

Kiowa County, Colorado

Financial Statements

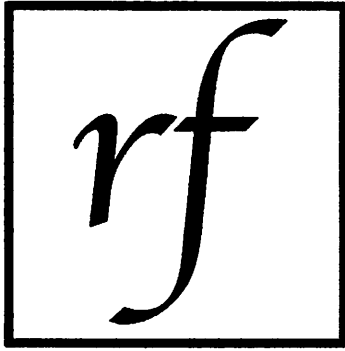
December 31, 2022

**Kiowa County, Colorado
Financial Statements
December 31, 2022**

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Independent Auditor's Report

Kiowa County Commissioners
Kiowa County
Eads, CO

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Kiowa County (the "County"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County, as of December 31, 2022, respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a

going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information on page 25 through 27 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Management has elected to omit the management’s discussion and analysis. The management’s discussion and analysis, 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. The omission of this information does not affect our opinion on the basic financial statements.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County’s basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information on pages 28 through 33 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

rfarmer, llc

January 5, 2024

**Kiowa County
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2022**

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 7,559,739
Receivables	1,660,705
Internal Balances	(1,500)
Due from Other Governmental Agencies	34,517
Inventories	235,463
Capital Assets:	
Land	43,000
Buildings	3,438,044
Equipment and Furniture	5,019,665
Other Capital Assets-Construction in Progress	4,968,011
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(7,239,321)
Total Capital Assets	6,229,399
Total Assets	15,718,323
 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	257,418
Due to other governmental agencies	95,367
Unearned Revenues	448,120
Long-term liabilities:	
Due in more than one year:	
Compensated absences	106,893
Landfill closure costs	361,730
Total liabilities	1,269,528
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred Property Taxes	1,691,802
 NET POSITION	
Investment in Capital Assets	7,155,173
Unrestricted	5,601,820
Total net position	\$ 12,756,993

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Kiowa County
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>			<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
<u>Primary government</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 1,832,269	\$ 3,362,303	\$ 123,228	\$ 14,428	\$ 1,667,690
Public Safety	686,633	241,163	76,343	-	(369,127)
Public Works	2,436,996	-	1,469,655	-	(967,341)
Public Welfare	476,681	-	431,058	-	(45,623)
Public Health	504,830	-	500,198	-	(4,632)
Culture and Recreation	265,277	41,614	8,377	-	(215,286)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 6,202,686</u>	<u>\$ 3,645,080</u>	<u>\$ 2,608,859</u>	<u>\$ 14,428</u>	<u>\$ 65,681</u>
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					1,787,518
Franchise and Miscellaneous Taxes					502
SO tax					319,444
Unrestricted investment earnings					16,644
Miscellaneous					127,202
Special item - gain (loss) on adjustment of assets					196,440
Transfer to Weisbrod Hospital					(114,140)
Total general revenues, special items, and transfers					<u>2,333,610</u>
Change in net assets					2,399,291
Net position - beginning					10,357,702
Net position - ending					<u>\$ 12,756,993</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

**Kiowa County
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2022**

	General	Road & Bridge	Human Services	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,305,873	\$ 1,253,671	\$ 382,870	\$ 1,617,331	\$ 7,559,745
Other receivables	(151,890)	114,553	-	6,241	(31,096)
Due from other funds	-	70,017	-	5,976	75,993
Due from State	-	-	34,517	-	34,517
Taxes receivable, net	1,289,369	148,463	71,262	182,708	1,691,802
Inventories	1,638	233,825	-	-	235,463
Total assets	<u>5,444,990</u>	<u>1,820,529</u>	<u>488,649</u>	<u>1,812,256</u>	<u>9,566,424</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	112,019	73,095	5,043	72,304	262,461
Due to other governments	-	-	90,324	-	90,324
Unearned revenues	112,990	-	-	335,130	448,120
Due to other funds	75,993	-	1,500	-	77,493
Total liabilities	<u>301,002</u>	<u>73,095</u>	<u>96,867</u>	<u>407,434</u>	<u>878,398</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Deferred property taxes	1,289,369	148,463	71,262	182,708	1,691,802
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	1,638	233,825	-	-	235,463
Inventories	3,852,981	-	-	-	3,852,981
Unassigned	-	1,365,146	320,520	1,222,114	2,907,780
Committed	3,854,619	1,598,971	320,520	1,222,114	6,996,224
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 5,444,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,820,529</u>	<u>\$ 488,649</u>	<u>\$ 1,812,256</u>	<u>\$ 9,566,424</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances					

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Kiowa County
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2022

Total fund balance, governmental funds \$ 6,996,224

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 this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. 6,229,399

Some liabilities, (such as Notes Payable, Capital Lease Contract Payable, Long-term Compensated Absences, and Bonds Payable), are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position. (468,630)

Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position \$ 12,756,993

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Kiowa County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>General</u>	<u>Road & Bridge</u>	<u>Human Services</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$ 1,360,162	\$ 105,382	\$ 68,483	\$ 253,492	\$ 1,787,519
SO Tax	242,530	27,266	12,352	45,392	327,540
Miscellaneous taxes	28,706	-	-	-	28,706
Fees and fines	82,363	-	-	-	82,363
Licenses and permits	3,117,701	-	-	-	3,117,701
Intergovernmental	211,846	1,461,560	431,058	524,653	2,629,117
Charges for services	384,663	-	-	12,000	396,663
Investment earnings	16,541	-	-	102	16,643
Miscellaneous	104,550	15,730	6,903	6,244	133,427
Total revenues	<u>5,549,062</u>	<u>1,609,938</u>	<u>518,796</u>	<u>841,883</u>	<u>8,519,679</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	1,617,621	-	-	14,428	1,632,049
Public safety	622,354	-	-	-	622,354
Public works	179,740	1,326,390	-	-	1,506,130
Public health	2,698	-	-	422,996	425,694
Culture and recreation	219,665	-	-	2,487	222,152
Public Welfare	-	-	476,681	-	476,681
Debt Service:					
Principal	20,366	-	-	-	20,366
Capital outlay	130,313	226,591	-	-	356,904
Total Expenditures	<u>2,792,757</u>	<u>1,552,981</u>	<u>476,681</u>	<u>439,911</u>	<u>5,262,330</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>2,756,305</u>	<u>56,957</u>	<u>42,115</u>	<u>401,972</u>	<u>3,257,349</u>
(USES)					
Other (uses)	-	-	-	(114,140)	(114,140)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(114,140)</u>	<u>(114,140)</u>
SPECIAL ITEM					
Proceeds from sale of assets	8,210	188,230	-	-	196,440
Net change in fund balances	2,764,515	245,187	42,115	287,832	3,339,649
Fund balances - beginning	1,090,104	1,353,785	278,405	934,282	3,656,575
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 3,854,619</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,972</u>	<u>\$ 320,520</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,114</u>	<u>\$ 6,996,224</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Kiowa County
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$ 3,339,649

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period. This is the amount by which capital outlay of \$356,903 is less than depreciation of \$1,303,044 in the current period. (946,141)

Governmental funds report bond proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of bond principal as an expenditure, In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded proceeds. 20,363

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:

(Increase) Decrease in landfill costs payable (14,580)

Change in net position of governmental activities: \$ 2,399,291

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

**Kiowa County
Custodial Funds
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
December 31, 2022**

	TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,009,380
Total assets	8,009,380
 LIABILITIES	
Due to other governmental units	8,009,380
Total Liabilities	\$ 8,009,380

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

**Kiowa County
Custodial Funds
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Funds
December 31, 2022**

Additions:

Collections for other governments		
Treasurer	<u>\$ 14,799,134</u>	
Total additions		14,799,134

Deductions:

Disbursements to other governments		
Treasurer	<u>(10,899,888)</u>	
Total Deductions		<u>(10,899,888)</u>

Change in Net Position		3,899,246
Net position, beginning of the year		<u>4,110,134</u>
Net position, end of the year		<u><u>\$ 8,009,380</u></u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Kiowa County, Colorado
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Kiowa County, Colorado (the County) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The reporting entity's financial statements should present the funds of the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and provide an overview of the discretely presented component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the County's operations. Discretely presented component units, if any, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the County. For the most part, the effect of Interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual government funds and individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentations

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As a general rule, the effect of Interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the County's governmental and business-type activities. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, revenues are considered to be available if collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise fees, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Sales tax collected and held at year-end on behalf of the County is also recognized as revenue if collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing goods and services in connection with an enterprise fund's ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the County's enterprise funds are charges to

customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The County reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the general operating fund of the County. It is used to account for financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Road and Bridge Fund - This fund records costs related to county road and bridge construction and maintenance. By state law, Colorado counties are required to maintain a Road and Bridge Fund and a portion of road and bridge taxes is allocated to towns for their road and street activities.

Human Services Fund - This fund administers social services programs under state and federal regulations. Colorado counties are required by law to maintain a Human Services Fund.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

The County from time to time may authorize advances between County funds. Interfund receivables and payables are classified as internal balances on the government-wide statement of net position and are classified as due to/from other funds on the balance sheet.

Receivables

For all revenue, the County uses sixty days as receivable under the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at lower of cost (first in, first out) or market. Inventory in the special revenue fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are

purchased. Reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that they do not constitute “available spendable resources” even though they are a component of net current assets.

Prepayments

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plants, vehicles, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are capitalized at actual or estimated costs. Donations of such assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time of donation. Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Maintenance, repairs, and minor renovations are recorded as expenditures when incurred. Major additions and improvements are capitalized. When assets used in the operation of a government fund type are sold, the proceeds of the sale are recorded as revenues in the appropriate government fund. The County reports gains and losses on the disposal of capital assets (carrying value less sale proceeds, if any) in the government-wide statement of activities and enterprise fund operating statement. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included in the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The County’s capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the fixed assets.

Depreciation of all capital assets used in governmental activities and by proprietary funds is charged as an expense against their operations. Estimated useful lives are:

Motor Vehicles	8 to 10 years
Equipment	5 to 25 years
Buildings and Improvements	20 to 50 years

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied, assessed, become due and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxpayers have the option of paying their taxes in

full on or before April 30 or paying in two installments of one-half due by February 28 with the remaining one-half due by June 15. Unpaid taxes become delinquent as of August 1 and are subject to collection procedures on or after October 1. The County bills and collects its own property taxes and taxes for the schools, town, and special districts. Collections of the County taxes and remittance of them to the schools, towns, and special districts are accounted for in the agency funds. County property taxes are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables and unearned revenues and are recorded on the balance sheet of the appropriate fund.

Compensated Absences

Vacation and sick pay are accrued in the appropriate fund accounts according to the County's vacation and sick pay policy at the employee's prevailing wage as of the last day of the year. The liability for compensated absences does not exceed a normal year's accumulation.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the following classifications describe the relative strength of spending constraints.

- *Non-spendable fund balance* – The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaid amounts) or is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- *Restricted fund balance* – The portion of fund balance constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as grantors or bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- *Committed fund balance* – The portion of fund balance constrained for specific purposes according to the limitations imposed by the County's highest level of decision-making authority, the County Commissioners, or other individuals authorized to assign funds to be used for a specific purpose. This classification is necessary to indicate that those funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that particular fund.
- *Assigned fund balance* – The portion of fund balance set aside for planned or intended purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The intended use may be expressed by the County Commissioners or other individuals authorized to assign funds to be used for a specific purpose. Assigned fund balances in special revenue funds will also include any remaining fund balance that is not restricted or committed. This classification is necessary to indicate that those funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that particular fund.

- *Unassigned fund balance* – The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the above criteria. The County will only report a positive unassigned fund balance in the General Fund.

When both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted amounts first. Unrestricted fund balance will be used in the following order: committed, assigned and unassigned.

Note 2 Budgetary Information

The County follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to October 15, each office submits to the Board of County Commissioners a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures.
2. A public hearing is conducted at the courthouse to obtain taxpayers' comments.
3. Prior to January 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution. Once enacted, budgets may be amended by passage of a supplemental appropriation.
4. Budgets for the general, special revenue and capital projects funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The legal level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the individual fund level for all funds.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the general fund or the special revenue funds and capital projects funds.

Note 3 Deposits and Investments

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the County considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Deposits

The County reports investments at fair market value. The County's cash on hand and deposits are as follows:

Cash on Hand	\$ 460
Cash in Bank and Certificates of Deposit	<u>7,559,279</u>
Total Cash and Cash Investments	<u><u>\$ 7,559,739</u></u>

Custodial Credit Risk

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk (the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the government would not be able to recover deposits or would not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party), if they are not covered by depository insurance and are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, except for deposits collateralized by certain types of collateral pools including a single financial institution collateral pool where the fair value of the pool is equal to or exceeds all uninsured public deposits held by the financial institution (e.g. deposits insured by The Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA)). Accordingly, none of the County's deposits as of year-end are deemed to be exposed to custodial credit risk. The County has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

All County investments are held in bank certificates of deposits. These certificates are either insured by FDIC or are covered under The Public Deposit Protection Act and are not exposed to any other investment risks.

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments the local government may invest, which include:

1. Repurchase agreements in obligations of the United States.
2. Obligations of the United States or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States.
3. General obligation or revenue bonds of any state, District of Columbia, U.S. territory or any of their subdivisions, with certain limitations.
4. Bankers' acceptance issued by a state or national bank, with certain limitations.
5. Commercial paper, with certain limitations.
6. Any obligation, certificate of participation or lease/purchase of the investing public entity.

7. Money market fund, with certain limitations, which invest in the types of securities listed above.
8. Guaranteed investment contracts, with certain limitations.
9. Participation with other local governments in pooled investment funds (trusts). These trusts are supervised by participating governments and must comply with the same restrictions on cash deposits and investments.

Note 4 Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

A summary of changes in governmental activity capital assets is as follows:

	<u>Jan. 1, 2022</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Transfers Deletions</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 2022</u>
Non-Depreciable Assets:				
Land	\$ 43,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,000
Construction in Progress	4,968,011	-	-	4,968,011
Total Non-Depreciable Assets	<u>5,011,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,011,011</u>
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings & Improvements	3,438,044	-	-	3,438,044
Equipment	4,662,764	356,904	-	5,019,668
Total Depreciable Assets	<u>8,100,808</u>	<u>356,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,457,712</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(5,936,280)</u>	<u>(1,303,044)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,239,324)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 7,175,539</u>	<u>\$ (946,140)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,229,399</u>

Depreciation Expense was charged to functions/programs of the County as follows:

General Government	\$ 200,219
Public Safety	64,279
Highways and Streets	930,865
Health	64,556
Culture & Recreation	43,125
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,303,044</u>

Note 5 Pension Plans

The County provides pension benefits for all of its full-time employees through a defined contribution plan administered by Colorado Retirement Association (CRA). In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are eligible to participate after one year of service. The County rate of contribution is 3%. The employee must contribute 3% and may contribute more at their election. The County's contribution for each employee (and interest allocated to the employee's account) is fully vested after five years of continuous service at the rate of 20% per year. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Commissioners.

The County's total payroll during 2022 was \$1,712,883. The County's contributions were calculated using the covered payroll of \$1,431,333. Both the County and the covered employees made the required contributions, amounting to \$42,940 each for a total of \$85,880. The County used \$4,773 of forfeitures as part of their contribution.

A deferred compensation plan under Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code is also available to all eligible employees for voluntary contributions of up to a maximum specified by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are eligible to participate after one year of service. The plan is administered by CRA and plan provisions are established and may be amended by the Commissioners.

Note 6 Weisbrod Memorial County Hospital Fund

The Board of County Commissioners has adopted a service contract with the Kiowa County Hospital District, whereby the District assumes operation of the County Hospital. The County has agreed to transfer all funds from a mill levy to the District to meet obligations incurred by the hospital. This fund is included as a special revenue fund.

Note 7 Landfill Closure and Post Closure Costs

Landfill

The County operated two solid waste landfills and is required by federal and state laws and regulations to provide closure and post-closure future costs. The County is required to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions for thirty years after closure. These costs are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position under Governmental Activities each year the landfill is operated based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

Haswell Site

As of December 31, 2017, the total liability for landfill post-closure costs has been assumed by the State of Colorado.

The County has established test holes at the Haswell site. These holes are dry and are monitored. Post closure costs for this site do not include water samples and testing, since there is no ground water. In the event the holes in the future show ground water, the 30-year post closure cost will be increased by approximately \$3,000 per year to cover water samples and testing.

Eads Site

As of December 31, 2022, the total liability for landfill closure is \$361,730 consisting of closure and post-closure costs of \$150,789 and \$210,941 respectively, based on use of 97% of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure as the remaining capacity is filled.

The landfill is projected to have a life of 44 years with 2 years remaining assuming no additional excavation. Future additional costs may be incurred depending on results of soil samples, test wells, changes to inflation, deflation, technology, or applicable federal and state regulations.

Closure and post-closure care financial assurances are being met by the local financial test.

Note 8

Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors, and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters.

County Workers' Compensation Pool

The County joined together with other counties in the state of Colorado to form the County Workers' Compensation Pool (CWCP), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member counties. The County pays an annual contribution to CWCP for its workers' compensation insurance coverage. The intergovernmental agreement of formation of CWCP provides that the pool will be financially self-sustaining through member contributions and additional assessments, if necessary, and the Pool will purchase excess insurance through commercial companies for members' claims in excess of a specified self-insured retention, which is determined each policy year.

There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Colorado Counties Casualty and Property Pool

The County has joined together with other counties in the state of Colorado to form the Colorado Counties Casualty and Property Pool (CAPP), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member counties. The County pays an annual contribution to CAPP for its property and casualty insurance coverage. The intergovernmental agreement of formation of CAPP provides that the pool will be financially self-sustaining through member contributions and additional assessments, if necessary, and the Pool will purchase excess insurance through commercial companies for members' claims in excess of a specified self-insured retention, which is determined each policy year. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

Note 9 Long-Term Debt

During 2018, the County entered into a lease-purchase agreement for LED lighting for various county buildings. The terms of the agreement call for sixty monthly payments of \$1,154, including principal and interest, at a rate of 5.23%. This agreement was paid in full during 2022.

During 2018, the County entered into a lease-purchase agreement for a Cat compactor for the landfill. The terms of the agreement call for thirty-six monthly payments of \$2,977, including principal and interest, at a rate of 5.05% and one balloon payment of \$54,720. This agreement was paid in full during 2021.

During 2018, the County entered in a lease-purchase agreement for a vehicle for the Department of Human Services. The terms of the agreement call for thirty-six monthly payments of \$347, including principal and interest, at a rate of 3.90%. This agreement was paid in full during 2022.

Long-term liabilities from governmental activities are as follows:

	Balance Jan. 1, 2022	Additions	Payments	Balance Dec. 31, 2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Lease Purchase	\$ 20,133	\$ -	\$ (20,133)	\$ -	\$ -
Compensated Absences	106,893	-	-	106,893	-
Landfill Closure Costs	\$ 341,150	\$ 14,580	\$ -	\$ 361,730	\$ -

Compensated absences are normally paid from the funds reporting payroll and related expenditures, including the General Fund, Road and Bridge Fund, Human Services Fund and Public Health Agency Fund. Landfill Closure costs and Lease/Purchase costs are payable from the General Fund.

Note 10 Operating Lease

Effective January 1, 2013, Kiowa County entered into an operating lease for 10 years with the Kiowa County Economic Development Foundation with rent payments to be in-kind as the County's contribution. The in-kind value is approximately \$10,000 annually.

During 2015, the County entered into three operating leases for three motor graders. The leases require monthly payments of \$6,090. During 2021, a grader was purchased for \$129,235. In March of 2022, the final grader was purchased for \$129,235.

During 2016, the County entered into three operating leases for motor graders. The leases require monthly payments of \$3,390 for 60 months. The operating lease on these three graders was adjusted during 2021 to annual payments of \$75,112. The new lease will end February 2026 unless paid in full.

The Commissioners do not intend to pay off the leases. The leases also do not meet the terms of a capital lease due to the payoff amounts not being fair value based on the terms of the leases. The motor graders are considered equipment.

During 2020, the County entered into an operating lease for a John Deere Dozer. The terms of the lease call for monthly payments of \$3,383 for 59 months and a one-time buyout for \$138,000 on May 2025.

Note 11 Joint Venture

The District Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial District is a joint venture between four counties. The District Attorney represents the people of the four counties and is established by state statute. The District Attorney is an elected office and the counties comprising the District, other than approving their respective budgets, do not exercise oversight responsibility, significantly affect operations, nor do they have any financial obligation beyond the budget.

The report of the Office of District Attorney for the Fifteenth District may be obtained at the following address:

Office of the District Attorney
Fifteenth Judicial District
P. O. Box 1135
Lamar, Colorado 81052
719-336-7446

Note 12 Contingencies

In November 1992, the Colorado voters passed a constitutional amendment (TABOR Amendment) to the state constitution (Article X, Section 20) which requires voter approval for any increases in mill levies, revenue limits, spending limits and creation of multi-year debt.

The County believes that it is in compliance with the provisions of the TABOR Amendment. However, many provisions of the TABOR Amendment are complex and subject to further interpretation and will require judicial interpretation.

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
General
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 1,270,307	\$ 1,270,307	\$ 1,360,162
SO Taxes	210,000	210,000	242,530
Miscellaneous taxes	5,200	5,200	28,706
Fees and fines	75,000	75,000	82,363
Licenses and permits	8,000	8,000	3,117,701
Intergovernmental	1,389,603	1,389,603	211,846
Charges for services	353,450	353,450	384,663
Investment earnings	21,150	21,150	16,541
Miscellaneous	253,211	253,211	104,550
Total revenues	<u>3,585,921</u>	<u>3,585,921</u>	<u>5,549,062</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	2,730,867	2,730,867	1,617,621
Public Safety	677,101	677,101	622,354
Highways and roads	121,424	-	179,740
Health and hospitals	179,548	179,548	2,698
Culture and recreation	429,664	429,664	219,665
Debt Service:			
Principal	-	-	20,366
Capital Outlay	-	-	130,313
Total Expenditures	<u>4,138,604</u>	<u>4,017,180</u>	<u>2,792,757</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(552,683)</u>	<u>(431,259)</u>	<u>2,756,305</u>
SPECIAL ITEM			
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	-	8,210
Net change in fund balances	<u>(552,683)</u>	<u>(431,259)</u>	<u>2,764,515</u>
Fund balances - beginning	1,227,367	1,222,932	1,090,103
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 674,684</u>	<u>\$ 791,673</u>	<u>\$ 3,854,618</u>

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Human Services
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 68,484	\$ 68,484	\$ 68,483
SO Taxes	12,000	12,000	12,352
Intergovernmental	442,340	442,340	431,058
Miscellaneous	600	600	6,903
Total revenues	<u>523,424</u>	<u>523,424</u>	<u>518,796</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Human Services	<u>523,417</u>	<u>523,417</u>	<u>476,681</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>523,417</u>	<u>523,417</u>	<u>476,681</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>42,115</u>
Net change in fund balances	7	7	42,115
Fund balances - beginning	260,421	260,421	-
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 260,428</u>	<u>\$ 260,428</u>	<u>\$ 42,115</u>

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Road & Bridge
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 180,722	\$ 180,722	\$ 105,382
SO Taxes	40,100	40,100	27,266
Intergovernmental	1,343,491	1,343,491	1,461,560
Charges for services	24,100	24,100	-
Miscellaneous	250	250	15,730
Total revenues	<u>1,588,663</u>	<u>1,588,663</u>	<u>1,609,938</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public Works	1,821,817	1,821,817	1,326,390
Capital Outlay	-	-	226,591
Total Expenditures	<u>1,821,817</u>	<u>1,821,817</u>	<u>1,552,981</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(233,154)</u>	<u>(233,154)</u>	<u>56,957</u>
Net change in fund balances	(233,154)	(233,154)	245,187
Fund balances - beginning	1,615,401	1,615,401	1,353,785
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,382,247</u>	<u>\$ 1,382,247</u>	<u>\$ 1,598,972</u>

Kiowa County
Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds
December 31, 2022

	Capital Expenditures	Weisbrod Hospital Fund	Conservation Trust	Public Health Agency Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 660,179	\$ 425,718	\$ 71,659	\$ 459,775	\$ 1,617,331
Other receivables	-	-	-	6,241	6,241
Due from other funds	1,000	-	-	4,976	5,976
Taxes receivable, net	63,938	118,770	-	-	182,708
Total assets	<u>725,117</u>	<u>544,488</u>	<u>71,659</u>	<u>470,992</u>	<u>1,812,256</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	2,756	-	-	69,548	72,304
Unearned revenue	230,682	-	-	104,448	335,130
Total liabilities	<u>233,438</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>173,996</u>	<u>407,434</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources					
Deferred property taxes	63,938	118,770	-	-	182,708
Fund balances:					
Committed	427,741	425,718	71,659	296,996	1,222,114
Total fund balances	<u>427,741</u>	<u>425,718</u>	<u>71,659</u>	<u>296,996</u>	<u>1,222,114</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 725,117</u>	<u>\$ 544,488</u>	<u>\$ 71,659</u>	<u>\$ 470,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,812,256</u>

Kiowa County
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Capital Expenditures	Weisbrod Hospital Fund	Conservation Trust	Public Health Agency Fund	Total-Other Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$ 61,888	\$ 191,604	-	-	\$ 253,492
SO Taxes	11,082	34,310	-	-	45,392
Intergovernmental	14,428	-	10,027	500,198	524,653
Rent	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
Investment earnings	-	-	102	-	102
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	6,244	6,244
Total revenues	99,398	225,914	10,129	506,442	841,883
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	14,428	-	-	-	14,428
Public health	-	-	-	422,996	422,996
Culture and recreation	-	-	2,487	-	2,487
Total Expenditures	14,428	-	2,487	422,996	439,911
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	84,970	225,914	7,642	83,446	401,972
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Other (uses)	-	(114,140)	-	-	(114,140)
Total other financing sources and uses	-	(114,140)	-	-	(114,140)
Net change in fund balances	84,970	111,774	7,642	83,446	287,832
Fund balances - beginning	342,771	313,944	64,017	213,550	934,282
Fund balances - ending	\$ 427,741	\$ 425,718	\$ 71,659	\$ 296,996	\$ 1,222,114

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Capital Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 61,591	\$ 61,591	\$ 61,888
SO Taxes	10,965	10,965	11,082
Intergovernmental	283,005	283,005	14,428
Charges for services	35,063	35,063	12,000
Total revenues	<u>390,624</u>	<u>390,624</u>	<u>99,398</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	350,000	350,000	14,428
Total Expenditures	<u>350,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>	<u>14,428</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>40,624</u>	<u>40,624</u>	<u>84,970</u>
Net change in fund balances	40,624	40,624	84,970
Fund balances - beginning	884,183	884,183	342,771
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 924,807</u>	<u>\$ 924,807</u>	<u>\$ 427,741</u>

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Weisbrod Hospital Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 190,234	\$ 190,234	\$ 191,604
SO Taxes	34,268	34,268	34,310
Total revenues	<u>224,502</u>	<u>224,502</u>	<u>225,914</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>224,502</u>	<u>224,502</u>	<u>225,914</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers to hospital	<u>(190,252)</u>	<u>(190,252)</u>	<u>(114,140)</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(190,252)</u>	<u>(190,252)</u>	<u>(114,140)</u>
Net change in fund balances	34,250	34,250	111,774
Fund balances - beginning	318,027	318,027	313,944
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 352,277</u>	<u>\$ 352,277</u>	<u>\$ 425,718</u>

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Conservation Trust
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500	\$ 10,027
Investment earnings	80	80	102
Miscellaneous	1,650	1,650	-
Total revenues	<u>8,230</u>	<u>8,230</u>	<u>10,129</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Culture and recreation	14,800	14,800	2,487
Total Expenditures	<u>14,800</u>	<u>14,800</u>	<u>2,487</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(6,570)</u>	<u>(6,570)</u>	<u>7,642</u>
Net change in fund balances	(6,570)	(6,570)	7,642
Fund balances - beginning	65,234	65,234	64,017
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 58,664</u>	<u>\$ 58,664</u>	<u>\$ 71,659</u>

**Kiowa County
Budget and Actual
Public Health Agency Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 267,322	\$ 267,322	\$ 500,198
Miscellaneous	6,500	6,500	6,244
Total revenues	<u>273,822</u>	<u>273,822</u>	<u>506,442</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Public health	485,009	485,009	422,996
Total Expenditures	<u>485,009</u>	<u>485,009</u>	<u>422,996</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(211,187)</u>	<u>(211,187)</u>	<u>83,446</u>
Net change in fund balances	(211,187)	(211,187)	83,446
Fund balances - beginning	319,248	319,248	213,550
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 108,061</u>	<u>\$ 108,061</u>	<u>\$ 296,996</u>

The public report burden for this information collection is estimated to average 380 hours annually.

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	STATE: COLORADO
	YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): 12/22

This Information From The Records Of: Kiowa County	Prepared By: Tina Adamson, Administrator
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I. DISPOSITION OF HIGHWAY-USER REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

ITEM	A. Local Motor-Fuel Taxes	B. Local Motor-Vehicle Taxes	C. Receipts from State Highway-User Taxes	D. Receipts from Federal Highway Administration
1. Total receipts available				
2. Minus amount used for collection expenses				
3. Minus amount used for nonhighway purposes				
4. Minus amount used for mass transit				
5. Remainder used for highway purposes				

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:		A. Local highway expenditures:	
1. Local highway-user taxes		1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	\$ 226,591.00
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)		2. Maintenance:	\$ 1,315,790.00
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)		3. Road and street services:	
c. Total (a.+b.)		a. Traffic control operations	
2. General fund appropriations		b. Snow and ice removal	
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	\$ 124,553.00	c. Other	
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	\$ 204,710.00	d. Total (a. through c.)	\$ -
5. Transfers from toll facilities		4. General administration & miscellaneous	
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:		5. Highway law enforcement and safety	
a. Bonds - Original Issues		6. Total (1 through 5)	\$ 1,542,381.00
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues		B. Debt service on local obligations:	
c. Notes		1. Bonds:	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	\$ -	a. Interest	
7. Total (1 through 6)	\$ 329,263.00	b. Redemption	
3. Private Contributions		c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ -
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	\$ 1,355,097.00	2. Notes:	
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	\$ -	a. Interest	
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	\$ 1,684,360.00	b. Redemption	
		c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ -
		3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	\$ -
		C. Payments to State for highways	
		D. Payments to toll facilities	
		E. Total expenditures (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	\$ 1,542,381.00

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

(Show all entries at par)

	Opening Debt	Amount Issued	Redemptions	Closing Debt
A. Bonds (Total)				\$ -
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)				\$ -
B. Notes (Total)				\$ -

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE (RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ONLY)

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
	\$ 1,353,784.00	\$ 1,684,360.00	\$ 1,542,381.00	\$ 1,495,763.00	\$ -

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

STATE:
COLORADO
YEAR ENDING (mm/yy):
12/22

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A.3. Other local imposts:		A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts:	
a. Property Taxes and Assessments	\$ 105,382.00	a. Interest on investments	
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	
1. Sales Taxes		c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees		d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	\$ 204,411.00
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	\$ 19,171.00	g. Other Misc. Receipts	\$ 299.00
6. Total (1. through 5.)	\$ 19,171.00	h. Other	
c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ 124,553.00	i. Total (a. through h.)	\$ 204,710.00
<i>(Carry forward to page 1)</i>		<i>(Carry forward to page 1)</i>	

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes (from Item I.C.5.)	\$ 1,347,003.00	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	
b. Project Match		c. HUD	
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	\$ 8,094.00	d. Federal Transit Administration	
d. DOLA Grant		e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other		f. Other Federal	
f. Total (a. through e.)	\$ 8,094.00	g. Total (a. through f.)	\$ -
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	\$ 1,355,097.00	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	\$ -
<i>(Carry forward to page 1)</i>		<i>(Carry forward to page 1)</i>	

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

	ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)	TOTAL (c)
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			\$ -
b. Engineering Costs			\$ -
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities			\$ -
(2). Capacity Improvements			\$ -
(3). System Preservation			\$ -
(4). System Enhancement And Operation			\$ -
(5). Total Construction (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<i>(Carry forward to page 1)</i>			

Notes and Comments: