COMMUNITY REPORT

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, COLORADO

Year Ended December 31, 2014



To the Citizens of Denver	1
Mayor's Message	2
Denver's Profile	4
City Organization	5
Denver City Government Metrics	6
Online Services	8
Financial Reporting Awards	9
Where the Money Comes From	10
Where the Money Goes	12
Property Tax Dollars	14
Combined Financial Statements	16
What we Own	18
What we Owe	19
Glossary	20
Denver's Neighborhoods	21

Photos courtesy of Steve Crecelius, Rich Grant, and Evan Semon and VISIT DENVER.

ABOUT OUR CITY

At 39° latitude and 105° longitude sits Denver, Colorado - business center, tourism mecca, and cultural core of the Rocky Mountain region.

Denver is a diverse metropolis, nestled on a plateau at the base of the majestic Rocky Mountains and 346 miles west of the center of the continental United States. Denver is home to the State's Capitol and is also Colorado's largest city. Denver is nicknamed the Mile-High City because its official elevation is exactly one mile or 5,280 feet (1,609.344 m) above sea level.

The Denver metropolitan area includes the counties of Adams,
Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson. Many
features of the economy include a central business district, Denver
International Airport, extensive library facilities, professional sports
teams, educational institutions, museums, and cultural facilities.





Cary KennedyDeputy Mayor and
Chief Financial Officer

Dear Friends . . .

The Mayor's goal, and my goal, is to ensure that citizens are kept up-to-date and informed on the status of the City's finances. Confidence in our city is directly related to the availability of complete, accurate, and timely information. Therefore, it is with great pride that I present to you the 2014 Community Report.

The 2014 Community Report, also referred to as a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR), provides a method for you to learn about the city's finances. By reading this report, you are taking an important step toward understanding and participating in Denver's financial future. This report includes condensed and simplified information from the 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). It is important to note that the data in this report is unaudited, includes information exclusively on primary government funds and is presented on a non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) basis. This means that it excludes discrete component unit and fiduciary fund information, contains condensed financial information and does not provide all of the necessary financial statements and note disclosures required by GAAP.

I am proud to announce that the city received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014, the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, and the Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award for its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). These awards acknowledge that the city's financial reporting and management practices are recognized as best practices in Colorado and the nation.

I would like to thank the hard-working staff of the Controller's Office, Financial Reporting Division. This team is responsible for producing this report and the CAFR. They have contributed greatly to serving the citizens of Denver by their commitment to provide quality service and full accountability. Electronic copies of the CAFR, PAFR, and the Mayor's Budget are available on the city's website at www.denvergov.org/finance.

I also want to thank you for your partnership and commitment to delivering a global city that is emerging as a leader. We are a city of genuine ingenuity, and together, with hard work and determination - with a Denver spirit - we have established a strong foundation for Denver. We are an optimistic and progressive city that offers a high quality of life for its citizens and I am extremely positive about the future!

Warm regards,

Cary Kennedy

Deputy Mayor and Chief Financial Officer

Dear Residents . . .

Now that the challenges of the recession are largely in the rearview mirror, I'm proud to report that Denver's economy is healthy and growing. In four short years, we have added 36,000 jobs and 2,200 new businesses in Denver, and our unemployment rate is down to 4 percent.

Our plans for growing Denver's economy have been proactive and intentional – and because of our focused approach, this city of opportunity is open for business. When it comes to developing a vibrant economy, the advantage goes to places like Denver, where the most innovative people want to live.

From the new Union Station, which has already far exceeded the number of expected visitors, to the redevelopment of the Stock Show site into a year-round National Western Center focused on education, economic development, tourism, and entertainment that will redefine the gateway to our city, we're taking steps all across the city to bolster business development, innovation, entrepreneurship, neighborhood investment and a workforce built for the 21st century.

It's an especially exciting time to be in the Mile High City. Together, we are building a better Denver for everyone.

Mayor Michael Hancock



















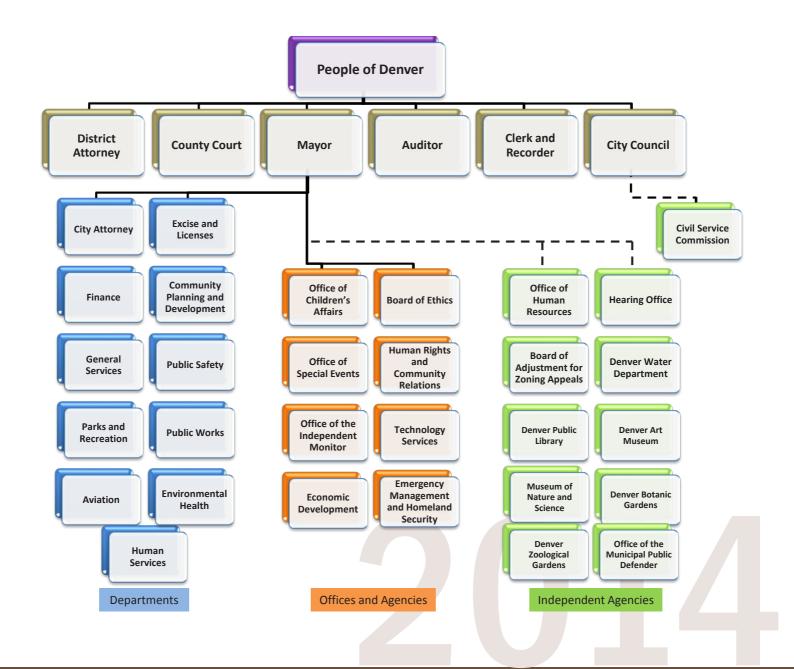




Quick Facts

Founded as Denver City Incorporated as Denver City Consolidated as City and County	November 22, 1858 November 7, 1861 November 15, 1902
Geography	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Land	153.3 square miles
Water	1.6 square miles
Government	
Mayor	
13-Member City Council	4-Year Terms,
Auditor	Maximum of 3 Terms
Demographics*	
Residents	663,862
Race and Ethnicity	
White (Non-Hispanic)	52.6%
Hispanic and Latino	31.5%
Black and African American	10.2%
Asian	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%
Gender	
Male	50.1%
Female	49.9%
Median Household Income	\$50,313
Median Home Cost	\$249,100
Home Ownership	50.2%
Persons per Household	2.27
Education*	
High School Graduates	85.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	42.9%

^{*}Estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau.



2014	2013	2012
165,538	172,142	199,343
282,676	404,582	473,246
876,000	842,481	891,960
404,482	409,167	429,025
147,973	161,813	203,348
70,629	42,904	18,814
54,261	41,373	3,565
921,961	750,097	715,826
67,818	55,252	55,463
208,209	203,388	187,198
53,472,514	52,556,359	53,156,278
	165,538 282,676 876,000 404,482 147,973 70,629 54,261 921,961 67,818 208,209	165,538 172,142 282,676 404,582 876,000 842,481 404,482 409,167 147,973 161,813 70,629 42,904 54,261 41,373 921,961 750,097 67,818 55,252 208,209 203,388

Excise and Licenses			
Number of business license	17,230	15,085	16,248
transactions			
Elections Division	2014	2013	2012
Number of BallotTRACE™ users	73,340	17,115	16,596
(electronic status tracking of mail-in ballots)			
Fire			
Number of emergency	112,370	105,290	101,530
responses			
Number of fires extinguished	1,986	1,985	2,248
Number of inspections	34,044	31,818	30,226
Number of engines/trucks	41/23	40/22	41/22
Number of stations	34	34	34



Library	2014	2013	2012
Number of public libraries	24	24	24
Total volumes borrowed	9,067,577	9,811,501	9,552,145
Volumes in collection	2,049,703	1,982,000	2,227,910
Parks and Recreation			
Acreage owned	20,106	20,106	20,106
Number of golf courses	8	8	8
Number of parks (includes	325	332	319
mountain parks			
Parkways (miles)	60	60	60
Athletic fields/lighted	239/50	324/45	318/47
Recreation centers	30	30	31
Swimming pools	29	29	29
Tennis courts/lighted	146/88	148/88	152/88

Police	2014	2013	2012
Number of patrol marked/ unmarked vehicles	414/213	329/207	329/111
Number of physical arrests	52,517	50,878	54,545
Number of stations	6	6	6
Number of traffic violations	98,434	109,342	118,644
Public Works			
Number of potholes repaired (tons of asphalt)	4,666	3,358	4,364
Recyclables collected (tons)	34,350	33,193	31,600
Street resurfacing (square yards)	2,563,000	2,553,301	2,013,962
Street (centerline miles)	2,005	2,005	2,005
Wastewater			
Sanitary sewers (miles)	1,506	1,504	1,504
Storm sewers (miles)	805	802	793



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ONLINE SERVICES

DenverGov.org

Denvergov.org is a source for information about city financial data, city policies, services, notices of public meetings, employment opportunities, and much more. Visitors of the site can access Denvergov.org 24 hours a day, seven days a week and while there can choose to follow city departments and programs on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and more.

Denvergov.org also provides a variety of apps, tools and payment opportunities to help visitors of the site get their business done online. Some of the online services include:

- Animal Care search for available pets apply for a pet license pay animal control citation
- Building and Development review building permit status search contractor licenses search land survey records
- County Courts search Denver County Courts pay a court citation
- Elections and Campaigns register to vote register for BallotTRACE™ review election results
- Motor Vehicle renew vehicle registration change your address pay online
- Open Data Catalog search datasets view map of criminal offenses view parcels on a map
- Parking and Streets pay for parking or traffic ticket pay for Annual Major Encumbrance
 Permit purchase Park Smart Denver card
- Parks and Recreation book a tee time pay a park citation
- Pocketgov Denver get street sweeping and waste services schedule reminders make payments • report graffiti and potholes • search for special events • find Denver B-Cycle stations • register to vote • access to new city services every month
- Property and Neighborhood Issues report non-emergency crimes report abandoned vehicles • search property records
- Public Health and Environment pay air quality citation pay noise citation pay public health citation
- Safety order police records pay a parking or traffic ticket report traffic accident
- Taxes pay property tax protest real estate property assessment file and pay city business taxes
- Trash and Recycling report a lost or missing cart sign up for recycling service sign up for recycling reminders

Transparent Denver

Transparent Denver is a one-stop site that provides 24-hour access to financial information that's user-friendly and features an interactive/searchable checkbook. In addition, visitors to the site will be able to:

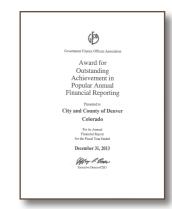
- search expenses by vendor, category or agency for the current year and the last five years;
- review financial and budget reports;
- review investments by the city;
- review and search the city's current property inventory; and
- register and pay business taxes online.

Visit Transparent Denver at www.denvergov.org/transparency.



The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), founded in 1906, represents public finance officials throughout the United States and Canada. The GFOA's mission is to enhance and promote the professional management of governmental financial resources by identifying, developing, and advancing fiscal strategies, policies, and practices for the public benefit. The GFOA has established several highly regarded professional recognition programs to encourage and assist state and local governments of all types and sizes to improve the quality of their financial management and to recognize their achievement.

Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the City and County of Denver for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. This was the 2nd year that the city has received this award. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports. In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal. An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.



- Certification of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Additionally, the GFOA awarded a Certification of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City and County of Denver for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. This was the 34th consecutive year that the city has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal regulations. A certification is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certification of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.
- **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** Finally, the GFOA presented a **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** to the City for its Annual Budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2014. This was the 26th consecutive year that the city has received this prestigious award. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communication device. This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current annual budget document continues to conform to program requirements, and we have submitted it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

Dollars In - General Government Revenue

Funding for the City and County of Denver government and the services provided to residents comes from many sources. In 2014, the city's general government revenues totaled \$1,777,299,000. The majority, or 54.2%, of total general government revenue comes from sales and use tax and property tax, which is 85.3% of tax revenue. The city also receives revenue from charges for services, grants, investment income and various other revenue streams. Denver and Colorado's growth has been driven by the economic expansion across the front range. This is a positive trend and the economy is expected to continue to grow. In total, 2014 revenue increased by over \$125 million when compared to 2013 reflecting a moderate growth in the economy.

The following provides a brief description of the city's general government revenue sources:

Sales and Use tax - Included in this category are sales tax, use tax, aviation fuel tax, short-term car rental tax, and prepared food and beverage tax.

Property tax - Property tax is levied on the assessed value of all real property (land and buildings), certain personal property (property used in the production of income), and public utilities within the City.

Lodgers tax - Guests staying in Denver lodging facilities for fewer than 30 consecutive days pay a lodgers tax on the purchase price of their lodging. Denver's lodgers tax rate is 10.75 percent.

Occupational Privilege tax - The occupational privilege tax is levied on any person employed within Denver city limits receiving \$500 or more a month for services performed and on any business having a fixed or transitory location within the city. Employees pay \$5.75 per month and employers pay \$4.00 per month for each owner, partner, manager, or taxable employee.

Other taxes - Represents various taxes such as facilities development admissions tax, motor vehicle ownership fees, specific ownership taxes, and telephone taxes.

Charges for services - Represents charges to the public for services the city provides. Examples of charges for services include vehicle registrations fees, court fees, parking revenue, and parks and recreation fees.

Capital grants - Financial support received from other governments and organizations for the purpose of financing the purchase of capital assets for a specific program.

Operating grants - Funding received from other governments and organizations for the purpose of financing the day-to-day costs of a specific program.

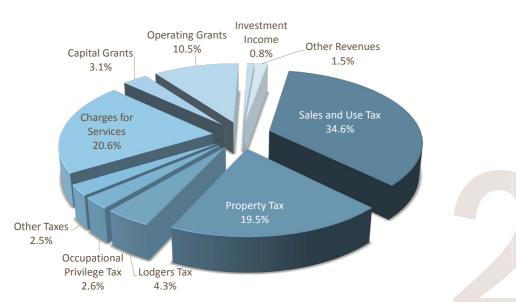
Investment income - General government investment income is derived from the investment of general pool monies in securities authorized by the city's Charter and investment policy. Several city funds are included in the general pool, the largest of which is the General Fund. Investment earnings are dependent on market conditions and on the general pool cash that is available for investment.

Other revenue - Consists of revenues received that are not otherwise categorized in the chart below.

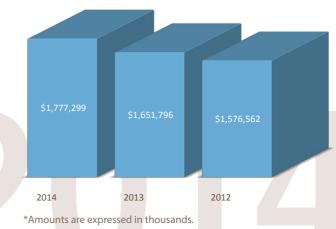
General Government Revenue*	2014	2013	2012
Sales and use tax	\$ 615,735	\$ 539,348	\$ 494,495
Property tax	347,079	331,914	287,062
Lodgers tax	75,579	63,482	57,956
Occupational privilege tax	46,438	44,515	43,227
Other taxes	43,567	38,878	38,940
Charges for services	366,736	346,842	324,826
Capital grants	54,479	69,512	33,557
Operating grants	187,247	179,412	253,319
Investment income	14,928	2,525	11,259
Other revenues	25,511	35,368	31,921
Total	\$1,777,299	\$1,651,796	\$1,576,562

^{*}Amounts are expressed in thousands.

2014 General Government Revenue



General Government Revenue*



Dollars Out - General Government Expenses

The city provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, water and sewer services, health and air transportation facilities, recreational activities and cultural events. The city is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, buildings, parks, and other amenities. In 2014, general government expenditures increased by approximately \$116 million, or 7.7%, when compared to 2013, primarily due to an increase in cost for goods and services.

Annually, the Mayor submits a budget for City Council's adoption. The proposed budget must not include expenditures that exceed estimated opening balances and anticipated income. For the past several years, the Mayor has proposed a lean spending plan that serves as a blueprint for a better, faster stronger city government for which we can all be proud. The budget process is approached with a focus on maintaining core services critical to residents, while simultaneously identifying sustainable savings that strengthen the city's ability to deliver services more efficiently and effectively.

The following provides a brief description of the city's general government expenses

General Government - Includes expenses incurred for administrative departments including the Mayor's Office, Office of Human Resources, City Attorney, Department of Finance, and Technology Services.

Public Safety - Expenses incurred for public safety departments including Police, Fire, Undersheriff, County Court, and the 911 Call Center.

Public Works - Expenses for Public Works include street, bridge, and public building construction and maintenance, household trash collection, parking management, transportation, and other public services.

Human Services - Expenses incurred to provide various public assistance programs and welfare activities.

Health - Includes expenses for environmental health activities, payments to the Denver Health and Hospital Authority, and payments for the medically indigent.

Parks and Recreation - Expenses for Parks and Recreation include the construction and maintenance of parks, recreations centers, and rental facilities.

Cultural Activities - Includes expenses for public art, cultural affairs, and the operations and maintenance of the Denver Public Library System.

Community Development - Expenses incurred for planning the City's growth, issuing permits for development projects, ensuring zoning and building code compliance, maintaining quality of life standards, etc.

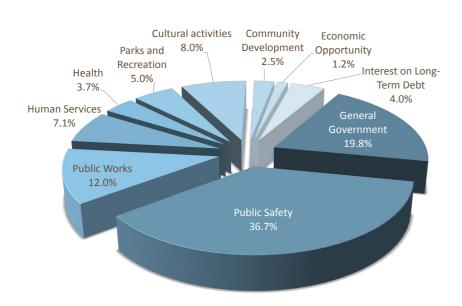
Economic Opportunity - Expenses incurred for providing business assistance, housing options, neighborhood redevelopment, and various programs and services that support business retention/ expansion, sustainable neighborhoods, and job connections.

Interest on Long-term Debt - Expenses incurred for outstanding debt obligations.

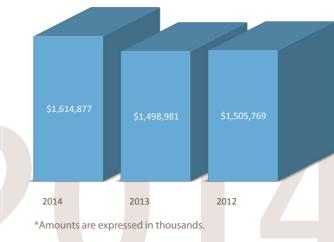
General Government Expenses*	2014	2013	2012
General government	\$ 319,464	\$ 262,466	\$ 247,659
Public safety	592,270	563,651	570,111
Public works	193,207	164,837	195,168
Human services	114,727	114,624	111,067
Health	59,216	54,453	53,755
Parks and recreation	80,199	89,305	80,480
Cultural activities	128,799	123,248	110,885
Community development	39,598	35,142	40,262
Economic opportunity	21,091	21,218	21,481
Interest on long-term debt	66,306	70,030	74,901
Total	\$1,614,877	\$1,498,981	\$1,505,769

^{*}Amounts are expressed in thousands.

2014 General Government Expenses



General Government Expenses*

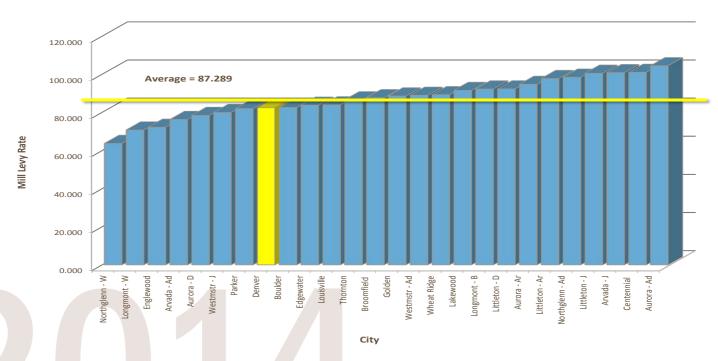


How Your Property Taxes are Calculated

City and County of Denver property taxes are approved by the Mayor and City Council. The property tax rate, also called a "millage rate," is used to calculate your overall property taxes. A "mill" is equal to \$1 of tax for every \$1,000 of assessed property value. Each charge or line on a Tax Bill is calculated as follows: (Actual Value - Exemption) x Assessment Rate x Millage = Charge.

For more information on property taxes, visit the Assessor's Office at www.denvergov.org/assessor.

2014 City and County Property Tax Mill Comparison*



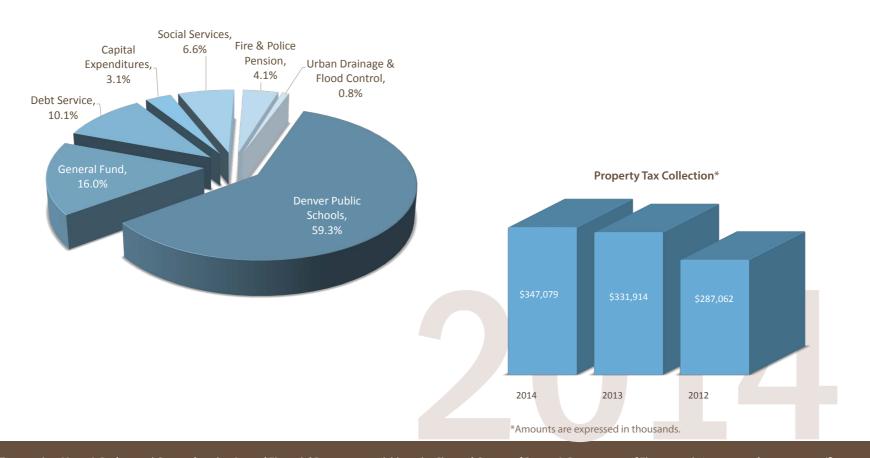
*Mill levy data above represents residents who reside within city borders. Several cities are comprised of multiple service districts (i.e., fire) for which a different mill levy is assessed to those who reside within each service district. In these cases, the average of the service districts were taken. For cities that are in multiple counties, the respective county is noted - Ar = Arapahoe County, J = Jefferson County, D = Douglas County, Ad = Adams County, W = Weld County, and B = Boulder County. Additionally, the mill levy data represents 2013 mill rates payable in 2014; the above information only includes Denver city mills and School District #1, but does not include special districts.

PROPERTY TAX DOLLARS

Property taxes that a homeowner within the City and County of Denver pays fund more than City and County Governmental activities. Several entities, including Denver Public Schools and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, establish mill rates independent of the City and County of Denver, all of which are included in a homeowners property tax bill.

The 2014 property tax collection allocation breakdown is illustrated in the graph below.

2014 Property Tax Collection Allocation



Balance Sheet

The City and County of Denver's **Balance Sheet**, formally known as the **Statement of Net Position**, depicts our financial condition as of December 31, 2014. The balance sheet is a summary of what the city owns (assets) and owes (liabilities), including governmental and business type. This Balance Sheet excludes component unit and fiduciary funds.

Total net position is the difference between Total assets (what we own), including Deferred outflows, and Total liabilities (what we owe), including Deferred inflows. In 2014, Total assets increased by more than the increase in Total liabilities causing an overall increase to Total net position.

Balance Sheet - Primary Government*	2014	2013	2012
Current and other assets	\$ 3,584,523	\$ 3,691,447	\$ 3,231,928
Capital assets	6,779,712	6,611,782	6,498,476
Total assets	10,364,235	10,303,229	9,730,404
Deferred outflows	266,885	266,432	86,716
Noncurrent liabilities	6,247,934	6,507,188	5,780,250
Other liabilities	627,985	624,777	1,103,597
Total liabilities	6,875,919	7,131,965	6,883,847
Deferred inflows	351,606	351,017	
Net position			
Invested in capital assets	1,227,466	1,174,260	1,302,201
Restricted	1,191,818	1,153,254	1,113,788
Unrestricted	987,311	759,165	517,284
Total net position	\$ 3,403,595	\$ 3,086,679	\$ 2,933,273

^{*}Amounts are expressed in thousands.

Income Statement

The City and County of Denver's **Income Statement**, formally known as the **Statement of Activities**, reflects the city's financial activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. As compared to 2013, total revenue increased 8.2% mainly due to an increase in property tax and sales and use tax.

This statement presents information on how our net assets changed during the year as a result of the year's financial activity (i.e. revenues and expenses), and includes governmental and business type activities. This Income Statement excludes component unit and fiduciary funds. Reported amounts may differ from amounts reported under general government revenue and general government expenses due to those activities being reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Information presented here was prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Income Statement - Primary Government*	2014	2013	2012
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,219,659	\$ 1,142,459	\$ 1,179,609
Operating grants and contributions	308,937	282,925	253,994
Capital grants and contributions	83,391	108,213	63,443
General revenues:			
Property tax	347,079	331,914	287,062
Sales and use tax	615,735	539,348	494,495
Other taxes and fees	165,584	146,875	140,123
Investment income	60,133	26,882	59,534
Other revenues	27,736	36,316	31,938
Total revenues	2,828,254	2,614,932	2,510,918
Expenses			
Governmental activities	1,614,877	1,498,981	1,505,796
Wastewater management	102,688	105,679	99,179
Denver airport system	773,345	801,786	763,249
Other enterprise funds	20,428	19,828	15,994
Total expenses	2,511,338	2,426,274	2,384,141
Change in net position	316,916	188,658	126,057
Net position - January 1	3,086,679	2,898,021	2,807,216
Net position - December 31	\$ 3,403,595	\$ 3,086,679	\$ 2,933,273

^{*}Amounts are expressed in thousands.

Capital Assets

The city's capital assets totaled \$6,779,712,000 at December 31, 2014. This investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, infrastructure and other improvements (including streets, alleys, bridges, etc.), land, various equipment and collections, and construction in progress. The business-type capital assets, which include Denver International Airport (DIA), Wastewater, Environmental Services, and Golf, account for 58% of all city capital assets. DIA assets comprise almost 85% of all business-type capital assets.



Debt

The City's debt is comprised of predominately three components:

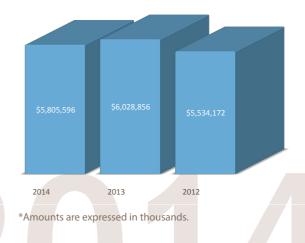
- 1. General Obligation Debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. As of December 31, 2014, the city's general obligation debt is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's rating agency, Fitch Ratings, and Moody's Investors Service.
- 2. Revenue Bonds Debt secured by future income derived from acquired or constructed assets, such as The Colorado Convention Center.
- 3. Certificates of Participation/Capital Leases Financing arrangements that provide funds for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and equipment.

Outstanding Debt*

Governmental	2014	2013	2012
General obligation bonds	\$ 867,676	\$ 903,939	\$ 895,649
Revenue bonds	191,150	211,325	230,650
Certificates of Participation	406,490	413,417	447,679
Total Governmental	\$ 1,465,316	\$ 1,528,681	\$ 1,573,978
Business-Type			
General obligation bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Revenue bonds	4,330,935	4,491,390	3,950,425
Certificates of Participation	9,345	8,785	9,769
Total Business-Type	\$ 4,340,280	\$ 4,500,175	\$ 3,960,194
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 5,805,596	\$ 6,028,856	\$ 5,534,172

^{*}Amounts are expressed in thousands.

What We Owe - Total Outstanding Debt*



The following terms are used in this report and are defined below.

Assets - what the City and County of Denver owns.

Business-type activities - private sector-type operations, such as Wastewater Management; the Denver Airport System, including Denver International Airport (DIA); and Golf Courses, where fees for services typically cover all or most of the cost of operations, including depreciation.

Capital assets - items such as City and County of Denver land, construction in progress, equipment, infrastructure and buildings, and improvements net of depreciation.

Component Unit - legally separate organizations for which the city is financially accountable.

Current and other assets - items such as pooled cash and investments, cash and investments with fiscal agents, receivables, internal balances, inventories, deposits with others, prepaid items and deferred charges.

Deferred inflows - an acquisition of a net asset that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Deferred outflows - a consumption of a net asset that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Fiduciary fund - accounts for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments.

Governmental activities - City basic services, including police, fire, public works, sanitations, economic development, and culture and recreations. Sales, use, and property taxes finance the majority of these services.

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - amounts invested in capital assets less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt used to acquire these assets.

Liabilities - what the City and County of Denver owes.

Long-term liabilities - items such as bonds, loans, compensated absences, and other City and County of Denver obligations.

Net Position - the difference between the City and County of Denver's assets and liabilities. It is the net worth of the City and County of Denver.

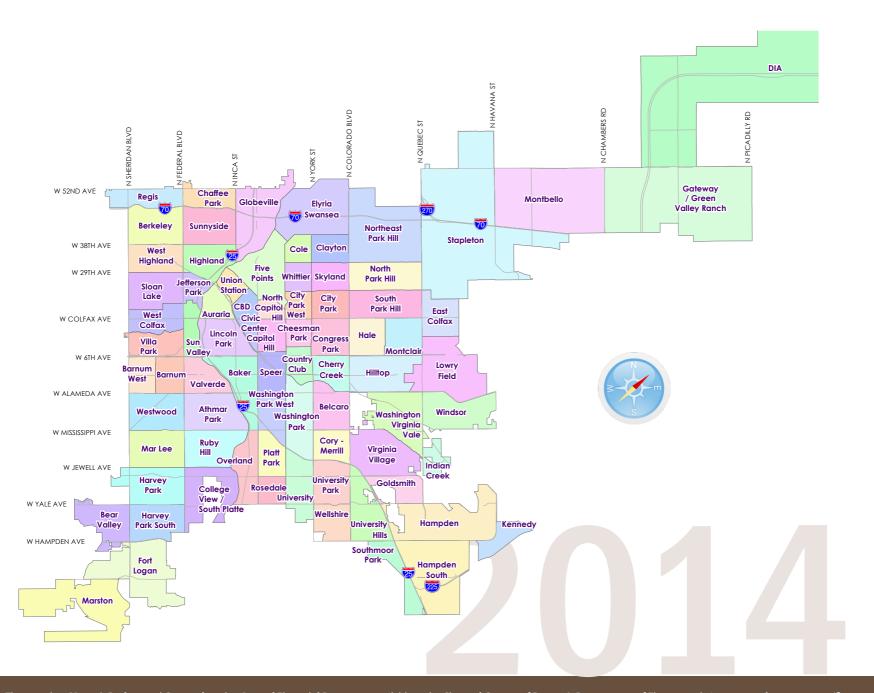
Other liabilities - items such as payables, payroll, accrued interest and unearned revenue.

Primary Government - all of the governmental and business-type activities belonging to the City and County of Denver, but excludes the discretely presented component units and fiduciary funds.

Restricted - funds that are not available for use because they have been set aside for a specific purpose or project.

Unrestricted - one-time funds available to use for operations.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the financial position and operations of the City and County of Denver, as reported in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), along with other information of interest. The financial information presented is unaudited and in a summarized and condensed form, and does not substitute for the City's CAFR. The City's CAFR is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Included in the CAFR is the Independent Auditor's Report by BKD, LLP on the general purpose financial statements of the City. This report summarizes nearly 200 pages of the CAFR's financial and statistical data. The financial statements condense information of all funds included in the "Total Primary Government." GAAP requires certain financial presentation and disclosures which are omitted in this report. As a result, the Balance Sheet and Income Statement presented here are not in strict conformity with GAAP. The City's CAFR and Annual Budget have received awards for outstanding financial reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association. The CAFR and the Mayor's Budget reports are available on the City's website, www.denvergov.org/finance.





DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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