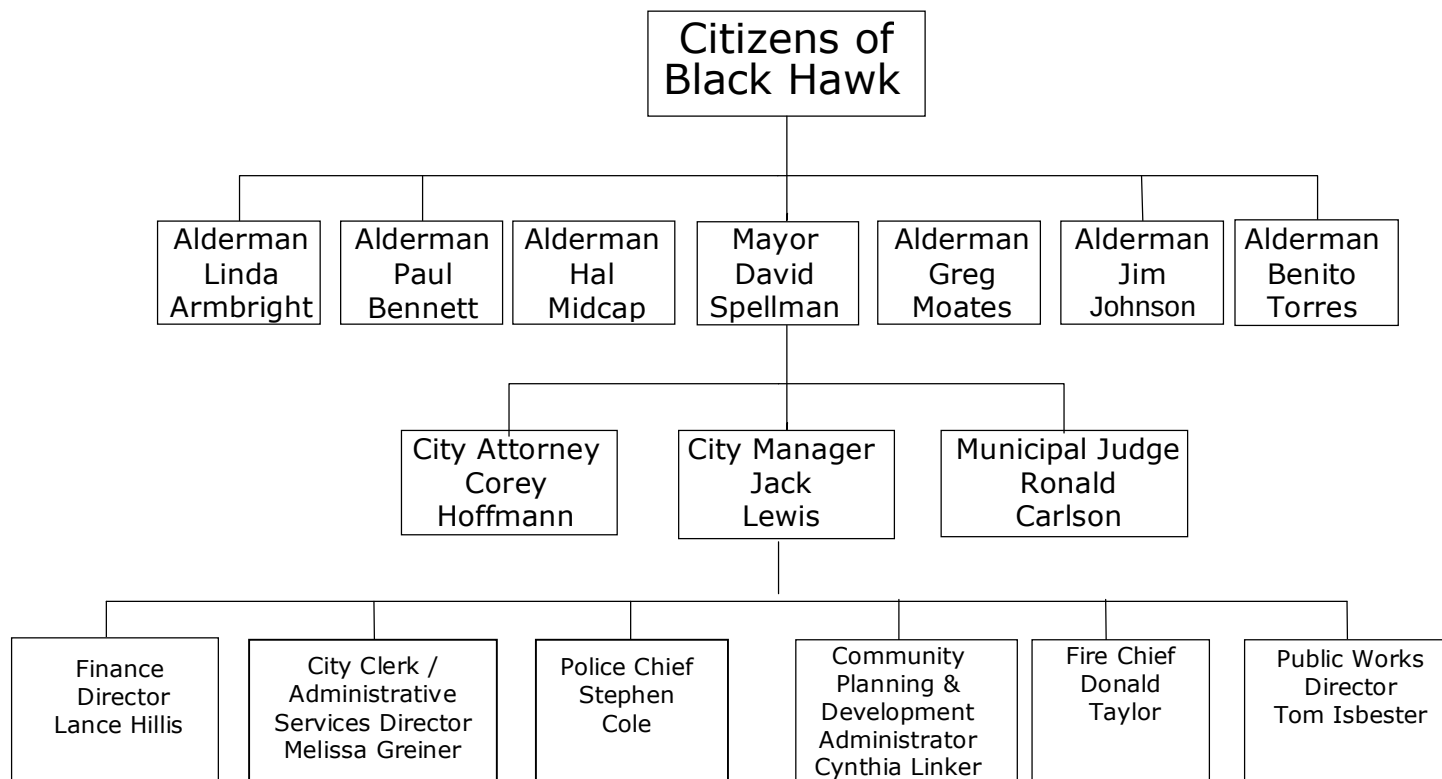
In office since April 2006
Current term expires April
2018

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

Appointed Principal Officials

December 31, 2016

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Jack D. Lewis	City Manager
Melissa A. Greiner	City Clerk/Administrative Services Director
Lance R. Hillis	Finance Director
Donald E. Taylor	Fire Chief
Stephen N. Cole	Police Chief
Cynthia L. Linker	Community Planning and Development Administrator
Thomas Isbester	Public Works Director
Ronald Carlson	Judge, Municipal Court



As of December 31, 2016



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Black Hawk
Colorado**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2015

Executive Director/CEO



JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

City Council
City of Black Hawk
Black Hawk, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Black Hawk Business Improvement District, which represent 2.0%, .16%, and 2.6%, respectively, the assets, fund balances, and revenues of the governmental funds. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the City of Black Hawk, Colorado, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 -16 and required supplementary information on pages 52 -58 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and schedules, listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

June 21, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Within this section of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado (the City) annual financial report, the City's management is pleased to provide this narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the calendar year ended December 31, 2016. The City's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements, schedules and note disclosures following this section.

Financial Highlights

- The City's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$133,216,497 (net position) for the calendar year reported.
- Total net position is comprised of the following:
 - (1) Net investment in capital assets of \$110,870,310 includes property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced for outstanding debt related to the purchase or construction of capital assets.
 - (2) Net position of \$9,669,514 are restricted by constraints imposed from outside the City such as debt covenants, grantors, laws, or regulations.
 - (3) There is unrestricted net position of \$12,676,673.
- The City's governmental funds reported total ending fund balance of \$32,905,779 this year. This compares to the prior year ending fund balance of \$33,125,657 showing an decrease of \$219,878 during the current year. Unassigned fund balance is \$10,998,486 at December 31, 2016.
- At the end of the current calendar year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$10,998,486, or 76.64% of total general fund expenditures, excluding transfers.
- Overall, the City continues to maintain a strong financial position, in spite of flat revenues and increasing costs.

The above financial highlights are explained in more detail in the "financial analysis" section of this document.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This Management Discussion and Analysis document introduces the City's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. The City also includes in this report additional information to supplement the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The City's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of activities between funds.

The first of these government-wide statements is the *Statement of Net Position*. This is the government-wide statement of position presenting information that includes all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as *net position*.

Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall health of the City would extend to other nonfinancial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base or the condition of City infrastructure, in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the *Statement of Activities*, which reports how the City's net position changed during the current calendar year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the City's distinct activities or functions on revenues provided by the City's taxpayers.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities of the City that are principally supported by gaming taxes from business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general government, planning, public safety, and public works. Business-type activities include the water system.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 17 & 18 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the City's most significant funds rather than the City as a whole. Major funds are separately reported while all others are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for nonmajor funds is provided in the form of combining statements in a later section of this report.

The City has two kinds of funds:

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is very different with fund statements providing a distinctive view of the City's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund operating statement provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are presented on pages 19 - 22 of this report.

Individual fund information for nonmajor governmental funds is found in combining statements in a later section of this report.

The *proprietary fund* is reported in the fund financial statements and generally reports water service for which the City charges customers a fee. The City's proprietary fund is classified as an enterprise fund. This enterprise fund essentially encompasses the same functions reported as business-type activities in the government-wide statements.

The basic enterprise fund financial statements are presented on pages 23 - 26 of this report.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 27 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the City's budget presentations. Budgetary comparison schedules are included as "required supplementary information" for the general fund and the major special revenue funds. Budgetary comparison schedules for all other governmental funds can be found in a later section of this report. These schedules demonstrate compliance with the City's adopted and final revised budget. These budget comparison schedules are presented on pages 52 - 55.

Supplementary Information

Combining and comparative individual statements and schedules for nonmajor funds are presented as supplementary information in this report beginning on page 59.

Financial Analysis of the City as a Whole

The City's net position at year-end is \$133,216,497. The following table provides a summary of the City's net position.

Summary of Net Position

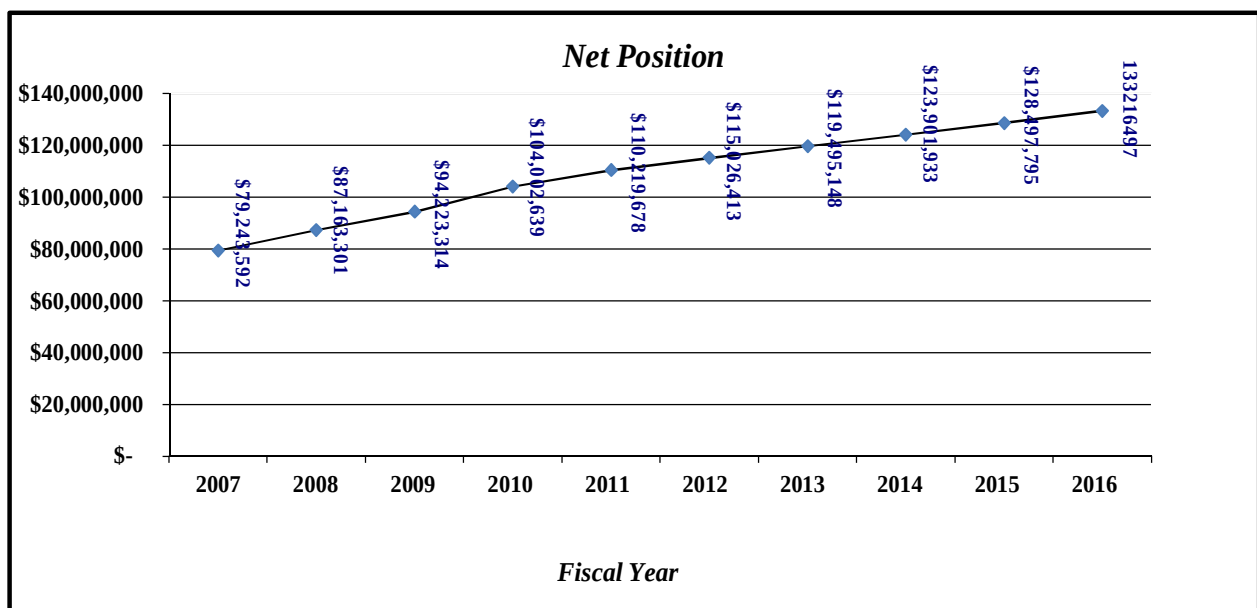
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 36,647,612	\$ 35,436,482	\$ 3,256,711	\$ 2,976,717	\$ 39,904,323	\$ 38,413,199
Other assets	5,093	344,239	-	-	5,093	344,239
Capital assets	86,107,843	82,442,933	36,564,675	37,408,763	122,672,518	119,851,696
Total assets	122,760,548	118,223,654	39,821,386	40,385,480	162,581,934	158,609,134
Deferred outflows	655,524	382,253	-	-	655,524	382,253
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	5,098,565	3,820,753	200,801	191,208	5,299,366	4,011,961
Long-term liabilities	23,952,120	26,034,714	42,612	39,379	23,994,732	26,074,093
Total liabilities	29,050,685	29,855,467	243,413	230,587	29,294,098	30,086,054
Deferred inflows	726,863	407,538	-	-	726,863	407,538
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	74,305,635	81,943,706	36,564,675	37,408,763	110,870,310	119,352,469
Restricted	9,669,514	8,016,600	-	-	9,669,514	8,016,600
Unrestricted	9,663,375	(1,617,404)	3,013,298	2,746,130	12,676,673	1,128,726
Total net position	\$ 93,638,524	\$ 88,342,902	\$ 39,577,973	\$ 40,154,893	\$ 133,216,497	\$ 128,497,795

The City continues to maintain a high current ratio. The current ratio compares current assets to current liabilities and is an indication of the ability to pay current obligations. The current ratio for governmental activities for 2016 is 7.2 to 1 as compared to a 9.3 to 1 at December 31, 2015. The current ratio for the business type activities at December 31, 2016 is 16.2 to 1. At December 31, 2015 the current ratio was 15.6 to 1. For the City overall, the 2016 current ratio is 7.5 to 1 as compared to 9.6 to 1 at December 31, 2015. These ratios are strong.

The City reported positive balances in net position for both governmental and business-type activities. Net position increased by \$5,295,622 for governmental activities and decreased by \$576,920 for business-type activities. The City's overall financial position improved during calendar year 2016.

Note that approximately 79.4% of the governmental activities' net position is tied up in capital. This compares to 92.8% at December 31, 2015. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens. However, with business type activities, the City has spent approximately 92.4% of its net position on capital as compared to 93.2% at December 31, 2015. Capital assets in the business-type activities also provide utility services, but they also generate revenues for the fund. 83.2% of the City's total net position is included in capital assets as compared to 92.9% at December 31, 2015.

The following chart reports the total net position balances from calendar year 2007 - 2016.



(This page continued on the subsequent page)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

The following table provides a summary of the City's changes in net position:

Summary of Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues:						
Program:						
Charges for services	\$ 866,895	\$ 493,030	\$ 2,793,711	\$ 2,754,939	\$ 3,660,606	\$ 3,247,969
Operating grants	3,889,572	3,739,416	-	-	3,889,572	3,739,416
Capital grants & contributions	33,107	341,355	-	-	33,107	341,355
General:						
Taxes	12,231,051	12,450,243	-	-	12,231,051	12,450,243
Intergovernmental	7,933,146	7,436,400	-	-	7,933,146	7,436,400
Other	577,428	466,059	241,464	(314,819)	818,892	151,240
Total revenues	25,531,199	24,926,503	3,035,175	2,440,120	28,566,374	27,366,623
Program Expenses:						
General government	6,543,558	5,154,848	-	-	6,543,558	5,154,848
Planning	586,746	514,249	-	-	586,746	514,249
Public safety	6,883,168	6,532,127	-	-	6,883,168	6,532,127
Public works	5,116,325	5,479,357	-	-	5,116,325	5,479,357
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	1,105,780	1,333,559	-	-	1,105,780	1,333,559
Water	-	-	3,612,095	3,756,621	3,612,095	3,756,621
Total expenses	20,235,577	19,014,140	3,612,095	3,756,621	23,847,672	22,770,761
Excess (deficiency)	5,295,622	5,912,363	(576,920)	(1,316,501)	4,718,702	4,595,862
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in net position	5,295,622	5,912,363	(576,920)	(1,316,501)	4,718,702	4,595,862
Beginning net position	88,342,902	82,430,539	40,154,893	41,471,394	128,497,795	123,901,933
Ending net position	\$ 93,638,524	\$ 88,342,902	\$ 39,577,973	\$ 40,154,893	\$ 133,216,497	\$ 128,497,795

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Gaming revenues provide the City's largest revenue stream. In 2016, the City recognized \$7,849,034 in device taxes levied on gaming devices located within the City's casinos compared to \$8,410,437 in 2015. This is a decrease in revenue of 6.68%, due to fewer devices utilized by the casinos. The City also received \$7,933,146 from the State of Colorado for their share of the state gaming tax. This amount compares to \$7,436,400 in 2015. Both profits from gaming activity and gaming taxes were higher in Black Hawk 2016 than 2015. Finally, the City received \$3,844,192 from the State of Colorado Historical Society for preservation and restoration. This amount is paid to the City, through the State of Colorado, from casino gaming taxes paid to the State of Colorado. This amount compares to \$3,691,877 in 2015 or a 4.13% increase.

In addition, the City relies on sales and use taxes to support governmental operations and capital. Sales and use taxes provided 13.9% of the City's total governmental revenues for 2016 as compared to 14.5% in 2015. The 2016 amount is \$37,911 less than the 2015 amount. Even with the City's healthy financial position improving, we have only been able to earn \$131,450 in interest earnings to support governmental activities as compared to \$101,812 in 2015. In 2016, program revenues covered just 23.7% of operating costs. This means that the government's taxpayers and the City's other general governmental revenues (e.g., device taxes) fund 76.3% of the governmental activities. As a result, the general economy and the City businesses (i.e., primarily casinos) have a major impact on the City's revenue streams.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

59.3% of the total expenses relates to public safety and public works. Note that general government reported more program costs in 2015 than program revenues. This revenue includes both preservation and restoration state funding and special assessments.

This table presents the cost of each of the City's programs, including the net costs (i.e., total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net costs illustrate the financial burden that has been placed on the City's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Governmental Activities

	2016		2015	
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
General government	\$ 6,543,558	\$ 2,189,256	\$ 5,154,848	\$ 1,271,377
Planning	586,746	494,991	514,249	464,843
Public safety	6,883,168	6,770,203	6,532,127	6,432,975
Public works	5,116,325	4,885,773	5,479,357	4,937,585
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-
Interest	1,105,780	1,105,780	1,333,559	1,333,559
Total	<u>\$ 20,235,577</u>	<u>\$ 15,446,003</u>	<u>\$ 19,014,140</u>	<u>\$ 14,440,339</u>

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

The City's only enterprise fund is the water fund. The Water Fund's net positions are \$39,577,973 at December 31, 2016 and \$40,154,893 at December 31, 2015 and were \$41,471,394 at December 31, 2014

The following table compares the water fund's statements of net position for the last three years:

Summary of Net Position

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Assets:						
Current assets	\$ 3,256,711	8%	\$ 2,976,717	7%	\$ 5,933,706	14%
Other noncurrent assets	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Capital assets	36,564,675	92%	37,408,763	93%	36,207,873	86%
Total assets	39,821,386	100%	40,385,480	100%	42,141,579	100%
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	200,801	82%	191,208	83%	623,629	93%
Noncurrent liabilities	42,612	18%	39,379	17%	46,556	7%
Total liabilities	243,413	100%	230,587	100%	670,185	100%
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	36,564,675	92%	37,408,763	93%	36,207,873	87%
Restricted	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Unrestricted	3,013,298	8%	2,746,130	7%	5,263,521	13%
Total net position	\$ 39,577,973	100%	\$ 40,154,893	100%	\$ 41,471,394	100%

(This section is continued on the subsequent page)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

The following table compares the water fund operations for the last three years:

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	2016		2015		2014	
	Business-type Activities	Percentage of Total	Business-type Activities	Percentage of Total	Business-type Activities	Percentage of Total
Revenues:						
Charges for services:	\$ 2,793,711	92.0%	\$ 2,754,989	112.9%	\$ 2,792,603	97.1%
Capital contributions	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Investment earnings	9,024	0.3%	8,923	0.4%	9,050	0.3%
Other	232,440	7.7%	(323,742)	-13.3%	75,700	2.6%
Total revenues	3,035,175	100.0%	2,440,120	100.0%	2,877,353	100.0%
Expenses:						
Personal services	856,112	23.7%	811,009	21.6%	811,585	21.7%
Professional services	1,026,100	28.4%	1,000,547	26.6%	1,241,455	33.3%
General services	230,683	6.4%	223,767	6.0%	230,503	6.2%
Purchased services	2,004	0.1%	2,056	0.1%	2,996	0.1%
Program services	18,216	0.5%	19,147	0.5%	19,408	0.0%
Supplies	48,065	1.3%	52,805	1.4%	40,058	1.1%
Repairs and maintenance	126,386	3.5%	190,585	5.1%	158,490	4.2%
Capital outlay - non-capitalized	179,904	5.0%	334,903	8.9%	222,507	6.0%
Depreciation	1,124,625	31.1%	1,121,802	29.9%	1,004,729	26.9%
Amortization	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Interest	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total expenses	3,612,095	100.0%	3,756,621	100.0%	3,731,731	99.5%
Excess (deficiency)	(576,920)		(1,316,501)		(854,378)	
Transfers	-		-		8,500,000	
Net change	(576,920)		(1,316,501)		7,645,622	
Beginning net position	40,154,893		41,471,394		33,825,772	
Ending net position	\$ 39,577,973		\$ 40,154,893		\$ 41,471,394	

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

2016 Analysis – Base fees and tiered rates on consumption have not changed since 2009. Since 2011, Charges for services have remained flat with no new customers. The revenue reported in Miscellaneous Revenue is the water tap fee and system development fee for a construction project.

Total operating expenses decreased approximately \$144,000 or 3.85% compared to 2015. Professional services continues to be a significant expense due to the exploration of additional water supplies and storage, as well as defending the City's current water rights. The decrease in non-capitalized capital outlay in 2016 is more due to 2015 being a high year, rather than 2016 being overly low.

With the decrease in expenses in 2016, this fund reported an operating loss of \$585,944 as compared to an operating loss in 2015 of \$1,325,424. In total, net position decreased \$576,920 in 2016, primarily due to depreciation.

2015 Analysis – Base fees and tiered rates on consumption have not changed since 2009. Since 2011, Charges for services have remained flat with no new customers. The negative revenue reported in Miscellaneous Revenue is the loss on the disposition of capital assets, specifically the removal from service and replacement of a water treatment facility.

Total operating expenses increased approximately \$25,000 or 0.67% compared to 2014. Professional services, although lower, continue to be a significant expense due to the exploration of additional water supplies and storage, as well as defending the City's current water rights. The increase in non-capitalized capital outlay in 2015 is more due to 2014 being a low year, rather than 2015 being overly high.

With the slight increase in expenses in 2015, this fund reported an operating loss of \$1,325,424 as compared to an operating loss in 2014 of \$863,428. In total, net position decreased \$1,316,501 in 2015, primarily due to increased expenses and flat revenue.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

Governmental Funds

As discussed, governmental funds are reported in the fund statements with a short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financing requirements. Governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$32,905,779 as compared to \$33,125,657 at December 31, 2015. The majority of this decrease relates to:

- The capital projects fund expenditures were \$2,100,000 more than in 2015.
- The general fund expenditures were nearly \$220,000 more than 2015.

Of the 2016 year-end total fund balance, \$9,669,514 is restricted (including \$4,604,063 for the preservation & restoration fund, \$2,615,630 for the debt service fund and \$1,526,657 for the impact fee fund), \$196,352 is nonspendable, \$12,041,427 is assigned (including \$12,000,751 for the capital projects fund and \$40,676 for Business Improvement District) and \$10,998,486 is unassigned.

The total ending fund balances of governmental funds show a decrease of \$219,878 or -0.66% from the prior year. This compares to an increase of \$1,726,654 at December 31, 2015.

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund - The general fund is the City's primary operating fund and the largest source of day-to-day service delivery. The general fund's fund balance increased by \$3,221,609 or 36.97% in 2016. In calendar year 2015, the fund balance decreased \$3,073,027.

Total revenues increased by \$229,553 or 1.15% in 2016 as compared to an increase of \$498,819 or 2.25% in 2015. The two largest revenue categories are Taxes, which decreased \$337,073 or -2.89% and Intergovernmental, which increased by \$492,542 or 6.57%.

The majority of the City's revenues relate to the gaming industry. On November 4, 2008, Colorado voters approved Amendment 50, giving the electorate in the state's three gaming cities the option to approve raising the maximum wager limit up to \$100, add the games of craps and/or roulette, and allow 24-hour gaming effective July 2, 2009. The City's casinos have implemented these changes.

However, even as the economy slowly improves, the gaming population continues to be a bit reserved, which converts to relatively flat activity. From 2015 to 2016, the average number of devices in the City experienced a decrease of 291 devices, going from 8,213 to 7,922. The decrease relates to the inclusion of more table games, including blackjack, poker craps and roulette, which require more space, although only charged a single fee for each table. However, the amount of money wagered minus the amount paid out in prizes increased 2.34% in 2016 as compared to 2015.

The City's share of the gaming tax on casinos is 10% of the total taxes paid to the State of Colorado, split between the three Colorado gaming cities, in proportion to the respective gaming revenue. The amount recognized in 2016 was \$7,933,146 or a 6.68% increase from 2015.

Most other revenue streams were consistent with that of 2015, except a 3.62% reduction in devices fees.

The General fund received \$248,437 in transfers from the Preservation fund and the Transportation fund in 2016.

Expenditures in total increased \$222,781 or 1.58% in 2016.

The Mayor and Council program services expenditures increased by about \$110,000 due, in large part, to increased joint marketing efforts with the Black Hawk Business Improvement District.

MIS expenditures for personal services increased due to having two full time employees for the whole year.

Finance expenditures increased by about \$33,000 due to a shifting of certain software support and maintenance costs to this department in 2016.

Planning expenditures increased significantly in 2016 due to having three full time staff for the whole year.

Fire expenditures increased by about \$185,000 in 2016 a jump in supplies and also an increase in personnel costs.

Public Works expenditures decreased by 9.98% in 2016. The majority of this reduction is the result of shifting certain expenses to other departments in 2016.

The general fund transferred \$2,932,000 to the debt service fund for debt payments. In 2015, the general fund transferred \$9,300,000 to the capital projects fund and \$2,904,744 to the debt service fund.

After transfers out to other funds, the fund balance increased approximately \$3.222 million from 2015. The ending fund balance is considered adequate, representing the equivalent of 60.73% of annual expenditures, excluding transfers.

Preservation and Restoration Fund – During 2016, the City awarded preservation and restoration grants to City property owners totaling \$649,752, as compared to \$228,980 in 2015. The City expended approximately \$1.69 million on City owned preservation projects as compared to approximately \$3.05 million in 2015 due to the timing of capital projects. The City received preservation and restoration funding from the State totaling approximately \$3.84 million as compared to \$3.69 million in 2015.

Transportation Device Fee Fund – This fund received device fees of \$349,083 and transfers out of \$141,000 to the general fund. Starting in January 2016, this fund received a portion of its funding from Central City for a shared bus service.

Business Improvement District Fund – This fund reported property tax revenue of \$552,902. At December 31, 2016, this fund reported a fund balance of \$51,635 as compared to \$310,643 at December 31, 2015.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund reported intergovernmental income of \$33,107 representing Federal and State awards for transportation & communications. The fund spent \$4,777,748 on capital outlay, resulting in a year-end fund balance of \$12,000,751. The significant fund balance will only be temporary as the City has capital projects planned that will use the majority of the existing fund balance.

Impact Fees Fund – In 2016, there was \$21,390 in impact fees recognized as revenue, with no expenditures incurred during that time. At year-end, the December 31, 2016 fund balance was \$1,526,657.

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund – The general fund's budget was not amended during 2016. Note that the budget is adopted on a non-GAAP budgetary basis, which means that capital assets acquired through capital leases are not reflected with the general fund's budget.

Actual revenues were \$933,967 more than budgeted. Intergovernmental and miscellaneous made up the majority of the increase in 2016.

Total expenditures were under budget by \$1,039,216. The majority of the savings is from the public works departments.

The City spent 93.25% of the appropriated final budget, not including transfers.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2016, was \$86,107,843 and \$36,564,675 respectively. The total increase in this net investment was 4.45% for governmental activities and a 2.26% decrease for business-type activities. The overall increase was 2.35% for the City as a whole. See Note 3-D for additional information about changes in capital assets during the calendar year and outstanding at the end of the year. The following table provides a summary of capital asset activity.

	Capital Assets					
	Governmental Activities		Business Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Non-depreciable assets:						
Land	\$ 26,678,056	\$ 26,665,514	\$ 1,527,388	\$ 1,527,388	\$ 28,205,444	\$ 28,192,902
Works of art & historic treasures	1,099,310	1,099,310	-	-	1,099,310	1,099,310
Intangible assets	6,011,942	4,765,552	9,816,922	9,816,922	15,828,864	14,582,474
Construction in progress	9,103,039	5,132,363	1,386,816	1,256,449	10,489,855	6,388,812
Total non-depreciable	42,892,347	37,662,739	12,731,126	12,600,759	55,623,473	50,263,498
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings and improvements	30,504,223	30,369,757	-	-	30,504,223	30,369,757
Plant and equipment	-	-	32,648,895	32,498,725	32,648,895	32,498,725
Distribution system	-	-	6,390,708	6,390,708	6,390,708	6,390,708
Vehicles and equipment	8,419,925	8,098,513	446,373	446,373	8,866,298	8,544,886
Infrastructure	37,931,125	37,244,334	-	-	37,931,125	37,244,334
Total depreciable assets	76,855,273	75,712,604	39,485,976	39,335,806	116,341,249	115,048,410
Less accumulated depreciation	33,639,777	30,932,410	15,652,427	14,527,802	49,292,204	45,460,212
Book value - depreciable assets	43,215,496	44,780,194	23,833,549	24,808,004	67,049,045	69,588,198
Percentage depreciated	44%	41%	40%	37%	42%	40%
Book value - all assets	\$ 86,107,843	\$ 82,442,933	\$ 36,564,675	\$ 37,408,763	\$ 122,672,518	\$ 119,851,696

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Unaudited)
As of and For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

At December 31, 2016, the depreciable capital assets for governmental activities were 44% depreciated. This compares slightly up from the December 31, 2015 percentage of 41%. This comparison indicates that the City is replacing its assets at almost the same rate as they are depreciating which is a positive indicator.

With the City's business type activities, 40% of the asset values were depreciated at December 31, 2016 compared to 37% at December 31, 2015.

In governmental activities, the intangible assets consist of preservation easements. The increase in the construction in progress relates to the following projects:

- Gregory Street Realignment - \$2,138,284
- Emergency Operations Center - \$1,716,360

In the water fund, most of the intangible assets are water rights and water storage in the Georgetown Lake. The increase in the business-type construction in progress relates to the following projects:

- Green Lake Pipeline - \$130,367

Long-term Debt

The following table presents the outstanding debt at December 31, 2016 and 2015.

Outstanding Borrowings							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals		% Change
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Device fee revenue bonds	\$ 25,330,000	\$ 27,190,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,330,000	\$27,190,000	-7%
Compensated absences	584,041	516,069	45,213	55,396	629,254	571,465	10%
Total	<u>\$ 25,914,041</u>	<u>\$27,706,069</u>	<u>\$ 45,213</u>	<u>\$ 55,396</u>	<u>\$ 25,959,254</u>	<u>\$27,761,465</u>	-6%

See Note 3-F for additional information about the City's long-term debt.

Economic Conditions Affecting the City

The City was incorporated in 1864 and is located in central Colorado in Gilpin County, approximately 35 miles west of the City of Denver. The City has a population of only approximately 100. However in 1990, the City became one of three Colorado cities in which limited gaming is permitted. As a result, the City must provide most of its services to a much larger population base due to gaming. The City receives almost all of its revenue from gaming related sources.

The level of gaming activity within the City can be affected by the amount of disposable income and entertainment expenditures of individuals participating in gaming activities. The number of gaming devices operated within the City is subject to:

- The availability of space within a constitutionally defined area in which limited gaming is legal
- The continued availability of monies to finance the capital investment necessary to acquire, improve, construct or equip gaming establishments
- The continued profitability of operating gaming establishments after the payment of winnings of players, all applicable licenses, taxes and fees and capital and operation expenses.

The City monitors the gaming community very thoroughly to insure a stable revenue base.

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances, comply with finance-related laws and regulations, and demonstrate the City's commitment to public accountability. If you have questions about this report or would like to request additional information, contact the Finance Director or City Manager at the City, Post Office 68, Black Hawk, Colorado, 80422.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3A)	\$ 31,900,010	\$ 2,867,901	\$ 34,767,911
Receivables:			
Accounts	341,977	388,810	730,787
Property taxes	684,532	-	684,532
Other taxes	1,019,451	-	1,019,451
Inventory	126,864	-	126,864
Prepaid items	69,488	-	69,488
Restricted assets	2,505,290	-	2,505,290
Total Current Assets	36,647,612	3,256,711	39,904,323
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital assets (Note 3D)			
Nondepreciable	42,892,347	12,731,126	55,623,473
Depreciable, net	43,215,496	23,833,549	67,049,045
Net pension asset	5,093	-	5,093
Total Noncurrent Assets	86,112,936	36,564,675	122,677,611
Total Assets	122,760,548	39,821,386	162,581,934
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension deferrals	489,972	-	489,972
Unamortized Debt Refunding Charges	165,552	-	165,552
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	655,524	-	655,524
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	1,545,540	178,346	1,723,886
Accrued expenses	341,672	16,142	357,814
Retainage payable	258,929	-	258,929
Accrued interest payable	79,343	-	79,343
Deposits payable	911,160	-	911,160
Compensated absences payable	66,921	6,313	73,234
Revenue bonds payable	1,895,000	-	1,895,000
Total Current Liabilities	5,098,565	200,801	5,299,366
Long-Term Liabilities (net of current portion): (Note 3F)			
Compensated absences payable	517,120	42,612	559,732
Revenue bonds payable	23,435,000	-	23,435,000
Total Long-term Liabilities	23,952,120	42,612	23,994,732
Total Liabilities	29,050,685	243,413	29,294,098
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property taxes	684,532	-	684,532
Pension deferrals	42,331	-	42,331
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	726,863	-	726,863
Net Position			
Net Investment in capital assets (Note 3G)	74,305,635	36,564,675	110,870,310
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	1,526,657	-	1,526,657
Debt service	2,615,630	-	2,615,630
Preservation and restoration	4,604,063	-	4,604,063
Emergencies (Note 2D)	752,500	-	752,500
Other program purposes	170,664	-	170,664
Unrestricted	9,663,375	3,013,298	12,676,673
Total Net Position	\$ 93,638,524	\$ 39,577,973	\$ 133,216,497

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Function/Program	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities							
General government	\$ 6,543,558	\$ 508,716	\$ 3,845,586	\$ -	\$ (2,189,256)	\$ -	\$ (2,189,256)
Planning	586,746	91,755	-	-	(494,991)	-	(494,991)
Public safety	6,883,168	82,965	30,000	-	(6,770,203)	-	(6,770,203)
Public works	5,116,325	183,459	13,986	33,107	(4,885,773)	-	(4,885,773)
Interest	1,105,780	-	-	-	(1,105,780)	-	(1,105,780)
Total Governmental Activities	20,235,577	866,895	3,889,572	33,107	(15,446,003)	-	(15,446,003)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	3,612,095	2,793,711	-	-	-	(818,384)	(818,384)
Total - Primary Government	<u>\$ 23,847,672</u>	<u>\$ 3,660,606</u>	<u>\$ 3,889,572</u>	<u>\$ 33,107</u>	<u>(15,446,003)</u>	<u>(818,384)</u>	<u>(16,264,387)</u>
General Revenues							
Property and specific ownership taxes					561,790	-	561,790
Sales and use taxes					3,535,442	-	3,535,442
Road and bridge taxes					97,394	-	97,394
Device fee taxes					7,849,034	-	7,849,034
Franchise taxes					164,524	-	164,524
Other taxes					22,867	-	22,867
Intergovernmental - gaming					7,933,146	-	7,933,146
Investment earnings					131,450	9,024	140,474
Miscellaneous					445,978	232,440	678,418
Total General Revenues					<u>20,741,625</u>	<u>241,464</u>	<u>20,983,089</u>
Transfers					<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position					5,295,622	(576,920)	4,718,702
Net Position Beginning of Year					<u>88,342,902</u>	<u>40,154,893</u>	<u>128,497,795</u>
Net Position End of Year					<u>\$ 93,638,524</u>	<u>\$ 39,577,973</u>	<u>\$ 133,216,497</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2016

	General	Preservation & Restoration	Transportation Device Fee	Business Improvement District	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Conservation Trust	Total Governmental Funds
Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,213,824	\$ 4,946,520	\$ 119,708	\$ 68,000	\$ 117,840	\$ 12,880,364	\$ 1,526,657	\$ 27,097	\$ 31,900,010
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	-	-	-	7,500	2,497,790	-	-	-	2,505,290
Receivables:									
Accounts	104,860	-	-	1,434	-	235,683	-	-	341,977
Property taxes	8,550	-	-	675,982	-	-	-	-	684,532
Other taxes	969,070	-	50,381	-	-	-	-	-	1,019,451
Inventory	126,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126,864
Prepaid items	66,029	-	-	3,459	-	-	-	-	69,488
Total Assets	<u>\$ 13,489,197</u>	<u>\$ 4,946,520</u>	<u>\$ 170,089</u>	<u>\$ 756,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,615,630</u>	<u>\$ 13,116,047</u>	<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>	<u>\$ 27,097</u>	<u>\$ 36,647,612</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances									
Liabilities									
Accounts payable	\$ 449,419	\$ 141,682	\$ 26,522	\$ 28,758	\$ -	\$ 899,159	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,545,540
Grant tax payable	-	157,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,983
Retainage payable	-	42,792	-	-	-	216,137	-	-	258,929
Accrued expenditures	183,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,689
Deposits payable	911,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	911,160
Total Liabilities	<u>1,544,268</u>	<u>342,457</u>	<u>26,522</u>	<u>28,758</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,115,296</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,057,301</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Property taxes	8,550	-	-	675,982	-	-	-	-	684,532
Notes receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>8,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>675,982</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>684,532</u>
Fund Balances (Deficits)									
Restricted	745,000	4,604,063	143,567	\$ 7,500	2,615,630	-	\$ 1,526,657	\$ 27,097	9,669,514
Nonspendable	192,893	-	-	3,459	-	-	-	-	196,352
Assigned	-	-	-	40,676	-	12,000,751	-	-	12,041,427
Unassigned	10,998,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,998,486
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>11,936,379</u>	<u>4,604,063</u>	<u>143,567</u>	<u>51,635</u>	<u>2,615,630</u>	<u>12,000,751</u>	<u>1,526,657</u>	<u>27,097</u>	<u>32,905,779</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances (Deficits)	<u>\$ 13,489,197</u>	<u>\$ 4,946,520</u>	<u>\$ 170,089</u>	<u>\$ 756,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,615,630</u>	<u>\$ 13,116,047</u>	<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>	<u>\$ 27,097</u>	<u>\$ 36,647,612</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2016

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$	32,905,779
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Cost of capital assets	\$	119,747,620	
Less accumulated depreciation		<u>(33,639,777)</u>	86,107,843
Net pension assets are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds			5,093
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds			489,972
Bond premiums, discounts, refundings and issuance costs are reported as other financing sources and uses and expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements but capitalized on the government-wide statement of net position.			
Premiums, discounts and refundings	\$	206,940	
Less accumulated amortization	\$	<u>(41,388)</u>	<u>\$ 165,552</u>
Liabilities not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheets but are reported on the government-wide statement of net position.			
Revenue bonds	\$	(25,330,000)	
Accrued interest		(79,343)	
Compensated absences		<u>(584,041)</u>	(25,993,384)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds			<u>(42,331)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u>\$</u>	<u>93,638,524</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	General	Preservation & Restoration	Transportation Device Fee	Business Improvement District	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Impact Fee	Conservation Trust	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues									
Taxes	\$ 11,329,066	\$ -	\$ 349,083	\$ 552,902	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,231,051
Intergovernmental	7,986,473	3,844,192	-	-	-	33,107	-	1,394	11,865,166
Licenses and permits	123,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,532
Charges for services	393,798	-	266,600	-	-	-	21,390	-	681,788
Fines and forfeitures	61,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,575
Investment earnings	28,960	14,227	111	1,769	29,048	52,248	5,001	86	131,450
Miscellaneous	332,557	4,080	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	436,637
Total Revenues	20,255,961	3,862,499	615,794	654,671	29,048	85,355	26,391	1,480	25,531,199
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government	4,467,153	649,752	-	913,679	-	-	-	-	6,030,584
Planning	587,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,914
Public safety	6,444,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,444,945
Public works	2,850,777	-	383,460	-	-	-	-	-	3,234,237
Capital Outlay	-	1,692,787	-	-	-	4,777,748	-	-	6,470,535
Debt Service:									
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-	1,850,000	-	-	-	1,850,000
Bond issue costs	-	-	-	-	79,170	-	-	-	79,170
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-	1,006,525	-	-	-	1,006,525
Total Expenditures	14,350,789	2,342,539	383,460	913,679	2,935,695	4,777,748	-	-	25,703,910
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	5,905,172	1,519,960	232,334	(259,008)	(2,906,647)	(4,692,393)	26,391	1,480	(172,711)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in	248,437	-	-	-	2,932,000	-	-	-	3,180,437
Transfers out	(2,932,000)	(107,437)	(141,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,180,437)
Issuance of refunding bonds	-	-	-	-	6,680,000	-	-	-	6,680,000
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	-	(6,727,167)	-	-	-	(6,727,167)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,683,563)	(107,437)	(141,000)	-	2,884,833	-	-	-	(47,167)
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,221,609	1,412,523	91,334	(259,008)	(21,814)	(4,692,393)	26,391	1,480	(219,878)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	8,714,770	3,191,540	52,233	310,643	2,637,444	16,693,144	1,500,266	25,617	33,125,657
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 11,936,379	\$ 4,604,063	\$ 143,567	\$ 51,635	\$ 2,615,630	\$ 12,000,751	\$ 1,526,657	\$ 27,097	\$ 32,905,779

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-wide Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net Changes In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (219,878)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures on the governmental fund type operating statement. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capitalized capital outlay exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		
Depreciation expense	\$ (2,707,367)	
Capital outlay	<u>6,372,277</u>	3,664,910
Accrued interest is reported in the statement of activities, but does not require the use of financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Liability @ 12/31/16	\$ 79,343	
Liability @ 12/31/15	<u>(100,646)</u>	21,303
Deferred charges, premiums and discounts on bond issues are reported in the governmental fund's operating statement because these transactions require the use of current financial resources but are capitalized on the government-wide statement of net position.		
		(41,388)
Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Principal retirement	1,850,000	
Payment to escrow agent	<u>6,727,167</u>	8,577,167
Issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to government funds, however issuance creates additional long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
		(6,680,000)
Deferred charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds, however for the government wide funds the amount is capitalized and amortized		
		41,480
Compensated absences are reported in the government-wide statement of activities, but do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Liability @ 12/31/16	\$ (584,041)	
Liability @ 12/31/15	<u>516,069</u>	(67,972)
Change In Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 5,295,622</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Water Fund
Comparative Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,867,901	\$ 2,617,651
Accounts receivable	388,810	359,066
Total Current Assets	3,256,711	2,976,717
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable	12,731,126	12,600,759
Depreciable, net	23,833,549	24,808,004
Total Noncurrent Assets	36,564,675	37,408,763
Total Assets	39,821,386	40,385,480
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	178,346	173,490
Retainage payable	-	-
Accrued expenses	16,142	11,884
Compensated absences payable	6,313	5,834
Total Current Liabilities	200,801	191,208
Long-Term Liabilities (net of current portion):		
Compensated absences payable	42,612	39,379
Total Long-Term Liabilities	42,612	39,379
Total Liabilities	243,413	230,587
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	36,564,675	37,408,763
Unrestricted	3,013,298	2,746,130
Total Net Position	\$ 39,577,973	\$ 40,154,893

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Water Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenses
and Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 2,793,711	\$ 2,754,939
Miscellaneous	<u>232,440</u>	<u>(323,742)</u>
Total Operating Revenues	<u>3,026,151</u>	<u>2,431,197</u>
Operating Expenses		
Personal services	856,112	811,009
Professional services	1,026,100	1,000,547
General services	230,683	223,767
Program services	2,004	2,056
Purchased services	18,216	19,147
Supplies	48,065	52,805
Repairs and maintenance	126,386	190,585
Capital outlay - non-capitalized	179,904	334,903
Depreciation	<u>1,124,625</u>	<u>1,121,802</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,612,095</u>	<u>3,756,621</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(585,944)</u>	<u>(1,325,424)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		
Investment earnings	<u>9,024</u>	<u>8,923</u>
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>9,024</u>	<u>8,923</u>
(Loss) Before Transfers In	(576,920)	(1,316,501)
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	(576,920)	(1,316,501)
Net Position Beginning of Year	<u>40,154,893</u>	<u>41,471,394</u>
Net Position End of Year	<u><u>\$ 39,577,973</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 40,154,893</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Water Fund
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	\$ 2,996,407	\$ 2,335,794
Cash payments for personal services	(852,400)	(821,192)
Cash payments for goods and services	<u>(1,622,244)</u>	<u>(2,253,225)</u>
Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>521,763</u>	<u>(738,623)</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Payments for capital acquisitions	<u>(280,537)</u>	<u>(2,322,692)</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(280,537)</u>	<u>(2,322,692)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Investment earnings	<u>9,024</u>	<u>8,923</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	250,250	(3,052,392)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year	<u>2,617,651</u>	<u>5,670,043</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year	<u><u>\$ 2,867,901</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,617,651</u></u>
Reconciliation to Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Unrestricted	\$ 2,867,901	\$ 2,617,651
Restricted	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u><u>\$ 2,867,901</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,617,651</u></u>

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Water Fund
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Continued)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (585,944)	\$ (1,325,424)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	1,124,625	1,121,802
(Increase) Decrease in Assets:		
Accounts receivable	(29,744)	(95,403)
Prepaid items	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	4,856	(404,156)
Retainage payable	-	-
Accrued expenses	4,258	(25,259)
Compensated absences payable	3,712	(10,183)
Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 521,763</u>	<u>\$ (738,623)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

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City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

The City of Black Hawk, Colorado (the “City”) became a home rule city January 16, 2001, as authorized by Article 20 of the Colorado State Constitution. Prior to that date, the City functioned as a territorial charter city. A City Aldermen/Manager form of government governs the City with a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The City aldermen appoint the City manager. The City provides the following services: public safety, street maintenance, public improvements, culture-recreation, planning and zoning, water services and general administration.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The most significant of the City’s accounting policies are described below.

1-A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements are not misleading. The primary government of the City consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the City. For the City, this entity includes the legal entity of the City and two blended component units.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable for an organization if the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organizations; or (2) the City is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the City is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the City is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units also may include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the City in that the City approves the budget, levies their taxes or issues their debt.

Brief descriptions of the blended component units follow:

Black Hawk Business Improvement District (the District) – The District was created by ordinance passed by the City’s Board of Alderman on July 26, 1995. The purpose of the District is to construct public improvements for gaming and commercial interests within the City. A board of directors, appointed by the City’s Board of Alderman, governs the District. The District board of directors shall annually file its operating plan and budget with the City for the approval of the Board of Alderman. The District is reported as blended component unit due to the Board of Alderman’s operational responsibility for the component unit. The District issues a separate financial report which is available at the offices of L. Paul Goedecke, P.C., 950 Wadsworth Boulevard, Suite 204, Lakewood, Colorado, 80214.

Black Hawk Urban Renewal Authority (Renewal Authority) – The Renewal Authority was created by resolution passed by the City’s Board of Alderman in July 2008. The purpose of the Renewal Authority is to develop urban renewal projects. The Board of Alderman serves as the Renewal Authority’s governing board. The Authority does not issue separate financial statements. Since the Renewal Authority has the same governing body of the City and the Renewal Authority is fiscally dependent on the City, it is reported as a blended component unit. During 2016, the Renewal Authority had no financial activity.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-B. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole. The primary government and the component units are presented separately within these financial statements with the focus on the primary government.

Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and grants and the City's general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with charges for services to external customers.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the City and its discretely presented component units at year-end.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities and for each identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and therefore clearly identifiable to that particular function. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges for services to users of the City's services and fines; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment earnings; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. For identifying the function to which the program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which function the revenues are *restricted*.

Other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues of the City, primarily taxes. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements - During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds.

Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported in separate columns.

Fund Accounting - The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The City uses two categories of funds: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds - Government funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The City reports the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities as fund balance. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

General Fund – The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund's fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of the State of Colorado.

Preservation and Restoration Fund – This fund accounts for the various preservation and restoration programs of the City, which are primarily funded through gaming revenues received from the State of Colorado, earmarked for this purpose.

Transportation Device Fee Fund – This fund accounts for the collection of device fees levied on all gaming devices within the City to finance transportation services. All transportation expenditures are reported in the General fund and are funded from transfers from this fund.

Business Improvement District Fund – This fund accounts for marketing and the construction of public improvements to the commercial district and is funded by the imposition of property taxes and device fees on the casinos within its boundaries.

Debt Service Fund – This fund receives transfers from the general fund and retires the governmental activities bonded debt, excluding the District's debt.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund accounts for the construction of significant City capital projects.

Impact Fee Fund – This fund accounts for the parking and related projects of the City which are funded through an impact fee collected from new developments within the City.

The Proprietary Fund - Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. The City's proprietary fund is classified as a major enterprise fund.

Water Fund – This fund accounts for the operations of the City's water system.

1-C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses.

Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

Like the government-wide statements, the proprietary fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels and the fiduciary fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources at the fund reporting level. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statements of net position. The statements of changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. At the fund reporting level, the governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. The proprietary fund uses the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the calendar year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current calendar year. For the City, the phrase “available for exchange transactions” means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Revenues - Non-exchange Transactions - Non-exchange transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, specific ownership taxes, sales taxes, device fees, grants, and contributions. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes and specific ownership taxes is recognized in the calendar year for which the taxes are levied. (Note 3-C) Property taxes are assessed in one year for the subsequent years’ budget. Recognition for the levy made in 2016 is revenue for the 2017 budget year. Therefore, a property tax receivable and a liability of an equal amount are reported as “deferred inflow” on the government-wide statement of net position and as deferred revenue at the fund financial reporting level. Sales taxes are recognized in the year, in which the underlying event takes place (i.e., the calendar year in which the sale takes place).

Revenue from grants and contributions is recognized in the calendar year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within 60 days) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual: property taxes, sales taxes, device taxes and federal and state grants.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E. Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

1-E-1 Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash balances of most City funds are pooled and invested. Interest earned from investments purchased with pooled cash is allocated to each fund based on the fund's average equity balance in the pooled fund. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the City considers cash and cash equivalents to include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Colorado law authorizes the City to invest in the following type of obligations:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities.
- Certain international agency securities.
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities.
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks.
- Commercial paper limited to securities with highest rating category by at least one nationally recognized rating agency at time of purchase.
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities.
- Certain money market funds.
- Guaranteed investment contracts.
- Local government investment pools.

1-E-2 Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles, where applicable. Unbilled water charges are accrued as receivables and revenue at December 31, 2016.

1-E-3 Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term transactions or interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/interfund payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are reclassified and presented as internal balances.

1-E-4 Consumable Inventory

On the government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used (i.e., the consumption method).

On the fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while the inventories of enterprise fund are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as an expenditure in the governmental fund types when consumed. Inventories of the enterprise fund are expensed when consumed. These inventories consist primarily of fuel and public works parts.

1-E-5 Prepaid Items

On the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements, prepaids are presented using the consumption method.

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City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E-6 Restricted Assets

Cash and investments are restricted for debt service applicable to various debt obligations

1-E-7 Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. The City reports these assets in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but does not report these assets in the City fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the enterprise fund are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the enterprise fund's statement of net position.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars for all capital assets other than land. All land is recorded, without regard to its cost. The City's reported infrastructure consists of drainage structures, retaining walls and street lighting. Improvements to capital assets are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets utilized by the enterprise fund is capitalized.

The City capitalizes the cost of water rights, which includes the acquisition cost, legal and engineering costs related to the development and augmentation of those rights. Since the rights have a perpetual life, they are not amortized. All other costs, including costs incurred for the protection of those rights, are expensed.

The City capitalizes works of art and historical treasures, consisting primarily of statues and sculptures. These works are not depreciated since they are inexhaustible.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land, water rights, works of art and historical treasures and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Lives	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Buildings and improvements	25 - 40 Years	---
Vehicles and equipment	5 - 20 Years	5 - 20 Years
General government infrastructure	15 - 25 Years	---
Water plant and equipment	---	40 Years
Water distribution system	---	10 - 30 Years

At the inception of capital leases at the governmental fund reporting level, expenditures and an "other financing source" of an equal amount are reported at the net present value of future minimum lease payments.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E-8 Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits do not vest.

All compensated absence liabilities include salary-related payments, where applicable.

The total compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. The proprietary fund reports the total compensated liability in this fund at the fund reporting level. Governmental funds report the compensated absence liability at the fund reporting level only "*when due*."

1-E-9 Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of these funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are "due for payment" during the current year. Bonds and capital leases are recognized as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

1-E-10 Bond Premiums, Discounts, Refunding Differences

On the government-wide statement of net position and the proprietary fund type statement of net position, unamortized bond premiums and discounts are netted against bonds payable. On the government-wide and proprietary fund type statement of activities, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bond refunding differences are amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunding debt or refunded debt.

At the governmental fund reporting level, bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses, separately from the face amount of the bonds issued.

1-E-11 Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to the liabilities, the statement of financial position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E-12 Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance.” Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position.” In fiscal year 2011, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

Net Position - The government-wide and business-type fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- **Investment in Capital Assets** is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.
- **Restricted Net Position** are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.
- **Unrestricted Net Position** represent assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While City management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the City Council has the unrestricted authority to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

Fund Balance – Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- **Nonspendable** – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- **Restricted** – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- **Committed** – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Aldermen through the approval of a resolution. Only, the City Aldermen also may modify or rescind the commitment.
- **Assigned** – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by the City Aldermen to be used for a specific purpose.
- **Unassigned** - Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City’s policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City’s policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E-13 Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for providing water. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the water services. All other revenues and expenses are considered nonoperating including investment earnings, interest expense and amortization.

1-E-14 Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, system develop fees or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction (e.g., water lines).

1-E-15 Device Fees Tax

The City adopted an ordinance imposing an occupational tax (i.e., a device fee) on gaming devices used within the City. The fee is paid on all gaming devices for which the State of Colorado has issued a device tax stamp. The City annual device fee tax is \$945 per device for 2016. The annual transportation device tax is \$44 per device.

1-E-16 Impact Fees

The City imposes two types of impact fees.

Parking Impact Fees – The City imposes a parking impact fee, charged to developers at the time of application for a building permit. The fee is levied to aid the development of additional parking facilities. The fee is \$2,000 for each required parking space based upon various factors included in the ordinance. Parking impact fees not expended or encumbered within ten years from the date of collection are refunded.

Fire and Police Impact Fees - The City imposes a fire and police impact fee, charged to developers at the time of application for a building permit. The fee is levied for the acquisition of facilities and equipment for public safety. The fees are based upon the type and size of the development. These impact fees not expended or encumbered within six years from the date of collection are refunded.

1-E-17 Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expenses section in the proprietary fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements (i.e., they are netted).

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statement of activities are reported separately after general revenues. Transfers between funds reported in the governmental activities column are eliminated.

1-E-18 Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

1-E-19 Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year have been presented only for individual funds in the fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

1-E-20 Related Parties

The Mayor and Board of Alderman and resident City employees may receive preservation and restoration grants to restore their personal property in accordance with City policy and State Statutes.

Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

2-A. Budgetary Information – The City adopts an annual operating budget for all governmental funds. The budget resolution reflects the total of each department's appropriation in each fund. The City also adopts an annual budget for its water fund.

Annual budgets are adopted for City funds. The budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP for all governmental fund types with the following exception:

- Any inceptions of capital leases and related capital outlay are not budgeted
- The budget for the water fund is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting (i.e., a non-GAAP budgetary basis)

The legal level of control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each adopted annual operating budget is the total appropriation within each individual fund. Any change in total to a fund appropriation requires approval of the City's Board of Aldermen.

2-B. Emergency Reserves

In 1992, Colorado voters approved an amendment to the Colorado Constitution that placed certain limits on revenue and expenditures of the state and local governments. Although the limit is placed on both revenue and expenditures, the constitutional amendment actually applies to revenue collections. The amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation.

However, cities have the option of placing a ballot measure before the voters asking for approval on retaining the revenue over the limit. The City's voters approved a ballot measure on November 7, 1995 that allows the City to exclude all revenues from those included within Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution.

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution requires a reserve of 3% of its fiscal spending for emergencies. The use of this reserve is restricted to the purpose for which it was established and can be used solely for declared emergencies. In accordance with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, the City has reserved all fund balances for future expenditures in the general fund.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds

3-A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Colorado State statutes govern the City's deposit of cash. The Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) for banks and savings and loans requires the state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposits. The Act requires eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of the federal insurance levels to create a single institution collateral pool of defined eligible assets. Eligible collateral includes obligations of the United States, obligations of the state of Colorado or local Colorado governments, and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the assets in the pool must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

Custodial Credit Risk – The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be recovered.

At December 31, 2016, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$28,354,036 and the bank balance was \$28,565,955. Of the bank balance, \$271,294 was covered by federal deposit insurance and \$28,294,661 was covered by the provisions of the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (i.e., cash collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt investments will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City has no formal policy regarding interest rate risk.

Investment Type	Fair Value
Money market accounts	\$ 237,837
Colotrust state investment pool	8,680,228
Total	<u>\$ 8,918,065</u>

Fair Value of Investments—The City measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- *Level 1:* Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- *Level 2:* Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- *Level 3:* Unobservable inputs.

The City had the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016:

- Money market account—Valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund.
- Local government investment pool—Valued at the City's average daily balance in the Pool.

The money market accounts are made up of forfeited non-vested employer 401 contributions with ICMA Retirement Corporation. These funds are available to be used towards future employer 401 contributions. This investment is valued using Level 2 inputs.

The District had invested \$8,680,228 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. The government-investor does not "look through" the pool to report a pro rata share of the pool's investments, receivables, and payables. This investment is valued using Level 2 inputs.

Credit Quality Risk – Credit quality risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Colotrust, a local government investment pool that the City invests in, is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's. This pool is rated AAA by Fitch and Moody's. The money market account is invested exclusively in Colotrust. The maturity schedules for the above investments are less than one year. The City has no policy regarding credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the City's investments may not be recovered.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the City's investment in a single issuer. The City has all investments in a local government investment pool, Colotrust.

Cash and Investment Reconciliation

Petty cash	\$ 1,100
Deposits	28,354,036
Investments	<u>8,918,065</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u><u>\$ 37,273,201</u></u>
Fund Reporting Level	
Governmental fund type - balance sheet	\$ 31,900,010
Governmental fund type - balance sheet - restricted	2,505,290
Proprietary fund type - statement of net position	<u>2,867,901</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 37,273,201</u></u>

3-B. Receivables

Receivables at December 31, 2016, consisted of taxes, interest, accounts (billings for user charges, including unbilled utility receivables), and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants.

Receivables and payables are recorded on the City's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and in the case of receivables, collectability.

3-C. Property Taxes

Annual property taxes are levied by the City on assessed valuation as of January 1, and attached as an enforceable lien on the property at that time. Generally, property taxes are levied on December 15 for the subsequent year's operations. The taxes are payable by April. However, taxpayers may pay property taxes in two equal installments, in February and June.

Delinquent taxpayers are notified in August and generally sales of tax liens on delinquent properties are held in November or December. The County treasurer remits the taxes collected monthly to the City.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

3-D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2016
Governmental activities:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 26,665,514	\$ 12,542	\$ -	\$ 26,678,056
Works of art and historical treasures	1,099,310	-	-	1,099,310
Intangible	4,765,552	1,246,390	-	6,011,942
Construction in progress	5,132,363	5,635,272	1,664,596	9,103,039
Total nondepreciable capital assets	37,662,739	6,894,204	1,664,596	42,892,347
Depreciable capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	30,369,757	134,466	-	30,504,223
Vehicles and equipment	8,098,513	321,412	-	8,419,925
Infrastructure	37,244,334	686,791	-	37,931,125
Total depreciable capital assets	75,712,604	1,142,669	-	76,855,273
Total capital assets	113,375,343	8,036,873	1,664,596	119,747,620
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	9,552,981	1,049,786	-	10,602,767
Vehicles and equipment	6,452,944	496,398	-	6,949,342
Infrastructure	14,926,485	1,161,183	-	16,087,668
Total accumulated depreciation	30,932,410	2,707,367	-	33,639,777
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 82,442,933	\$ 5,329,506	\$ 1,664,596	\$ 86,107,843

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Governmental activities depreciation expense

General government	\$ 545,015
Public safety	373,395
Public works	<u>1,788,957</u>
 Total governmental activities depreciation expense	 <u><u>\$ 2,707,367</u></u>

Capital asset activities for the water fund for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2016	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/2016
Business-type activities:				
Nondepreciable capital assets				
Land	\$ 1,527,388	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,527,388
Water rights	9,816,922	-	-	9,816,922
Construction in progress	<u>1,256,449</u>	<u>130,367</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,386,816</u>
Total nondepreciable capital assets	<u>12,600,759</u>	<u>130,367</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,731,126</u>
Depreciable capital assets:				
Plant and equipment	32,498,725	150,170	-	32,648,895
Distribution system	6,390,708	-	-	6,390,708
Vehicles and equipment	<u>446,373</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>446,373</u>
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>39,335,806</u>	<u>150,170</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,485,976</u>
Total capital assets	<u>51,936,565</u>	<u>280,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,217,102</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Plant and equipment	9,818,329	889,313	-	10,707,642
Distribution system	4,335,921	222,645	-	4,558,566
Vehicles and equipment	<u>373,552</u>	<u>12,667</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>386,219</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>14,527,802</u>	<u>1,124,625</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,652,427</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 37,408,763</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (844,088)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 36,564,675</u></u>

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

3-E. Interfund Transfers

Interfund Transfers - Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2016, consisted of the following:

Transfer to	Transfers from:			Total
	General fund	Transportation Device Fee fund	Preservation & Restoration fund	
Debt service fund	\$ 2,932,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,932,000
Water fund	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects fund	-	-	-	-
General fund	-	141,000	107,437	248,437
Total	<u>\$ 2,932,000</u>	<u>\$ 141,000</u>	<u>\$ 107,437</u>	<u>\$ 3,180,437</u>

Transfers are used to report revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

All City transfers either occur on a regular basis or are consistent with the purpose of the fund making the transfer.

3-F. Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities Bonds - The following is a summary of the outstanding long-term bonds at December 31, 2016.

2006 Device Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2006A - On October 26, 2006, the City issued device tax revenue refunding bonds, in the amount of \$13,270,000, Series 2006A and \$300,000, Series B, for a total of \$13,570,000 to advance refund the 1997 Device Tax Revenue Bonds in the amount of \$1,330,000 and to partially advance refund the 1998 Device Tax Revenue Bonds in the amount of \$11,580,000. The Series 2006A bonds carry a 5% interest rate with a final maturity on December 1, 2021. The Series 2006B were retired in 2011. The Series 2006A bonds were redeemed on January 11, 2016 with the proceeds from the 2016 Device Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds.

2013 Device Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2013 - On December 18, 2013, the City issued device tax revenue bonds, in the amount of \$10,000,000, to acquire certain water rights and replace a water treatment plant. The Series 2013 bonds carry an interest rate of 4.17% with final maturity on December 1, 2033.

Annual debt service requirements to amortize this debt, as of December 31, 2016 follow:

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Year	Series 2013		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	410,000	411,371	821,371
2018	430,000	394,273	824,273
2019	445,000	376,342	821,342
2020	465,000	357,786	822,786
2021	485,000	338,396	823,396
2022-2033	7,630,000	2,221,568	9,851,568
Total	<u>\$ 9,865,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,099,736</u>	<u>\$ 13,964,736</u>

2014 Device Tax Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A - On January 9, 2014, the City issued device tax revenue bonds, in the amount of \$10,000,000, to fund certain road and infrastructure improvements along Gregory Street. The Series 2014A bonds carry an interest rate of 4.23% with final maturity on December 1, 2033.

Annual debt service requirements to amortize this debt, as of December 31, 2016 follow:

Year	Series 2014A		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	410,000	416,655	826,655
2018	420,000	399,312	819,312
2019	445,000	381,546	826,546
2020	460,000	362,723	822,723
2021	480,000	343,265	823,265
2022-2033	7,635,000	2,259,242	9,894,242
Total	<u>\$ 9,850,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,162,743</u>	<u>\$ 14,012,743</u>

2016 Device Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016 - On January 11, 2016, the City issued device tax revenue refunding bonds in the amount of \$6,680,000 to advance refund the 2006A Device Tax Revenue Bonds. The Series 2016 bonds carry a 2.21% interest rate with a final maturity on December 1, 2021.

Annual debt service requirements to amortize this debt, as of December 31, 2016 follow:

Year	Series 2016		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	1,075,000	125,815	1,200,815
2018	1,100,000	101,728	1,201,728
2019	1,125,000	77,080	1,202,080
2020	1,145,000	51,872	1,196,872
2021	1,170,000	26,216	1,196,216
Total	<u>\$ 5,615,000</u>	<u>\$ 382,711</u>	<u>\$ 5,997,711</u>

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Refunding - On January 11, 2016 the City advance refunded \$6,690,000 of Device Tax Revenue Refunding bonds dated October 26, 2006 with an interest rate of 5.00% by the issuance of \$6,680,000 Device Tax revenue bonds dated January 11, 2016 with an interest rate of 2.21%. The City reduced its aggregate debt service payments by \$712,514 over the next five years. The City incurred a cost on the refunding in the amount of \$206,940, which has been deferred and is being amortized over the remaining life of the debt.

Changes in Long-term Debt - Changes in the City's long-term obligations consisted of the following for the year ended December 31, 2016:

Governmental Activities	Outstanding 1/1/2016	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding 12/31/2016	Amounts Due in One Year
2006 Device Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds	\$ 6,690,000	\$ -	\$ 6,690,000	\$ -	\$ -
2013 Device Tax Revenue Bonds	10,000,000	-	135,000	9,865,000	410,000
2014A Device Tax Revenue Bonds	10,000,000	-	150,000	9,850,000	410,000
2014B Device Tax Revenue Bonds	500,000	-	500,000	-	-
2016 Device Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds	-	6,680,000	1,065,000	5,615,000	1,075,000
Bond discounts	(1,186)	-	(1,186)	-	-
Bond premiums	81,421	-	81,421	-	-
Total Bonds	27,270,235	6,680,000	8,620,235	25,330,000	1,895,000
Compensated Absences	516,069	538,881	470,909	584,041	66,921
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 27,786,304	\$ 7,218,881	\$ 9,091,144	\$ 25,914,041	\$ 1,961,921
Business-Type Activities					
Compensated Absences	45,213	38,501	34,789	48,925	6,313
Total Business-Type Activities	\$ 45,213	\$ 38,501	\$ 34,789	\$ 48,925	\$ 6,313

All bond obligations of the City's governmental activities will be financed through future debt service fund's expendable available financial sources as they become due. All capital lease obligations of the City's governmental activities will be financed through future general fund's expendable available financial sources as they become due. Principal and interest payments related to the City's water enterprise fund are financed from income derived from the operation of the water system. The compensated absences liability will be paid from the fund in which the employees' salaries are paid, generally the general fund and the water fund.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

3-G. Net Investment in Capital Assets

The “net investment in capital assets” amounts reported on the government-wide statement of net position as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Cost of capital assets	\$ 119,747,620	\$ 52,217,102
Less accumulated depreciation	33,639,777	15,652,427
Book value	<u>86,107,843</u>	<u>36,564,675</u>
Less capital related debt (net of premiums, (discounts) and (refunding amounts))	(25,164,448)	-
Add debt proceeds used on capital for Business-type activities	5,053,500	
Add unspent debt proceeds	<u>8,308,740</u>	
Net investment in capital assets	<u><u>\$ 74,305,635</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 36,564,675</u></u>

3-H. Fund Equity

Fund Balances - Fund Balance are classified as follows:

- **Nonspendable** - The following fund balances are nonspendable because they are not in a spendable form:

General Fund:

Inventory	<u>\$ 126,864</u>
Prepaid Items	<u>\$ 66,029</u>

Business Improvement District Fund:

Prepaid Items	<u>\$ 3,459</u>
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- **Restricted** - The following fund balances are legally restricted to specific purposes:

General Fund:

Emergency purposes	<u>\$ 745,000</u>
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Major Special Revenue Funds:

Preservation and Restoration Fund:

Preservation and restoration purposes	<u>\$ 4,604,063</u>
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Transportation Device Fee Trust Fund:

Transportation purposes	<u>\$ 143,567</u>
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Business Improvement District Fund:

Emergency purposes	<u>\$ 7,500</u>
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Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:

Conservation Trust Fund:

Parks, recreation and open space purposes	<u>\$ 27,097</u>
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City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 3 - Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Major Debt Services Fund:

Debt Service Fund:

Repayment of debt principal and interest.....\$ 2,615,630

Major Capital Projects Funds:

Impact Fees Fund:

Parking, Fire and Police purposes\$ 1,526,657

- **Assigned** - The following fund balances are assigned by management for specific purposes:

Major Business Improvement District Funds:

Business Improvement Districts Fund:

District Enhancements\$ 40,676

Major Capital Projects Funds:

Capital Projects Fund:

Capital purposes\$ 12,000,751

Note 4 - Other Notes

4-A. Risk Management

The City is a member of the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA), a separate and independent governmental and legal entity, which was established pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement authorized by Colorado state statutes. The purposes of CIRSA are to provide property and casualty and workers' compensation insurance coverage and risk management services to its municipal members at a reasonable cost.

Members can participate actively in policy-making through the Board of Directors, which are nominated and elected by members; involvement on a number of board committees; and participation at annual general membership meetings. Operations are funded by individual membership contributions.

It is the intent of the members of CIRSA to create an entity in perpetuity which will administer and use funds contributed by the members to defend and indemnify, in accordance with the by-laws, any member of CIRSA against stated liability or loss, to the limit of the financial resources of CIRSA. Also, it is the intent of the members to have CIRSA provide continuing stability and availability of needed coverage at reasonable costs. All income and assets of CIRSA shall be dedicated to the exclusive benefit of its members. The by-laws shall constitute the substance of the intergovernmental contract among the members. The amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage for any of the three previous years.

The City carries commercial insurance coverage for the other risks of loss including workers compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4 – Other Notes (Continued)

4-B. Contingent Liabilities

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. These audits could result in a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for costs disallowed under terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the City believes such disallowances, if any, will be minimal.

The City is a defendant in various lawsuits at December 31, 2016. In the opinion of City management, the outcome of these contingencies will not have a material effect on the financial position of the City.

4-C. Pensions

The City sponsors two pension plans presented below.

Defined Contribution Plan - The employees of the City (except for paid firefighters) participate in ICMA Retirement Corporation Prototype Money Purchase Plan, which is a defined contribution plan, which was established by the City and is maintained and administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation. At December 31, 2016, there were 75 plan members. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees become plan members upon the start of employment. Under this plan, up to 6.00% of the plan members' compensation is withheld and remitted to the Plan Administrator along with the matching payment of 6.00% from the City. The City's contributions plus earnings become fully vested after five years with partial vesting beginning after one year. City contributions for plan members who leave employment before they are fully vested are used to reduce the City's current period contribution requirement. There is no liability for benefits under the plan beyond the City's matching payments. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the City's Board of Aldermen.

Contributions actually made by plan members for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$287,864, \$282,699 and \$259,997 and the City's contributions were \$318,539, \$316,054 and \$296,997 respectively.

4-D. FPPA Statewide Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Pensions. The City contributes to the Statewide Defined Benefit Pension Plan ("SWDB Plan"), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan, which is administered by the FPPA. The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SWDB Plan have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Assets of the SWDB Plan are commingled for investment purposes in the Fire and Police Member's Benefit Fund.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. The SWDB Plan provides retirement benefits for members and beneficiaries according to plan provisions as enacted and governed by FPPA's Pension Fund Board of Trustees. Colorado Revised Statutes ("CRS"), as amended, establishes basic benefit provisions under the SWDB Plan. FPPA issues an annual, publicly-available financial report that includes the assets of the SWDB Plan. That report may be obtained on FPPA's website at <http://www.fppaco.org>.

Benefits provided. A member is eligible for a normal retirement pension once the member has completed twenty-five years of credited service and has attained the age of 55.

The annual normal retirement benefit is 2 percent of the average of the member's highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter. The benefit earned prior to January 1, 2007 for members of affiliated Social Security employers will be reduced by the amount of Social Security income payable to the member annually. Effective January 1, 2007, members currently covered under Social Security will receive

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4 – Other Notes (Continued)

half the benefit when compared to the SWDB Plan. Benefits paid to retired members are evaluated and may be re-determined every October 1. The amount of any increase is based on the Board's discretion and can range from 0 to the higher of 3 percent or the Consumer Price Index.

A member is eligible for an early retirement at age 50 or after 30 years of service. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with 5 percent as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution. Alternatively, a member with a least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the SWDP Plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to 2 percent of the member's average highest three years' base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5 percent for each year of service thereafter.

Contributions. The SWDB Plan sets contribution rates at a level that enables all benefits to be fully funded at the retirement date of all members. Contribution rates for the SWDB Plan are set by state statute. Employer contribution rates can only be amended by state statute. Member contribution rates can be amended by state statute or election of the membership.

Members of the SWDB Plan and their employers are contributing at the rate of 8 percent of base salary for a total contribution rate of 16 percent through 2014. In 2014, the members elected to increase the member contribution rate to the SWDB Plan beginning in 2015. Member contribution rates will increase 0.5 percent annually through 2022 to a total of 12 percent of base salary. Employer contributions will remain at 8 percent resulting in a combined contribution rate of 20 percent in 2022.

The City's contributions to the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$109,563, \$112,047 and \$109,735 respectively. At December 31, 2016, there were 19 plan members.

Contributions from members and employers of departments re-entering the system are established by resolution and approve by the FPPA Board of Directors. The re-entry group has a combined contribution rate of 21 percent of base salary through 2016. It is a local decision as to whether the member or employer pays the additional 4 percent contribution. Per the 2014 member election, the re-entry group will also have their required member contribution rate increase 0.5 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 for a total combined member and employer contribution rate of 24 percent in 2022.

The contribution rate for members and employers of affiliated social security employers is 4 percent of base salary for a total contribution rate of 8 percent through 2014. Per the 2014 member election, members of the affiliate social security group will have their required contribution rate increase 0.25 percent annually beginning in 2015 through 2022 to a total of 6 percent of base salary. Employer contributions will remain at 4 percent resulting in a combined contribution rate of 10 percent in 2022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

At December 31, 2016 the City reported an asset in the amount of \$5,093 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2015. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2016. The City's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the City's contributions to the SWDB Plan for the calendar year 2015 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SWDB Plan.

At December 31, 2015, the City's proportion was 0.28892%, which was a decrease of 0.0161% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2014.

For the year ended December 31, 2016 the City recognized pension expense of \$68,083. At December 31, 2016, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4 – Other Notes (Continued)

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$41,192	\$ 6,013
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 259,218	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	\$ 36,318
Change in assumption and other inputs	\$ 79,999	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$109,563	N/A
Total	\$ 489,972	\$ 42,331

\$109,563 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year December 31, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31	
2017	\$ 74,480
2018	\$ 74,480
2019	\$ 74,480
2020	\$ 68,053
Thereafter	\$ 46,585

Actuarial assumptions. The actuarial valuations for the SWBP were used to determine the total pension liability and actuarially determined contributions for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. The valuations used the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Total Pension Liability:

Actuarial Valuation Date	January 1, 2016
Actuarial Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll, Open
Amortization Period	30 Years
Long-term investment Rate of Return*	7.50 percent
Projected salary increases*	4.0 – 14.0 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent
*Includes Inflation at 2%	

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4 – Other Notes (Continued)

Actuarially Determined Contributions:

Actuarial Valuation Date	January 1, 2015
Actuarial Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll, Open
Amortization Period	30 Years
Long-term investment Rate of Return*	7.50 percent
Projected salary increases*	4.0 – 14.0 percent
Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.00 percent
*Includes Inflation at 3%	

For determining the pension liability, the RP-2014 Combined Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees, projected with Scale BB, 55 percent multiplier for off-duty mortality is used in the valuation for off-duty mortality of active members. On-duty related mortality is assumed to be 0.00020 per year for all members. The RP-2014 Mortality Table for Blue Collar Employees, projected with Scale BB is used in the projection of post-retirement benefits for members under age 55. For post-retirement members ages 65 and older, the RP-2014 Mortality Tables for Blue Collar Healthy Annuitants, projected with Scale BB are used. For post-retirement members ages 55 through 64, a blend of the previous tables is used.

For determining the actuarially determined contributions, the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment, projected with Scale AA, 40 percent multiplier for off-duty mortality is used in the valuation for off-duty mortality of active members. On-duty related mortality is assumed to be 0.00020 per year for all members. The RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table with Blue Collar Adjustment, project with Scale AA is used in the projection of post-retirement benefits.

At least every five years the Fire & Police Pension Association's Board of Directors, in accordance with best practices, reviews its economic and demographic actuarial assumptions. At its July 2015 meeting, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved recommended changes to the actuarial assumptions. The recommendations were made by the Fire & Police Pension Association's actuaries, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Co., based upon their analysis of past experience and expectations of the future.

The assumption changes were effective for actuarial valuations beginning January 1, 2016 and were used in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability as of December 31, 2015. Actuarial assumptions effective for actuarial valuations prior to January 1, 2016 were used in the determination of the actuarially determined contributions as of December 31, 2015. The actuarial assumptions impact actuarial factors for benefit purposes such as purchases of service credit and other benefits where actuarial factors are used.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation as of December 31, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 4 – Other Notes (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	37.0%	6.50%
Equity Long/Short	10.0%	4.70%
Illiquid Alternatives	20.0%	8.00%
Fixed Income	16.0%	1.50%
Absolute Return	11.0%	4.10%
Managed Futures	4.0%	3.00%
Cash	1.0%	0.00%
Total	100.0%	

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Colorado statutes. Based on those assumptions, the SWDB Plan fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment) to determine the total pension liability.

Discount rate. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present values using a Single Discount Rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate, based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the plan's projected fiduciary net position is not sufficient to pay benefits).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is +7.50%; the municipal bond rate is 3.65% (based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the "state & local bonds" rate from Federal Reserve statistical release (H.15)); and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 7.50%.

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. Regarding the sensitivity of the net asset liability/(asset) to changes in the Single Discount Rate, the following presents the plan's net pension liability, calculated using a Single Discount Rate of 7.50%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 713,478	(\$5,093)	(\$601,123)

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the SWDB Plan's fiduciary net position is available in FPPA's comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at <http://www.fppaco.org>.

4-E. Subsequent Events

Significant 2016 budget authority has been appropriated for 2017 to complete capital projects initiated in 2016 for both the Capital Fund and the Preservation and Restoration Fund.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Required Supplementary Information
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016			2015	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 11,299,755	\$ 11,299,755	\$ 11,329,066	\$ 29,311	\$ 11,666,139
Intergovernmental	7,423,000	7,423,000	7,986,473	563,473	7,493,931
Licenses and permits	39,800	39,800	123,532	83,732	67,501
Charges for services	350,489	350,489	393,798	43,309	360,088
Fines and forfeitures	37,850	37,850	61,575	23,725	65,291
Investment earnings	20,000	20,000	28,960	8,960	20,357
Miscellaneous	151,100	151,100	332,557	181,457	353,101
Total Revenues	<u>19,321,994</u>	<u>19,321,994</u>	<u>20,255,961</u>	<u>933,967</u>	<u>20,026,408</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	5,018,782	5,018,782	4,467,153	551,629	4,250,971
Planning	489,488	489,488	587,914	(98,426)	512,442
Public safety	6,492,432	6,492,432	6,444,945	47,487	6,197,919
Public works	3,389,303	3,389,303	2,850,777	538,526	3,166,676
Total Expenditures	<u>15,390,005</u>	<u>15,390,005</u>	<u>14,350,789</u>	<u>1,039,216</u>	<u>14,128,008</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>3,931,989</u>	<u>3,931,989</u>	<u>5,905,172</u>	<u>1,973,183</u>	<u>5,898,400</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	248,437	248,437	248,437	-	3,233,317
Transfers out	(2,932,000)	(2,932,000)	(2,932,000)	-	(12,204,744)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(2,683,563)</u>	<u>(2,683,563)</u>	<u>(2,683,563)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,971,427)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,248,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,426</u>	<u>3,221,609</u>	<u>\$ 1,973,183</u>	<u>(3,073,027)</u>
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			<u>8,714,770</u>		<u>11,787,797</u>
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 11,936,379</u>		<u>\$ 8,714,770</u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Required Supplementary Information
Preservation & Restoration Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016			2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Actual
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,690,000	\$ 3,690,000	\$ 3,844,192	\$ 154,192
Charges for services	200	200	-	(200)
Investment earnings	12,000	12,000	14,227	2,227
Miscellaneous	-	-	4,080	4,080
Total Revenues	3,702,200	3,702,200	3,862,499	160,299
Expenditures				
Current:				
Grants	818,775	818,775	649,752	169,023
Capital Outlay	3,494,515	3,494,515	1,692,787	1,801,728
Total Expenditures	4,313,290	4,313,290	2,342,539	1,970,751
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(611,090)	(611,090)	1,519,960	2,131,050
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers out	(107,437)	(107,437)	(107,437)	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (718,527)	\$ (718,527)	1,412,523	\$ 2,131,050
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			3,191,540	5,370,486
Fund Balances End of Year			\$ 4,604,063	\$ 3,191,540

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Required Supplementary Information
Transportation Device Fee Trust Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 360,800	\$ 360,800	\$ 349,083	\$ (11,717)	\$ 628,742
Fees	266,600	266,600	266,600	-	-
Investment earnings	-	-	111	111	-
Total Revenues	<u>627,400</u>	<u>627,400</u>	<u>615,794</u>	<u>(11,606)</u>	<u>628,742</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
Public Works	<u>542,500</u>	<u>542,500</u>	<u>383,460</u>	<u>159,040</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>542,500</u>	<u>542,500</u>	<u>383,460</u>	<u>159,040</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	84,900	84,900	232,334	147,434	628,742
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers Out	<u>(141,000)</u>	<u>(141,000)</u>	<u>(141,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(633,317)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ (56,100)</u>	<u>\$ (56,100)</u>	<u>91,334</u>	<u>\$ 147,434</u>	<u>(4,575)</u>
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			<u>52,233</u>		<u>56,808</u>
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 143,567</u>		<u>\$ 52,233</u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Required Supplementary Information
Business Improvement District Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 550,558	\$ 550,558	\$ 552,902	\$ 2,344	\$ 155,362
Special assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	1,800	1,800	1,769	(31)	931
Miscellaneous	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>652,358</u>	<u>652,358</u>	<u>654,671</u>	<u>2,313</u>	<u>156,293</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	963,000	963,000	913,679	49,321	144,788
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>963,000</u>	<u>963,000</u>	<u>913,679</u>	<u>49,321</u>	<u>144,788</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>\$ (310,642)</u>	<u>\$ (310,642)</u>	<u>(259,008)</u>	<u>\$ 51,634</u>	<u>11,505</u>
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			<u>310,643</u>		<u>299,138</u>
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 51,635</u>		<u>\$ 310,643</u>

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share
Statewide Defined Benefit Plan
For the Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
City's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.28892%	0.30502%	0.31223%
City's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (5,093)	\$ (344,239)	\$ (279,188)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,369,538	\$ 1,398,613	\$1,371,688
City's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-0.37%	-24.6%	-20.4%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	100.1%	106.8%	105.8%

Notes:

This schedule is reported as of December 31, as that is the plan year end.

Information prior to 2013 is not available, additional years information will be displayed as it becomes available.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Schedule of the City's Contributions
Statewide Defined Benefit Plan
For the Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 111,889	\$ 109,735	\$ 108,490
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>111,889</u>	<u>109,735</u>	<u>108,490</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,398,613	\$ 1,371,688	\$ 1,356,125
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

Information prior to 2013 is not available, additional years information will be displayed as it becomes available.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Note 1 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The general fund adopts an annual budget on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except that the inception of capital leases and the related capital outlay are not budgeted. Also, debt service expenditures related to capital leases are budgeted within the public works function budget, rather than separately as debt service expenditures.

The preservation and restoration, the transportation authority and the business improvement district funds adopt annual budget on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,213,824	\$ 8,698,495
Receivables:		
Accounts	104,860	136,845
Property taxes	8,550	8,455
Other taxes	969,070	991,031
Inventory	126,864	125,597
Prepaid items	66,029	174,154
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 13,489,197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,134,577</u></u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 449,419	\$ 358,149
Retainage payable	-	-
Accrued expenditures	183,689	141,543
Refundable deposits	911,160	911,660
Total Liabilities	<u>1,544,268</u>	<u>1,411,352</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes	8,550	8,455
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>8,550</u>	<u>8,455</u>
Fund Balances		
Restricted	745,000	602,000
Nonspendable	192,893	299,751
Assigned	-	-
Unassigned	10,998,486	7,813,019
Total Fund Balances	<u>11,936,379</u>	<u>8,714,770</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 13,489,197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,134,577</u></u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Revenues		
Taxes	\$ 11,329,066	\$ 11,666,139
Intergovernmental	7,986,473	7,493,931
Licenses and permits	123,532	67,501
Charges for services	393,798	360,088
Fines and forfeitures	61,575	65,291
Investment earnings	28,960	20,357
Miscellaneous	332,557	353,101
Total Revenues	20,255,961	20,026,408
Expenditures		
Current:		
General government	4,467,153	4,250,971
Planning	587,914	512,442
Public safety	6,444,945	6,197,919
Public works	2,850,777	3,166,676
Total Expenditures	14,350,789	14,128,008
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	5,905,172	5,898,400
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Transfers in	248,437	3,233,317
Transfers out	(2,932,000)	(12,204,744)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,683,563)	(8,971,427)
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,221,609	(3,073,027)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	8,714,770	11,787,797
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 11,936,379	\$ 8,714,770

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Taxes					
Property	\$ 8,455	\$ 8,455	\$ 8,666	\$ 211	\$ 8,284
Specific ownership	300	300	222	(78)	352
Road and bridge	90,000	90,000	97,394	7,394	88,051
Sales, use and lodging	3,227,000	3,227,000	3,535,442	308,442	3,573,353
Franchise	170,000	170,000	164,524	(5,476)	162,974
Device fees	7,758,300	7,758,300	7,499,951	(258,349)	7,781,695
Occupational	45,700	45,700	22,867	(22,833)	51,430
Total Taxes	11,299,755	11,299,755	11,329,066	29,311	11,666,139
Licenses and Permits					
Business licenses	22,000	22,000	59,114	37,114	32,428
Building permits	15,000	15,000	57,753	42,753	30,248
Other	2,800	2,800	6,665	3,865	4,825
Total Licenses and Permits	39,800	39,800	123,532	83,732	67,501
Intergovernmental					
Gaming	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,933,146	533,146	7,436,400
Highway users	13,000	13,000	13,986	986	12,524
Cigarette taxes	10,000	10,000	9,341	(659)	11,146
Public Safety grants	-	-	30,000	30,000	33,861
Total Intergovernmental	7,423,000	7,423,000	7,986,473	563,473	7,493,931
Charges for Services					
Plan review fees	15,000	15,000	34,002	19,002	19,158
Silver Dollar Metro District	183,489	183,489	183,459	(30)	187,893
Black Hawk transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Gilpin Ambulance Authority	25,000	25,000	39,513	14,513	30,807
Rents	127,000	127,000	136,824	9,824	122,230
Total Charges for Services	350,489	350,489	393,798	43,309	360,088
Fines and Forfeitures					
Municipal court	22,000	22,000	15,836	(6,164)	26,341
County court	7,000	7,000	5,003	(1,997)	7,096
Parking	150	150	160	10	510
Police department services	1,700	1,700	36,484	34,784	23,900
Victim service surcharge	7,000	7,000	4,092	(2,908)	7,444
Total Fines and Forfeitures	37,850	37,850	61,575	23,725	65,291
Investment Earnings	20,000	20,000	28,960	8,960	20,357
Miscellaneous	151,100	151,100	332,557	181,457	353,101
Total Revenue	19,321,994	19,321,994	20,255,961	933,967	20,026,408

(continued)

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

(continued)

	2016			2015	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Expenditures					
General Government					
Mayor and Council					
Personal services	\$ 273,645	\$ 273,645	\$ 267,626	\$ 6,019	\$ 263,813
Program services	2,874,353	2,874,353	2,343,240	531,113	2,232,842
Total Mayor and Council	3,147,998	3,147,998	2,610,866	537,132	2,496,655
Municipal Court					
Personal services	41,114	41,114	40,942	172	39,992
Professional services	16,000	16,000	10,743	5,257	10,350
Purchased services	600	600	-	600	130
Program services	-	-	1,303	(1,303)	1,727
Supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Total Municipal Court	57,714	57,714	52,988	4,726	52,199
City Manager					
Personal services	237,942	237,942	266,727	(28,785)	250,517
Professional services	6,000	6,000	23,199	(17,199)	6,300
General services	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased services	5,985	5,985	6,131	(146)	6,180
Program services	5,000	5,000	2,484	2,516	532
Vehicle operation and maintenance	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies	525	525	477	48	352
Total City Manager	255,452	255,452	299,018	(43,566)	263,881
City Clerk					
Personal services	433,887	433,887	410,064	23,823	399,546
Professional services	33,000	33,000	30,823	2,177	29,323
General services	3,000	3,000	2,202	798	2,936
Purchased services	241,600	241,600	237,665	3,935	239,110
Program services	39,500	39,500	38,865	635	27,452
Supplies	10,200	10,200	6,809	3,391	12,787
Total City Clerk	761,187	761,187	726,428	34,759	711,154
Total carried forward	4,222,351	4,222,351	3,689,300	533,051	3,523,889

(continued)

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

(continued)

	2016			2015	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Total brought forward	\$ 4,222,351	\$ 4,222,351	\$ 3,689,300	\$ 533,051	\$ 3,523,889
Expenditures					
General Government					
MIS					
Personal services	225,942	225,942	228,925	(2,983)	199,339
Professional services	5,000	5,000	1,400	3,600	1,350
General services	37,100	37,100	29,065	8,035	31,945
Purchased services	113,500	113,500	99,343	14,157	110,953
Program services	7,500	7,500	6,287	1,213	1,960
Supplies	41,600	41,600	36,357	5,243	37,900
Total MIS	430,642	430,642	401,377	29,265	383,447
Finance					
Personal services	282,389	282,389	286,856	(4,467)	284,180
Professional services	79,000	79,000	86,793	(7,793)	56,664
General services	300	300	54	246	345
Purchased services	1,000	1,000	557	443	707
Program services	1,000	1,000	15	985	55
Supplies	2,100	2,100	2,201	(101)	1,684
Total Finance	365,789	365,789	376,476	(10,687)	343,635
Total General Government	5,018,782	5,018,782	4,467,153	551,629	4,250,971
Planning					
Personal services	275,688	275,688	267,124	8,564	185,863
Professional services	172,880	172,880	291,736	(118,856)	260,822
General services	-	-	3,480	(3,480)	36,000
Vehicle operation and maintenance	900	900	455	445	821
Purchased services	16,520	16,520	10,936	5,584	13,496
Program services	5,500	5,500	2,270	3,230	885
Supplies	18,000	18,000	11,913	6,087	14,555
Total Planning	489,488	489,488	587,914	(98,426)	512,442
Public Safety					
Police					
Personal services	3,600,864	3,600,864	3,437,622	163,242	3,414,905
Professional services	40,880	40,880	38,688	2,192	30,767
General services	49,381	49,381	58,246	(8,865)	33,481
Vehicle operation and maintenance	42,000	42,000	44,414	(2,414)	33,333
Purchased services	49,040	49,040	80,078	(31,038)	64,343
Program services	-	-	-	-	-
Supplies	93,600	93,600	93,869	(269)	113,606
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Total Police	3,875,765	3,875,765	3,752,917	122,848	3,690,435
Total carried forward	9,384,035	9,384,035	8,807,984	576,051	8,453,848

(continued)

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

(continued)

	2016			2015	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Total brought forward	\$ 9,384,035	\$ 9,384,035	\$ 8,807,984	\$ 576,051	\$ 8,453,848
Expenditures					
Public Safety					
Fire					
Personal services	2,388,617	2,388,617	2,477,983	(89,366)	2,354,902
Professional services	17,500	17,500	6,708	10,792	7,852
General services	17,500	17,500	13,823	3,677	10,866
Vehicle operation and maintenance	38,000	38,000	27,555	10,445	21,771
Purchased services	45,500	45,500	41,294	4,206	33,192
Program services	2,000	2,000	208	1,792	945
Supplies	101,550	101,550	124,457	(22,907)	69,432
Capital outlay	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	8,524
Total Fire	2,616,667	2,616,667	2,692,028	(75,361)	2,507,484
Total Public Safety	6,492,432	6,492,432	6,444,945	47,487	6,197,919
Public Works					
Personal services	1,962,603	1,962,603	1,967,371	(4,768)	1,860,127
Professional services	125,000	125,000	7,047	117,953	36,192
General services	940,200	940,200	689,359	250,841	640,586
Vehicle operation and maintenance	139,500	139,500	82,917	56,583	119,337
Purchased services	25,000	25,000	6,095	18,905	7,819
Program services	20,000	20,000	835	19,165	399,818
Supplies	152,000	152,000	97,153	54,847	94,298
Capital outlay	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	8,499
Total Public Works	3,389,303	3,389,303	2,850,777	538,526	3,166,676
Total Expenditures	15,390,005	15,390,005	14,350,789	1,039,216	14,128,008
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,931,989	3,931,989	5,905,172	1,973,183	5,898,400
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	248,437	248,437	248,437	-	3,233,317
Transfers out	(2,932,000)	(2,932,000)	(2,932,000)	-	(12,204,744)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,683,563)	(2,683,563)	(2,683,563)	-	(8,971,427)
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,248,426</u>	<u>\$ 1,248,426</u>	3,221,609	<u>\$ 1,973,183</u>	(3,073,027)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			8,714,770		11,787,797
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 11,936,379</u>		<u>\$ 8,714,770</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Preservation and Restoration Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,946,520	\$ 3,518,195
Total Assets	<u>\$ 4,946,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,518,195</u>
 Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 141,682	\$ 205,710
Grant tax payable	157,983	66,577
Retainage payable	<u>42,792</u>	<u>54,368</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>342,457</u>	<u>326,655</u>
 Fund Balances		
Restricted	<u>4,604,063</u>	<u>3,191,540</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>4,604,063</u>	<u>3,191,540</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 4,946,520</u>	<u>\$ 3,518,195</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Transportation Device Fee Trust Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119,708	\$ -
Accounts Receivable - Other taxes	<u>50,381</u>	<u>52,233</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 170,089</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 52,233</u></u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	<u>\$ 26,522</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>26,522</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balances		
Restricted	<u>143,567</u>	<u>52,233</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 170,089</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 52,233</u></u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Business Improvement District Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 68,000	\$ 264,747
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	7,500	7,500
Receivable - County Treasurer	1,434	5,121
Prepaid expenses	3,459	45,501
Property taxes receivables	675,982	333,853
Total Assets	\$ 756,375	\$ 656,722
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 28,758	\$ 12,226
Total Liabilities	28,758	12,226
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Property taxes	675,982	333,853
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	675,982	333,853
Fund Balances		
Restricted:		
Emergencies	7,500	7,500
Nonspendable	3,459	45,501
Assigned	40,676	257,642
Total Fund Balances	51,635	310,643
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 756,375	\$ 656,722

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Conservation Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 27,097</u>	<u>\$ 25,617</u>
Fund Balances		
Restricted	<u>\$ 27,097</u>	<u>\$ 25,617</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Conservation Fund
Schedule of Revenues and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget to Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,394	\$ 194	\$ 1,154
Investment earnings	60	60	86	26	63
Total Revenues	1,260	1,260	1,480	220	1,217
Expenditures					
Current					
Culture and recreation	26,800	26,800	-	26,800	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>\$ (25,540)</u>	<u>\$ (25,540)</u>	1,480	<u>\$ 27,020</u>	1,217
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			25,617		24,400
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 27,097</u>		<u>\$ 25,617</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Debt Service Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 117,840	\$ 31,015
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	<u>2,497,790</u>	<u>2,606,429</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 2,615,630</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,637,444</u></u>
Fund Balances		
Restricted	<u><u>\$ 2,615,630</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,637,444</u></u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Debt Service Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Investment earnings	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 29,048	\$ 9,048	\$ 29,200
Expenditures					
Debt Service:					
Principal retirement	1,765,000	1,765,000	1,850,000	(85,000)	1,685,000
Bond issue costs	-	-	79,170	(79,170)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	1,207,750	7,898,750	1,006,525	6,892,225	1,304,375
Total Expenditures	<u>2,972,750</u>	<u>9,663,750</u>	<u>2,935,695</u>	<u>6,728,055</u>	<u>2,989,375</u>
(Deficiency of Revenues (Under) Expenditures)	<u>(2,952,750)</u>	<u>(9,643,750)</u>	<u>(2,906,647)</u>	<u>6,737,103</u>	<u>(2,960,175)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	2,932,000	2,932,000	2,932,000	-	2,904,744
Issuance of refunding bonds	-	-	6,680,000	6,680,000	-
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	(6,727,167)	(6,727,167)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>2,932,000</u>	<u>2,932,000</u>	<u>2,884,833</u>	<u>(47,167)</u>	<u>2,904,744</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ (20,750)</u>	<u>\$ (6,711,750)</u>	<u>(21,814)</u>	<u>\$ 6,689,936</u>	<u>(55,431)</u>
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			<u>2,637,444</u>		<u>2,692,875</u>
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 2,615,630</u>		<u>\$ 2,637,444</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Impact Fee Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,266</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -
Retainage payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	-	-
Fund Balances		
Restricted	<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,266</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,266</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Impact Fee Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Impact fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,390	\$ 21,390	\$ -
Investment earnings	500	500	5,001	4,501	3,808
Total Revenues	500	500	26,391	25,891	3,808
Expenditures					
Capital Outlay	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>\$ (1,499,500)</u>	<u>\$ (1,499,500)</u>	26,391	<u>\$ 1,525,891</u>	3,808
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			1,500,266		1,496,458
Fund Balances End of Year			<u>\$ 1,526,657</u>		<u>\$ 1,500,266</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Capital Projects Fund
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31, 2016 and 2015

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,880,364	\$ 16,911,428
Accounts Receivable	235,683	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 13,116,047</u>	<u>\$ 16,911,428</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 899,159	\$ 161,716
Retainage payable	216,137	56,568
Total Liabilities	1,115,296	218,284
Fund Balances		
Assigned	12,000,751	16,693,144
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 13,116,047</u>	<u>\$ 16,911,428</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Capital Projects Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016				2015
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Actual
Revenues					
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,107	\$ 33,107	\$ 341,355
Investment earnings	2,000	2,000	52,248	50,248	34,480
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	2,000	2,000	85,355	83,355	375,835
Expenditures					
Capital Outlay	12,484,272	12,484,272	4,777,748	7,706,524	2,653,732
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(12,482,272)	(12,482,272)	(4,692,393)	7,789,879	(2,277,897)
Other Financing Sources					
Transfers in:					
General fund	-	-	-	-	9,300,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ (12,482,272)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (12,482,272)</u></u>	(4,692,393)	<u><u>\$ 7,789,879</u></u>	7,022,103
Fund Balances Beginning of Year			16,693,144		9,671,041
Fund Balances End of Year			<u><u>\$ 12,000,751</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 16,693,144</u></u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Water Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes
in Fund Net Position - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) Budgetary Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015)

	2016			2015	
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Actual
Operating Revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 2,800,500	\$ 2,800,500	\$ 2,793,711	\$ (6,789)	\$ 2,754,939
Miscellaneous	-	-	232,440	232,440	(323,742)
Total Operating Revenues	<u>2,800,500</u>	<u>2,800,500</u>	<u>3,026,151</u>	<u>225,651</u>	<u>2,431,197</u>
Operating Expenses					
Personal services	824,218	824,218	856,112	(31,894)	811,009
Professional services	1,005,000	1,005,000	1,026,100	(21,100)	1,000,547
General services	387,500	387,500	230,683	156,817	223,767
Program services	10,000	10,000	2,004	7,996	2,056
Purchased services	23,500	23,500	18,216	5,284	19,147
Supplies	78,500	78,500	48,065	30,435	52,805
Repairs and maintenance	522,000	522,000	126,386	395,614	190,585
Capital outlay - capitalized and noncapitalized	1,356,000	1,356,000	460,441	895,559	2,981,337
Total Operating Expenses	<u>4,206,718</u>	<u>4,206,718</u>	<u>2,768,007</u>	<u>1,438,711</u>	<u>5,281,253</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(1,406,218)</u>	<u>(1,406,218)</u>	<u>258,144</u>	<u>1,664,362</u>	<u>(2,850,056)</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Investment earnings	10,000	10,000	9,024	(976)	8,923
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>9,024</u>	<u>(976)</u>	<u>8,923</u>
(Loss) Before Transfers In	<u>(1,396,218)</u>	<u>(1,396,218)</u>	<u>267,168</u>	<u>1,663,386</u>	<u>(2,841,133)</u>
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position - Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (1,396,218)</u>	<u>\$ (1,396,218)</u>	<u>267,168</u>	<u>\$ 1,663,386</u>	<u>(2,841,133)</u>
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis - Change in Net Position					
Deduct:					
Depreciation			(1,124,625)		(1,121,802)
Add:					
Capitalized capital outlay			280,537		2,646,434
Change in Net Position - GAAP Basis			<u>(576,920)</u>		<u>(1,316,501)</u>
Net Position Beginning of Year			<u>40,154,893</u>		<u>41,471,394</u>
Net Position End of Year			<u>\$ 39,577,973</u>		<u>\$ 40,154,893</u>

See accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Black Hawk, Colorado

Introduction to Statistical Section

(Unaudited)

This part of the City of Black Hawk's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding this year's financial statements, note disclosures, and supplementary information. This information has not been audited by the independent auditor. In 2007, the Black Hawk Business Improvement District, a component unit, was reclassified from discretely presented to blended pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles. Unless otherwise indicated, the years prior to 2007 have not been restated to reflect this reclassification.

Contents

Exhibit

Financial Trends

I - XII

These tables contain trend information that may assist the reader in assessing the City's current financial performance by placing it in a historical perspective. Since a significant funding source for the City is state aid relating to the City's share of state gaming taxes, a trend table presenting this revenue has been added.

Revenue Capacity

XIII - XVI

These tables contain information that may assist the reader in assessing the viability of the City's two most significant "own-source" revenue sources, gaming device taxes and sales taxes. Property taxes are not a major revenue for the City, therefore, the tables relating to the City's property taxes are not presented.

Debt Capacity

XVII - XX

These tables present information that may assist the reader in analyzing the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

XXI - XXVII

These tables offer economic and demographic indicators that are commonly used for financial analysis and that can inform one's understanding the City's present and ongoing financial status. Since the gaming industry is competitive between three authorized gaming cities within the State of Colorado, selected comparison tables are presented for gaming information.

Operating Information

XXVIII - XXX

These tables contain service and infrastructure indicators that can inform one's understanding how the information in the City's financial statements relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Data Source:

Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the annual financial reports for the relevant years included.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Changes in Net Position - Governmental Activities
Last Ten Calendar Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses:										
General government	\$ 3,578,935	\$ 4,349,581	\$ 4,085,428	\$ 5,072,444	\$ 5,340,343	\$ 4,747,052	\$ 6,163,795	\$ 6,053,960	\$ 5,154,848	\$ 6,543,558
Planning	446,144	368,509	281,256	360,064	277,088	497,010	603,619	640,850	514,249	586,746
Public safety	6,245,176	6,396,298	5,255,467	5,382,877	5,728,980	5,848,069	6,123,994	6,431,982	6,532,127	6,883,168
Public works	5,177,834	7,171,578	5,709,460	5,440,673	4,859,138	4,834,937	5,890,849	5,298,908	5,479,357	5,116,325
Culture and recreation	-	10,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	618,596	524,620	432,372	1,053,198	803,364	1,026,760	708,676	1,707,575	1,333,559	1,105,780
Total Expenses	16,066,685	18,821,526	15,763,983	17,309,256	17,008,913	16,953,828	19,490,933	20,133,275	19,014,140	20,235,577
Program Revenues:										
Charges for services:										
Plan review fees	70,631	11,359	14,896	56,596	10,600	30,169	70,630	70,782	19,158	34,002
Building permits	108,664	19,145	24,518	21,417	16,798	36,053	109,823	103,197	30,248	57,753
Impact fees	14,644	-	62,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,390
Sales of houses - historical preservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation fees	-	582,326	904,469	523,282	-	-	-	-	-	266,600
Other	670,442	78,961	212,653	706,565	505,944	465,259	442,350	528,909	443,624	487,150
Operating grants and contributions	6,554,477	6,230,709	5,141,584	5,377,120	3,740,755	3,496,923	3,471,659	3,515,797	3,739,416	3,889,572
Capital grants and contributions ¹	12,070,480	50,000	-	-	-	-	1,525,291	400,431	341,355	33,107
Total Program Revenues	19,489,338	6,972,500	6,360,948	6,684,980	4,274,097	4,028,404	5,619,753	4,619,116	4,573,801	4,789,574
Net (Expense) Revenue	3,422,653	(11,849,026)	(9,403,035)	(10,624,276)	(12,734,816)	(12,925,424)	(13,871,180)	(15,514,159)	(14,440,339)	(15,446,003)
General Revenues:										
Taxes:										
Property and specific ownership taxes	830,844	467,385	445,187	453,069	457,583	447,033	164,776	161,294	163,998	561,790
Sales and use taxes	1,871,058	1,400,903	1,342,501	2,347,346	2,818,100	2,964,090	3,278,009	3,220,682	3,573,353	3,535,442
Road and bridge taxes	84,792	90,055	89,925	105,460	105,044	93,920	93,116	90,711	88,051	97,394
Device taxes	8,930,631	8,761,539	8,395,345	8,015,456	7,673,775	7,285,442	6,996,325	8,663,562	8,410,437	7,849,034
Franchise taxes	145,338	152,460	138,226	163,040	161,485	160,027	170,728	176,667	162,974	164,524
Other	18,156	15,848	6,345	26,682	50,915	35,818	29,666	17,545	51,430	22,867
Gaming	7,530,055	7,172,188	6,056,663	7,180,228	7,112,195	6,770,143	6,864,191	6,957,400	7,436,400	7,933,146
Investment earnings	1,127,219	522,039	119,870	104,440	71,048	73,291	39,931	90,255	101,812	131,450
Miscellaneous ²	2,557,025	1,320,408	129,041	292,173	393,945	252,552	1,266,402	1,008,284	364,247	445,978
Total General Revenues	23,095,118	19,902,825	16,723,103	18,687,894	18,844,090	18,082,316	18,903,144	20,386,400	20,352,702	20,741,625
Transfers ³	(4,628,642)	(3,371,609)	(15,548,440)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(2,000,000)	-	(8,500,000)	-	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers	18,466,476	16,531,216	1,174,663	18,187,894	18,344,090	16,082,316	18,903,144	11,886,400	20,352,702	20,741,625
Special Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	\$ 21,889,129	\$ 4,682,190	\$ (8,228,372)	\$ 7,563,618	\$ 5,609,274	\$ 3,156,892	\$ 5,031,964	\$ (3,627,759)	\$ 5,912,363	\$ 5,295,622

Notes:

¹ The majority of these revenues are the City's share of State gaming revenue set aside for historical

² The 2007 amount includes a recovery of \$2,221,034 relating to the eminent domain settlement.

³ The 2009 amount includes the assumption of the business-type activities long-term

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Changes in Net Position - Governmental Activities - Percentage of Total
Last Ten Calendar Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses:										
General government	22.3%	23.1%	25.9%	29.3%	31.4%	28.0%	31.6%	30.1%	27.1%	32.3%
Planning	2.8%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	2.7%	2.9%
Public safety	38.9%	34.0%	33.3%	31.1%	33.7%	34.5%	31.4%	31.9%	34.4%	34.0%
Public works	32.2%	38.2%	36.2%	31.4%	28.6%	28.5%	30.2%	26.3%	28.8%	25.3%
Interest and fiscal charges	3.9%	2.8%	2.7%	6.1%	4.7%	6.1%	3.6%	8.5%	7.0%	5.5%
Total Expenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Program Revenues:										
Charges for services:										
Plan review fees	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	0.7%
Building permits	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	2.0%	2.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Impact fees	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Sales of houses - historical preservation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation fees	0.0%	8.4%	14.2%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Other	3.4%	1.1%	3.3%	10.6%	11.8%	11.5%	7.9%	11.5%	9.7%	10.2%
Operating grants and contributions	33.6%	89.4%	80.8%	80.4%	87.5%	86.8%	61.8%	76.1%	81.8%	81.2%
Capital grants and contributions ¹	61.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%	8.7%	7.5%	0.7%
Total Program Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
General Revenues:										
Taxes:										
Property and specific ownership taxes	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	2.7%
Sales and use taxes	8.1%	7.0%	8.0%	12.6%	15.0%	16.4%	17.3%	15.8%	17.6%	17.0%
Road and bridge taxes	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Device taxes	38.7%	44.0%	50.2%	42.9%	40.7%	40.3%	37.0%	42.5%	41.3%	37.8%
Franchise taxes	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Gaming	32.6%	36.0%	36.2%	38.4%	37.7%	37.4%	36.3%	34.1%	36.5%	38.2%
Investment earnings	4.9%	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Miscellaneous ²	11.1%	6.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	6.7%	4.9%	1.8%	2.2%
Total General Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:

¹ The majority of these revenues are the City's share of State gaming revenue set aside for historical preservation projects.

² The 2007 amount includes a recovery of \$2,221,034 relating to the eminent domain settlement.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Changes in Net Position - Business-type Activities
Last Ten Calendar Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses:										
Water	\$ 3,250,519	\$ 3,184,682	\$ 3,177,139	\$ 3,136,516	\$ 2,933,612	\$ 3,361,705	\$ 3,564,661	\$ 3,731,731	\$ 3,756,621	\$ 3,612,095
Program Revenues:										
Charges for services - water	729,783	1,427,314	2,782,031	3,047,644	2,981,338	2,982,990	2,984,365	2,792,603	2,754,939	2,793,711
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	1,110,941	1,276,201	49,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Revenues	1,840,724	2,703,515	2,831,050	3,047,644	2,981,338	2,982,990	2,984,365	2,792,603	2,754,939	2,793,711
Net (Expense) Revenue	\$ (1,409,795)	\$ (481,167)	\$ (346,089)	\$ (88,872)	\$ 47,726	\$ (378,715)	\$ (580,296)	\$ (939,128)	\$ (1,001,682)	\$ (818,384)
General Revenues:										
Investment earnings	83,822	142,859	21,571	14,215	15,036	10,658	1,448	9,050	8,923	9,024
Miscellaneous ^{2, 3}	-	24	64,462	1,790,365	45,003	17,900	15,619	75,700	(323,742)	232,440
Total General Revenues	83,822	142,883	86,033	1,804,580	60,039	28,558	17,067	84,750	(314,819)	241,464
Transfers In ¹	4,628,642	3,371,609	15,548,440	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	-	8,500,000	-	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers	4,712,464	3,514,492	15,634,473	2,304,580	560,039	2,028,558	17,067	8,584,750	(314,819)	241,464
Change in Net Position	\$ 3,302,669	\$ 3,033,325	\$ 15,288,384	\$ 2,215,708	\$ 607,765	\$ 1,649,843	\$ (563,229)	\$ 7,645,622	\$ (1,316,501)	\$ (576,920)

Notes:

¹ In 2009, the governmental-activities assumed responsibility for all business-type long-term debt, resulting in a transfer in of \$12,066,203.

² In 2010, the Water Fund Sold \$2,322,000 in Water Rights.

³ In 2015, the loss is due to old water plant removed from service

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Changes in Net Position - Total
Last Ten Calendar Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses:										
Governmental activities	\$ 16,066,685	\$ 18,821,526	\$ 15,763,983	\$ 17,309,256	\$ 17,008,913	\$ 16,953,828	\$ 19,490,933	\$ 20,133,275	\$ 19,014,140	\$ 20,235,577
Business-type activities	3,184,682	3,177,139	3,136,516	2,933,612	3,361,705	3,564,661	3,731,731	3,756,621	3,612,095	-
Total Expenses	19,251,367	21,998,665	18,900,499	20,242,868	20,370,618	20,518,489	23,222,664	23,889,896	22,626,235	20,235,577
Program Revenues:										
Governmental activities	19,489,338	6,972,500	6,360,948	6,684,980	4,274,097	4,028,404	5,619,753	4,619,116	4,573,801	4,789,574
Business-type activities	2,703,515	2,831,050	3,047,644	2,981,338	2,982,990	2,984,365	2,792,603	2,754,939	2,793,711	-
Total Program Revenues	22,192,853	9,803,550	9,408,592	9,666,318	7,257,087	7,012,769	8,412,356	7,374,055	7,367,512	4,789,574
Net (Expense) Revenue	2,941,486	(12,195,115)	(9,491,907)	(10,576,550)	(13,113,531)	(13,505,720)	(14,810,308)	(16,515,841)	(15,258,723)	(15,446,003)
General Revenues and Transfers:										
Governmental activities	18,466,476	16,531,216	1,174,663	18,187,894	18,344,090	16,082,316	18,903,144	11,886,400	20,352,702	20,741,625
Business-type activities	3,514,492	15,634,473	2,304,580	560,039	2,028,558	17,067	8,584,750	(314,819)	241,464	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers	21,980,968	32,165,689	3,479,243	18,747,933	20,372,648	16,099,383	27,487,894	11,571,581	20,594,166	20,741,625
Change in Net Position	\$ 24,922,454	\$ 19,970,574	\$ (6,012,664)	\$ 8,171,383	\$ 7,259,117	\$ 2,593,663	\$ 12,677,586	\$ (4,944,260)	\$ 5,335,443	\$ 5,295,622

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Government-wide Net Position by Category ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 44,818,459	\$ 50,752,082	\$ 55,721,389	\$ 58,845,435	\$ 60,544,095	\$ 67,923,663	\$ 76,600,278	\$ 79,395,142	\$ 81,943,706	\$ 74,305,635
Restricted	8,973,493	9,999,900	9,371,846	11,573,438	9,665,887	9,724,273	8,349,208	10,276,027	8,016,600	9,669,514
Unrestricted	14,061,857	11,784,018	(785,606)	1,452,374	7,270,538	2,989,476	719,890	(7,629,553)	(1,617,404)	9,963,375
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	67,853,809	72,536,000	64,307,629	71,871,247	77,480,520	80,637,412	85,669,376	82,041,616	88,342,902	93,938,524
Business-type Activities										
Net investment in capital assets	6,642,322	11,643,353	28,891,370	27,674,445	27,399,977	33,735,236	33,438,158	36,207,873	37,408,763	36,564,675
Restricted	1,317,800	1,235,475	934,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	3,429,661	1,748,473	89,850	4,456,948	5,339,181	653,765	387,614	5,263,521	2,746,130	3,013,298
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	11,389,783	14,627,301	29,915,685	32,131,393	32,739,158	34,389,001	33,825,772	41,471,394	40,154,893	39,577,973
Primary Government										
Net investment in capital assets	51,460,781	62,395,435	84,612,759	86,519,880	87,944,072	101,658,899	110,038,436	115,603,015	119,352,469	110,870,310
Restricted	10,291,293	11,235,375	10,306,311	11,573,438	9,665,887	9,724,273	8,349,208	10,276,027	8,016,600	9,669,514
Unrestricted	17,491,518	13,532,491	(695,756)	5,909,322	12,609,719	3,643,241	1,107,504	(2,366,032)	1,128,726	12,976,673
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 79,243,592	\$ 87,163,301	\$ 94,223,314	\$ 104,002,640	\$ 110,219,678	\$ 115,026,413	\$ 119,495,148	\$ 123,513,010	\$ 128,497,795	\$ 133,516,497

Notes:

¹ Accounting standards require that net position be reported in three components in the financial statements: net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Net position is considered restricted only when (1) an external party, such as the State of Colorado or the federal government, places a restriction on how the resources may be used, or (2) enabling legislation which is enacted by the City. There are no restrictions currently reported as a result of enabling legislation.

² Includes the Black Hawk Transportation Authority and the Black Hawk Business Improvement District.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

Black Hawk, Colorado
General Governmental Revenues by Source
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Revenue Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Taxes	\$ 8,395,345	\$ 8,015,456	\$ 7,673,775	\$ 7,285,442	\$ 11,258,878	\$ 10,986,330	\$ 10,732,620	\$ 12,330,461	\$ 12,450,243	\$ 12,231,051
Special assessments	1,840,892	1,840,892	1,536,382	1,542,391	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	12,250,936	11,571,168	9,668,210	11,021,884	10,860,974	10,277,563	11,576,014	10,883,803	11,528,317	11,865,166
Licenses and permits	131,528	37,685	51,679	26,420	23,266	47,674	118,014	168,458	67,501	123,532
Fines and forfeitures	29,921	32,476	42,788	38,975	54,566	61,461	47,523	52,121	65,291	61,575
Charges for services	688,288	621,630	1,062,069	1,242,465	455,510	422,346	457,266	482,309	360,238	660,398
Impact and development fees	14,644	-	62,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,390
Investment earnings	1,127,219	522,039	119,870	104,440	71,048	73,291	39,931	90,255	101,812	131,450
Miscellaneous	2,557,025	344,296	279,077	485,756	582,991	440,773	1,464,354	1,033,948	353,101	436,637
Total revenues	<u>\$ 27,035,798</u>	<u>\$ 22,985,642</u>	<u>\$ 20,496,678</u>	<u>\$ 21,747,773</u>	<u>\$ 23,307,233</u>	<u>\$ 22,309,438</u>	<u>\$ 24,435,722</u>	<u>\$ 25,041,355</u>	<u>\$ 24,926,503</u>	<u>\$ 25,531,199</u>
% change from prior year	<u>#VALUE!</u>	<u>-15.0%</u>	<u>-10.8%</u>	<u>6.1%</u>	<u>7.2%</u>	<u>-4.3%</u>	<u>4.8%</u>	<u>12.2%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
Taxes	31.1%	34.9%	37.4%	33.5%	48.3%	49.2%	43.9%	49.2%	49.9%	47.9%
Special assessments	6.8%	8.0%	7.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Intergovernmental	45.3%	50.3%	47.2%	50.7%	46.6%	46.1%	47.4%	43.5%	46.2%	46.5%
Licenses and permits	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
Fines and forfeitures	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Charges for services	2.5%	2.7%	5.2%	5.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	2.6%
Impact and development fees	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Investment earnings	4.2%	2.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Miscellaneous	9.5%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	6.0%	4.1%	1.4%	1.7%
Total revenues	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Tax Revenues by Source - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Calendar Year	Amounts						Total
	Property and Ownership	Road and Bridge	Sales and Use ¹	Franchise	Device	Other	
2007	830,844	84,792	1,871,058	145,338	8,930,631	10,860	11,873,523
2008	467,385	90,055	1,400,903	152,460	8,761,539	6,685	10,879,027
2009	445,187	89,925	1,342,501	138,226	8,395,345	-	10,411,184
2010	453,069	105,460	2,347,346	163,040	8,015,456	19,755	11,104,126
2011	457,583	105,044	2,818,100	161,485	7,673,775	42,891	11,258,878
2012	446,789	93,920	2,964,090	160,027	7,285,442	35,818	10,986,086
2013	164,776	93,116	3,278,009	170,728	6,996,325	29,666	10,732,620
2014	161,294	90,711	3,220,682	176,667	8,663,562	17,545	12,330,461
2015	163,998	88,051	3,573,353	162,974	8,410,437	51,430	12,450,243
2016	561,790	97,394	3,535,442	164,524	7,849,034	32,208	12,240,392
Percentage Change							
In Dollars Over							
10 Years	-32.4%	14.9%	89.0%	13.2%	-12.1%	196.6%	3.1%
Percentage of Total							
2007	7.0%	0.7%	15.8%	1.2%	75.2%	0.1%	100.0%
2008	4.3%	0.8%	12.9%	1.4%	80.5%	0.1%	100.0%
2009	4.3%	0.9%	12.9%	1.3%	80.6%	0.0%	100.0%
2010	4.1%	0.9%	21.1%	1.5%	72.2%	0.2%	100.0%
2011	4.1%	0.9%	25.0%	1.4%	68.2%	0.4%	100.0%
2012	4.1%	0.9%	27.0%	1.5%	66.3%	0.3%	100.0%
2013	1.5%	0.9%	30.5%	1.6%	65.2%	0.3%	100.0%
2014	1.3%	0.7%	26.1%	1.4%	70.3%	0.1%	100.0%
2015	1.3%	0.7%	28.7%	1.3%	67.6%	0.4%	100.0%
2016	4.6%	0.8%	28.9%	1.3%	64.1%	0.3%	100.0%

Notes:

¹ The significant increase in 2014 Device revenue is due to increased fees per device.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
City's Share of State Gaming Taxes ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Calendar Year	Unrestricted ²	Restricted For Preservation ³ and Restoration	Total	Total Percentage Change
2007	7,530,055	4,216,831	11,746,886	n/a
2008	7,172,188	4,016,425	11,188,613	-4.75%
2009	6,056,663	3,391,731	9,448,394	-15.55%
2010	7,180,228	3,649,036	10,829,264	14.61%
2011	7,112,195	3,557,150	10,669,345	-1.48%
2012	6,770,143	3,387,232	10,157,375	-4.80%
2013	6,864,191	3,457,536	10,321,727	-3.26%
2014	6,957,400	3,496,881	10,454,281	2.92%
2015	7,436,400	3,691,877	11,128,277	7.81%
2016	7,933,146	3,844,192	11,777,338	12.66%

**Percentage Change in
Dollars Over 10 Years**

5.4%	-8.8%	0.3%
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Notes:

¹ The State Constitutional amendment that authorized limited gaming in three Colorado cities requires limited gaming establishments to pay up to 40% of their adjusted gross profits (the total amount of all wagers made by players less all payments to players) to the State of Colorado. A portion of these taxes is returned to the gaming cities.

² The State of Colorado must distribute 10% of their state gaming taxes to the three gaming cities in Colorado, in proportion to the gaming revenues generated in each respective city.

³ 20% of the state gaming taxes are distributed to the State of Colorado's state historical fund to be used for restoration and preservation of the three gaming cities in Colorado in proportion to the gaming revenues generated in the respective cities.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
 General Governmental Expenditures by Function
 Last Ten Calendar Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

Function	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Current:										
General government	\$ 3,165,107	\$ 3,935,814	\$ 3,717,346	\$ 4,665,541	\$ 4,938,760	\$ 4,332,570	\$ 5,592,755	\$ 5,552,153	\$ 4,624,739	\$ 6,030,584
Planning	446,488	376,483	278,414	355,913	273,146	498,587	602,976	643,596	512,442	587,914
Public safety	6,051,813	6,199,634	5,225,582	5,114,851	5,494,572	5,558,717	5,801,721	6,074,576	6,197,919	6,444,945
Public works	3,828,417	4,007,440	3,905,364	3,970,172	3,375,410	3,281,917	3,802,617	3,347,852	3,166,676	3,234,237
Culture and recreation	-	10,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current	13,491,825	14,530,311	13,126,706	14,106,477	14,081,888	13,671,791	15,800,069	15,618,177	14,501,776	16,297,680
% Change From Prior Year	#VALUE!	7.7%	-9.7%	7.5%	-0.2%	-2.9%	12.2%	14.2%	-8.2%	4.4%
Capital Outlay	2,169,020	7,135,470	5,177,599	2,858,093	3,429,946	8,935,971	11,152,246	5,496,918	5,708,698	6,470,535
% Change From Prior Year	#VALUE!	229.0%	-27.4%	-44.8%	20.0%	160.5%	225.1%	-38.5%	-48.8%	17.7%
Debt Service										
Principal	2,298,025	2,485,876	1,993,370	3,392,694	1,904,871	2,270,000	990,000	1,770,000	1,685,000	1,850,000
Interest and fees	495,143	395,543	318,158	816,183	673,756	586,958	698,967	1,577,074	1,304,375	1,085,695
Total Debt Service	2,793,168	2,881,419	2,311,528	4,208,877	2,578,627	2,856,958	1,688,967	3,347,074	2,989,375	2,935,695
% Change From Prior Year	#VALUE!	3.2%	-19.8%	82.1%	-38.7%	10.8%	-34.5%	17.2%	77.0%	-12.3%
Total Expenditures	\$ 18,454,013	\$ 24,547,200	\$ 20,615,833	\$ 21,173,447	\$ 20,090,461	\$ 25,464,720	\$ 28,641,282	\$ 24,462,169	\$ 23,199,849	\$ 25,703,910
% Change From Prior Year	#VALUE!	33.0%	-16.0%	2.7%	-5.1%	26.8%	42.6%	-3.9%	-19.0%	5.1%
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	20.7%	19.8%	17.6%	29.8%	18.3%	20.9%	10.7%	21.4%	20.6%	18.0%

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
General Governmental Current Expenditures by Function (Unaudited) ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Function										
Current:										
General government	\$ 3,165,107	\$ 3,935,814	\$ 3,717,346	\$ 4,665,541	\$ 4,938,760	\$ 4,332,570	\$ 5,592,755	\$ 5,552,153	\$ 4,624,739	\$ 6,030,584
Planning	446,488	376,483	278,414	355,913	273,146	498,587	602,976	643,596	512,442	587,914
Public safety	6,051,813	6,199,634	5,225,582	5,114,851	5,494,572	5,558,717	5,801,721	6,074,576	6,197,919	6,444,945
Public works	3,828,417	4,007,440	3,905,364	3,970,172	3,375,410	3,281,917	3,802,617	3,347,852	3,166,676	3,234,237
Culture and recreation	-	10,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Current	\$ 13,491,825	\$ 14,530,311	\$ 13,126,706	\$ 14,106,477	\$ 14,081,888	\$ 13,671,791	\$ 15,800,069	\$ 15,618,177	\$ 14,501,776	\$ 16,297,680
Current:										
General government	23.5%	27.1%	28.3%	33.1%	35.1%	31.7%	35.4%	35.5%	31.9%	37.0%
Planning	3.3%	2.6%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	3.5%	3.6%
Public safety	44.9%	42.7%	39.8%	36.3%	39.0%	40.7%	36.7%	38.9%	42.7%	39.5%
Public works	28.4%	27.6%	29.8%	28.1%	24.0%	24.0%	24.1%	21.4%	21.8%	19.8%
Parks and recreation	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Current	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes:

¹ Includes all governmental fund types.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Summary of Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Revenues	\$ 27,035,798	\$ 22,985,642	\$ 20,496,678	\$ 21,747,773	\$ 23,307,233	\$ 22,309,438	\$ 24,435,722	\$ 25,041,355	\$ 24,926,503	\$ 25,531,199
Total Expenditures	18,454,013	24,547,200	20,615,833	21,173,447	20,090,461	25,464,720	28,641,282	24,462,169	23,199,849	25,703,910
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	8,581,785	(1,561,558)	(119,155)	574,326	3,216,772	(3,155,282)	(4,205,560)	579,186	1,726,654	(172,711)
Other Financing Sources										
Inception of capital lease obligation	232,055	265,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of bonds	-	1,327,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	12,000,000
Bond premium	-	31,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(1,330,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	2,383,522	1,661,579	3,726,595	6,524,426	655,000	2,286,913	3,198,000	9,181,183	4,747,523	17,044,047
Transfers out	(5,045,638)	(4,766,574)	(8,355,237)	(9,896,035)	(4,137,237)	(2,786,913)	(3,698,000)	(11,181,183)	(4,747,523)	(25,544,047)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(2,430,061)</u>	<u>(2,811,249)</u>	<u>(4,628,642)</u>	<u>(3,371,609)</u>	<u>(3,482,237)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>(500,000)</u>	<u>(2,000,000)</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	6,151,724	(4,372,807)	(4,747,797)	(2,797,283)	(265,465)	(3,655,282)	(4,705,560)	(1,420,814)	11,726,654	3,327,289
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	19,559,637	25,711,361	16,800,545	14,741,027	11,943,744	11,678,279	8,022,997	3,317,437	1,896,623	13,623,277
Other Changes	-	(4,538,009)	2,688,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 25,711,361</u>	<u>\$ 16,800,545</u>	<u>\$ 14,741,027</u>	<u>\$ 11,943,744</u>	<u>\$ 11,678,279</u>	<u>\$ 8,022,997</u>	<u>\$ 3,317,437</u>	<u>\$ 1,896,623</u>	<u>\$ 13,623,277</u>	<u>\$ 16,950,566</u>

Notes:

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Calendar Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
General Fund				
Reserved	\$ 354,111	\$ 399,204	\$ 387,620	\$ 509,839
Unreserved	9,950,863	7,628,780	9,381,452	11,520,703
Subtotal General Fund	10,304,974	8,027,984	9,769,072	12,030,542
General Fund Percentage Change From Prior Year	#REF!	-22.1%	21.7%	23.1%
All Other Governmental Funds				
Reserved ¹	5,260,021	6,593,301	6,460,366	8,374,197
Unreserved				
Special Revenue Funds	2,333,520	(1,078,886)	(880,771)	263,356
Capital Projects Funds	5,105,941	7,392,461	4,722,210	3,295,792
Subtotal All Other Governmental Funds	12,699,482	12,906,876	10,301,805	11,933,345
Total Governmental Funds				
Reserved	5,614,132	6,992,505	6,847,986	8,884,036
Unreserved	17,390,324	13,942,355	13,222,891	15,079,851
Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 23,004,456</u>	<u>\$ 20,934,860</u>	<u>\$ 20,070,877</u>	<u>\$ 23,963,887</u>
All Governmental Funds Percentage Change	<u>#REF!</u>	<u>-9.0%</u>	<u>-4.1%</u>	<u>19.4%</u>

Notes:

¹ For consistency, the fund balance in the debt service fund was reclassified from unreserved to reserved for years 2006 - 2010.

² The City implemented GASB 54 in 2011, which requires significantly different Fund Balance classifications. Please refer to the following page for current information.

Data Source:

Applicable years' annual financial report.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (Unaudited)
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
General Fund:						
Assigned to:						
Emergencies	\$ 512,000	\$ 677,000	\$ 806,000	\$ 630,000	\$ 602,000	\$ 745,000
Subsequent years' expenditures	-	187,784	248,978	237,383	299,751	192,893
Unassigned	14,523,564	8,484,885	18,221,384	10,920,414	7,813,019	10,998,486
Total General Fund	<u>15,035,564</u>	<u>9,349,669</u>	<u>19,276,362</u>	<u>11,787,797</u>	<u>8,714,770</u>	<u>11,936,379</u>
All Other Governmental Funds						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid items	7,903	3,036	3,509	3,515	45,501	3,459
Restricted for:						
Preservation and Restoration	4,966,982	6,316,301	4,332,241	5,370,486	3,191,540	4,604,063
Debt Service	1,588,738	963,890	1,629,639	2,692,875	2,637,444	2,615,630
Transportation	55,263	55,263	59,369	56,808	52,233	143,567
Parking Impact	2,274,609	1,739,207	1,492,759	1,496,458	1,500,266	1,526,657
Business Improvement District	302,940	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,500	7,500
Conservation Trust	20,618	21,875	23,200	24,400	25,617	27,097
Assigned to:						
Capital projects	2,417,632	2,906,577	253,482	9,671,041	16,693,144	12,000,751
Business Improvement District	10,410	163,559	243,256	290,623	257,642	40,676
Unassigned:						
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>11,645,095</u>	<u>39,830,369</u>	<u>27,654,661</u>	<u>19,611,206</u>	<u>45,380,287</u>	<u>20,969,400</u>
Total Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 26,680,659</u>	<u>\$ 49,180,038</u>	<u>\$ 46,931,023</u>	<u>\$ 31,399,003</u>	<u>\$ 54,095,057</u>	<u>\$ 32,905,779</u>

Notes:

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Definitions*, in Fiscal Year 2011. The City did not restate the prior years.

Data Source:

Applicable years' comprehensive annual financial report.

Black Hawk, Colorado
Number of Devices - By Casino ^{1,2}
Last Ten Calendar Years

Major Casino	For the Calendar Years December 31,																			
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Isle of Capri	1,403	14.2%	1,387	14.2%	1,327	14.3%	1,165	13.5%	1,114	13.0%	1,108	13.1%	1,113	13.0%	1,120	13.4%	1,107	13.5%	1,111	14.4%
Ameristar	1,664	16.8%	1,634	16.8%	1,581	17.1%	1,548	17.9%	1,519	17.7%	1,519	18.0%	1,529	17.9%	1,423	17.0%	1,352	16.5%	1,245	16.2%
Lodge	998	10.1%	976	10.0%	1,018	11.0%	1,006	11.6%	1,023	11.9%	1,017	12.0%	1,039	12.1%	1,009	12.1%	1,007	12.3%	880	11.4%
Monarch (Riviera)	870	8.8%	829	8.5%	767	8.3%	753	8.7%	789	9.2%	722	8.5%	698	8.2%	631	7.5%	722	8.8%	735	9.5%
Mardi Gras	679	6.9%	706	7.2%	655	7.1%	676	7.8%	677	7.9%	661	7.8%	822	9.6%	731	8.7%	700	8.5%	511	6.6%
Lady Luck Casino	663	6.7%	668	6.9%	613	6.6%	520	6.0%	537	6.2%	515	6.1%	494	5.8%	479	5.7%	466	5.7%	478	6.2%
Z Casino (Bullwhackers)	687	6.9%	664	6.8%	598	6.5%	310	3.6%	290	3.4%	282	3.3%	288	3.4%	415	5.0%	425	5.2%	442	5.7%
Saratoga (Fitzgeralds)	595	6.0%	911	9.3%	752	8.1%	734	8.5%	673	7.8%	606	7.2%	563	6.6%	544	6.5%	457	5.6%	467	6.1%
Canyon	448	4.5%	419	4.3%	419	4.5%	407	4.7%	410	4.8%	309	3.7%	301	3.5%	307	3.7%	295	3.6%	295	3.8%
Gilpin	458	4.6%	446	4.6%	416	4.5%	405	4.7%	386	4.5%	386	4.6%	383	4.5%	382	4.6%	376	4.6%	362	4.7%
Total Major Casinos ⁴	8,465	85.5%	8,640	88.6%	8,146	87.9%	7,524	87.0%	7,418	86.3%	7,125	84.3%	7,230	84.5%	7,041	84.1%	6,907	84.3%	6,526	84.7%
All Other Casinos	1,439	14.5%	1,111	11.4%	1,125	12.1%	1,120	13.0%	1,180	13.7%	1,328	15.7%	1,325	15.5%	1,329	15.9%	1,289	15.7%	1,181	15.3%
Total All Casinos ⁵	9,904	100.0%	9,751	100.0%	9,271	100.0%	8,644	100.0%	8,598	100.0%	8,453	100.0%	8,555	100.0%	8,370	100.0%	8,196	100.0%	7,707	100.0%

Notes:

¹ The City adopted an ordinance imposing an occupational tax (i.e., a device fee) on gaming devices used within the City. The fee is paid on all gaming devices for which the State of Colorado has issued a device tax stamp.

² Based upon the number of devices at December 31 of each year.

Data Source:

⁴ City Finance Department

⁵ Colorado Department of Revenue, Division of Gaming.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Annual Device Fee Rates
Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Regular ²	Main Street Improvements Fee ¹	Transportation Fee	Total
2007	750	89	77	916
2008	750	89	77	916
2009	750	89	77	916
2010	750	89	77	916
2011	750	89	77	916
2012	750	-	77	827
2013	750	-	77	827
2014	945	-	77	1,022
2015	945	-	77	1,022
2016	945	-	44	989

Notes:

¹ On June 1, 2012, the City repealed the Main Street Improvement Fee.

² On Nov 5, 2013, the City electors approved an increase of \$195 to offset new debt issuances.

Data Source :

City Finance Department

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Principal General Device Fee Payers
For the Calendar Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2007 ¹

2016			
<u>Principal Device Fee Payers - Casinos</u>	<u>Total Fees ^{1, 2}</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Fees</u>
Ameristar	\$ 1,176,525	1	16.15%
Isle of Capri	1,049,895	2	14.42%
Lodge	831,600	3	11.42%
Monarch (Riviera)	694,575	4	9.54%
Mardi Gras	482,895	5	6.63%
Lady Luck	451,710	6	6.20%
Saratoga (Fitzgeralds)	441,315	7	6.06%
Z Casino (Bullwhackers)	417,690	8	5.74%
Gilpin	342,090	9	4.70%
Canyon	278,775	10	3.83%
Total Principal Fee Payers	6,167,070		84.68%
All Other Fee Payers	1,116,045		15.32%
Total	<u>\$ 7,283,115</u>		<u>100.00%</u>
2007			
<u>Principal Device Fee Payers - Casinos</u>	<u>Total Fees ^{1, 2}</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Fees</u>
Ameristar	\$ 1,248,000	1	16.80%
Isle of Capri	1,052,250	2	14.17%
Lodge	748,500	3	10.08%
Monarch (Riviera)	652,500	4	8.78%
Mardi Gras	509,250	5	6.86%
Z Casino (Bullwhackers)	515,250	6	6.94%
Lady Luck	497,250	7	6.69%
Saratoga (Fitzgeralds)	446,250	8	6.01%
Gilpin	343,500	9	4.62%
Canyon	336,000	10	4.52%
Total Principal Fee Payers	6,348,750		85.47%
All Other Fee Payers	1,079,250		14.53%
Total	<u>\$ 7,428,000</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

Notes:

¹ Total fees based upon the amount of billings for each calendar year for regular device fees.

² The device fees do not include the Transportation Fee or the Main Street Improvement fees.

Data Source:

City Finance Department.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Direct and Overlapping Sales Tax Rates
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Direct City ¹	Overlapping State of Colorado	Total Direct and Overlapping
2007	4.00%	2.90%	6.90%
2008	4.00%	2.90%	6.90%
2009 ¹	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2010	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2011	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2012	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2013	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2014	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2015	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%
2016	5.50%	2.90%	8.40%

Notes:

¹ Additional 1.5% City tax is a dedicated tax levied for the school district.

Data Source : Colorado Department of Revenue, Sales Tax Information Division

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Ratios of Total Debt Outstanding by Type
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Governmental Activities					Business-type Activities			Total ¹	Estimated Population ²	Total Debt Per Capita ³	Total Debt Per Gaming Device ^{4, 5}
	Device Tax Revenue Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Capital Leases	Total	Device Tax Revenue Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Total				
2007 ⁶	2,028,250	1,425,000	4,965,000	403,310	8,821,560	12,816,750	2,170,000	14,986,750	23,808,310	111	214,489	2,404
2008	1,935,250	1,215,000	3,005,000	180,434	6,335,684	12,354,750	1,825,000	14,179,750	20,515,434	111	184,824	2,104
2009 ⁷	13,210,000	2,395,000	1,525,000	72,564	17,202,564	-	-	-	17,202,564	111	154,978	1,856
2010	12,080,000	1,715,000	-	14,870	13,809,870	-	-	-	13,809,870	111	124,413	1,598
2011	10,890,000	1,015,000	-	-	11,905,000	-	-	-	11,905,000	115	103,522	1,385
2012	9,635,000	-	-	-	9,635,000	-	-	-	9,635,000	115	83,783	1,140
2013	18,645,000	-	-	-	18,645,000	-	-	-	18,645,000	100	186,450	2,179
2014	28,875,000	-	-	-	28,875,000	-	-	-	28,875,000	100	288,750	3,450
2015	27,190,000	-	-	-	27,190,000	-	-	-	27,190,000	100	271,900	3,317
2016	25,330,000	-	-	-	25,330,000	-	-	-	25,330,000	100	253,300	3,287

Notes:

³ Because of the City's small population, the debt per capita is extremely high. However, because of gaming, the City's daily population is in the range of 10,000 - 15,000.

⁴ Percentage of personal income or percentage of actual taxable value of property is not useful, since the City receives an immaterial amount of property taxes. A better measure is the debt per gaming device within the City.

⁶ Includes debt related to the Black Hawk Business Improvement District.

⁷ In 2009, all business-type long-term bonded debt was transferred to governmental activities.

Data Source:

¹ Applicable years' annual financial report.

² Are estimated counts by City management and the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Division of Local Government.

⁵ Number of gaming devices. Colorado Department of Revenue, Gaming Division.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	General Obligation Bonds ¹	Estimated Population	Debt Per Capita	Total G.O. Debt Per Gaming Device ^{2, 3}
2007	3,595,000	111	32,387	363
2008	3,040,000	111	27,387	312
2009	2,395,000	111	21,577	258
2010	1,715,000	111	15,450	198
2011	1,015,000	115	8,826	118
2012	-	115	-	-
2013	-	100	-	-
2014	-	100	-	-
2015	-	100	-	-
2016	-	100	-	-

Notes:

² Percentage of personal income or percentage of actual taxable value of property is not useful since the City receives an immaterial amount of property taxes. A better measure is debt per gaming device within the City.

Data Source:

¹ Applicable years' annual financial report.

³ Number of gaming devices. Colorado Department of Revenue, Gaming Division.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
December 31, 2016

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable ³</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
City Direct Debt:			
City:			
Device tax revenue bonds	\$ 25,330,000		
General obligation refunding bonds	-		
Capital leases	-		
Black Hawk Business Improvement District: ¹			
General obligation refunding bonds	-		
Total direct debt	<u>\$ 25,330,000</u>	100.00%	<u>\$ 25,330,000</u>
Overlapping Debt ^{2, 3, 5, 6}			
General Obligation Bonds: ⁴			
Gilpin County RE-1 School District			
General obligation bonds	\$ -	76.65%	-
Miners Mesa Commercial Metropolitan District			
General obligation bonds	6,291,000	100.00%	6,291,000
Silver Dollar Metropolitan District			
General obligation bonds	19,365,000	100.00%	<u>19,365,000</u>
Total			<u>25,656,000</u>
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			<u><u>\$ 50,986,000</u></u>

Notes:

¹ The Black Hawk Business Improvement District is a blended component unit of the City.

² Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City.

³ For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another government unit's assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total assessed value.

⁴ Debt as of most current data available.

⁵ Although overlapping the City's boundaries, both Black Hawk-Central City Sanitation District and Gilpin County do not have any outstanding governmental activities debt.

Data Source:

⁶ Each specific government.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Legal Debt Margin
Last Ten Calendar Years

	For the Calendar Year Ended December 31,									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Assessed Value ¹	<u>\$ 216,585,941</u>	<u>\$ 223,438,722</u>	<u>\$ 256,051,781</u>	<u>\$ 253,557,450</u>	<u>\$ 226,863,054</u>	<u>\$ 224,650,824</u>	<u>\$ 217,657,989</u>	<u>\$ 217,921,025</u>	<u>\$ 234,861,739</u>	<u>\$ 237,558,964</u>
Legal Debt Margin										
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	<u>\$ 21,658,594</u>	<u>\$ 22,343,872</u>	<u>\$ 25,605,178</u>	<u>\$ 25,355,745</u>	<u>\$ 22,686,305</u>	<u>\$ 22,465,082</u>	<u>\$ 21,765,799</u>	<u>\$ 21,792,103</u>	<u>\$ 23,486,174</u>	<u>\$ 23,755,896</u>
Debt applicable to limit:										
General obligation bonds	3,595,000	3,040,000	2,395,000	1,715,000	1,015,000	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Amount reserved for repayment of general obligation debt	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debt applicable to limit	<u>3,595,000</u>	<u>3,040,000</u>	<u>2,395,000</u>	<u>1,715,000</u>	<u>1,015,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 18,063,594</u>	<u>\$ 19,303,872</u>	<u>\$ 23,210,178</u>	<u>\$ 23,640,745</u>	<u>\$ 21,671,305</u>	<u>\$ 22,465,082</u>	<u>\$ 21,765,799</u>	<u>\$ 21,792,103</u>	<u>\$ 23,486,174</u>	<u>\$ 23,755,896</u>
As a percentage of debt limit	<u>83.40%</u>	<u>86.39%</u>	<u>90.65%</u>	<u>93.24%</u>	<u>95.53%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Data Source:¹ Gilpin County Assessor

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	County Population ^{1, 2}	(thousands of dollars)	County Per Capita	County Per Capita Personal Income	County Median Age ³	Unemployment Rate		
		County Personal Income ^{1, 2}	Income ^{1, 2}	% of U.S. ²		Gilpin County ⁴	State of Colorado ⁴	United States ⁵
2007	5,070	210,715	41,561	106%	N/A	4.4%	4.3%	4.6%
2008	5,238	217,408	41,506	103%	N/A	5.6%	5.9%	5.8%
2009	5,412	224,313	41,447	103%	N/A	6.3%	7.7%	9.3%
2010	5,604	228,689	40,808	103%	N/A	7.7%	8.9%	9.6%
2011	5,467	229,609	41,999	106%	N/A	6.5%	8.3%	8.9%
2012	5,441	237,511	43,652	105%	N/A	6.0%	7.5%	8.1%
2013	5,491	243,662	44,375	101%	N/A	5.9%	5.6%	7.4%
2014	5,601	249,717	44,584	109%	N/A	4.4%	4.9%	6.2%
2015	5,828	259,246	44,308	105%	N/A	3.1%	3.8%	5.3%
2016	5,931	241,404	40,702	85%	N/A	2.4%	3.3%	4.9%

Notes:

¹ Information available for Gilpin County, not for the City.

Data Source:

² Gilpin County - 2007 - 2016 - U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

³ Gilpin County - U.S. Census Bureau.

⁴ Colorado Department of Labor and Employment.

⁵ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Principal Employers
For the Calendar Years 2015 and 2007

2015				
Employer	Product or Service	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total
Ameristar Casino	Casino/Hotel	1,095	1	32.57%
Isle of Capri/Lady Luck Casino	Casino/Hotel	751	2	22.34%
Lodge/Gilpin Casino	Casino/Hotel	692	3	20.58%
Mardi Gras/Golden Gates/Golden Gulch	Casino	457	4	13.59%
Monarch Casino	Casino	367	5	10.92%
Total Principal Employers		3,362		100.00%

2007				
Employer	Product or Service	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total
Isle of Capri	Casino/Hotel	579	1	26.68%
The Lodge	Casino/Hotel	508	2	23.41%
Ameristar	Casino/Hotel	500	3	23.04%
Mardi Gras	Casino	322	4	14.84%
Rivera	Casino	261	5	12.03%
Total Principal Employers		2,170		100.00%

Data Source :

Colorado Division of Gaming
 2015 Figures the latest data available.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado¹
Average Number of Employees - By Industry²
Calendar Years 2007 - 2016

Industry	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mining & Logging	9	24	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	90	100	61	57	54	61	43	53	66	62
Manufacturing	13	12	8	10	-	15	16	-	16	-
Trade, Retail & Wholesale	40	45	45	24	31	31	27	40	39	56
Information Tech	8	11	7	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	15	13	8	11	6	6	8	-	-	-
Professional & Business Services	59	55	88	43	51	47	47	48	43	35
Education & Health Services	122	129	140	52	63	58	57	55	50	51
Leisure & Hospitality	4,219	4,012	4,358	4,574	4,648	4,444	4,296	4,170	4,142	4,129
Other Services	36	37	37	35	20	17	177	57	73	85
Public Administration	319	321	306	296	310	305	309	310	316	329
Total	4,930	4,759	5,074	5,106	5,186	4,987	4,980	4,733	4,745	4,747

Notes:

¹ Information is only available for Gilpin County

Data Source:

² State of Colorado, Department of Labor and Employment, LMI Gateway, Historic Data, Employment, Industry Data

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Comparison of the Average Number of Gaming Devices by Gaming City
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Black Hawk, Colorado		Cripple Creek, Colorado		Central City, Colorado		Total	
	Number of Devices	Percentage of Total	Number of Devices	Percentage of Total	Number of Devices	Percentage of Total	Number of Devices	Percentage of Total
2007	10,036	59.6%	4,591	27.3%	2,210	13.1%	16,837	100.0%
2008	9,816	58.6%	4,799	28.6%	2,146	12.8%	16,761	100.0%
2009	9,386	58.2%	4,679	29.0%	2,071	12.8%	16,136	100.0%
2010	8,906	58.0%	4,364	28.4%	2,085	13.6%	15,355	100.0%
2011	8,570	58.3%	3,879	26.4%	2,240	15.2%	14,689	100.0%
2012	8,527	57.0%	4,089	27.3%	2,347	15.7%	14,963	100.0%
2013	8,589	58.8%	3,998	27.4%	2,008	13.8%	14,595	100.0%
2014	8,456	59.6%	3,794	26.7%	1,943	13.7%	14,193	100.0%
2015	8,198	59.2%	3,708	26.8%	1,940	14.0%	13,846	100.0%
2016	7,944	58.8%	3,656	27.1%	1,909	14.1%	13,509	100.0%
Percentage Change								
Over 10 Years								
	-20.8%		-20.4%		-13.6%		-19.8%	

Data Source:

Colorado Department of Revenue

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Comparison of the Average Number of Casinos by Gaming City
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Black Hawk, Colorado		Cripple Creek, Colorado		Central City, Colorado		Total	
	Number of Casinos	Percentage of Total	Number of Casinos	Percentage of Total	Number of Casinos	Percentage of Total	Number of Casinos	Percentage of Total
2007	20	46.5%	17	39.5%	6	14.0%	43	100.0%
2008	19	46.3%	16	39.0%	6	14.6%	41	100.0%
2009	18	45.0%	16	40.0%	6	15.0%	40	100.0%
2010	18	45.0%	15	37.5%	7	17.5%	40	100.0%
2011	18	45.0%	14	35.0%	8	20.0%	40	100.0%
2012	18	43.9%	15	36.6%	8	19.5%	41	100.0%
2013	18	46.2%	14	35.9%	7	17.9%	39	100.0%
2014	18	50.0%	12	33.3%	6	16.7%	36	100.0%
2015	17	48.6%	12	34.3%	6	17.1%	35	100.0%
2016	17	48.6%	12	34.3%	6	17.1%	35	100.0%

Data Source:

Colorado Department of Revenue.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Comparison of the Average Number of Casino Employees by Gaming City ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Black Hawk, Colorado		Cripple Creek, Colorado		Central City, Colorado		Total	
	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total
2007	4,453	55.4%	2,699	33.6%	886	11.0%	8,038	100.0%
2008	5,309	58.5%	2,953	32.5%	811	8.9%	9,073	100.0%
2009	4,276	50.8%	3,261	38.7%	888	10.5%	8,425	100.0%
2010	5,080	53.0%	3,542	36.9%	967	10.1%	9,589	100.0%
2011	4,993	53.9%	3,330	35.9%	941	10.2%	9,264	100.0%
2012	5,165	54.9%	3,236	34.4%	1,001	10.6%	9,402	100.0%
2013	5,339	55.4%	3,296	34.2%	997	10.4%	9,632	100.0%
2014	6,211	60.3%	3,187	30.9%	906	8.8%	10,304	100.0%
2015	6,834	63.4%	3,088	28.7%	853	7.9%	10,775	100.0%
2016 (1)	6,834	63.4%	3,088	28.7%	853	7.9%	10,775	100.0%
Percentage Change								
In Employees Over								
10 Years								
	<u>53.47%</u>		<u>14.41%</u>		<u>-3.72%</u>		<u>34.05%</u>	

Notes:

¹ Includes licensed and non-licensed employees.

Data Source:

Colorado Department of Revenue.

(1) 2015 Figures the latest data available.

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Comparison of Adjusted Gross Proceeds (AGP) by Gaming City ¹
Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	Black Hawk, Colorado			Cripple Creek, Colorado			Central City, Colorado			Total		
	Annual AGP	Percentage of Total	Percentage Change	Annual AGP	Percentage of Total	Percentage Change	Annual AGP	Percentage of Total	Percentage Change	Annual AGP	Percentage of Total	Percentage Change
2007	581,385,160	71.2%	#DIV/0!	154,962,066	19.0%	#DIV/0!	79,782,553	9.8%	#DIV/0!	816,129,779	100.0%	#DIV/0!
2008	508,685,618	71.1%	-12.5%	140,081,962	19.6%	-9.6%	67,112,131	9.4%	-15.9%	715,879,711	100.0%	-12.3%
2009	529,976,828	72.1%	4.2%	140,356,304	19.1%	0.2%	64,257,223	8.7%	-4.3%	734,590,354	100.0%	2.6%
2010	559,445,467	73.6%	5.6%	134,437,711	17.7%	-4.2%	65,727,144	8.7%	2.3%	759,610,322	100.0%	3.4%
2011	550,883,660	73.4%	-1.5%	131,405,587	17.5%	-2.3%	67,819,656	9.0%	3.2%	750,108,903	100.0%	-1.3%
2012	558,542,208	72.9%	1.4%	133,160,559	17.4%	1.3%	74,551,241	9.7%	9.9%	766,254,008	100.0%	2.2%
2013	553,082,797	73.9%	0.4%	128,032,315	17.1%	-2.6%	67,592,801	9.0%	-0.3%	748,707,913	100.0%	-0.2%
2014	560,598,893	75.1%	0.4%	123,432,964	16.5%	-7.3%	62,315,892	8.3%	-16.4%	746,347,749	100.0%	-2.6%
2015	595,792,993	75.4%	7.7%	128,046,346	16.2%	0.0%	66,238,898	8.4%	-2.0%	790,078,237	100.0%	5.5%
2016	609,754,552	75.2%	8.8%	131,393,766	16.2%	6.4%	69,645,209	8.6%	11.8%	810,793,527	100.0%	8.6%

Percentage Change**In Dollars Over****10 Years**

4.9%

-15.2%

-12.7%

-0.7%

Notes:

¹ AGP is the amount of money wagered minus the amount paid out in prizes. It is the tax base used by the State of Colorado for taxing gaming.

Data Source:

Colorado Department of Revenue

Exhibit XXVIII

**City of Black Hawk, Colorado
City Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Calendar Years**

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<u>Function/program</u>										
City Clerk's Office	1.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
City Manager	3.00	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Community Planning & Development	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Facilities Maintenance	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Finance	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Fire Department	23.00	23.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00
Fleet	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Human Resources	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Municipal Court Fund	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Parks	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Police	40.00	38.75	30.75	31.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	34.75	34.75
Public Works Administration	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Streets	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Preservation & Restoration	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total	104.50	102.50	86.00	89.50	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
Percentage Change Over Prior Year	#####	-1.9%	#####	4.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%

Data Source:

City of Black Hawk departmental records

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Operating Statistics by Function/Program
2009-2016 ¹

Function/program	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fire								
Rescue & emergency medical service incidents	995	974	900	824	495	487	494	551
Fire incidents	15	5	9	14	17	7	7	12
False alarm & false call incidents	131	135	155	136	138	181	180	188
All other incidents	46	40	43	38	43	46	50	41
Police								
Number of traffic related contacts	2,583	2,243	2352	2678	1488	1150	2223	972
Number of annual police reports	984	1,075	1147	1301	1166	1063	1317	1105
Dispatch								
Police communications	6,618	6,557	6400	6682	5447	4754	5161	6594
Fire communications	989	1,223	1104	1021	921	1070	1125	801
EMS communications	793	968	862	841	827	934	960	1028

Notes:

¹ The City began to collect operating statistics in 2009.

Data Source :

Fire Department, Police Department

City of Black Hawk, Colorado
Capital Asset and Infrastructure Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Calendar Years

Capital Assets	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Buildings and related structures	38	40	40	44	44	44	46	46	47	47
Number of vehicles	104	106	106	109	109	113	123	128	130	131
Works of art	14	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
Street lights	434	449	449	499	499	499	499	499	499	499
Streets:										
Asphalt	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Concrete	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gravel, Dirt or Aggregate	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bridges	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Traffic signals	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

Data Source :

City capital asset records.

Calendar Year 2016

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

COUNTY/CITY:Black Hawk

II - RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

A. Receipts from local sources

2. General Fund Appropriations:	\$	614,664.00
3. Other local imposts: <i>from A.3. Total below</i>	\$	
4. Miscellaneous local receipts: <i>from A.4. Total below</i>	\$	
5. Transfers from toll facilities	\$	0.00
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes		
a. Bonds - Original Issues:	\$	0.00
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues:	\$	0.00
c. Notes:	\$	0.00

SubTotal: \$

B. Private Contributions

\$ 0.00

II - RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES (Detail)

A.3. Other local imposts

a. Property Taxes and Assessments	\$	97,394.00
b. Other Local Imposts		
1. Sales Taxes:	\$	0.00
2. Infrastructure and Impact Fees:	\$	0.00
3. Liens:	\$	0.00
4. Licenses:	\$	0.00
5. Specific Ownership and/or Other:	\$	222.00
Total: (a + b) carried to 'Other local imposts' above)		\$

A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts

a. Interest on Investments:	\$	0.00
b. Traffic fines & Penalties:	\$	20,999.00
c. Parking Garage Fees:	\$	0.00
d. Parking Meter Fees:	\$	0.00
e. Sale of Surplus Property:	\$	0.00
f. Charges for Services:	\$	0.00
g. Other Misc. Receipts:	\$	0.00
h. Other:	\$	0.00
Total: (a through h) carried to 'Misc local receipts' above)		\$

C. Receipts from State Government

1. Highway User Taxes:	\$	13,986.00
3. Other State funds:		
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations:	\$	0.00
d. Other:		
Comments: undefined	\$	0.00
e. Other:		
Comments: undefined	\$	0.00

Total: (1+3c,d,e) \$

D. Receipts from Federal Government

2. Other Federal Agencies		
a. Forest Service:	\$	0.00
b. FEMA:	\$	0.00
c. HUD:	\$	0.00
d. Federal Transit Administration:	\$	0.00
e. U.S. Corp of Engineers	\$	0.00
f. Other Federal:	\$	0.00

Total: (2a-f) \$

III - DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

A. Local highway disbursements

1. Capital outlay: <i>(from A.1.d. Total Capital Outlay below)</i>	\$	
2. Maintenance:	\$	211,489.00
3. Road and street services		
a. Traffic control operations:	\$	0.00
b. Snow and ice removal:	\$	67,400.00
c. Other:	\$	0.00
4. General administration & miscellaneous	\$	0.00
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	\$	468,376.00
Total: (A.1-5)	\$	

B. Debt service on local obligations

1. Bonds		
a. Interest	\$	0.00
b. Redemption	\$	0.00
2. Notes		
a. Interest	\$	0.00
b. Redemption	\$	0.00
SubTotal: (1+2)	\$	

C. Payments to State for Highways: \$ 0.00

D. Payments to Toll Facilities: \$ 0.00

Total Disbursements: (A+B+C+D) \$

III - DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - (Detail)

	A. ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM	B. OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM	C. TOTAL
A.1. Capital Outlay			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
b. Engineering Costs:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
c. Construction			
1. New Facilities:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
2. Capacity Improvements:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
3. System Preservation:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
4. System Enhancement:	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
5. Total Construction:			\$
d. Total Capital Outlay: (Lines A.1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)			\$

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

	OPENING DEBT	AMOUNT ISSUED	REDEMPTIONS	CLOSING DEBT
A. Bonds (Total)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$
B. Notes (Total):	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$

V - LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
\$ 0.00	\$ 747,265.00	\$ 747,265.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

Notes & Comments:
undefined