Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Financial Statements
with Independent Auditor's Report

December 31, 2023

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

December 31, 2023

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HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council
Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Larkspur, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Larkspur, Colorado (the Town), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town, as of December 31, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 City 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.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The City's 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 Town's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

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 Town'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 Town'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 management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statement. 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Supplementary Information and the local highway finance report, as listed in the table of contents. The other information comprises the Supplementary Information and the local highway finance report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Hinkle & Company, PC

Englewood, Colorado
July 26, 2024

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

The management of the Town of Larkspur (Town) offers readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative analysis of the Town's financial activities, for the year ended December 31, 2023. Please read this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in conjunction with the Town's 2023 audited financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- Total assets exceeded liabilities by $6,140,223.
- Total Net Position increased by $1,036,371.
- Governmental activities revenue increased by $348,210, due mainly to increased lodging and sales tax revenue. Governmental activities expenditures decreased by $66,003, due mainly to normalization of long-term debt payments.
- Business-Type (Water & Sewer Fund) Operating Revenue increased by $15,281, due mainly to an increase in water & sewer rates. Business-Type expenses increased by $61,341 due to an increase in maintenance & repairs and utilities.
- Unassigned Fund Balance for the General Fund was $2,324,180 or 250% of total General Fund expenditures.
- Total Debt decreased by $124,230 due to the normal pay down of long-term debt.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis provided here are intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements, which consist of three components:

1) Government-wide financial statements
2) Fund financial statements
3) Notes to financial statements

This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government financial statements include information presented in different ways designed to meet multiple objectives of different users. This overview is intended to help readers of the financial statements understand how information is presented.

Financial reporting objectives for governments are much broader than those for business organizations. The primary users of governmental financial statements include taxpayers and citizens; oversight and legislative bodies; investors and creditors in addition to management.

Government financial statements include expanded information to meet a variety of financial reporting objectives and include different types of financial statements to meet these objectives.

The activities of government can broadly be grouped into two categories, each of which uses a different measurement focus and basis of accounting.

- **Governmental Funds**. Many of the services provided by government are not based on a fee to specific users, such as police services, recreation facilities or road maintenance. These types of activities are referred to as governmental activities. Accounting for these types of activities requires a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than fee-based services.
- **Proprietary Funds.** Some services of government are provided based on a fee to users that should cover the cost of providing the service. A common example is water and sewer services. These are referred to as business-type activities. Accounting for this category of activities is very similar to a business organization.

The MD&A serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements, which encompass four components:

1) Government-wide financial statements
2) Fund financial statements (a.) Governmental Funds (b.) Proprietary Funds
3) Notes to the financial statements
4) Supplementary information

The Town's basic financial statements are comprised of the following:

1. **Government-wide Financial Statements:** Provides a broad overview of the Town's entire finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

    - ***Statement of Net Position*** **-** Shows the Town's assets & liabilities, with the difference of the two reported as Net Position. Changes in Net Position, over time, may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

    - ***Statement of Activities*** - Shows the Town's revenue & expenses, which results in changes to Net Position, for the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of the related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

In the Government-wide Financial Statements, the Town is divided into two kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities, includes most of the Town's basic services and general administration. Sales and use taxes, fees and licensing and admission taxes finance most of these activities. The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public works, recreation, and community development.

Business-type Activities, includes charges for services provided to residents, which cover most of the cost of the services it provides. The business-type of activities include water and sewer services.

2. **Fund Financial Statements:** Groups related accounts to maintain control over resources, which have been segregated, for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town uses Governmental and Proprietary funds.

    - ***Governmental Funds*** **–** Used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *Governmental Activities (above*), in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements. However, unlike the Government-wide Financial Statements, Governmental Fund Financial Statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources,* as well as *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Town's near-term financing requirements. These financial statements show how general government services were paid for in the short term and what remains for future spending.

In particular, *Fund Balance*, *whether restricted, assigned, committed or unassigned,* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The **required** financial statements consist of a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance. Only assets expected to be used and liabilities that come due during the year (or soon thereafter) are included. Capital assets are not included as assets. The measurement focus is on current financial resources and modified accrual accounting is used to report revenues and expenses.

The focus of *Governmental Funds* is narrower than *Government-Wide Financial Statements.* Therefore, it is useful to compare the information presented for *Governmental Funds* with similar information presented for g*overnmental activities* in the *Government-Wide Financial Statements.* We provide a reconciliation to facilitate a comparison between *Governmental Funds* and g*overnmental activities.*

The Town maintains three Governmental Funds: General Fund, Road & Bridge Fund and CTF Fund. An annual appropriated budget is prepared for each fund.

- ***Proprietary Funds*** **–**Used to account for business-type activities.
  The Town maintains one type of Proprietary Fund, which is an Enterprise Fund. Proprietary Funds provide the same type of information as the Government-Wide Financial Statements but include more detail. The Proprietary Fund Financial Statements provide separate information for Water & Sewer services. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for this fund as supplemental information, to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

  The **required** financial statements include Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows. All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, long and short-term are provided. All revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid.

3. **Notes to Financial Statements:** Provides additional information that is essential to fully understand the data provided in all financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

4. **Supplemental Information** that must be disclosed according to the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board* is included after the Notes to Financial Statements. This includes a budgetary comparison statement for all governmental funds, to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Other Supplemental Information is included, but not required, which is useful for a better understanding of the Town's activities. This includes a budgetary comparison statement for the water and sewer fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget and a Local Highway Finance Report, which is prepared annually, to identify receipts and expenditures of local governments.

Government-wide Financial Analysis
Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and Investments	$ 2,716,970	$ 353,017	$ 3,069,987
Restricted Cash and Investments	66,566	129,021	195,587
Accounts Receivable	(1,976)	3,396	1,420
Taxes Receivable	147,913	101,235	249,148
Due to Other Funds	66,036	(66,036)	-
Prepaid Expenses	4,325	-	4,325
Capital Assets, Not being depreciated	469,058	112,000	581,058
Capital Assets, Net of accumulated depreciation	576,472	5,841,036	6,417,508
Total Assets	4,045,364	6,473,669	10,519,033
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	14,181	11,846	26,027
Accrued Liabilities	10,275	-	10,275
Accrued Sludge Removal Cost	197,549	49,705	247,254
Tap Fee Deposits	-	138	138
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	56,078	124,230	180,308
Due in More Than One Year	365,998	3,548,810	3,914,808
Total Liabilities	644,081	3,734,729	4,378,810
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	-	101,235	101,235
Gain on Building Sale/Leaseback	81,000	-	81,000
Deferred Revenue	18,885	-	18,885
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	99,885	101,235	201,120
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	645,098	2,279,996	2,925,094
Restricted for: Emergencies			
Emergencies	36,500	-	36,500
Parks, Recreation and Open Space	8,823	-	8,823
Unrestricted	2,610,977	357,709	2,968,686
Total Net Position	$ 3,301,398	$ 2,637,705	$ 5,939,103

A review of the Statement of Net Position may serve as an indicator of trend changes in governments' financial position.

On December 31, 2023, Total Town assets exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by approximately $5,939,103 compared to approximately $4,902,732 on December 31, 2022.

The Town's total net position on December 31, 2023, included net investment in capital assets of approximately $2,925,094. Of this amount, approximately 77.9% was invested in capital assets being utilized for water and wastewater activities. On December 31, 2022, the net investment in capital assets was approximately $2,863,230. Of this amount, approximately 82.7% was invested in capital assets being utilized for water and wastewater activities.

Cash and cash equivalents on December 31, 2023, totaled approximately $2,716,970, an increase of approximately $858,778 over the cash and cash equivalent balances on December 31, 2022.

On December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, restricted net position was approximately $36,500 and $36,500, respectively, and, at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, unrestricted net position was approximately $2,610,977 and $1,667,874, respectively.

Government-wide Financial Analysis
Condensed Statement of Activities

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position		
				Primary Government		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
General Government	$ 808,176	$ -	$ -	$ (808,176)	$ -	$ (808,176)
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	88,345	-	-	(88,345)	-	(88,345)
Parks and Recreation	132,347	16,836	1,661	(113,850)	-	(113,850)
Capital Outlay	4,400	-	-	(4,400)	-	(4,400)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	8,124	-	-	(8,124)	-	(8,124)
Total Governmental Activities	1,041,392	16,836	1,661	(1,022,895)	-	(1,022,895)
Business-Type Activities						
Water	427,809	91,625	-	-	(336,184)	(336,184)
Sewer	154,635	46,270	-	-	(108,365)	(108,365)
Total Business-Type Activities	582,444	137,895	-	-	(444,549)	(444,549)
Total Primary Government	$ 1,623,836	$ 154,731	$ 1,661	(1,022,895)	(444,549)	(1,467,444)
General Revenues						
Property Taxes				-	188,789	188,789
Festival Taxes				347,578	-	347,578
Sales and Other Taxes				1,755,673	-	1,755,673
Intergovernmental				126,607	-	126,607
Licenses and Permits				23,530	-	23,530
Investment Income				32,272	4,143	36,415
Miscellaneous				25,223	-	25,223
Transfers				(192,700)	192,700	-
Total General Revenues				2,118,183	385,632	2,503,815
Change in Net Position				1,095,288	(58,917)	1,036,371
NET POSITION, *Beginning of Year*, as restated				2,206,110	2,696,622	4,902,732
NET POSITION, *End of Year*				$ 3,301,398	$ 2,637,705	$ 5,939,103

The Town's net position increased in 2023 by approximately $1,036,371 or 17.4% to approximately $5,939,103. The increase resulted in increased lodging, sales tax and interest revenue.

In 2023, total revenues increased by 116% compared to 2022, to approximately $2,503,815. This $348,210 increase was primarily attributable to the increased sales taxes and investment income.

In 2023, total expenses, exclusive of interfund transfers, decreased 4.5% compared to 2022.

On the whole, the Water & Sewer Operating Revenue of $137,895 was insufficient to cover the Water & Sewer Operating Expenditures of $536,261 by $398,366.

On the whole, the Property Tax Revenue of $188,789 and Interest Income of 1,832 was sufficient to cover the Water & Sewer Debt Payments of $46,153 by $145,563.

Capital Assets

The Town's investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, at December 31, 2023, was approximately $6,998,566, consisting of general government capital assets of approximately $1,045,530 and water and sewer fund (business-type activities) of approximately $5,953,036.

Details of the Town's capital assets and capital asset activity for 2023 are found in Note 3 of the Notes to Financial Statements.

Long-term Obligations

As of December 31, 2023, the Town had long-term obligations totaling approximately $4,148,071. This total obligation represents approximately $3,663,803 for the Water and Sewer Fund and approximately $405,019 for the Town Hall lease and 79,242 for the Fire Protection District land lease. Details of the 2023 financing activities and these obligations are included in Note 5 of the Notes to Financial Statements.

In January of 2020, the Town of Larkspur obtained a $2.4 loan from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and used the proceeds from the loan and unused cash from the Water Treatment Plant Capital Lease to satisfy the lease obligation in full. The new USDA loan carries a 40-year term with interest at 1.75%. Payments were deferred in 2020 and resumed in November 2021.

Budgetary Discussion

Budgetary comparison schedules are included in the accompanying, audited, financial statements. The line-item details of amendments to the adopted 2023 budgets are identified in the budgetary comparison schedules included.

Economic Factors and the 2023 Budget

As discussed in Note 7 of the Notes to Financial Statements, the Town has a dependency for revenues derived from the Colorado Renaissance Festival (CRF). The 2023 budget provides for revenues consistent with the prior year derived from the CRF.

Readers are encouraged to review the 2023 budgets for more detail. Copies of the Town's annual, adopted budgets are available upon request and on the town's website.

Requests for Information

This financial report of the Town of Larkspur, Colorado, is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for those with an interest in the Town's financial activities and financial position. Questions concerning information provided in this report and the audit report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Mayor Sherilyn West at the Town Hall
8720 Spruce Mountain Road
Larkspur, Colorado 80118

Basic Financial Statements

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2023

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and Investments	$ 2,716,970	$ 353,017	$ 3,069,987
Restricted Cash and Investments	66,566	129,021	195,587
Accounts Receivable	(1,976)	3,396	1,420
Taxes Receivable	147,913	101,235	249,148
Due to Other Funds	66,036	(66,036)	-
Prepaid Expenses	4,325	-	4,325
Capital Assets, Not being depreciated	469,058	112,000	581,058
Capital Assets, Net of accumulated depreciation	576,472	5,841,036	6,417,508
Total Assets	4,045,364	6,473,669	10,519,033
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	14,181	11,846	26,027
Accrued Liabilities	10,275	-	10,275
Accrued Sludge Removal Cost	197,549	49,705	247,254
Tap Fee Deposits	-	138	138
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	56,078	124,230	180,308
Due in More Than One Year	365,998	3,539,573	3,905,571
Total Liabilities	644,081	3,725,492	4,369,573
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Property Taxes	-	101,235	101,235
Gain on Building Sale/Leaseback	81,000	-	81,000
Deferred Revenue	18,885	-	18,885
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	99,885	101,235	201,120
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	645,098	2,289,233	2,934,331
Restricted for: Emergencies			
Emergencies	36,500	-	36,500
Parks, Recreation and Open Space	8,823	-	8,823
Unrestricted	2,610,977	357,709	2,968,686
Total Net Position	$ 3,301,398	$ 2,646,942	$ 5,948,340

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position – Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
General Government	$ 808,176	$ -	$ -	$ (808,176)	$ -	$ (808,176)
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	88,345	-	-	(88,345)	-	(88,345)
Parks and Recreation	132,347	16,836	1,661	(113,850)	-	(113,850)
Capital Outlay	4,400	-	-	(4,400)	-	(4,400)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	8,124	-	-	(8,124)	-	(8,124)
Total Governmental Activities	1,041,392	16,836	1,661	(1,022,895)	-	(1,022,895)
Business-Type Activities						
Water	418,572	91,625	-	-	(326,947)	(326,947)
Sewer	154,635	46,270	-	-	(108,365)	(108,365)
Total Business-Type Activities	573,207	137,895	-	-	(435,312)	(435,312)
Total Primary Government	$ 1,614,599	$ 154,731	$ 1,661	(1,022,895)	(435,312)	(1,458,207)
General Revenues						
Property Taxes				-	188,789	188,789
Festival Taxes				347,578	-	347,578
Sales and Other Taxes				1,755,673	-	1,755,673
Intergovernmental				126,607	-	126,607
Licenses and Permits				23,530	-	23,530
Investment Income				32,272	4,143	36,415
Miscellaneous				25,223	-	25,223
Transfers				(192,700)	192,700	-
Total General Revenues				2,118,183	385,632	2,503,815
Change in Net Position				1,095,288	(49,680)	1,045,608
NET POSITION, *Beginning of Year*, as restated				2,206,110	2,696,622	4,902,732
NET POSITION, *End of Year*				$ 3,301,398	$ 2,646,942	$ 5,948,340

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2023

	General	Road & Bridge	Park	Conservation Trust	Total
Assets					
Cash and Investments	$ 2,305,678	$ 366,353	$ 44,939	$ -	$ 2,716,970
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	-	-	66,566	66,566
Accounts Receivable	(1,975)	(1)	-	-	(1,976)
Property Taxes Receivable	134,286	-	13,627	-	147,913
Due from Other Funds	160,716	(993)	(35,944)	(57,743)	66,036
Prepaid Expenses	1,325	3,000	-	-	4,325
Total Assets	$ 2,600,030	$ 368,359	$ 22,622	$ 8,823	$ 2,999,834
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	$ 13,856	$ 152	$ 173	$ -	$ 14,181
Accrued Liabilities	10,275	-	-	-	10,275
Accrued Salaries	197,549	-	-	-	197,549
Deposits	17,670	-	1,215	-	18,885
Total Liabilities	239,350	152	1,388	-	240,890
Fund Balance					
Nonspendable	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Restricted					
Emergencies	36,500	-	-	-	36,500
Parks, Recreation and Open Space	-	-	-	8,823	8,823
Committed	-	276,602	-	-	276,602
Unrestricted, Unassigned	2,324,180	88,605	21,234	-	2,434,019
Total Fund Balance	2,360,680	368,207	21,234	8,823	2,758,944
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	$ 2,600,030	$ 368,359	$ 22,622	$ 8,823	$ 2,999,834

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	$ 2,758,944
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	
Capital assets, not being depreciated	469,058
Capital assets, being depreciated	2,878,629
Accumulated depreciation	(2,302,157)
Deferred Inflows of Resources on Sale-Leaseback	
Deferred gain on sale-leaseback	(108,000)
Accumulated recognition gain on sale of leaseback	27,000
Long-term liabilities and related items, including the loss on debt refunding $7,101, are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	
Long Term Debt	(400,432)
Accrued compensated absences	(21,644)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 3,301,398

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General	Road & Bridge	Park	Conservation Trust	Total
Revenues					
Taxes	$ 1,755,673	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,755,673
Festival Taxes & Licenses	347,578	-	-	-	347,578
Intergovernmental Revenues	1,446	122,250	-	2,911	126,607
Licenses and Permits	23,530	-	-	-	23,530
Charges for Services	-	-	16,836	-	16,836
Grants and In-Kind Revenues	1,616	-	45	-	1,661
Interest	29,350	2,467	-	455	32,272
Miscellaneous	25,093	-	130	-	25,223
Total Revenues	2,184,286	124,717	17,011	3,366	2,329,380
Expenditures					
Current					
General Government	804,876	-	-	-	804,876
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	67,891	-	-	67,891
Parks and Recreation	-	-	133,050	-	133,050
Capital Outlay	116,760	2,000	57,510	-	176,270
Debt Service					
Principal	8,124	-	-	-	8,124
Total Expenditures	929,760	69,891	190,560	-	1,190,211
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,254,526	54,826	(173,549)	3,366	1,139,169
Transfers					
Transfers In	288	-	178,972	-	179,260
Transfers Out	(371,672)	-	(288)	-	(371,960)
Net Change in Fund Balance	883,142	54,826	5,135	3,366	946,469
Fund Balance, *Beginning of Year*, as restated	1,477,538	313,381	16,099	5,457	1,812,475
Fund Balance, *End of Year*	$ 2,360,680	$ 368,207	$ 21,234	$ 8,823	$ 2,758,944

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	$	946,469
Capital outlays to purchase or construct capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized in the statement of net position and are allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities.		
Capital Asset Additions		171,871
Depreciation Expense		(57,486)
Recognition of deferred inflow of resources in the current year:		
Amortization of deferred inflow of resources on sale-leaseback		-
Repayments of long-term liabilities are expenditures in governmental funds, but they reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities.		
Principal Payments on Capital Leases		34,434
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	1,095,288

Town of Larkspur, Colorado

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
December 31, 2023

		Water		Sewer		Total
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash and Investments	$	303,667	$	49,350	$	353,017
Restricted Cash and Investments		129,021		-		129,021
Accounts Receivable		2,253		1,143		3,396
Property Tax Receivable		101,235		-		101,235
Total Current Assets		536,176		50,493		586,669
Noncurrent Assets						
Capital Assets*, Not being depreciated*		112,000		-		112,000
Capital Assets*, Net of accumulated depreciation*		5,689,954		151,082		5,841,036
Total Noncurrent Assets		5,801,954		151,082		5,953,036
Total Assets	$	6,338,130	$	201,575	$	6,539,705
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	$	7,003	$	4,843	$	11,846
Notes Payable, Current Portion		124,230		-		124,230
Total Current Liabilities		131,233		4,843		136,076
Noncurrent Liabilities						
Accrued Sludge Removal Cost		49,705		-		49,705
Tap Fee Deposits		138		-		138
Due to Other Funds		(1,842)		67,878		66,036
Notes Payable		3,539,573		-		3,539,573
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		3,587,574		67,878		3,655,452
Total Liabilities		3,718,807		72,721		3,791,528
Deferred Inflows of Financial Resources						
Property Tax Revenues		101,235		-		101,235
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,138,151		151,082		2,289,233
Restricted		110,000		-		110,000
Unrestricted		269,937		(22,228)		247,709
Total Net Position	$	2,518,088	$	128,854	$	2,646,942

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Water	(Non-Major Fund) Sewer	Total
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Services	$ 91,625	$ 46,270	$ 137,895
Other	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenues	91,625	46,270	137,895
Operating Expenses			
Professional Services	61,760	45,452	107,212
Utilities	35,339	12,704	48,043
Maintenance and Repairs	22,935	56,206	79,141
Supplies	-	7,381	7,381
Personnel Services	1,265	-	1,265
Testing	4,124	9,310	13,434
Miscellaneous	5,036	1,032	6,068
Depreciation	251,197	22,520	273,717
Total Operating Expenses	381,656	154,605	536,261
Net Operating Income (Loss)	(290,031)	(108,335)	(398,366)
Nonoperating Revenues			
Property Taxes	188,789	-	188,789
Interest Income	1,832	2,311	4,143
Interest Expense	(36,916)	(30)	(36,946)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributed Capital and Transfers	(136,326)	(106,054)	(242,380)
Contributed Capital			
Transfers In	79,505	119,819	199,324
Transfers Out	(6,624)	-	(6,624)
Change in Net Position	(63,445)	13,765	(49,680)
Net Position, *Beginning of Year*, as restated	2,581,533	115,089	2,696,622
Net Position, *End of Year*	$ 2,518,088	$ 128,854	$ 2,646,942

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Water	Sewer	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Cash Received from Customers	$ 72,099	$ 45,641	$ 117,740
Cash Received from Others	-	-	-
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(126,880)	(133,505)	(260,385)
Cash Paid to Employees	(1,265)	-	(1,265)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	(56,046)	(87,864)	(143,910)
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities			
Cash Transferred on Interfund Loans, net	83,589	175,147	258,736
Cash Received from Taxes	188,789	-	188,789
Net Cash Used by Non-Capital Financing Activities	272,378	175,147	447,525
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Debt Principal Payments	(169,382)	(30)	(169,412)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(169,382)	(30)	(169,412)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Purchases of Capital Assets	(23,319)	(40,214)	(63,533)
Interest received	1,832	2,311	4,143
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(21,487)	(37,903)	(59,390)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	25,463	49,350	74,813
Cash and Cash Equivalents, *Beginning of Year*	407,225	-	407,225
Cash and Cash Equivalents, *End of Year*	$ 432,688	$ 49,350	$ 482,038
Reconciliation of Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Net Operating Income	$ (290,031)	$ (108,335)	$ (398,366)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities			
Depreciation Expense	251,197	22,520	273,717
Changes in Assets and Liabilities Related to Operations			
Utility Receivable	(19,526)	(629)	(20,155)
Accounts Payable	2,314	(1,420)	894
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ (56,046)	$ (87,864)	$ (143,910)

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Town of Larkspur, Colorado (the Town), is incorporated under Colorado statutes to provide public safety, highways and streets, water service, health and social services, culture and recreation, public health improvements, planning and zoning and general administrative services. The Town is located in Douglas County and operates under Mayor-Council form of government.

An elected Mayor and Town Council are responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel, and adopting an annual budget in accordance with state statutes. The Town's major operations include road maintenance, water and wastewater services, culture, and recreation.

Reporting Entity

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has specified the criteria to be used in defining a governmental entity for financial reporting purposes.

In accordance with governmental accounting standards, the Town has considered the possibility of inclusion of additional entities in its general-purpose financial statements. The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on financial accountability. The Town is financially accountable for organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if town officials appoint a voting majority of the organization governing body and either it is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the Town. The Town may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent upon it. The Town has determined that there are no includible entities for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Town'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 and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the Town, as a whole, at year end. The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between program expenses and the program revenues for each program or function of the Town. Program expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular program or department and, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Town, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of program expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Town.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

During the year, the Town segregates transactions related to certain town 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 Town at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds.

The accounts of the Town are organized on the basis of funds. Each fund is considered an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other assets together with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves and equities, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. The categories of funds used by the Town are governmental and proprietary.

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions are typically 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 purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the Town's governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the operating fund for the Town and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Park Fund - This special revenue fund is used to account for all proceeds that are restricted to expenditures for parking purposes.

Road and Bridge Fund - This special revenue fund accounts for all proceeds that are restricted to expenditures for repairs and improvements to roads and bridges.

Conservation Trust Fund - This special revenue fund accounts for all lottery proceeds received by the Town that are restricted to expenditures for parks and recreation.

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The Town's proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds. Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following is the Town's proprietary fund:

Water and Sewer Fund - These enterprise funds are used to account for the revenues generated from the charges for distribution of water service and sanitary sewer service provided to the residential and commercial users of the Town.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the Town are included in the statement of net position.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 on the sources (revenues and other financing sources) and uses (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 statements for governmental funds.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance

The 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. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

The accounting policies of the Town conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units. The Town complies with GAAP and applies all relevant GASB pronouncements.

Revenues - Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially the same value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period, typically within 60 days of realization.

Deferred Inflow of Resources - In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period or periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until then. The Town has unearned property tax revenue and other revenue and a deferred gain on a sale-leaseback transaction. These items are reported as deferred inflows on the government-wide and proprietary fund statements of net position.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

<u>Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance</u> *(Continued)*

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash equivalents are defined as liquid investments with original maturity dates of one year or less.

Interfund Receivables and Payables - On fund financial statements, short-term amounts owed between funds are classified as due to/from other funds.

Capital Assets - General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in other funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activity's column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost, or estimated historical cost, and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date received. The Town maintains a capitalization policy of $5,000. Improvements 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 not capitalized.

All reported capital assets, except land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	20-30 years
Equipment	7-20 years
Vehicles	7 years
Roads	10 years
Reservoir, plant, and lines	10-45 years
Park facilities	7-30 years

Compensated Absences - Vacations are accrued according to GAAP. Employees are allowed to accumulate vacation and sick pay. Up to 1 week (40 hours) of vacation may be earned in the first year of employment. After 1 year of employment, an employee may earn an additional week (40 hours) of vacation. Up to 30 days of vacation and sick pay may be accumulated. Sick pay will not be paid at termination. The Town's resolutions provide additional guidance.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations - All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full of current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. Long-term leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance *(Continued)*

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations - All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full of current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. Long-term leases are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due.

Fund Equity/Fund Balance - In the government-wide financial statements, fund equity is classified as net position. Net position may be classified into three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent debt proceeds at year end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in this component.
- Restricted - This component of net position consists of assets that are restricted for use either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted - The component of net position that does not meet the definition above.

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

- *Nonspendable fund balance* - The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent because it is either not in spendable form (such as prepaid amounts or inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- *Restricted fund balance* - The portion of fund balance that is constrained to being used for a specific purpose by external parties (such as bondholders), constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.
- *Committed fund balance* - The portion of fund balance that can only be used for specified purposes according to limitations imposed by the Town Council prior to the end of the current fiscal year. The constraint may be imposed, removed, or changed only by resolution of the Town Council.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance *(Continued)*

- *Assigned fund balance* - The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes but is neither restricted nor committed. The intended use may be expressed by the Town Council or other individuals authorized to assign funds to be used for a specific purpose. In governmental funds, assigned fund balance represents the amount that is not nonspendable, restricted or committed. This indicates that resources in these funds are, at a minimum, intended to be used for the purpose of that fund. The Town Council has designated the Mayor as the individual authorized to assign funds.
- *Unassigned fund balance* - The residual portion of fund balance that does not meet any of the criteria described above. The Town will only report a positive unassigned balance in the General Fund.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net Investment in Capital Assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use, either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments.

The Town applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Property Taxes - Property taxes are not due and payable until after the assessment year has ended and are not included in the budget or statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance of the assessment year. Property taxes are initially recorded as deferred inflows of resources in the year they are levied. The deferred property tax revenues are recorded as revenue in the year they are available or collected.

Property taxes are levied on or before December 15 of each year and attach as an enforceable lien on the property on January 1. Taxes are payable in full on April 30 or in two installments on February 28 and June 15. Douglas County bills and collects its own property taxes and the taxes for various other entities, including for the Town.

Operating Revenues and Expenses - Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the Town, these revenues are charges for water and sewer services. Operating expenses are necessary costs that have been incurred in order to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund.

Capital Contributions - Contributions of capital in the proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap fees or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance *(Continued)*

Estimates and Assumptions - Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were assumed in preparing the financial statements.

Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss.

Subsequent Events

The Town has evaluated subsequent events through July 26, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (POPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDP A. PDP A allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. At December 31, 2023, the Town had bank deposits of $2,204,638 collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent but not in the Town's name.

At December 31, 2023, the Town's cash and investment balances are allocated as follows:

Petty Cash	$	80
Cash Deposits		1,891,496
Investments		1,373,998
Total	$	3,265,574

Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

Deposits *(Continued)*

The balances are comprised of the following:

Cash and Investments	$	3,069,987
Restricted Cash and Investments		195,587
Total	$	3,265,574

Investments

The Town generally limits its concentration of investments which are believed to have minimal credit risk, minimal interest rate risk and no foreign currency risk. Additionally, the Town is not subject to concentration risk disclosure requirements or to investment custodial credit risk for investments that are in the possession of another party.

Colorado Revised Statutes limit investment maturities to five years or less unless formally approved by the Town Council. Such actions are generally associated with a debt service reserve or sinking fund requirements.

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

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

COLOTRUST

The Town invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+.

Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents (Continued)

COLOTRUST *(Continued)*

Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of U.S. government agencies. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. The Trust is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Governmental Activities	**Balance 12/31/22**	**Additions**	**Deletions**	**Balance 12/31/23**
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*				
Land	$ 441,532	$ -	$ -	$ 441,532
Construction in Progress	27,526	-	-	27,526
Total Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	469,058	-	-	469,058
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Buildings and Improvements	503,339	171,871	-	675,210
Roads	818,827	-	-	818,827
Vehicles and Equipment	194,547	-	-	194,547
Park Facilities and Equipment	1,140,535	-	-	1,140,535
Office Equipment	49,510	-	-	49,510
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	2,706,758	171,871	-	2,878,629
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	(179,653)	(24,027)	-	(203,680)
Roads	(756,206)	(20,456)	-	(776,662)
Vehicles and Equipment	(151,184)	(7,328)	-	(158,512)
Park Facilities and Equipment	(1,108,118)	(5,675)	-	(1,113,793)
Office Equipment	(49,510)	-	-	(49,510)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,244,671)	(57,486)	-	(2,302,157)
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated, net*	462,087	114,385	-	576,472
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, *net*	$ 931,145	$ 114,385	$ -	$ 1,045,530

Note 3: Capital Assets (Continued)

Business-Type Activities	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/23
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*				
Land	$ 112,000	$ -	$ -	$ 112,000
Total Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	112,000	-	-	112,000
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Wastewater Collection	535,749	-	-	535,749
Wastewater Treatment	192,050	-	-	192,050
Water Treatment	7,602,570	63,533	-	7,666,103
Water Distribution	831,131	-	-	831,131
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	9,161,500	63,533	-	9,225,033
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Wastewater Collection	(403,217)	(6,912)	-	(410,129)
Wastewater Treatment	(191,193)	(1,030)	-	(192,223)
Water Treatment	(1,777,086)	(245,914)	-	(2,023,000)
Water Distribution	(738,784)	(19,861)	-	(758,645)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,110,280)	(273,717)	-	(3,383,997)
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	6,051,220	(210,184)	-	5,841,036
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, *net*	$ 6,163,220	$ (210,184)	$ -	$ 5,953,036

Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the Town as follows:

Governmental Activities	
General Government	$ 31,355
Public Works	20,456
Parks and Recreation	5,675
Total	$ 57,486

Note 4: Interfund Receivables and Payables

At December 31, 2023, the Town's interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following:

Fund	Receivables	Payables
General	$ 160,716	$ -
Conservation Trust	(993)	-
Park	(35,944)	-
Road and Bridge	(57,743)	-
Water and Sewer	-	66,036
	$ 66,036	$ 66,036

Note 4: Interfund Receivables and Payables (Continued)

The interfund balances resulted from current and prior transfers that were used to subsidize activities accounted for in other funds and to finance projects accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The interfund balances are not scheduled to be collected in the subsequent year.

Note 5: Long-Term Obligations

Governmental Activities

The following is a schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the Town during 2023:

Governmental Activities	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/23	Due Within One Year
New Town Hall Lease	$ 345,239	$ -	$ (24,056)	$ 321,183	$ 25,217
Land Lease - LFPD	89,820	-	(10,571)	79,249	9,217
Compensated Absences	21,644	21,644	(21,644)	21,644	21,644
Total	$ 456,703	$ 21,644	$ (56,271)	$ 422,076	$ 56,078

The Town accrues a liability for compensated absences on the statement of net position only since the amount payable is not anticipated to be paid with available resources. The liability for compensated absences will be paid from the General Fund.

Town Hall Capital Lease Obligation

In 2014, the Town entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of a new town hall. The initial lease is for a 1-year term renewable in 1-year increments for 20 years. The interest rate on the lease is 4.67% per annum through February 1, 2019, then adjusting annually on each February 2 thereafter to an interest rate equal to the 5-year Treasury rate plus 3.32% at a floor rate of 4% and at a maximum rate of 10%. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the fair value of the leased properties based upon real estate valuations obtained. The capital assets and related accumulated depreciation of the leased property is $515,000 and $87,626, respectively.

Note 5: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Town Hall Capital Lease Obligation *(Continued)*

The Town's future minimum lease obligations related to the Town Hall lease will mature as follows (calculated at the current interest rate of 4.67%):

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	25,217	14,621	39,838
2025	26,433	13,405	39,838
2026	27,708	12,130	39,838
2027	29,045	10,793	39,838
2028 - 2032	167,645	31,544	199,189
2033 - 2034	45,135	1,343	46,478
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 321,183	$ 83,836	$ 405,019

Land lease - LFPD

In 2018, the Town entered into a lease agreement with the Larkspur Fire Protection District (LFPD). The lease requires monthly payments of $1,000 through December 2026. At the conclusion of the lease, the Town is required to pay $46,900; and the ownership transfers to the Town. Imputed interest on the lease is 1.91%.

The Town’s future minimum lease obligations related to the land lease - LFPD will mature as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Total
2024	12,000
2025	12,000
2026	12,000
2027	12,000
2028	36,715
Total Minimum Lease Payments	84,715
Amount Representing Interest	(5,466)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	$ 79,249

Note 5: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Business-Type Activities

The following is a schedule of changes in long-term obligations of the Town during 2023:

	Balance 12/31/22	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Balance 12/31/23	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities						
Water Loan	$ 18,203	$ -	$ -	$ (18,203)	$ -	$ 9,237
Colorado Water Resource Loan	1,529,078	-	-	(69,504)	1,459,574	69,504
USDA Refunding	2,248,988	-	-	(44,759)	2,204,229	45,489
Total	$ 3,796,269	$ -	$ -	$ (132,466)	$ 3,663,803	$ 124,230

Water System Installment Contract Payments

By contract with the Colorado Water Conservation Board (the Board), the Town received $219,000 of construction loan proceeds to build part of the water system. At completion of the project in 1984, the Town transferred title to 50% of the system to the Board, and the Town began payments to repurchase the 50% interest over a 40-year period. This transaction has been recorded as an installment loan of $219,000, with interest added annually to equal the total payments to be made under the installment purchase contract.

The $219,000 Colorado Water Conservation Board installment contract, dated September 15, 1983, is payable over 40 years in equal annual payments of $9,517, with principal and interest calculated at 3.028%, due annually on December 15. This loan was paid in full during 2023.

Drinking Water Revolving Fund Direct Loan

By contract with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority, the Town received $2,000,000 of loan proceeds and $847,920 in principal forgiveness to drill a new well, construct a new water storage tank, expand a pump station and replace an existing pump, iron and manganese removal system and pressure reducing valve.

The Drinking Water Revolving Fund Direct Loan contract was executed on January 17, 2014, and is payable over 30 years in equal interest-free semiannual payments of $33,333 due May 1st and November 1st.

Note 5: Long Term Obligations (Continued)

Drinking Water Revolving Fund Direct Loan *(Continued)*

The Town's long-term obligations related to the water loan and the Colorado water resource loan will mature as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	69,504	-	69,504
2025	69,504	-	69,504
2026	69,504	-	69,504
2027	69,504	-	69,504
2028 - 2032	347,517	-	347,517
2033 - 2037	347,517	-	347,517
2038 - 2042	347,517	-	347,517
2043 - 2044	139,007	-	139,007
Total	$ 1,459,574	$ -	$ 1,459,574

Water Treatment Plant Lease Financing Obligation

As noted above, the Town entered into a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority) in 2014 to drill a new well, construct a new water storage tank, expand a pump station and replace an existing pump, iron and manganese removal system and pressure reducing valve. Under the terms of the agreement, the Authority has a lien on the revenues of the system. The agreement also stipulates that the Town may not sell, lease, abandon, or otherwise dispose of the system or any other system that provides revenue for payment of the loan agreement, unless the Authority shall determine that such activity will not adversely affect the Town's ability to meet its various duties and covenants as described in the loan agreement.

In May 2017, the Town, with the approval of the Authority, entered into a lease purchase agreement as lessee for financing the construction of a new water treatment plant. The initial lease is for a 1-year term renewable in 1-year increments for 20 years. The interest rate on the lease for the first five years of the lease is computed as 63% of the sum of the 5-year Constant Maturity Treasury Index (CMT) + 3.75%. As of the date of the lease closing the 5-year CMT is 1.78% and the initial rate is 3.48%. The interest rate shall be readjusted to reflect changes in the 5-year CMT on each fifth anniversary of the lease closing.

Repayment of the lease for the first 18 months is interest only. Beginning November 2019, the outstanding lease balance will convert to amortized equal annual payments of principal and interest over an 18.5-year term, subject to interest rate adjustments.

This lease agreement qualifies as a lease financing for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the fair value of the leased properties based upon real estate valuations obtained.

Note 5: Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

2020 Water Revenue Bonds

On November 6, 2012, a majority of the qualified electors of the Town authorized the issuance of indebtedness in an amount not to exceed $2,970,000, for the construction of a new water supply system.

The Town issued $2,367,000 in water revenue bonds from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and used the proceeds from that loan and the unused cash from the Water Treatment Plant Capital Lease to satisfy the lease obligation in full. The new USDA loan carries a 40-year term with interest at 1.75% with a maturity date of November 1, 2059. Payments will begin on May 1, 2021.

Future annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	45,489	35,635	81,124
2025	46,232	34,892	81,124
2026	46,986	34,138	81,124
2027	47,752	33,372	81,124
2028 - 2032	250,707	154,913	405,620
2033 - 2037	271,838	133,782	405,620
2038 - 2042	294,750	110,870	405,620
2043 - 2047	319,593	86,027	405,620
2048 - 2052	346,530	59,090	405,620
2053 - 2057	375,738	29,882	405,620
2058 - 2059	158,614	3,634	162,248
Total	$ 2,204,229	$ 716,235	$ 2,920,464

Note 6: Tax, Spending, Revenue and Debt Limitations

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

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

Note 6: Tax, Spending, Revenue and Debt Limitations (Continued)

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the Emergency Reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases. At December 31, 2023, the Town has reserved $36,500 for emergencies.

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

Note 7: Commitments, Contingencies and Economic Dependency

For 2022, the Town will receive approximately 53% of its gross tax revenues from sales taxes admissions taxes and business licenses and permits from the Colorado Renaissance Festival (CRF). These taxes and licenses are used to provide the Town with general services and may be used to support the Town's utility funds. On July 16, 2015, the Town Council approved an amendment to the agreement with the CRF extending the agreement through 2025 with three three-year renewal options.

The Town has an obligation to perform sludge removal from its waste treatment facilities. Management believes it is less efficient and, therefore, more costly to perform this activity on an annual basis; therefore, the sludge removal process is performed at extended intervals ranging from three to as many as twelve years. Because this process results from the annual sludge build-up and its removal is a mandatory service for the general population of the Town, an annual charge to income is recognized for the prorated portion of the total estimated liability at the time of removal. The liability could change due to price increases, changes in technology, or other factors. The total estimated accrued sludge removal cost on December 31, 2022, is $49,705.

The Town has entered into an agreement for services to be performed on the Town's water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, water distribution and wastewater collection systems including wells, chlorinators, tanks, and facilities. The Town has agreed to pay $95,400 at a rate of $7,950 per month for services provided to the Town starting January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

The Town entered into a five-year lease agreement with AFHR for land to use as an equipment and storage location. The lease calls for annual payments of $6,350 on the last day of April.

Note 8: Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year, and settlements have not exceeded coverage in the past three years.

Required Supplementary Information

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues			
Taxes	$ 1,075,800	$ 2,103,251	$ 1,027,451
Intergovernmental Revenue	10,000	3,062	(6,938)
Licenses and Permits	38,600	23,530	(15,070)
Interest	-	29,350	29,350
Parks and Recreation Revenue	12,000	-	(12,000)
Other	15,700	25,093	9,393
	1,152,100	2,184,286	1,032,186
Expenditures			
Current			
General Government	581,700	804,876	(223,176)
Public Safety	39,800	-	39,800
Parks and Recreation	109,600	-	109,600
Capital Outlay	2,562	116,760	(114,198)
Debt Service	82,249	8,124	74,125
Total Expenditures	815,911	929,760	(113,849)
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	336,189	1,254,526	918,337
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers Out	464,125	(371,384)	(835,509)
Net Change in Fund Balance	800,314	883,142	82,828
Fund Balance, *Beginning of Year*	1,598,384	1,477,538	(120,846)
Fund Balance, *End of Year*	$ 2,398,698	$ 2,360,680	$ (38,018)

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Road and Bridge Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	$ 76,450	$ 122,250	$ 45,800
Investment Income	260	2,467	2,207
Total Revenues	76,710	124,717	48,007
Expenditures			
General Government	-	-	-
Public Works	116,712	67,891	48,821
Capital Outlay	5,264	2,000	3,264
Total Expenditures	121,976	69,891	52,085
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(45,266)	54,826	100,092
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers In	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(45,266)	54,826	100,092
Fund Balance, *Beginning of Year*	312,685	313,381	696
Fund Balance, *End of Year*	$ 267,419	$ 368,207	$ 100,788

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Conservation Trust Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	$ 2,327	$ 2,911	$ 584
Investment Income	-	455	455
Total Revenues	2,327	3,366	1,039
Expenditures			
Capital Outlay	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,327	3,366	1,039
Fund Balance, *Beginning of Year*	3,143	5,457	2,314
Fund Balance, *End of Year*	$ 5,470	$ 8,823	$ 3,353

Note 1: Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the budgetary schedules:

a. Prior to September 1, the Town obtains budget requests from department heads.

b. Prior to October 15, the proposed budget is submitted to the Town Council by the Mayor.

c. By December 15, the Town must certify the levy to the County Commissioners.

d. A Public Hearing is held to obtain taxpayer comments.

e. By December 15, the Town Council enacts a resolution appropriating the budget.

f. Department heads are required to submit budget change requests to the Town Council after initial approval.

g. Supplemental requests are gathered by the Town Council. The Town Council will hold formal public hearings prior to approving the increased budget and appropriations.

Note 2: Basis of Accounting

The budget is prepared using generally accepted accounting principles.

Supplementary Information

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Water Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues			
Utility Charges	$ 99,880	$ 91,625	$ (8,255)
Other	-	-	-
Total Revenue	99,880	91,625	(8,255)
Expenses			
Professional Services	103,200	61,760	41,440
Supplies	-	-	-
Personnel Services	1,200	1,265	(65)
Maintenance and Repairs	156,000	22,935	133,065
Utilities	51,300	35,339	15,961
Testing	22,350	4,124	18,226
Miscellaneous	3,405	5,036	(1,631)
Capital Outlay	2,882	-	2,882
Total Expenses	340,337	130,459	209,878
Net Operating Income	(240,457)	(38,834)	201,623
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Property Taxes	149,030	188,789	39,759
Interest Income	445	1,832	1,387
Debt Service	(144,383)	(36,916)	107,467
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	5,092	153,705	148,613
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributed Capital	(235,365)	114,871	350,236
Contributed Capital and Transfers			
Tap Revenue Fees	200,000	-	(200,000)
Transfers, net	115,000	72,881	(42,119)
Change in Net Position, *Budgetary Basis*	$ 79,635	187,752	$ 108,117
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis			
Depreciation		(251,197)	
Change in Net Position, *GAAP Basis*		$ (63,445)	

Town of Larkspur, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Sewer Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues			
Utility Charges	$ 99,880	$ 46,270	$ (53,610)
Total Revenue	99,880	46,270	(53,610)
Expenses			
Professional Services	103,200	45,452	57,748
Supplies	-	7,381	(7,381)
Personnel Services	1,200	-	1,200
Maintenance and Repairs	156,000	56,206	99,794
Utilities	51,300	12,704	38,596
Testing	22,350	9,310	13,040
Miscellaneous	3,405	1,062	2,343
Capital Outlay	2,882	-	2,882
Total Expenses	340,337	132,115	208,222
Net Operating Income	(240,457)	(85,845)	154,612
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Property Taxes	149,030	-	(149,030)
Interest Income	445	2,311	1,866
Debt Service	(144,383)	(30)	144,353
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	5,092	2,281	(2,811)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributed Capital	(235,365)	(83,564)	151,801
Contributed Capital and Transfers			
Tap Revenue Fees	200,000	-	(200,000)
Transfers	115,000	119,819	4,819
Change in Net Position, *Budgetary Basis*	$ 79,635	36,255	$ (43,380)
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis			
Debt Service Principal		30	
Depreciation		(22,520)	
Change in Net Position, *GAAP Basis*		$ 13,765	

Compliance Section

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

Form Approved
OMB No. 2125-0032

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	STATE: COLORADO
	YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): 12/23
This Information From The Records Of: Town of Larkspur	Prepared By: Donnelle Johnson

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

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:	
1. Local highway-user taxes	
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)	
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)	
c. Total (a.+b.)	
2. General fund appropriations	
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	$ 91,441.04
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	$ 2,467.33
5. Transfers from toll facilities	
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:	
a. Bonds - Original Issues	
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	
c. Notes	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	$ -
7. Total (1 through 6)	$ 93,908.37
B. Private Contributions	
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	$ 11,948.93
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	$ -
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	$ 105,857.30

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

..3233	AMOUNT
A. Local highway expenditures:	
1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	$ -
2. Maintenance:	
3. Road and street services:	
a. Traffic control operations	$ -
b. Snow and ice removal	$ 3,469.36
c. Other	
d. Total (a. through c.)	$ 3,469.36
4. General administration & miscellaneous	
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	
6. Total (1 through 5)	$ 3,469.36
B. Debt service on local obligations:	
1. Bonds:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	$ -
2. Notes:	
a. Interest	
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)	$ 3,469.36

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
		$ 105,857.30	$ 3,469.36		$ 102,387.94

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	STATE: COLORADO
	YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): 12/23

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 Assesments	$ 27,203.46	a. Interest on investments	$ 2,467.33
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	
1. Sales Taxes	$ 63,124.81	c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees		d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses	$ 1,112.77	f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other		g. Other Misc. Receipts	
6. Total (1. through 5.)	$ 64,237.58	h. Other	
c. Total (a. + b.)	$ 91,441.04	i. Total (a. through h.)	$ 2,467.33
(Carry forward to page 1)		***(Carry forward to page 1)***	

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		**D. Receipts from Federal Government**	
1. Highway-user taxes (from Item I.C.5.)	$ 11,948.93	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		d. Federal Transit Administration	
d. DOLA Grant		e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other		f. Other Federal ARPA	
f. Total (a. through e.)	$ -	g. Total (a. through f.)	$ -
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	$ 11,948.93	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	$ -
(Carry forward to page 1)		***(Carry forward to page 1)***	

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)	$ -	$ -	$ -
(Carry forward to page 1)			

Notes and Comments:

FORM FHWA-536