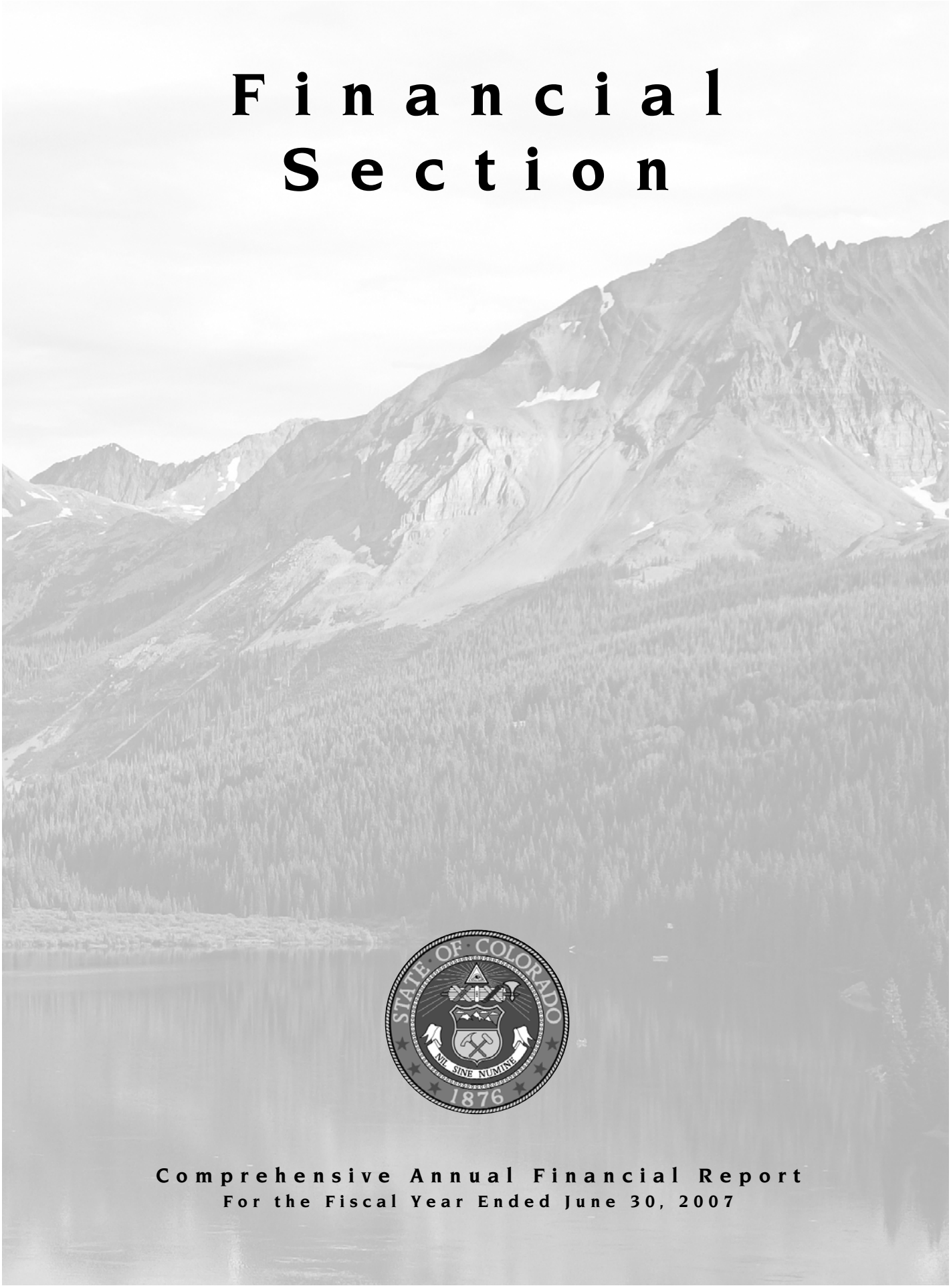
Financial Section



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007

STATE OF COLORADO

SALLY SYMANKSI, CPA
State Auditor

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December 21, 2007

Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Colorado as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units identified in Note 2, which represent 100 percent of the assets, 100 percent of the net assets, and 100 percent of the revenue of the aggregate discretely presented component units. In addition, we did not audit the financial statements of University Physicians, Inc., a blended component unit which represents 3 percent of the assets, 3 percent of the net assets, and 8 percent of the revenue of Higher Education Institutions, a major enterprise fund, and 2 percent of the total assets, 2 percent of the net assets, and 5 percent of the total revenue of business-type activities. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included for those discretely presented component units and for University Physicians, Inc., is based solely on the reports of the other auditors, except as explained in Note 4.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of the University of Colorado Foundation, Colorado State University Foundation, University of Northern Colorado Foundation, Colorado School of Mines Foundation, discretely presented component units, and University Physicians, Inc. a blended component unit, were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Colorado, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards a report on our consideration of the State of Colorado's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters will be issued under a separate cover. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report, upon its issuance, is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis" on pages 19 through 40 and "Budgetary Information" and "Infrastructure Assets Reported Under The Modified Approach" on pages 131 through 144 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical tables are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and the statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and it is intended to provide an easily readable explanation of the information provided in the attached basic financial statements. It is by necessity highly summarized, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the state's financial condition, the attached financial statements and notes should be reviewed in their entirety. To avoid duplication of the analysis, the causes of the significant items identified in the Financial Highlights Section and the Overall Financial Position and Results of Operations Section are explained in the Individual Fund Analysis Section that follows.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:
Assets of the state's governmental activities exceeded liabilities by $16,037.0 million, an increase of $953.1 million as compared to the prior year amount of $15,083.9 million. Assets of the state's business-type activities exceeded liabilities by $4,870.8 million, an increase of $414.0 million as compared to the prior year amount of $4,456.8 million. In total, net assets of the state increased by $1,367.1 million to $20,907.8 million.

Fund Level:
Governmental fund assets exceeded liabilities resulting in total fund balances of $5,012.3 million (prior year $4,318.7 million), of which, $3,409.5 million (prior year $2,905.2 million) was reserved, and the balance of $1,602.8 million (prior year $1,413.5 million) was unreserved. In total, governmental fund balances increased $693.6 million from the prior year due to increases in all governmental funds except the General Fund and the Public School Fund. The unreserved undesignated fund balance of the General Fund (on the GAAP basis) was $95.8 million and $295.9 million at June 30, 2007, and June 30, 2006, respectively. This $200.1 million decrease was partially the result of a $185.6 million year-end transfer from the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund to the General Fund that occurred in the prior year but not in the current year.

Enterprise Fund assets exceeded liabilities resulting in total net assets of $4,870.8 million (prior year $4,456.8 million), of which, $3,609.9 million (prior year $3,392.4 million) was restricted or invested in capital assets, and the balance of $1,260.9 million (prior year $1,064.4 million) was unrestricted. The total increase of $414.0 million in Enterprise Fund net assets primarily occurred in the Higher Education Institutions and Unemployment Insurance funds.

Debt Issued and Outstanding:
The outstanding governmental activities' notes, bonds, and certificates of participation at June 30, 2007, were $1,847.9 million (prior year $2,029.9 million), which is 28.6 percent (prior year 34.6 percent) of financial assets (cash, receivables, and investments) and 9.2 percent (prior year 10.5 percent) of total assets of governmental activities. The debt is primarily related to infrastructure, and future federal revenues and state highway revenues are pledged to the related debt service. The state's Enterprise Funds have revenue bonds outstanding that total $3,163.8 million (prior year $2,572.0 million). The revenue bond proceeds are primarily invested in loans and capital assets that generate a future revenue stream to service the related debt.

Revenue and Spending Limits:
The State Constitution indirectly limits the rate of spending increases and directly limits the state's ability to retain revenues collected over an amount set by a constitutional amendment commonly known as TABOR. Revenues in excess of the limit must be refunded to the taxpayers unless otherwise approved by the voters. In the November 2005 election, voters passed Referendum C, which allowed the state to retain revenues in excess of the limit for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10. As a result, the $1,308.0 million of revenues in excess of the TABOR limit is not shown as a TABOR Refund Liability on the Fiscal Year 2006-07 financial statements; the $0.7 million shown on the financial statements is the amount of Fiscal Year 2004-05 TABOR refund that was not distributed as of June 30, 2007. (See page 26 for more information on the TABOR requirements and Referendum C.)

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

There are three major parts to the basic financial statements – government-wide statements, fund-level statements, and notes to the financial statements. Certain required supplementary information (in addition to this MD&A), including budget-to-actual and infrastructure information, is presented following the basic financial statements. Supplementary information, including combining fund statements and schedules, follows the required supplementary information in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements focus on the government as a whole. These statements are similar to those reported by businesses in the private sector, but they are not consolidated financial statements because certain intra-entity transactions have not been eliminated. Using the economic resources perspective and the accrual basis of accounting, these statements include all assets and liabilities on the *Statement of Net Assets* and all expenses and revenues on the *Statement of Activities*. These statements can be viewed as an aggregation of the governmental and proprietary fund-level statements along with certain perspective and accounting-basis adjustments discussed below. Fiduciary activities are excluded from the government-wide statements because those resources are not available to support the state's programs.

The *Statement of Net Assets* shows the financial position of the state at the end of the fiscal year. Net assets measure the difference between assets and liabilities. Restrictions reported in net assets indicate that certain assets, net of the related liabilities, can only be used for specified purposes. Increases in total net assets from year to year indicate the state is better off, while decreases in total net assets indicate the state is worse off.

The *Statement of Activities* shows how financial position has changed since the beginning of the fiscal year. The most significant financial measure of the government's activities is presented in the line item titled "Change in Net Assets" at the bottom of the *Statement of Activities.* The statement is presented in a net program cost format, which shows the cost of programs to the government by offsetting revenues earned by the programs against expenses of the programs. Due to the large number of programs operated by the state, individual programs are aggregated into functional areas of government.

On the *Statement of Net Assets*, columns are used to segregate the primary government, including governmental activities and business-type activities, from the discretely presented component units. On the *Statement of Activities*, both columns and rows are used for this segregation. The following bullets describe the segregation.

- Governmental activities are the normal operations of the primary government that are not presented as business-type activities. Governmental activities include Internal Service Funds and are primarily funded through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues.
- Business-type activities are primarily funded by charges to external parties for goods and services. These activities are generally reported in Enterprise Funds in the fund-level statements because the activity has revenue-backed debt or because legal requirements or management decisions mandate full cost recovery.
- Discretely presented component units are legally separate entities for which the state is financially accountable. More information on the discretely presented component units can be found in Note 2 on page 69.

Fund-Level Statements

The fund-level statements present additional detail about the state's financial position and activities. However, some fund-level statements present information that is different from the government-wide statements due to the perspective and the basis of accounting used. Funds are balanced sets of accounts tracking activities that are legally defined or are prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. Funds are presented on the fund-level statements as major or nonmajor based on criteria set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). There are three types of funds operated by the state – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. In the

fund-level statements, each fund type has a pair of statements that show financial position and activities of the fund; a statement showing cash flows is also presented for the proprietary fund type.

- Governmental Funds – A large number of the state's individual funds and activities fall in this fund type; however, only some are reported as major – the remaining funds are aggregated into the nonmajor column. Governmental Funds are presented using the current financial resources perspective, which is essentially a short-term view that excludes capital assets, debt, and other long-term liabilities. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used. Under modified accrual, certain revenues are deferred because they will not be collected within the next year, and certain expenditures are not recognized, even though they apply to the current period, because they will not be paid until later fiscal periods. This presentation focuses on when cash will be received or disbursed, and it is well suited to showing amounts available for appropriation. The governmental fund type includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Funds, and Permanent Funds.
- Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund type accounting is similar to that used by businesses in the private sector. It is used for the state's Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. Enterprise Funds generally sell to external customers while Internal Service Funds charge other state agencies for goods or services. These funds are presented under the economic resources measurement focus, which reports all assets and liabilities. Accrual accounting is used, which results in revenues recognized when they are earned and expenses reported when the related liability is incurred. Because this is the same perspective and basis of accounting used on the government-wide statements, Enterprise Fund information flows directly to the business-type activities column on the government-wide statements without adjustment. Internal Service Fund assets and liabilities are reported in the governmental activities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*. The net revenue or net expense of Internal Service Funds is reported as an adjustment to program expenses on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*. On the fund-level statements, Nonmajor Enterprise Funds are aggregated in a single column, as are all Internal Service Funds.
- Fiduciary Funds – These funds report resources held under trust agreements for other individuals, organizations, or governments. The assets reported in these funds are not available to finance the state's programs, and therefore, these funds are not included in the government-wide statements. The state's fiduciary funds include several Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds, several Private-Purpose Trust Funds, and several Agency Funds. Agency Funds track only assets and liabilities and do not report revenues and expenses on a statement of operations. All Fiduciary Funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

The state has elected to present combining financial statements for its component units. In the report, the component unit financial statements follow the fund-level financial statements discussed above.

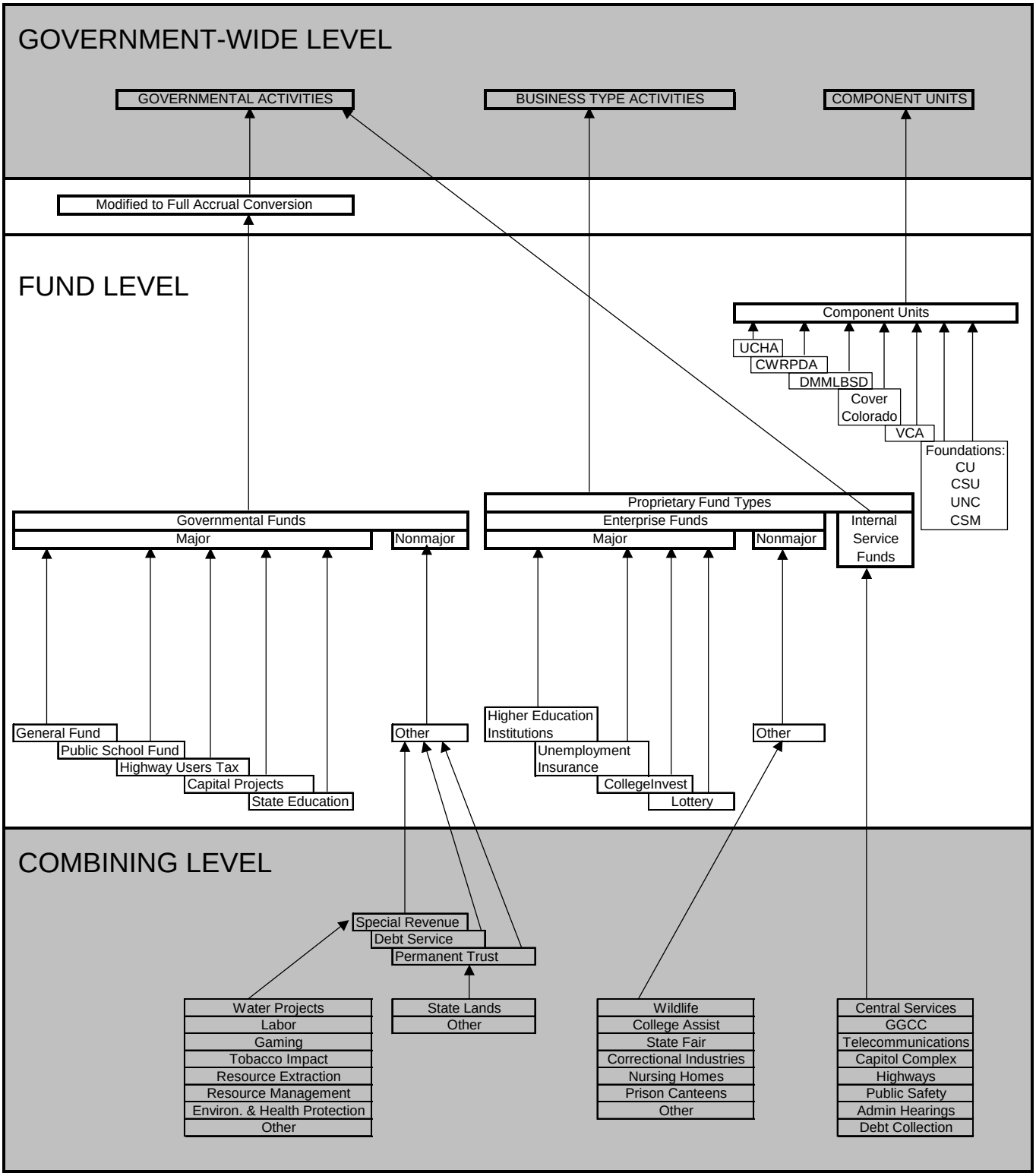
Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the basic financial statements. They explain amounts shown in the financial statements and provide additional information that is essential to fair presentation.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Generally accepted accounting principles require certain supplementary information to be presented following the notes to the financial statements. Required supplementary information differs from the basic financial statements in that the auditor applies certain limited procedures in reviewing the information. In this report, RSI includes budgetary comparison schedules and information about transportation infrastructure reported under the modified approach.

The chart on the following page is a graphic representation of how the state's funds are organized in this report. Fiduciary Funds are not shown in the chart; they occur only in fund-level statements.


GOVERNMENT-WIDE LEVEL
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
BUSINESS TYPE ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
Modified to Full Accrual Conversion
FUND LEVEL
Component Units
UCHA
CWRPDA
DMMLBSD
Cover Colorado
VCA
Foundations: CU CSU UNC CSM
Proprietary Fund Types
Governmental Funds
Major
Nonmajor
Enterprise Funds
Major
Nonmajor
Internal Service Funds
General Fund
Public School Fund
Highway Users Tax
Capital Projects
State Education
Other
Higher Education Institutions
Unemployment Insurance
CollegeInvest
Lottery
Other
COMBINING LEVEL
Special Revenue
Debt Service
Permanent Trust
Water Projects
Labor
Gaming
Tobacco Impact
Resource Extraction
Resource Management
Environ. & Health Protection
Other
State Lands
Other
Wildlife
College Assist
State Fair
Correctional Industries
Nursing Homes
Prison Canteens
Other
Central Services
GGCC
Telecommunications
Capitol Complex
Highways
Public Safety
Admin Hearings
Debt Collection

OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table was derived from the current and prior year government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Noncapital Assets	$ 6,930,463	$ 6,301,963	$ 5,439,200	$ 4,747,593	$12,369,663	$11,049,556
Capital Assets	13,088,283	12,972,737	3,686,874	3,279,660	16,775,157	16,252,397
Total Assets	20,018,746	19,274,700	9,126,074	8,027,253	29,144,820	27,301,953
Current Liabilities	1,944,311	2,004,430	855,184	787,471	2,799,495	2,791,901
Noncurrent Liabilities	2,037,445	2,186,405	3,400,072	2,782,982	5,437,517	4,969,387
Total Liabilities	3,981,756	4,190,835	4,255,256	3,570,453	8,237,012	7,761,288
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	11,804,908	11,662,529	2,256,929	2,256,602	14,061,837	13,919,131
Restricted	2,326,595	1,719,232	1,352,948	1,135,776	3,679,543	2,855,008
Unrestricted	1,905,487	1,702,104	1,260,941	1,064,422	3,166,428	2,766,526
Total Net Assets	$16,036,990	$15,083,865	$ 4,870,818	$ 4,456,800	$20,907,808	$19,540,665

The amount of total net assets is one measure of the health of the state's finances, and the state reports significant positive balances in all categories of net assets, as well as, significant current year increases in those balances. However, this measure must be used with care because large portions of the balances relate to capital assets or restricted assets that may be unavailable to meet the day-to-day payments of the state.

Capital assets, net of related debt, account for $14,061.8 million or 67.3 percent of the state's total net assets, which represents an increase of $142.7 million over the prior year. This line item shows the original costs of capital assets reduced by depreciation to date and any remaining debt or lease liabilities the state incurred to obtain the assets. The current year increase in the amount indicates that capital asset purchases from current resources and paying down capital related debt together exceeded the reduction in carrying value of capital assets caused by recognizing depreciation of those capital assets. However, it should be noted that the value of the capital assets is not available to meet related debt service requirements, which must be paid from current receipts or available liquid assets.

Assets restricted by the State Constitution or external parties account for another $3,679.5 million or 17.6 percent of net assets, which represents a $824.5 million increase over the prior year. In general, these restrictions dictate how the related assets must be used by the state, and therefore, the amount may not be available for the general use of the state's programs. The constitutionally mandated State Education Fund net assets, the Highway Users Tax Fund net assets, and resources pledged to debt service are examples of restrictions on the state's net assets. Governmental activities accounted for $607.4 million of the increase and business-type activities accounted the remaining $217.1 million of the increase. The largest individual fund increases were in restrictions related to Unemployment Insurance ($126.8 million) and Highway Construction and Maintenance ($372.2 million).

The Unrestricted Net Assets of $3,166.4 million or 15.1 percent of total net assets represents the amount by which total assets exceed total liabilities after all restrictions are considered. This represents an increase of $399.9 million from the prior fiscal year. The governmental activities unrestricted net assets account for approximately $203.4 million of this increase with the balance in business-type activities. The largest portion of unrestricted net assets is reported in the General Fund and in Special Revenue Funds, and generally, legislative action is required to make the Special Revenue Fund resources available for state programs other than the program for which the revenue was collected.

Another important measure of the state's financial health is the change in net assets from the prior year. The following condensed statement of activities shows that net assets of both the governmental and business-type activities increased during the fiscal year. For the governmental activities, revenues and transfers-in exceeded expenses and transfers-out resulting in net assets increasing by $960.5 million. On the governmental fund-level statements, where capital outlay is reported as an expenditure and depreciation is not reported, governmental fund balances increased by $693.6 million. Program revenue of the governmental activities increased by $189.8 million (3.7 percent), and general-purpose revenues increased by $550.8 million (6.5 percent) while expenses increased by $836.2 million (6.7 percent) from the prior year.

Business-type activities' revenues and transfers-in exceeded expenses by $396.8 million resulting in an increase in net assets. From the prior year to the current year, program revenue of the business-type activities increased by $259.9 million while expenses increased by $363.0 million. Net transfers from the governmental activities to the business-type activities increased from $80.9 million to $98.9 million. The following table was derived from the current and prior year government-wide *Statement of Activities*.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
Programs/Functions	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 768,694	$ 759,259	$ 3,487,154	$ 3,451,987	$ 4,255,848	4,211,246
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,122,360	3,909,382	1,685,417	1,466,045	5,807,777	5,375,427
Capital Grants and Contributions	414,602	447,283	22,263	16,856	436,865	464,139
General Revenues:						
Taxes	7,969,817	7,451,149	39,446	34,728	8,009,263	7,485,877
Restricted Taxes	946,757	922,872	-	-	946,757	922,872
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	43,638	35,372	-	-	43,638	35,372
Other General Revenues	84,328	84,335	-	-	84,328	84,335
Total Revenues	14,350,196	13,609,652	5,234,280	4,969,616	19,584,476	18,579,268
Expenses:						
General Government	163,412	164,276	-	-	163,412	164,276
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	565,769	449,411	-	-	565,769	449,411
Education	4,771,218	4,394,236	-	-	4,771,218	4,394,236
Health and Rehabilitation	560,153	524,736	-	-	560,153	524,736
Justice	1,313,767	1,197,334	-	-	1,313,767	1,197,334
Natural Resources	138,457	112,753	-	-	138,457	112,753
Social Assistance	4,496,696	4,348,466	-	-	4,496,696	4,348,466
Transportation	1,213,138	1,205,556	-	-	1,213,138	1,205,556
Interest on Debt	42,269	31,969	-	-	42,269	31,969
Higher Education Institutions	-	-	3,661,270	3,446,716	3,661,270	3,446,716
Unemployment Insurance	-	-	316,577	305,447	316,577	305,447
CollegeInvest	-	-	96,720	73,745	96,720	73,745
Lottery	-	-	401,969	402,391	401,969	402,391
Wildlife	-	-	96,515	91,221	96,515	91,221
College Assist	-	-	199,677	115,200	199,677	115,200
Other Business-Type Activities	-	-	163,727	138,773	163,727	138,773
Total Expenses	13,264,879	12,428,737	4,936,455	4,573,493	18,201,334	17,002,230
Excess (Deficiency) Before Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	1,085,317	1,180,915	297,825	396,123	1,383,142	1,577,038
Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items:						
Transfers (Out) In	(98,926)	(80,894)	98,926	80,894	-	-
Special Item	(25,915)	(13,534)	-	(707)	(25,915)	(14,241)
Total Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	(124,841)	(94,428)	98,926	80,187	(25,915)	(14,241)
Total Changes in Net Assets	960,476	1,086,487	396,751	476,310	1,357,227	1,562,797
Net Assets - Beginning	15,083,865	14,126,295	4,456,800	3,977,171	19,540,665	18,103,466
Prior Period Adjustment	(7,351)	(128,917)	17,267	3,319	9,916	(125,598)
Net Assets - Ending	$16,036,990	$ 15,083,865	$ 4,870,818	$ 4,456,800	$20,907,808	$19,540,665

TABOR Revenue, Debt, and Tax-Increase Limits

Background and Current Condition

Fiscal Year 2006-07 is the fourteenth year of state operations under the TABOR revenue limitations (Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution). With certain exceptions, the rate of growth of state revenues is limited to the combination of the percentage change in the state's population and inflation based on the Denver-Boulder CPI-Urban index. The exceptions include federal funds, gifts, property sales, refunds, damage recoveries, transfers, voter-approved revenue changes, and qualified enterprise fund revenues.

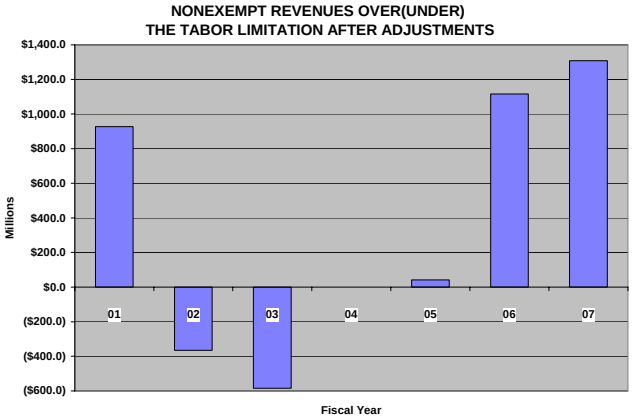
Revenues collected in excess of the limitation must be returned to the citizens unless a vote at the annual election in November allows the state to retain the surplus. In November 2005 voters approved a measure, commonly known as Referendum C, that was referred to the ballot by the Legislature. Referendum C authorized the state to retain all revenues in excess of the TABOR limit for the five-year period from Fiscal Year 2005-06 through Fiscal Year 2009-10. Referendum C had additional provisions and effects that are discussed below.

TABOR also limits the General Assembly's ability to raise taxes, to borrow money, and to increase spending limits including the previously existing statutory six percent limit on General Fund expenditure growth. With the exception of a declared emergency, taxes can only be raised by a vote of the people at the annual election. Multiple year borrowings can only be undertaken after approval by a similar vote.

The TABOR limits are calculated and applied at the statewide level without regard to fund type; however, the TABOR refunds have historically been paid from the General Fund. Therefore, the TABOR revenue, expenditure, debt, and tax-increase limitations are significant factors in the changing fiscal health of the state's General Fund. This condition continues to be important under Referendum C because revenues in excess of the limit that are recorded by cash funds remain in those funds (barring Legislative action) but are required to be budgeted and spent from the General Fund Exempt Account created in the General Fund by Referendum C. This requirement conflicts with the existing statutory six percent limit on General Fund expenditure growth unless General Fund appropriations are reduced by a matching amount.

In years when Referendum C is not in effect, the state's ability to retain revenues is also affected by a requirement in TABOR commonly referred to as the ratchet down effect. The ratchet down occurs because each year's revenue retention limit is calculated based on the lesser of the prior year's revenues or the prior year's limit. When revenues are below the limit, it results in a permanent loss of the state's ability to retain revenues collected. Referendum C contained a provision to suspend the ratchet down effect during the five-year refund hiatus period.

In the first three years of operations under TABOR, the state did not exceed the revenue limitation. In Fiscal Years 1996-97 through 2000-01, state revenues exceeded the TABOR limitation by $139.0 million, $563.2 million, $679.6 million, $941.1 million, and $927.2 million, respectively. The economic downturn in Fiscal Years 2001-02 and 2002-03 and adjustments for inaccurate population estimates applied in Fiscal Year 2003-04 precluded TABOR refunds in those years. The state was required to refund $41.1 million in Fiscal Year 2004-05. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 2006-07, this amounted to total required refunds of $3,291.2 million since TABOR's inception. At June 30 of each fiscal year, the state recorded a liability on the General Fund Balance Sheet for these amounts, and the amounts were refunded in subsequent years.



In Fiscal Year 2006-07, state revenues subject to TABOR were $9,641.9 million, which was $1,308.0 million over the adjusted current year limit; however, the $1,308.0 million is not reported as a liability on the fund-level General Fund Balance Sheet or the government-wide Statement of Net Assets because under Referendum C it will not be refunded to taxpayers. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 2006-07, the Statewide Tolling Enterprise (a state agency) requalified as a

TABOR enterprise after having been disqualified as a TABOR enterprise in Fiscal Year 2005-06 due to receiving more than ten percent of its revenue from the state. As a qualified enterprise, the Enterprise's revenue is not subject to the TABOR revenue limits. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the State Fair Authority (a state agency) was disqualified as a TABOR enterprise due to receiving a subsidy from the state's Travel and Tourism Fund. As required by TABOR, the State Controller makes qualifications of enterprises neutral in the TABOR calculations by removing the activities' revenues from the base upon which the TABOR limit is calculated. Disqualifications are made neutral by adding the newly disqualified enterprise's nonexempt revenues to the limit after it has been adjusted for allowable growth. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the TABOR limit was increased by $7.1 million related to enterprise qualifications and disqualifications.

Under the requirements of current law, the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) estimates that the state will retain $5.99 billion during the five-year refund time-out authorized by Referendum C.

Referendum C

Referendum C, approved by the voters in the November 2005 election, contained the following provisions:

- The state shall be authorized to retain and spend all revenues in excess of the limit on fiscal year spending after July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2010 (five fiscal years). The authorization constitutes a voter approved revenue change.
- After July 1, 2010, the limit on fiscal year spending is effectively raised to the highest population and inflation adjusted nonexempt revenue amount in the period from July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2010. This provision disables the ratchet down provision during the five-year period.
- A General Fund Exempt Account is created within the General Fund to consist of the retained revenues for each fiscal year. The Legislature shall appropriate the moneys in the account for health care, education (including related capital projects), firefighter and police pension funding, and strategic transportation projects. Spending from the General Fund Exempt Account is subject to the six percent limit on General Fund expenditure growth.
- The Director of Research of the Legislative Council shall report the amount of revenues retained with a description of how the retained revenues were expended.

The amount of revenues in excess of the limit cannot be known until the completion of the TABOR audit, which is generally not available until up to six months after fiscal year-end. The referendum authorized spending the General Fund Exempt Account moneys in the same year the revenues are retained, and in the 2006 legislative session the Legislature appropriated an estimate of the amount to be retained for Fiscal Year 2006-07. The appropriation was based on the Legislative Council March 20, 2006, estimate of the total retained revenue, which was $1,062.2 million or $245.8 million less than the actual amount retained. It is expected that the General Assembly will enact a retroactive budget adjustment during the 2008 legislative session to appropriate the remaining $245.8 million as being spent from the General Fund Exempt Account. Per the report prepared by the Legislative Council, the Legislature appropriated the $1,062.2 million estimate of the fiscal year retained revenues from General Fund Exempt Account as follows:

(Amounts in Millions)

Department	Purpose	Amount
Department of Education	Education - Total Program	$ 343.1
Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Health Care - Medical Services Premiums	343.1
Department of Higher Education	Education - Tuition Stipends	322.4
Department of Treasury	Fire & Police Retirement Plans	34.8
Department of Transportation	Transportation Projects	15.0
Department of Local Affairs	Fire & Police Retirement Plans	3.8
TOTAL		$1,062.2

In order to comply with the six percent limit on spending growth, which applies to the General Fund and the General Fund Exempt Account alike, the General Fund Exempt Account spending forces a reduction in General Fund spending. As a result, the General Fund Exempt Account spending is not new money for the state agencies;

rather, it maintains spending that otherwise likely would have been reduced. It cannot be known what specific actions the General Assembly might have taken if Referendum C had not passed and the state followed its historical policy of paying TABOR refunds from the General Fund. However, it is likely that some combination of significant spending reductions, reserve spending, and/or transfers in from other funds would have been necessary to accommodate the required refund.

With Referendum C in place and TABOR refunds temporarily suspended, important statutory thresholds for the General Fund were met – including six percent growth in spending and maintaining a reserve equal to four percent. When these thresholds are met, 10.355 percent of sales and use tax is diverted from the General Fund to the Highway Users Tax Fund, which amounted to $230.4 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07. In addition, the General Fund ended the year with a surplus of $249.3 million that will be transferred in Fiscal Year 2007-08 to the Highway Fund Users Tax Fund and the Capital Construction Fund in the ratio of two-thirds ($166.2 million) to one-third ($83.1 million), respectively.

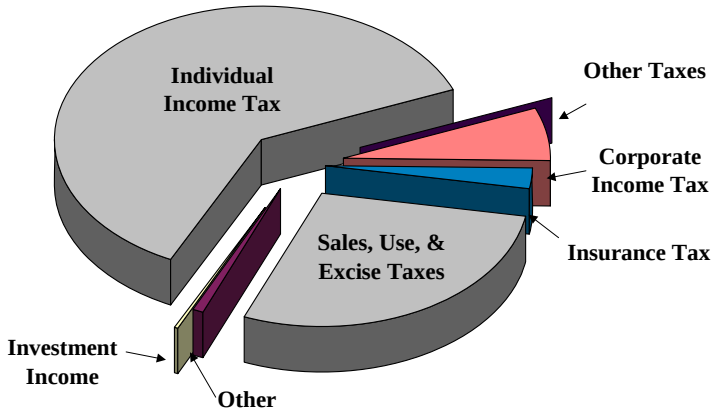
INDIVIDUAL FUND ANALYSIS

General Fund

The General Fund is the focal point in determining the state's ability to maintain or improve its financial position. This fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures that are not required by law to be accounted for in other funds. Revenues of the General Fund consist of two broad categories, general-purpose revenues and augmenting revenues. General-purpose revenues are taxes, fines, and other similar sources that are collected without regard to how they will be spent. Augmenting revenues include federal funds, transfers-in, fees and charges, or specific user taxes. Augmenting revenues are usually limited as to how they can be spent. Even though significant federal grant revenues are accounted for in the General Fund, they have little impact on the General Fund fund balance because Federal revenues are closely matched with federal expenditures.

The ending fund balance of the General Fund, as measured by generally accepted accounting principles, was $413.3 million, a decrease of $179.5 million from the prior year. The General Fund Reserve for Statutory Purposes was $267.0 million, an increase of $15.3 million over the prior year required by the increase in General Fund expenditures. The primary reason for the decrease in General Fund fund balance was a $738.2 million increase in net transfers-out, which was offset by an increase in revenues in excess of the increase in expenditures. The most significant transfer-out increases over the prior year were an additional $174.2 million to the Public School Fund, an additional $225.8 million to the Highway Users Tax Fund, and an additional $186.7 million to the Capital Projects Fund. Most of the decrease in fund balance shows as a $292.1 decline in Cash and Pooled Cash, which was offset by an increase in Taxes Receivable of $110.0 million. The General Fund's $549.8 million cash balance decreased from the prior year partially due to a $70.0 million decrease in the ending balance of the State Treasurer's Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) issued on behalf of local school districts. The reduction in cash related to the school district TRANS does not result in a decrease in fund balance because the State Treasurer records a matching liability for the repayment due in August 2007.

GENERAL-PURPOSE REVENUES BY SOURCE

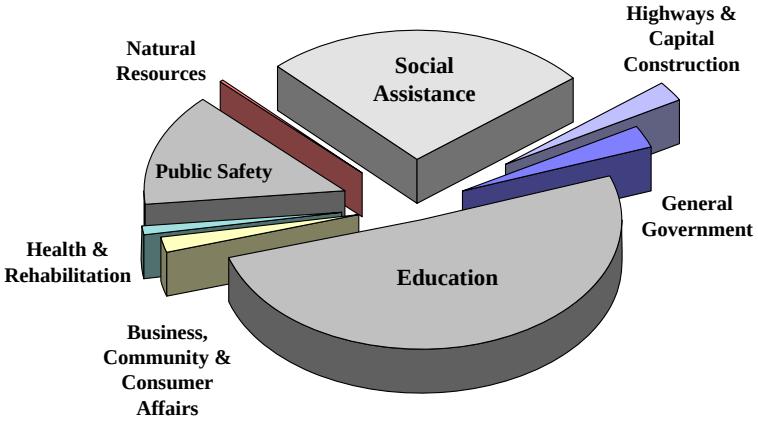


General-purpose revenues for Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06 were $7,312.6 million (see page 139) and $6,746.4 million, respectively – an increase of $566.2 million or 8.4 percent. Individual income tax revenue increased by $465.5 million. The major categories of individual income tax, all of which contributed to the increase, were withholding payments (up 7.1 percent), estimated payments (up 24.3 percent), and

payments with returns (up 10.0 percent). The change in income tax refunds (up 6.8 percent) partially offset revenue increases. The significant percentage increase in estimated tax payments and payments with returns is normally associated with self-employment or taxpayers' investment earnings, while the comparatively smaller increase in withholding reflects limited job growth and limited wage inflation. Corporate income tax receipts increased by $41.8 million or 9.9 percent. Investment income of the General Fund decreased by $5.1 million or 15.3 percent; the decrease reflects the decline in the General Fund cash balance. Sales, use, and excise taxes increased by $81.3 million or 4.1 percent, which is consistent with the 6.2 percent increase in personal income in 2007. Insurance premium taxes increased by $4.3 million or 2.5 percent due to increases in the number of policies and the amount of premiums. Other Taxes decreased by $6.0 million or 88.5 percent due to the nearly complete phase out of federal estate taxes and the related credit claimed by the state against those taxes. Other revenue decreased by $15.6 million or 22.4 percent primarily related to the diversion of $12.3 million of Gaming Fund revenue to the State Highway Fund ($5.3 million) and the Clean Energy Fund ($7.0 million) that previously would have been reported as general-purpose revenue of the General Fund.

On the budgetary basis, total expenditures and transfers-out (excluding transfers not appropriated by department) funded from general-purpose revenues during Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06 were $6,903.6 million (see page 139) and $6,442.6 million, respectively. The total annual increase in general-funded expenditures (including expenditures from the General Fund Exempt Account authorized by Referendum C) is limited to six percent over the previous year with certain adjustments. The primary adjustments are for changes in federal mandates, lawsuits against the state, and most transfers not appropriated by department. This limitation is controlled through the legislative budget process and carries the weight of a constitutional requirement because of the TABOR amendment. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, appropriation growth was 6.17 percent.

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION FROM GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES

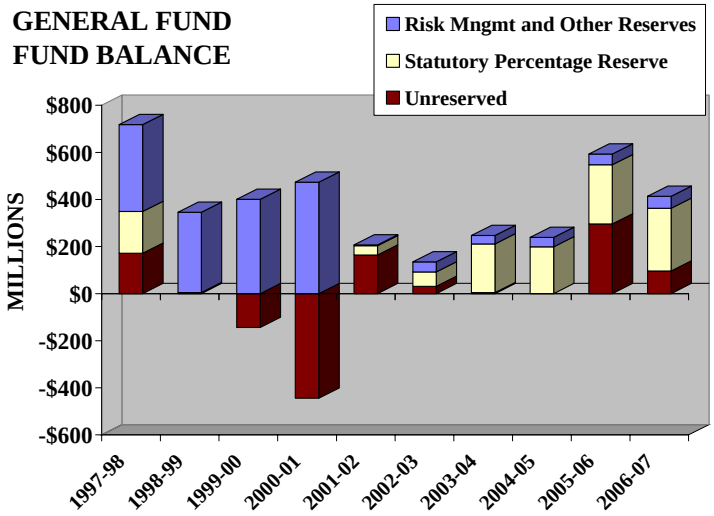


With expenditures measured using generally accepted accounting principles, the Departments of Education, Health Care Policy and Financing, Higher Education, and Human Services accounted for approximately 75.6 percent of all Fiscal Year 2006-07 general-funded expenditures, which is a decrease of 4.6 percent from the prior year. In each instance, except for the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, these departments' general-funded expenditures increased by 6 percent or more. However, the percentage use of total general-funded resources declined because of $656.9 million of transfers and distributions to the Capital Projects Fund ($291.5 million), the Highways Users Tax Fund ($291.2 million), and to counties for reimbursement of property tax credits for senior citizens ($74.2 million). These transfers and distributions represent a significant increase over the prior year and are primarily related to the $436.8 million General Fund Surplus in Fiscal Year 2005-06. The General Fund Surplus transfer is not appropriated by department, and it is not counted against the six percent General Fund spending limit. Of the departments with substantial General Fund expenditures, the major expenditure increases were in the Department of Education ($164.2 million or 6.0 percent), the Department of Human Services ($128.3 million or 21.7 percent), the Department of Higher Education ($57.7 million or 9.1 percent), the Department of Corrections ($43.2 million or 8.1 percent), and the Judicial Branch ($27.5 million or 11.6 percent).

Amendment 23, passed by the voters in 2000, mandates increases in Department of Education spending primarily related to payments to local public school districts. The largest increase in the Department of Human Services was an additional $45.7 million expended on the Child Welfare Program with smaller increases in community-based programs, mental health services for the medically indigent, and other grants. The increase in the Department of Higher Education was primarily related to student stipends paid through the College Opportunity Fund with smaller increases in need based grants to students and educational services provided to the state under

fee-for-service contracts. The Department of Corrections increase was primarily for payments to house state prisoners in local jails, costs of the department's internal inmate housing program, and medical services for prisoners. Each of these increases is affected by the general increase in the offender population. The largest individual increase in the Judicial Branch was related to trial court costs with smaller increases in the probation services, public defender, alternate defense counsel, and child's representative programs.

Each department that normally receives a general-purpose revenue funded appropriation had an increase equal to or in excess of the six percent limit except the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) where the increase was .5 percent. The DHCPF limited increase along with the allowable six percent growth related to general-purpose revenue increases funded most of the departmental increases in excess of the 6 percent limit.



The chart at the right shows the changes in the major reserves in the General Fund on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Statutes require a four percent fund balance reserve ($267.0 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07). In Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06 the General Fund had adequate resources to meet the required four percent reserve on the GAAP basis. In years prior to Fiscal Year 2005-06 compliance was achieved on the budgetary basis by deferring certain payroll and Medicaid costs into the following year or by deferring TABOR refund liabilities into the following year. The current economic conditions and the absence of a TABOR refund (authorized by Referendum C) results in adequate resources to meet the required four percent reserve on both the GAAP and budgetary basis. Therefore, the deferral of payroll and Medicaid expenditures would not have been necessary to maintain the required four percent reserve. However, since it remained as current law at June 30, 2007, the deferral resulted in a budgetary basis excess over the required reserve that will be transferred to the Highway Fund and the Capital Projects Fund as discussed below. (Note to the General Fund Fund Balance chart: Before Fiscal Year 2001-02, the reserves of a large number of funds were reported as part of the General Fund; from Fiscal Year 2001-02 forward they are reported as Special Revenue Funds, and therefore, are not included in the chart. The large deficit Unreserved Fund Balance in Fiscal Years 1999-00 and 2000-01 were the result of very large TABOR refund liabilities that were recognized on a GAAP basis but deferred on a budget basis. The statute that allowed that budget treatment has been repealed.)

As required by Senate Bills 03-196 and 03-197, the state converted to cash basis accounting for certain expenditures in Fiscal Year 2002-03 and subsequent years. This change resulted in an ongoing difference between the GAAP fund balance and budgetary basis fund balance of the General Fund. On the GAAP financial statements the net General Fund revenues that are available for expenditure are titled Unreserved Reported in: General Fund; the analogous legally defined title on the budgetary basis statement is General Fund Surplus. Deferring payroll expenditures moved $78.7 million of expenditures into the following year, while deferring Medicaid related expenditures moved $166.5 million of expenditures into the following year. Revenues related to the deferral of the Medicaid expenditures were also deferred in the amount of $91.7 million. In total, the effect was to increase General Fund budgetary fund balance by $153.5 million, which was $12.6 million more than the effect of deferring Fiscal Year 2005-06 expenditures into Fiscal Year 2006-07.

Colorado statutes require that early in each year the State Controller transfer the entire ending General Fund Surplus of the prior fiscal year two-thirds to the Highway Users Tax Fund and one-third to the Capital Projects Fund. The General Fund Surplus is calculated on the budgetary basis as the amount in excess of the required four percent reserve with certain payroll and Medicaid expenditures deferred into the following year as noted above. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the transfer amount was $436.8 million of which $291.2 million went to the Highway Users Tax Fund and $145.6 million went to the Capital Projects Fund. The transfer will be $249.3 million in Fiscal Year 2007-08 with

$166.2 million going to the Highway Users Tax Fund and $83.1 million going to the Capital Projects Fund. These transfers would not have been possible without the passage of Referendum C.

Public School Fund

The Public School Fund is a statutory fund whose primary revenue source is quarterly transfers from the General Fund. The fund distributes substantially all of the General Fund transfer to local school districts resulting in year-end fund balances that are not significant. The fund made distributions of $2,758.2 million and $2,577.2 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively.

Highway Users Tax Fund

The Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) fund balance increased by $298.8 million over the prior year primarily related to the following:

- A $232.8 million decrease in revenue primarily comprising a $220.4 million decrease in sales and use tax revenue, a $33.8 million decrease in Federal grants and contracts, and a $33.2 million increase in investment income related to increasing cash balances in the fund. The sales and use tax decrease was the result of a statutory change that caused 10.355 percent of sales and use tax to be recorded in the Sales and Use Tax Holding Fund (an Other Special Revenue Fund) rather than the HUTF. The monies are then transferred to the HUTF only to the extent that the monies are not needed to maintain the six percent spending increase and a four percent reserve in the General Fund.
- A $6.7 million decrease in expenditures including a $3.5 million increase in capital outlay for noninfrastructure assets, a $12.8 million reduction primarily related to construction and maintenance activities, an $3.8 million increase in public safety activities, and large offsetting increases and decreases in distributions to cities, counties, and special districts.
- A $465.8 million increase in net other financing sources, which was primarily a combination of an $8.6 million decrease in transfers-out to the General Fund, a $5.3 million first time transfer from the Gaming Fund, a $225.8 million increase in transfers-in from the General Fund related to receipt of the Fiscal Year 2005-06 ending General Fund Surplus, and a $222.0 million increase in transfers-in from Other Special Revenue Funds. The latter transfer was recorded as sales and uses tax revenue diverted from the General Fund before Fiscal Year 2006-07.

The Highway Users Tax Fund shows an Unreserved Fund Balance Reported in Special Revenue Funds of $24.8 million. This amount is the residual after a $628.5 million reserve for encumbrances and a $714.8 million reserve for funds reported as restricted. The encumbrances are related to multiple year construction project contracts that are to be funded primarily from future gas tax and motor vehicle license fee revenues. The funds reported as restricted are primarily in the form of cash that is restricted by the State Constitution to be used only for highway construction and maintenance.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund fund balance increased by $242.8 million from the prior fiscal year-end primarily related to a $184.6 million increase in transfers-in mostly from the General Fund. The General Fund transfers would likely not have occurred absent the passage of Referendum C. The increase nearly doubled the fund balance to $521.9 million. Without adjustment for inflation, the fund balance is approaching the normal balances maintained in the fund in the late 1990's. However, several years of limited funding of the Capital Projects Fund has left significant amounts of construction and maintenance deferred. Historically, it has been the General Assembly's policy to appropriate the entire Capital Construction fund balance, and most of the amount shown as unreserved has already been committed to projects in the Fiscal Year 2007-08 budget cycle.

State Education Fund

The State Education Fund fund balance increased by $72.8 million during Fiscal Year 2006-07. Except for investment income, revenues of the fund are fixed as a percentage of taxpayer income, and the fund's portion of those receipts increased in Fiscal Year 2006-07 by $37.9 million from the prior year. Investment income increased by $10.3 million over the prior year primarily due to a significant increase in the fund's cash balance on deposit with the State Treasurer and rising interest rates. Unrealized gains were only a small portion of the investment income. Expenditures of the fund are limited by a constitutional amendment to certain education programs and to meeting growth requirements in other education programs. Expenditures of the fund were $333.7 million and $328.4 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively.

Higher Education Institutions

Current period activity along with prior period adjustments increased the net assets of the Higher Education Institutions by $239.3 million. The fund has a wide variety of funding sources to which expenses are not specifically identifiable; therefore, it is not possible to cite the source of the net asset increase. However, it can be noted that tuition and fees of the institutions increased by $79.6 million, sales of goods and services increased by $67.1 million, federal revenues increased by $13.4 million, investment income increased by $75.0 million, and other revenues increased by $13.0 million. Expenses of the fund increased by amounts consistent with the percentage change in revenues. The state made capital contributions of $34.8 million and $9.2 million in Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively, that were funded by the Capital Projects Fund and transferred $134.5 million ($139.3 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06) to Higher Education Institutions primarily from the General Fund for student financial aid and vocational training.

Unemployment Insurance

The net assets of the Unemployment Insurance Fund increased by $126.8 million primarily because unemployment insurance premium taxes and investment earnings on the Unemployment Insurance Fund assets exceeded unemployment benefits paid. The net asset increase was less than the prior fiscal year increase of $227.1 million because of a $100.4 million decrease in unemployment insurance premium taxes. The change in net assets was also affected by a $1.7 million increase in federal revenue, a $9.6 million increase in investment earnings, and an increase in unemployment benefits of $11.0 million. Colorado statutes require management to adjust unemployment insurance premium tax rates when the fund's cash balance exceeds or is below established thresholds. The fund's cash balance increased from Fiscal Year 2005-06 to 2006-07 by $155.3 million from $455.8 million to $611.1 million.

CollegeInvest

CollegeInvest's net assets increased by $17.8 million or 9.8 percent. The fund experienced a $1.6 million decrease in federal revenue, a $5.9 million increase in pledged investment income, a $24.8 million decrease in transfers-in, and a $16.0 million increase in Pledged Other Revenue. CollegeInvest's debt service increased $21.3 million related to an increase of $445.0 million in outstanding bonds. Assets of the fund increased from $1,447.9 million to $1,913.3 million while liabilities increased from $1,265.8 million to $1,713.5 million, primarily due to a $469.0 million bond issuance. CollegeInvest uses bond proceeds to fund loans to students that are recorded on the *Statement of Net Assets* in the line items Student and Other Receivables and Restricted Receivables.

State Lottery

The Lottery produced operating income of $117.3 million ($124.3 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06) on sales of $466.3 million ($474.3 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06), which represents a 5.6 percent decrease in operating income. The Lottery distributed $51.3 million ($50.2 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06) to the Great Outdoors Colorado program, a related organization, and transferred $68.1 million ($75.7 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06) to other state funds, of which, $8.2 million was distributed to local school districts through the Public School Fund, $11.9 million was used to fund operations of the state Division of Parks and Recreation, and $47.6 million was expended to local governments through the Conservation Trust Fund. Because of the requirement to distribute most of its income, the Lottery net assets are minimal and change very little from year to year.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET VARIANCES

The following analysis is based on the General Fund Surplus Schedule included in Required Supplementary Information on page 139. That schedule isolates general-purpose revenues and expenditures funded from those revenues, and it is therefore the best source for identifying general-funded budget variances.

Differences Between Original and Final Budgets

The following list shows departments that had net changes in general-funded budgets greater than $5.5 million.

- Department of Education – The department's final budget exceeded the original budget by $8.5 million. The Joint Budget Committee of the General Assembly increased the department's general-funded budget and decreased its cash-funded budget by $8.8 million close to fiscal year-end under its authority to allocate the resources of the state. The increase in general fund spending was subject to the six percent limit on expenditure growth.
- Department of Health Care Policy and Financing – The department's original budget exceeded the final budget by $30.9 million, a 2.2 percent decline. The reduction was the result of reduced general-funded appropriations for Medical Service Premiums required for matching Medicaid grant funds. The department's estimate for Medicaid clients in the original budget was 475,000, but this estimate was reduced to an estimated caseload of 393,734 in the final budget supplemental request. The department attributes the decline in estimated caseload to improvement in the state economy resulting in fewer eligible clients.
- Department of Human Services (DHS) – The department's final budget exceeded the original budget by $31.5 million. The increase was the result of a large number of increases and decreases, of which the following were the most significant:
  - $11.0 million increase in the Developmental Disabilities Services Adult Community program general-funded appropriation for vital services that were previously funded by Medicaid and local government matching funds but became ineligible for Medicaid,
  - $10.3 million increase in the general-funded appropriation for the Home Care Allowance program, which was previously general funded at the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (DHCPF) and cash funded at the Department of Human Services through transfers from DHCPF,
  - $8.8 million increase in the Child Welfare Services program general-funded appropriation related to an unspent general-funded appropriation at DHCPF that is transferred annually for DHS to apply to the county grant close out process,
  - $7.3 million increase in the Mental Health Services for the Medically Indigent program to restore prior years' reductions in the program,
  - $6.6 million decrease moving the department's general-funded appropriation to DHCPF for providing mental health services that were originally mandated by the courts.
- Department of Treasury – The department's final budget exceeded the original budget by $21.3 million. $9.7 million of this increase was to accommodate increased participation in the Senior Citizen Property Tax Exemption Program, which requires the State Treasurer to reimburse county governments for property tax exemptions authorized by a statewide vote. The department's final budget increased by $11.6 million to support debt service payments on the Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes that the State Treasurer issued to fund an interest free loan program for local school districts pending their receipt of property tax revenues. At the time of the original budget the level of participation by local school districts was unknown.
- Appropriation to the Capital Projects Fund – The State Controller's final nonoperating budget exceeded the original budget by $59.1 million related to the transfer of General Fund resources to the Capital Projects Fund and by $96.5 million related to the transfer of the Fiscal Year 2005-06 General Fund Surplus to the Highway Users Tax Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. The $59.1 million increase was the result of transfers authorized by the General Assembly that were not subject to the six percent limit on general-funded

expenditure growth. The General Assembly had additional resources available because final revenue estimates were higher than those used to estimate the original transfer to the Capital Projects Fund. The $96.5 million increase was the result of a larger Fiscal Year 2005-06 ending General Fund Surplus than was expected at the time of the original Fiscal Year 2006-07 budget estimate.

Differences Between Final Budget and Actual Expenditures

Overexpenditures for all funds totaled $5,800,344 for Fiscal Year 2006-07. General-funded overexpenditures are discussed in detail in Note 8A on page 80 at the individual line item appropriation level. In total, state departments reverted $14.0 million of general-funded appropriations; the reversion amount would have been $9.0 million greater if not for a negative reversion of that amount related to the Old Age Pension program. The negative reversion is not considered an overexpenditure because the Old Age Pension program is continuously appropriated in statute and the negative reversion is shown primarily to inform the General Assembly of the amount of Old Age Pension expenditures in excess of the estimate. In addition, departments reverted $5.2 million of revenue earned in excess of the amount that was needed to support specific cash-funded appropriations in the General Fund. The final budget is presented without reduction for restrictions in order to show the total reversion of appropriated budget. The following list shows those departments that had reversions of at least $1.0 million.

- Department of Corrections – The department reverted $5.7 million, which included the following three largest individual amounts:
  - $1.7 million reversion of the medical services subprogram appropriation where in-patient and other medical services utilization was less than projected based on historical data and trends,
  - $0.7 million reversion of the housing subprogram appropriation related to unfilled correctional officer positions caused by employment turnover that is difficult to predict – this reversion represents .4 percent of the related appropriation,
  - $0.6 million reversion of the community supervision subprogram appropriation caused by unexpected delays in the start-up of a recidivism program that provided medication to mentally ill offenders.
- Department of Health Care Policy and Financing – The department reverted $2.6 million net of a $1.8 million statutorily authorized overexpenditure in the Medicaid program. The department reverted $1.0 million of the Medicare Modernization Act match appropriation because forecast of caseloads and rates set by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid were 1.4 percent less than expected. The balance of the department's reversions were from line items appropriated to the department but managed and expended by programs in the Department of Human Services, which are discussed below.
- Department of Human Services – The department reverted $1.7 million of general-funded appropriation primarily from the purchases and contract placement portion of its community programs. The reversion was the result of moving clients in the Division of Youth Corrections into parole arrangements faster than was originally estimated and accounted for approximately $1.1 million of the total reversion.
- Legislative Branch – The Legislative Branch reverted $1.2 million – the largest portion of which was from the general administrative line item of the Office of the State Auditor. The reversion occurred primarily due to delays in finalizing service contracts, which precluded incurring the related expenditures in the fiscal year.
- Public Safety – The department reverted $1.2 million primarily related to the transition program portion of community corrections. The reversion occurred because offender placements in halfway houses were less than projected.
- Department of Revenue – The department reverted $7.8 million, not including the $9.0 million negative reversion related to Old Age Pension expenditures discussed above. The department reverted $5.5 million of the Old Age Heat and Fuel refunds appropriation because the lawful presence verification requirement instituted during Fiscal Year 2006-07 resulted in fewer applications than estimated. The department also reverted $0.7 million of the Driver and Vehicle Services personal services appropriation primarily because the personal services budget estimate was based on the prior year expenditures at which time the program was mostly cash funded. As a cash funded program it was not authorized to defer personal services costs into the

following year for budget purposes. In Fiscal Year 2006-07 the program became mostly general funded which required it to defer its June payroll costs into Fiscal Year 2007-08. As a result, the current expenditures were less than estimated.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

The state's investment in capital assets at June 30, 2007, was $16.8 billion ($16.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2005-06). Included in this amount were $4.1 billion of depreciable capital assets net of $3.4 billion of depreciation. Also included was $12.6 billion of land and nondepreciable infrastructure reported under the modified approach. The state added $942.4 million and $715.0 million of capital assets in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively. Of the Fiscal Year 2006-07 additions, $280.2 million was recorded by governmental funds and $662.2 million was recorded by proprietary funds. General-purpose revenues funded $53.4 million of capital and controlled maintenance expenditures during Fiscal Year 2006-07, and the balance of capital asset additions was funded by federal funds, cash funds, or borrowing. The table below provides information on the state's capital assets by asset type for both governmental and business-type activities.

The state's major commitments for capital expenditures are reported in the attached financial statements as fund balances reserved for encumbrances. At June 30, 2007, the state had commitments of $192.6 million in the Capital Projects Fund ($189.1 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06) and $628.5 million in the Highway Users Tax Fund ($625.7 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06). Certain construction projects of the Higher Education Institutions are not reported in the Capital Projects Fund because they are not subject to appropriation; additionally, commitments for the related capital expenditures are not shown because the enterprise funds do not report a reserve for encumbrances.

The state's capital assets at June 30, 2007 and 2006, were (see Note 17 for additional detail):

(Amounts in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated						
Land and Land Improvements	$ 81	$ 83	$ 231	$ 221	$ 312	$ 304
Collections	9	9	13	13	22	22
Construction in Progress	442	1,208	591	328	1,033	1,536
Infrastructure	11,268	10,350	-	-	11,268	10,350
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	11,800	11,650	835	562	12,635	12,212
Capital Assets Being Depreciated						
Buildings and Related Improvements	1,510	1,484	4,016	3,724	5,526	5,208
Vehicles and Equipment	674	645	741	736	1,415	1,381
Library Books, Collections, and Other Capital Assets	31	28	429	410	460	438
Infrastructure	89	104	19	19	108	123
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,304	2,261	5,205	4,889	7,509	7,150
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,016)	(939)	(2,354)	(2,171)	(3,370)	(3,110)
Total	$ 13,088	$ 12,972	$ 3,686	$ 3,280	$ 16,774	$ 16,252

The state is constitutionally prohibited from issuing general obligation debt. However, the state has issued Certificates of Participation (COPs) secured by buildings and vehicles and has issued revenue bonds that are secured by pledges of future revenues. In some instances the debt-financed asset generates the pledged revenue stream; in other instances, such as the Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANs), the pledged revenue stream is future federal revenues and state highway users taxes. The state has other forms of borrowing that are small in relation to the revenue bonds and COPs. The following schedule shows the principal and interest that will be paid over the following thirty-five year period to retire the current borrowing for bonds and COPS (see Note 25).

Fiscal Year 2006-07
(Amounts in Millions)

	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	$ 30.5	$ 11.3	$ 1,319.7	$ 371.1	$ 183.2	$ 80.7	$ 1,533.4	$ 463.1
Business-Type Activities	68.6	32.3	2,935.4	3,061.8	218.9	144.0	3,222.9	3,238.1
Total	$ 99.1	$ 43.6	$ 4,255.1	$ 3,432.9	$ 402.1	$ 224.7	$ 4,756.3	$ 3,701.2

Fiscal Year 2005-06
(Amounts in Millions)

	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	$ 17.5	$ 2.5	$ 1,418.4	$ 441.6	$ 196.5	$ 89.1	$ 1,632.4	$ 533.2
Business-Type Activities	60.7	31.2	2,304.5	2,151.5	260.6	180.4	2,625.8	2,363.1
Total	$ 78.2	$ 33.7	$ 3,722.9	$ 2,593.1	$ 457.1	$ 269.5	$ 4,258.2	$ 2,896.3

In Fiscal Year 2005-06, the total principal amount of revenue bonds and COPs was 37.8 percent of net asset other than capital assets. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, that measure increased to 38.5 percent because debt principal increased more than did noncapital net assets on a proportional basis. Total per capita borrowing including bonds, certificate of participation, mortgages, notes, and leases was $1,045, $977, $923, and $800 per person in Fiscal Years 2006-07, 2005-06, 2004-05, and 2003-04, respectively.

Except for exempt enterprises, the TABOR amendment requires a vote of the people for the creation of any debt unless existing cash reserves are irrevocably pledged to service the debt. The amendment does allow debt issuance to refinance a borrowing at a lower interest rate. These requirements limit management's ability to address revenue shortfalls by borrowing for capital expenditures.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED UNDER THE MODIFIED APPROACH

The state has elected to report infrastructure under the modified approach for certain assets owned and maintained by the state Department of Transportation. The main feature of the modified approach is that annual maintenance and preservation costs are reported rather than depreciation. In order to continue using the modified approach, the condition of the infrastructure must be maintained at a level set in advance by the state. The state's maintenance of the infrastructure is measured by condition assessments compared to the target condition level. The state must also disclose how the amount actually spent on maintenance and preservation compares to the estimate of the amount needed to maintain the established condition level.

The established condition level set by the Colorado Transportation Commission for roadways is unchanged from the prior year and requires that 60 percent of roadways fall in the good or fair categories. The following table presents the roadway condition assessment for the preceding six years and shows that the most recent condition assessment meets the established condition level.

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Percent Rated Good/Fair	63	65	61	58	58	54
Percent Rated Poor	37	35	39	42	42	46

The established condition level for bridges is to maintain or improve the current percentage of bridges rated as Good or Fair. The current percentage of bridges rated Poor is 5.25 percent, which sets the percent rated as Good or Fair at 94.75 percent. The following table presents the condition assessment for those bridges rated as poor for the current and preceding six years.

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Percent Rated Poor	5.25	5.19	3.20	3.25	3.36	3.61	3.39

The Department of Transportation has established a process for reporting the estimated cost to maintain infrastructure assets at the established condition level. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, the department did not report projections, but instead, reported budgeted amounts as a surrogate for the cost to maintain. Because of the multiple year nature of the infrastructure budgets, it was determined that the department's projections of costs are a better basis for the comparison of estimated and actual costs to maintain. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and for future fiscal years, the department reports the estimated versus actual cost to maintain as follows.

(Amounts in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Projected Cost	Budgeted Cost	Actual Spending
2006-07	$ 734.2	NA	$ 380.4
2005-06	Not Available	$ 210.9	460.6
2004-05	Not Available	138.0	452.8
2003-04	Not Available	554.1	529.9
2002-03	Not Available	631.0	1,457.1
Total	$ 734.2	$ 1,534.0	$ 3,280.8

CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO AFFECT FUTURE OPERATIONS

Many of the conditions affecting future operations of the state that were included in the Fiscal Year 2005-06 Management Discussion and Analysis continue to affect the state at the end of Fiscal Year 2006-07. However, the passage of Referendum C in November 2005 relieved significant current year constraints on the state's financial affairs. The most important effect of Referendum C is that refunds of revenues in excess of the TABOR limits will not be paid in the current or following three fiscal years. The Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting currently estimates retained revenues of $3,559.9 million for the period from Fiscal Year 2007-08 to 2009-10, which results in a total retained of $5,987.6 million for the five-year period covered by Referendum C.

Per Referendum C, the retained revenues must be expended from the General Fund Exempt account within the General Fund for the purposes dictated in the Referendum. This requirement exists even though the resources related to the excess TABOR revenue may be in other funds from which those resources cannot be removed, such as the Highway Users Tax Fund. As a result, the Legislature's ability to allocate resources of the General Fund is impaired.

An existing statute provides for diversion of a portion of general-purpose sales and use tax revenue to the Highway Fund when other General Fund obligations have been met. Another statute provides that any General Fund Surplus be distributed to the Highway Fund and Capital Projects Fund in a two-thirds and one-third ratio, respectively. These statutes resulted in significant general-purpose revenues of the General Fund being made available to the Highway Fund and Capital Projects Fund. The Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting currently estimates that $196.0 million of General Fund Surplus will be transferred between Fiscal Years 2007-08 and 2008-09, and that $1,205.0 million will be credited to the Highway Fund under the required sales and use tax diversion between Fiscal Year 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Several conditions adversely affect the state's future operations:

- Pension Plan Contributions – Notwithstanding a 15.7 percent return on investments in 2006, the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets, using a four-year smoothed-market value, divided by actuarial accrued liability) of the State Division of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) did not change significantly from the prior year (2006 – 73.0 percent and 2005 – 71.5 percent). However, it should be noted that due to the smoothed market valuation methodology only a portion of 2006 and 2005 investment returns of 15.7 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively, have been recognized in the funded ratio. Based on fair value of assets, rather than the smoothed actuarial value, the funded ratio for all divisions of PERA increases from 74 percent to 78 percent. In 2000, when the State Division and the School Division were reported as a single division, the

combined division had a funding ratio of 104.7 percent. At December 31, 2006, the amortization period for the plan was infinite, which means that at the existing contribution level and using the currently applicable actuarial assumptions the liability associated with existing benefits will never be fully paid. However, certain future benefit changes are not considered in this analysis, and PERA's actuary expects those changes will allow the State Division Trust Fund to reach a 30 year amortization period over the projected actuarial period. In addition, PERA's actuary opines that current funding rates are sufficient to pay benefits over the 30-year actuarial projection period. The current contribution rate of 11.15 percent is .3 percentage points (or 2.6 percent) below the average during the 1990s. PERA's actuary estimated that the contribution rate would need to have been 17.23 percent and 19.33 percent to achieve the 30 and 40-year amortization periods required, respectively in 2006 and 2005, by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. In the 2006 session, the Legislature approved a Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement that will add three percentage points to the annual contribution in addition to the three percentage points required by the Amortization Equalization Disbursement (approved in the 2004 session). These increases will be phased in through 2013. Barring further changes, they increase the annual contribution in Fiscal Year 2013-14 and subsequent years to 16.15 percent of salary.

- Election 2000 Amendment 23 – This constitutional requirement was originally designed to exempt a portion of state revenues from the TABOR refund and dedicate those revenues to education programs. With the passage of Referendum C, revenues in excess of the TABOR limit are not currently being refunded. However, resources that were once general-purpose revenues continue to be diverted to the State Education Fund. The Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting currently estimates that $409.3 million will be diverted from general-purpose tax revenue in Fiscal Year 2007-08 under this requirement. The amendment requires the General Assembly to increase funding of education by specified percentages over inflation. This requirement will have increasing impact if the inflation rate increases. This revenue diversion and mandated expenditure growth infringes on general funding for other programs because of the existing six percent expenditure growth limit. Notwithstanding these expenditure increases, the state continues to face legal challenges asserting that the current school funding system fails to provide a thorough and uniform system of free public education as required by the Colorado Constitution.

- Cash Basis Accounting – For Fiscal Year 2002-03 and following years, the Legislature changed the budgetary accounting for June payroll and certain Medicaid expenditures to the cash basis and deferred June paydates until July (after fiscal year-end). This causes the outflow of resources to be deferred into the following year for General Fund budget purposes. As a result, the state does not use full or modified accrual accounting to calculate budgetary compliance. Instead, potentially significant liabilities ($153.5 million net of related deferred revenue in Fiscal Year 2006-07) are delayed until the following year assuming that subsequent revenues will be adequate to pay those liabilities. Departures from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) such as this could adversely affect the state's credit rating. It will be difficult for the state to return to the GAAP basis of accounting for budgetary expenditures because of the significant one-time budgetary impact of recording payroll and Medicaid expenditures that were previously deferred.

- General Fund Liquidity – The General Fund shows a cash balance of $549.8 million at June 30, 2007, providing apparent liquidity. However, $345.0 million of that cash was distributed immediately after fiscal year-end to pay short-term borrowing for the Education Tax Revenue Anticipation Note program, and at least $38.6 million of the cash belongs to the Risk Management Funds reported in the General Fund leaving approximately $166.2 million of disposable cash in the fund. When this cash is combined with nontax receivables it is still significantly less than the $473.8 of accounts payable and accrued liabilities that it must service in the near term. These conditions indicate that the General Fund reserve (and budgetary basis General Fund Surplus) increasingly comprises tax receivables ($1,024.3 million) net of tax refunds payable ($471.8 million) and deferred revenue ($133.7 million) related to the tax receivables that are not expected to be collected within the next year. The tax receivable and related refunds are based on the best economic data available at year-end; however, economic projections rarely identify inflection points in the economy. When a downturn in the economy occurs, tax receivables tend to decline (due to declining personal income) and tax refunds tend to increase (due to higher than required estimated tax and withholding payments). This should be expected to exacerbate the lack of General Fund liquidity. The General Fund cash position is adversely

affected by the recurring cash transfers of General Fund Surplus to the Highway Users Tax Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. The General Fund Surplus was $249.3 million, $436.8 million, $98.0 million, $121.8 million, and $93.7 million in Fiscal Years 2006-07, 2005-06, 2004-05, 2003-04, and 2002-03, respectively. The General Fund legally has access to the cash balances of other funds; however, moving those balances to the General Fund has been contentious in the past and is currently the subject of a lawsuit disclosed in Note 37.

- Debt Service – Debt service payments on the remaining $1.2 billion of Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation average $168.0 million per year over the next five years. While a portion of the debt services will be funded by federal funds, a significant amount will be funded by state sources. When most of the notes were issued, the diversion of surplus general-purpose revenues was expected to accumulate to fund that debt service. Due to the economic recession of the early 2000's, those diversions did not occur for several years. As discussed above, the diversion of the General Fund resumed with the passage of Referendum C. However, the Department of Transportation reports significant projected shortfalls in the funding needed to meet transportation infrastructure demand.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 2,455,425	$ 1,430,836	$ 3,886,261	$ 138,284
Investments	998	326,087	327,085	46,498
Taxes Receivable, net	956,149	81,745	1,037,894	293
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	30,239
Other Receivables, net	153,218	219,488	372,706	169,912
Due From Other Governments	280,637	126,391	407,028	2,335
Internal Balances	13,756	(13,756)	-	-
Due From Component Units	65	15,334	15,399	-
Inventories	14,053	38,000	52,053	9,432
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	28,527	15,751	44,278	13,841
Total Current Assets	3,902,828	2,239,876	6,142,704	410,834
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,689,703	149,811	1,839,514	136,058
Restricted Investments	552,211	555,310	1,107,521	420,731
Restricted Receivables	279,140	1,408,588	1,687,728	10,747
Investments	80,695	972,922	1,053,617	1,711,815
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	50,472
Other Long-Term Assets	425,886	112,693	538,579	1,196,341
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	1,288,308	2,851,692	4,140,000	437,682
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	11,799,975	835,182	12,635,157	307,412
Total Noncurrent Assets	16,115,918	6,886,198	23,002,116	4,271,258
TOTAL ASSETS	20,018,746	9,126,074	29,144,820	4,682,092
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Tax Refunds Payable	486,576	-	486,576	-
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	694,602	413,788	1,108,390	113,625
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	727	-	727	-
Due To Other Governments	176,864	38,501	215,365	9,317
Due To Component Units	-	273	273	-
Deferred Revenue	65,389	183,805	249,194	8,108
Obligations Under Securities Lending	-	-	-	22,299
Accrued Compensated Absences	9,533	12,578	22,111	13,673
Claims and Judgments Payable	40,948	11,717	52,665	7,621
Leases Payable	2,807	4,950	7,757	346
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	457,250	62,998	520,248	56,713
Other Current Liabilities	9,615	126,574	136,189	250,809
Total Current Liabilities	1,944,311	855,184	2,799,495	482,511
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	17	-	17	163,582
Accrued Compensated Absences	116,262	153,320	269,582	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	295,874	28,220	324,094	-
Capital Lease Payable	27,649	63,671	91,320	4,239
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	1,390,671	3,100,764	4,491,435	1,591,145
Other Long-Term Liabilities	206,972	54,097	261,069	104,519
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,037,445	3,400,072	5,437,517	1,863,485
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,981,756	4,255,256	8,237,012	2,345,996
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	11,804,908	2,256,929	14,061,837	216,023
Restricted for:				
Highway Construction and Maintenance	1,196,903	-	1,196,903	-
State Education	225,818	-	225,818	-
Unemployment Insurance	-	675,574	675,574	-
Debt Service	558	125,656	126,214	-
Emergencies	85,760	37,472	123,232	24
Permanent Funds and Endowments:				
Expendable	1,782	5,313	7,095	755,503
Nonexpendable	515,997	97,821	613,818	475,084
Court Awards and Other Purposes	299,777	411,112	710,889	420,768
Unrestricted	1,905,487	1,260,941	3,166,428	468,694
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 16,036,990	$ 4,870,818	$ 20,907,808	$ 2,336,096

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	Expenses		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Indirect Cost Allocation	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	$ 179,613	$ (16,201)	$ 83,518	$ 195,167	$ 374
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	563,716	2,053	107,560	244,489	265
Education	4,770,206	1,012	14,080	574,322	413
Health and Rehabilitation	559,045	1,108	47,101	319,405	45
Justice	1,309,670	4,097	142,305	47,154	3,981
Natural Resources	137,221	1,236	106,131	57,478	236
Social Assistance	4,494,265	2,431	18,540	2,580,173	261
Transportation	1,211,913	1,225	249,459	104,172	409,027
Interest on Debt	42,269	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	13,267,918	(3,039)	768,694	4,122,360	414,602
Business-Type Activities:					
Higher Education	3,659,591	1,679	2,346,894	1,347,834	21,752
Unemployment Insurance	316,577	-	403,644	39,726	-
CollegeInvest	96,720	-	59,728	54,688	-
Lottery	401,642	327	467,642	2,170	-
Wildlife	95,908	607	92,464	19,709	511
College Assist	199,604	73	422	215,579	-
Other Business-Type Activities	163,374	353	116,360	5,711	-
Total Business-Type Activities	4,933,416	3,039	3,487,154	1,685,417	22,263
Total Primary Government	18,201,334	-	4,255,848	5,807,777	436,865
Component Units:					
University of Colorado Hospital Authority	579,305		565,505	1,820	438
Denver Metropolitan Baseball Stadium District	4,593		533	-	390
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority	58,863		45,413	15,774	-
University of Colorado Foundation	73,815		7,249	211,372	-
Colorado State University Foundation	25,478		-	49,297	-
Colorado School of Mines Foundation	14,379		-	29,729	-
University of Northern Colorado Foundation	8,348		-	19,320	-
CoverColorado	40,068		25,080	2,019	-
Venture Capital Authority	30		-	-	-
Total Component Units	$ 804,879	$ -	$ 643,780	$ 329,331	$ 828

General Revenues:
- Taxes:
  - Sales and Use Taxes
  - Excise Taxes
  - Individual Income Tax
  - Corporate Income Tax
  - Other Taxes
  - Restricted for Education:
    - Individual Income Tax
    - Corporate and Fiduciary Income Tax
  - Restricted for Transportation:
    - Fuel Taxes
    - Other Taxes
- Unrestricted Investment Earnings
- Other General Revenues

Payment from State of Colorado
Special and/or Extraordinary Items
(Transfers-Out) / Transfers-In

Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning
- Prior Period Adjustment (Note 28)

Net Assets - Ending

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ 115,647	$ -	$ 115,647	
(213,455)	-	(213,455)	
(4,182,403)	-	(4,182,403)	
(193,602)	-	(193,602)	
(1,120,327)	-	(1,120,327)	
25,388	-	25,388	
(1,897,722)	-	(1,897,722)	
(450,480)	-	(450,480)	
(42,269)	-	(42,269)	
(7,959,223)	-	(7,959,223)	
-	55,210	55,210	
-	126,793	126,793	
-	17,696	17,696	
-	67,843	67,843	
-	16,169	16,169	
-	16,324	16,324	
-	(41,656)	(41,656)	
-	258,379	258,379	
(7,959,223)	258,379	(7,700,844)	
-	-	-	(11,542)
-	-	-	(3,670)
-	-	-	2,324
-	-	-	144,806
-	-	-	23,819
-	-	-	15,350
-	-	-	10,972
-	-	-	(12,969)
-	-	-	(30)
-	-	-	169,060
2,244,000	-	2,244,000	203
261,711	-	261,711	-
4,508,845	-	4,508,845	-
470,853	-	470,853	-
484,408	39,446	523,854	-
358,988	-	358,988	-
36,120	-	36,120	-
551,065	-	551,065	-
584	-	584	-
43,638	-	43,638	103,511
84,328	-	84,328	-
-	-	-	17,996
(25,915)	-	(25,915)	(30,663)
(98,926)	98,926	-	-
8,919,699	138,372	9,058,071	91,047
960,476	396,751	1,357,227	260,107
15,083,865	4,456,800	19,540,665	2,075,989
(7,351)	17,267	9,916	-
$ 16,036,990	$ 4,870,818	$ 20,907,808	$ 2,336,096

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL	PUBLIC SCHOOL	HIGHWAY USERS TAX
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 549,793	$ 34,431	$ 29,312
Taxes Receivable, net	1,024,335	-	-
Other Receivables, net	53,584	-	3,743
Due From Other Governments	269,911	4,268	167
Due From Other Funds	9,982	12,072	64,590
Due From Component Units	65	-	-
Inventories	6,967	-	5,585
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	21,884	-	57
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	-	1,185,936
Restricted Investments	-	-	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-	263,979
Investments	4,649	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	13	-	9,119
Capital Assets Held as Investments	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,941,183	$ 50,771	$ 1,562,488
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 471,803	$ -	$ 66
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	473,829	1,365	114,054
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	727	-	-
Due To Other Governments	47,525	1,268	51,850
Due To Other Funds	46,371	119	939
Deferred Revenue	134,150	-	18,337
Compensated Absences Payable	65	-	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	1,577	-	-
Leases Payable	4	-	-
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	345,000	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	6,808	-	45
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	7	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,527,866	2,752	185,291
FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for:			
Encumbrances	11,912	-	628,477
Noncurrent Assets	13	-	9,119
Debt Service	-	-	-
Statutory Purposes	267,020	-	-
Risk Management	38,593	-	-
Emergencies	-	-	-
Funds Reported as Restricted	-	-	714,790
Unreserved Undesignated, Reported in:			
General Fund	95,779	-	-
Special Revenue Funds	-	48,019	24,811
Capital Projects Funds	-	-	-
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-
Nonmajor Permanent Funds	-	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	413,317	48,019	1,377,197
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 1,941,183	$ 50,771	$ 1,562,488

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAPITAL PROJECTS	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ 534,261	$ -	$ 1,284,753	$ 2,432,550
-	-	65,503	1,089,838
6,124	-	89,346	152,797
1,069	-	5,078	280,493
6,279	-	148,166	241,089
-	-	-	65
-	-	289	12,841
1,759	-	4,512	28,212
-	169,199	334,568	1,689,703
-	55,657	496,554	552,211
-	1,042	14,119	279,140
-	-	77,044	81,693
139	-	286,474	295,745
-	-	7,936	7,936
$ 549,631	$ 225,898	$ 2,814,342	$ 7,144,313
$ -	$ -	$ 14,707	$ 486,576
22,366	80	73,933	685,627
-	-	-	727
-	-	62,332	162,975
1,396	-	192,478	241,303
3,969	-	41,947	198,403
-	-	17	82
-	-	72	1,649
-	-	-	4
-	-	-	345,000
-	-	2,762	9,615
-	-	10	17
27,731	80	388,258	2,131,978
192,635	-	-	833,024
139	-	375,990	385,261
-	-	558	558
130,000	-	-	397,020
-	-	-	38,593
-	-	85,760	85,760
-	225,818	728,718	1,669,326
-	-	-	95,779
-	-	-	72,830
199,126	-	-	199,126
-	-	1,233,276	1,233,276
-	-	1,782	1,782
521,900	225,818	2,426,084	5,012,335
$ 549,631	$ 225,898	$ 2,814,342	$ 7,144,313

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
RECONCILED TO
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	(A) INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	(B) CAPITAL ASSET BALANCES	(C) DEBT RELATED BALANCES	(D) CENTRALIZED RISK MANAGEMENT LIABILITIES	(E) OTHER MEASUREMENT FOCUS ADJUSTMENTS	(F) INTERNAL BALANCES ELIMINATION	STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS TOTALS
ASSETS:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 2,432,550	$ 22,875	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,455,425
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	998	-	998
Taxes Receivable, net	1,089,838	-	-	-	-	(133,689)	-	956,149
Other Receivables, net	152,797	421	-	-	-	-	-	153,218
Due From Other Governments	280,493	144	-	-	-	-	-	280,637
Due From Other Funds	241,089	88	-	-	-	-	(227,421)	13,756
Due From Component Units	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Inventories	12,841	1,212	-	-	-	-	-	14,053
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	28,212	315	-	-	-	-	-	28,527
Total Current Assets	4,237,885	25,055	-	-	-	(132,691)	(227,421)	3,902,828
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,689,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,689,703
Restricted Investments	552,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	552,211
Restricted Receivables	279,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,140
Investments	81,693	-	-	-	-	(998)	-	80,695
Other Long-Term Assets	295,745	386	-	-	-	129,755	-	425,886
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	-	63,054	1,225,254	-	-	-	-	1,288,308
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	7,936	-	11,792,039	-	-	-	-	11,799,975
Total Noncurrent Assets	2,906,428	63,440	13,017,293	-	-	128,757	-	16,115,918
TOTAL ASSETS	7,144,313	88,495	13,017,293	-	-	(3,934)	(227,421)	20,018,746
LIABILITIES:								
Current Liabilities:								
Tax Refunds Payable	486,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,576
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	685,627	7,039	-	1,936	-	-	-	694,602
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
Due To Other Governments	162,975	-	-	-	-	13,889	-	176,864
Due To Other Funds	241,303	7	-	-	-	(13,889)	(227,421)	-
Deferred Revenue	198,403	675	-	-	-	(133,689)	-	65,389
Compensated Absences Payable	82	83	-	-	-	9,368	-	9,533
Claims and Judgments Payable	1,649	-	-	-	26,795	12,504	-	40,948
Leases Payable	4	1,773	-	1,030	-	-	-	2,807
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	345,000	9,640	-	102,610	-	-	-	457,250
Other Current Liabilities	9,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,615
Total Current Liabilities	2,131,961	19,217	-	105,576	26,795	(111,817)	(227,421)	1,944,311
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	1,735	-	-	-	114,527	-	116,262
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	-	-	-		295,874	-	295,874
Capital Lease Payable	-	22,221	-	5,428	-	-	-	27,649
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	-	23,581	-	1,367,090	-	-	-	1,390,671
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	73,259	133,713	-	206,972
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17	47,537	-	1,372,518	73,259	544,114	-	2,037,445
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,131,978	66,754	-	1,478,094	100,054	432,297	(227,421)	3,981,756
NET ASSETS:								
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,930	5,839	13,017,293	(1,226,154)	-	-	-	11,804,908
Restricted for:								
Highway Construction and Maintenance	1,343,267	-	-	(146,364)	-	-	-	1,196,903
State Education	225,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	225,818
Debt Service	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	558
Emergencies	85,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,760
Permanent Funds and Endowments:								
Expendable	1,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,782
Nonexpendable	515,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	515,997
Court Awards and Other Purposes	299,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	299,777
Unrestricted	2,531,446	15,902	-	(105,576)	(100,054)	(436,231)	-	1,905,487
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 5,012,335	$ 21,741	$ 13,017,293	$ (1,478,094)	$ (100,054)	$ (436,231)	$ -	$ 16,036,990

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Differences Between the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* and Governmental Activities on the Government-Wide *Statement of Net Assets*

(A) Management uses Internal Services Funds to report the charges for and the costs of goods and services sold by state agencies solely within the state. Because the sales are primarily to governmental funds, the assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in the governmental activities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*. Internal Service Funds are reported using proprietary fund-type accounting in the fund-level financial statements. In addition to minor internal sales within the Department of Transportation and the Department of Public Safety, the state's Internal Service Funds provide the following goods and services to nearly all state agencies:

- Fleet management, printing, and mail services,
- Information management services,
- Telecommunication services,
- Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
- Administrative hearings services, and
- Debt collection.

(B) Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, they are not included in the fund-level financial statements. However, capital assets are economic resources and are reported in the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets.*

(C) Long-term liabilities such as leases, bonds, notes, mortgages, and certificates of participation (including accrued interest) are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, they are not included in the fund-level financial statements. However, from an economic perspective these liabilities reduce net assets and are reported in the *Statement of Net Assets.* The portion reported as current in the reconciliation is payable within the following fiscal year. The largest portion of the long-term balance is related to Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation.

(D) Risk management liabilities are actuarially determined claims and consist of a current and long-term portion. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) list claims and judgments as an exception to the full accrual basis of accounting that constitutes the modified accrual basis of accounting. The current portion (payable within one year) is excluded from the fund-level statements because it is not payable with expendable available financial resources. In this instance, "payable with expendable available financial resources" means the amounts are not accrued as fund liabilities because they are not budgeted in the current year. The long-term portion of the risk management liability is excluded from the fund-level statements because it is not due and payable in the current period.

(E) Other measurement focus adjustments include:

- Interfund balances receivable from or payable to Fiduciary Funds are reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* as due from/to other funds. On the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*, these amounts are considered external receivables and payables.
- Long-term assets and long-term taxes receivable, are not available to pay for current period expenditures; therefore, the related revenue is reported as deferred revenue on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*. From an economic perspective, this revenue is earned and the related deferred revenue is removed from the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* when the revenue is recognized on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Compensated absences are a GAAP modification of the full accrual basis of accounting similar to claims and judgments discussed above. Therefore, both the current and long-term portions of the liability are shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*, but they are not reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*.
- Other long-term liabilities are not reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* because the amounts are not due and payable from current financial resources. However, from an economic perspective, these liabilities reduce net assets, and they are therefore reported on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*.

(F) All interfund payable balances shown on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* are reported in the internal balances line on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* along with all governmental-activities interfund receivables.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL	PUBLIC SCHOOL	HIGHWAY USERS TAX
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Individual and Fiduciary Income	$ 4,509,874	$ -	$ -
Corporate Income	463,812	-	-
Sales and Use	1,982,324	-	-
Excise	94,030	-	551,062
Other Taxes	184,361	-	584
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	42,806	-	257,866
Charges for Goods and Services	56,935	-	5,262
Rents	184	-	1,201
Investment Income (Loss)	66,357	20	53,036
Federal Grants and Contracts	3,378,733	-	428,558
Other	234,686	8,215	36,250
TOTAL REVENUES	11,014,102	8,235	1,333,819
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	218,723	-	11,894
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	146,881	-	-
Education	682,936	165	-
Health and Rehabilitation	435,585	-	7,558
Justice	987,927	-	74,013
Natural Resources	55,777	-	-
Social Assistance	3,244,903	-	-
Transportation	-	-	947,768
Capital Outlay	14,882	-	17,345
Intergovernmental:			
Cities	29,859	-	107,473
Counties	1,413,666	-	164,511
School Districts	597,508	2,758,226	-
Special Districts	78,978	-	30,100
Federal	2,314	-	-
Other	61,271	-	496
Debt Service	36,299	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,007,509	2,758,391	1,361,158
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	3,006,593	(2,750,156)	(27,339)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	209,886	2,764,265	525,000
Transfers-Out	(3,400,079)	(14,658)	(198,923)
Capital Lease Proceeds	3,874	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	31	-	17
Insurance Recoveries	251	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(3,186,037)	2,749,607	326,094
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(179,444)	(549)	298,755
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	592,761	48,568	1,078,442
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 413,317	$ 48,019	$ 1,377,197

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAPITAL PROJECTS	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ -	$ 360,996	$ -	$ 4,870,870
-	34,112	-	497,924
-	-	262,537	2,244,861
-	-	168,182	813,274
-	-	323,530	508,475
-	-	274,289	574,961
-	-	37,100	99,297
-	29	66,855	68,269
21,097	14,353	117,518	272,381
12,515	-	253,410	4,073,216
8,689	8	32,057	319,905
42,301	409,498	1,535,478	14,343,433
4,252	-	15,991	250,860
178	-	155,850	302,909
6,139	623	23,536	713,399
47	-	87,125	530,315
1,787	-	23,922	1,087,649
1,822	-	49,362	106,961
582	-	154,129	3,399,614
-	-	1,956	949,724
73,710	-	17,860	123,797
635	-	101,345	239,312
809	-	142,379	1,721,365
-	327,588	35,277	3,718,599
-	5,518	25,636	140,232
4	-	1,042	3,360
1,664	-	35,343	98,774
-	-	176,527	212,826
91,629	333,729	1,047,280	13,599,696
(49,328)	75,769	488,198	743,737
305,949	-	396,788	4,201,888
(14,702)	(2,994)	(625,820)	(4,257,176)
-	-	-	3,874
-	-	85	133
916	-	15	1,182
292,163	(2,994)	(228,932)	(50,099)
242,835	72,775	259,266	693,638
279,065	153,043	2,166,818	4,318,697
$ 521,900	$ 225,818	$ 2,426,084	$ 5,012,335

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES RECONCILED TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	(A) INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	(B) CAPITAL RELATED ITEMS	(C) LONG-TERM DEBT TRANSACTIONS	(D) OTHER MEASUREMENT FOCUS ADJUSTMENTS	STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES TOTALS
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Individual and Fiduciary Income	$ 4,870,870	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1,577)	$ 4,869,293
Corporate Income	497,924	-	-	-	7,041	504,965
Sales and Use	2,244,861	-	-	-	(865)	2,243,996
Excise	813,274	-	-	-	(501)	812,773
Other Taxes	508,475	-	-	-	(65)	508,410
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	574,961	-	-	-	52	575,013
Charges for Goods and Services	99,297	-	-	-	8	99,305
Rents	68,269	-	-	-	-	68,269
Investment Income (Loss)	272,381	521	-	-	54	272,956
Federal Grants and Contracts	4,073,216	-	-	-	-	4,073,216
Other	319,905	-	282	-	(13,043)	307,144
TOTAL REVENUES	14,343,433	521	282	-	(8,896)	14,335,340
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General Government	250,860	(566)	8,140	-	(6,904)	251,530
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	302,909	(218)	4,781	-	(42,972)	264,500
Education	713,399	(57)	518	-	20	713,880
Health and Rehabilitation	530,315	(68)	5,787	-	677	536,711
Justice	1,087,649	698	27,267	-	3,322	1,118,936
Natural Resources	106,961	(46)	5,478	-	(582)	111,811
Social Assistance	3,399,614	(172)	6,218	-	420	3,406,080
Transportation	949,724	839	(124,262)	-	(291)	826,010
Capital Outlay	123,797	-	(91,725)	-	-	32,072
Intergovernmental:						
Cities	239,312	-	-	-	-	239,312
Counties	1,721,365	-	-	-	-	1,721,365
School Districts	3,718,599	-	-	-	-	3,718,599
Special Districts	140,232	-	-	-	-	140,232
Federal	3,360	-	-	-	-	3,360
Other	98,774	-	-	-	-	98,774
Debt Service	212,826	1,943	-	(102,439)	-	112,330
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,599,696	2,353	(157,798)	(102,439)	(46,310)	13,295,502
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	743,737	(1,832)	158,080	102,439	37,414	1,039,838
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers-In	4,201,888	1,551	-	-	-	4,203,439
Transfers-Out	(4,257,176)	(4,113)	-	-	-	(4,261,289)
Capital Lease Proceeds	3,874	-	-	(3,874)	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	133	-	(22,974)	-	-	(22,841)
Insurance Recoveries	1,182	-	-	-	(6)	1,176
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(50,099)	(2,562)	(22,974)	(3,874)	(6)	(79,515)
Internal Service Fund Charges to BTAs	-	153	-	-	-	153
NET CHANGE FOR THE YEAR	$ 693,638	$ (4,241)	$ 135,106	$ 98,565	$ 37,408	$ 960,476

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Differences Between the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* and Governmental Activities on the Government-Wide *Statement of Activities*

(A) Management uses Internal Services Funds to report charges for and the costs of goods and services sold by state agencies solely within the state. Internal Service Funds are intended to operate on the cost reimbursement basis and should break even each period. If an Internal Service Funds makes a profit, the other funds of the state have been overcharged. If an Internal Service Fund has an operating loss, the other funds of the state have been undercharged. In order to show the true cost of services purchased from Internal Service Funds, an adjustment is made that allocates the net revenue/expense of each Internal Service Fund to the programs that purchased the service. Investment income, debt service, and transfers of the Internal Service Fund are not allocated. In addition to minor internal sales within the Department of Transportation and the Department of Public Safety, the state's Internal Service Funds provide the following goods and services to nearly all state agencies:

- Fleet management, printing, and mail services,
- Information management services,
- Telecommunication services,
- Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
- Administrative hearings services, and
- Debt collection.

(B) The following adjustments relate to capital assets:

- Capital assets, received as donations, are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* because they are not current financial resources. However, such donations increase net assets and are reported on both the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* and *Statement of Activities*.
- Depreciation is not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*, but it is reported for the economic perspective on which the government-wide *Statement of Activities* is presented.
- Expenditures reported for capital outlay on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* are generally reported as a conversion of cash to a capital asset on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*. They are not reported as expenses on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- On the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* all cash received on disposal of capital assets is reported as a gain on sale of capital assets. On the government-wide *Statement of Activities* the reported gain or loss on sale is based on the carrying value of the asset as well as the cash received.

(C) The following adjustments relate to debt issuance and debt service including leases:

- Payments on principal and debt refunding payments are reported as expenditures and other financing uses, respectively, on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. These payments are reported as reductions of lease, bond, and other debt liability balances on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* and are not reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Amortization of issuance costs, debt premium/discount, and gain/loss on refunding are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*, but are reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Lease proceeds, issuance of debt, and debt refunding proceeds are all reported as other financing sources on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. From an economic perspective lease proceeds, debt issuances, and debt refunding proceeds are reported as liabilities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* and are not reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.

(D) Other measurement focus adjustments include:

- Long-term taxes receivable and certain other long-term assets are offset by deferred revenue and are not part of fund balance on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*; however, from a full accrual perspective, changes in the fund-level deferred revenue balances result in adjustments to revenue that are recognized and reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Compensated absences accruals and claims and judgments are not normally expected to be liquidated from expendable available financial resources; and therefore, they are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. However, from a full accrual perspective, these are expenses that are reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
ASSETS:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 637,174	$ 611,116
Investments	326,076	-
Taxes Receivable, net	-	81,745
Student and Other Receivables, net	187,011	3,861
Due From Other Governments	118,394	1,497
Due From Other Funds	14,451	-
Due From Component Units	15,334	-
Inventories	24,845	-
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	9,706	-
Total Current Assets	1,332,991	698,219
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	65,167	-
Restricted Investments	178,982	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-
Investments	860,339	-
Other Long-Term Assets	99,189	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	2,737,546	-
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	716,567	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,657,790	-
TOTAL ASSETS	5,990,781	698,219
LIABILITIES:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	374,769	133
Due To Other Governments	-	-
Due To Other Funds	8,073	2
Due To Component Units	273	-
Deferred Revenue	144,787	-
Compensated Absences Payable	11,723	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	8,004
Leases Payable	4,775	-
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	45,229	-
Other Current Liabilities	78,043	14,506
Total Current Liabilities	667,672	22,645
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due to Other Funds	1,073	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	144,607	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	28,220	-
Capital Lease Payable	61,433	-
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	1,463,252	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	19,609	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,718,194	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,385,866	22,645
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	2,040,607	-
Restricted for:		
Unemployment Insurance	-	675,574
Debt Service	12,153	-
Emergencies	-	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:		
Expendable	5,313	-
Nonexpendable	97,821	-
Court Awards and Other Purposes	406,044	-
Unrestricted	1,042,977	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 3,604,915	$ 675,574

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
COLLEGEINVEST	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ 11,144	$ 35,184	$ 136,218	$ 1,430,836	$ 22,875
11	-	-	326,087	-
-	-	-	81,745	-
1,384	18,528	8,674	219,458	421
-	-	6,500	126,391	144
1,128	-	2,800	18,379	88
-	-	-	15,334	-
-	724	12,431	38,000	1,212
348	3,971	1,726	15,751	315
14,015	58,407	168,349	2,271,981	25,055
-	-	84,644	149,811	-
376,328	-	-	555,310	-
1,398,419	-	10,169	1,408,588	-
112,583	-	-	972,922	-
11,436	-	2,068	112,693	386
559	697	112,890	2,851,692	63,054
-	-	118,615	835,182	-
1,899,325	697	328,386	6,886,198	63,440
1,913,340	59,104	496,735	9,158,179	88,495
8,086	2,727	28,073	413,788	7,039
23,774	25	7,037	30,836	-
1,400	28,706	516	38,697	7
-	-	-	273	-
-	228	38,790	183,805	675
-	27	828	12,578	83
-	-	3,713	11,717	-
-	-	175	4,950	1,773
15,974	-	1,795	62,998	9,640
4,595	23,813	5,617	126,574	-
53,829	55,526	86,544	886,216	19,217
-	-	-	1,073	-
177	806	7,730	153,320	1,735
-	-	-	28,220	-
-	-	2,238	63,671	22,221
1,625,330	-	12,182	3,100,764	23,581
34,153	101	234	54,097	-
1,659,660	907	22,384	3,401,145	47,537
1,713,489	56,433	108,928	4,287,361	66,754
559	697	215,066	2,256,929	5,839
-	-	-	675,574	-
113,503	-	-	125,656	-
-	-	37,472	37,472	-
-	-	-	5,313	-
-	-	-	97,821	-
-	-	5,068	411,112	-
85,789	1,974	130,201	1,260,941	15,902
$ 199,851	$ 2,671	$ 387,807	$ 4,870,818	$ 21,741

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Unemployment Insurance Taxes	$ -	$ 403,642
License and Permits	-	-
Tuition and Fees	1,361,256	-
Pledged Tuition and Fees	84,475	-
Scholarship Allowance for Tuition and Fees	(247,867)	-
Sales of Goods and Services	858,305	-
Pledged Sales of Goods & Services	217,414	-
Scholarship Allowance for Sales of Goods & Services	(11,650)	-
Investment Income (Loss)	4,039	-
Pledged Investment Income	-	-
Rental Income	13,815	-
Gifts and Donations	10,934	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	770,661	15,607
Pledged Federal Grants and Contracts	139,013	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	12,887	-
Other	167,224	3
Pledged Other Revenues	11,307	-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,391,813	419,252
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	2,461,512	-
Operating and Travel	747,746	316,646
Cost of Goods Sold	129,975	-
Depreciation and Amortization	227,000	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	18,020	-
Debt Service	-	-
Prizes and Awards	72	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3,584,325	316,646
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(192,512)	102,606
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):		
Taxes	-	-
Fines and Settlements	70	-
Investment Income (Loss)	171,846	24,188
Pledged Investment Income	2,918	-
Rental Income	10,362	-
Gifts and Donations	97,595	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(23,304)	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(8,441)	-
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	-	-
Debt Service	(43,952)	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Other Revenues	17,488	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	224,582	24,188
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	32,070	126,794
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:		
Capital Contributions	59,520	-
Transfers-In	134,452	-
Transfers-Out	(3,975)	-
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	189,997	-
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	222,067	126,794
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	3,365,581	548,780
Accounting Changes (See Note 28)	17,267	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 3,604,915	$ 675,574

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
COLLEGEINVEST	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 403,642	$ -
-	62	84,240	84,302	-
-	-	315	1,361,571	-
-	-	-	84,475	-
-	-	-	(247,867)	-
251	466,265	100,658	1,425,479	86,044
-	-	1,543	218,957	-
-	-	-	(11,650)	-
2,997	-	4,909	11,945	-
16,329	-	-	16,329	-
-	-	1,711	15,526	10,291
-	-	-	10,934	-
-	-	239,095	1,025,363	-
35,362	-	-	174,375	-
-	-	8,360	21,247	-
-	1,314	1,740	170,281	263
59,477	-	-	70,784	-
114,416	467,641	442,571	4,835,693	96,598
2,522	8,857	151,535	2,624,426	25,820
19,873	45,242	243,631	1,373,138	51,108
1,821	8,799	30,199	170,794	5,526
414	157	8,040	235,611	16,290
-	-	3,537	21,557	3
72,090	-	19,375	91,465	-
-	287,266	776	288,114	6
96,720	350,321	457,093	4,805,105	98,753
17,696	117,320	(14,522)	30,588	(2,155)
-	-	39,446	39,446	-
-	-	1,104	1,174	3
-	2,170	5,548	203,752	521
-	-	-	2,918	-
-	-	384	10,746	-
-	-	1,268	98,863	-
-	(51,278)	-	(74,582)	-
-	-	-	-	174
-	(25)	(1,200)	(9,666)	572
-	-	16	16	-
-	-	(793)	(44,745)	(1,772)
-	-	(89)	(89)	(146)
-	-	-	17,488	-
-	(49,133)	45,684	245,321	(648)
17,696	68,187	31,162	275,909	(2,803)
-	-	1,635	61,155	1,124
162	-	3,847	138,461	1,551
(27)	(68,100)	(6,672)	(78,774)	(4,113)
135	(68,100)	(1,190)	120,842	(1,438)
17,831	87	29,972	396,751	(4,241)
182,020	2,584	357,835	4,456,800	25,982
-	-	-	17,267	-
$ 199,851	$ 2,671	$ 387,807	$ 4,870,818	$ 21,741

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash Received from:		
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ 1,206,601	$ -
Fees for Service	1,038,840	-
Sales of Products	298	-
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	1,039,434	15,018
Loan and Note Repayments	185,789	-
Unemployment Insurance Taxes	-	422,515
Income from Property	24,177	-
Other Sources	66,244	-
Cash Payments to or for:		
Employees	(2,367,657)	-
Suppliers	(795,007)	-
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-
Unemployment Benefits	-	(306,328)
Scholarships	(51,190)	-
Others for Student Loans and Loan Losses	(184,085)	-
Other Governments	(18,020)	-
Other	(71,404)	(69)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	74,020	131,136
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Transfers-In	134,452	-
Transfers-Out	(3,975)	-
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	339,656	-
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(316,754)	-
Gifts for Other Than Capital Purposes	91,654	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(23,304)	-
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	250	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	(167)	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	221,812	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(549,574)	-
Capital Contributions	13,401	-
Capital Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	19,998	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	2,040	-
Capital Debt Proceeds	107,500	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(71,224)	-
Capital Lease Payments	(5,744)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(483,603)	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(Continued)

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
COLLEGEINVEST	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE	TOTALS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ -	$ -	$ 336	$ 1,206,937	$ 10
1,263	-	171,502	1,211,605	84,975
93	463,839	47,829	512,059	1,280
36,176	-	234,339	1,324,967	156
498,839	-	-	684,628	-
-	-	-	422,515	-
-	-	2,094	26,271	10,330
-	1,376	18,812	86,432	276
(2,401)	(8,494)	(99,252)	(2,477,804)	(23,256)
(21,767)	(20,847)	(164,032)	(1,001,653)	(58,848)
-	(314,572)	(5,444)	(320,016)	(831)
-	-	-	(306,328)	-
-	-	-	(51,190)	-
(669,455)	-	(156,752)	(1,010,292)	-
-	-	(3,528)	(21,548)	(3)
-	(34)	(3,429)	(74,936)	(98)
(157,252)	121,268	42,475	211,647	13,991
162	-	3,847	138,461	1,551
(27)	(68,100)	(6,672)	(78,774)	(4,113)
-	-	31	339,687	-
-	-	(56)	(316,810)	-
-	-	998	92,652	-
-	(51,373)	-	(74,677)	-
506,000	-	-	506,250	-
(133,740)	-	(340)	(134,247)	-
372,395	(119,473)	(2,192)	472,542	(2,562)
(77)	(125)	(21,493)	(571,269)	(15,760)
-	-	-	13,401	-
-	-	-	19,998	-
-	-	10,137	12,177	10,784
-	-	4	107,504	995
-	-	(1,145)	(72,369)	(13,958)
-	-	(255)	(5,999)	(2,016)
(77)	(125)	(12,752)	(496,557)	(19,955)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest and Dividends on Investments	120,817	24,188
Proceeds from Sale/Maturity of Investments	3,323,028	-
Purchases of Investments	(3,252,870)	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Invesments	4,653	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	195,628	24,188
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	7,857	155,324
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	694,484	455,792
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 702,341	$ 611,116
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (192,512)	$ 102,606
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	227,000	-
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	-
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	34,389	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	6	-
Compensated Absences	14,190	-
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	11,810	-
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities Related to Operating Activities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(43,635)	23,574
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(2,222)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets	(3,437)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	20,572	538
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities	7,859	4,418
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 74,020	$ 131,136
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	21,413	-
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	70,794	-
Unrealized Gain/(Loss) on Investments and Interest Receivable Accruals	46,590	-
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	(8,976)	
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	9,155	-
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	12,098	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
COLLEGEINVEST	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE	TOTALS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
16,544	2,054	9,215	172,818	499
3,216,494	-	-	6,539,522	-
(3,449,497)	-	-	(6,702,367)	-
100	199	1,242	6,194	22
(216,359)	2,253	10,457	16,167	521
(1,293)	3,923	37,988	203,799	(8,005)
12,437	31,261	182,874	1,376,848	30,880
$ 11,144	$ 35,184	$ 220,862	$ 1,580,647	$ 22,875
$ 17,696	$ 117,320	$ (14,522)	$ 30,588	$ (2,155)
414	157	8,040	235,611	16,290
(19,326)	-	(4,909)	(24,235)	-
-	-	41,656	76,045	186
-	-	707	713	-
66	(7)	526	14,775	205
72,090	-	1,435	85,335	509
(229,435)	(2,542)	(7,413)	(259,451)	24
-	101	(133)	(2,254)	(144)
700	(217)	(237)	(3,191)	12
2,385	81	12,286	35,862	(1,157)
(1,842)	6,375	5,039	21,849	221
$ (157,252)	$ 121,268	$ 42,475	$ 211,647	$ 13,991
-	-	1,140	22,553	1,124
-	-	495	71,289	-
902	-	-	47,492	-
-	(25)	(2,346)	(11,347)	563
-	-	-	9,155	-
-	-	801	12,899	11,020

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST	AGENCY
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 6,151	$ 156,741	$ 324,272
Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	121,215
Other Receivables, net	10,273	10,774	643
Due From Other Funds	13,814	1,400	6,349
Inventories	-	-	2
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	13	-	-
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments:			
Government Securities	-	13,129	-
Corporate Bonds	-	11,105	-
Asset Backed Securities	-	13,325	-
Mortgages	-	22,153	-
Mutual Funds	383,614	3,228,674	-
Other Investments	5,356	23,550	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	15,847
TOTAL ASSETS	419,221	3,480,851	468,328
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	839
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	10,856	52,825	2,349
Due To Other Governments	-	-	216,998
Due To Other Funds	-	38	-
Deferred Revenue	-	251	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	17,547	-	646
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	196,276
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	1,414	51,131
Accrued Compensated Absences	52	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	2,745	89
TOTAL LIABILITIES	28,455	57,273	468,328
NET ASSETS:			
Held in Trust for:			
Pension/Benefit Plan Participants	385,870	-	-
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	-	3,423,578	-
Unrestricted	4,896	-	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 390,766	$ 3,423,578	$ -

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST
ADDITIONS:		
Additions By Participants	$ -	$ 976,394
Member Contributions	113,662	-
Employer Contributions	124,066	-
Investment Income/(Loss)	48,912	391,098
Employee Deferral Fees	2,001	-
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	52,339
Other Additions	21,545	2,397
TOTAL ADDITIONS	310,186	1,422,228
DEDUCTIONS:		
Distributions to Participants	-	313,861
Benefits and Withdrawals	33,471	-
Health Insurance Premiums Paid	63,948	-
Health Insurance Claims Paid	104,886	-
Other Benefits Plan Expense	17,998	-
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	-	282,210
Administrative Expense	981	-
Other Deductions	30,600	-
Transfers-Out	120	1,717
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	252,004	597,788
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	58,182	824,440
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE:		
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	332,584	2,599,138
FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 390,766	$ 3,423,578

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 21,587	$ 90,135	$ 2,122	$ 17,080
Investments	-	-	-	-
Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	293	-
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	20,203
Other Receivables, net	94,191	68,872	72	516
Due From Other Governments	-	2,335	-	-
Inventories	9,432	-	-	-
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	13,073	-	9	328
Total Current Assets	138,283	161,342	2,496	38,127
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	134,618	-	-
Restricted Investments	47,846	372,885	-	-
Restricted Receivables	4,304	6,443	-	-
Investments	209,856	-	-	959,808
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	21,442
Other Long-Term Assets	17,763	1,148,019	249	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	294,988	23	136,434	4,477
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	289,236	-	18,176	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	863,993	1,661,988	154,859	985,727
TOTAL ASSETS	1,002,276	1,823,330	157,355	1,023,854
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	86,842	16,926	8	7,794
Due To Other Governments	-	9,317	-	-
Deferred Revenue	-	786	-	1,097
Obligations Under Securities Lending	-	-	-	22,299
Compensated Absences Payable	13,673	-	-	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	-	-	-
Leases Payable	-	-	-	346
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	8,483	48,230	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	18,773	219,118	-	12,918
Total Current Liabilities	127,771	294,377	8	44,454
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	-	134,728
Capital Lease Payable	-	-	-	4,239
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	538,472	1,052,673	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	2,136	33,831	-	26,749
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	540,608	1,086,504	-	165,716
TOTAL LIABILITIES	668,379	1,380,881	8	210,170
NET ASSETS:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	59,736	23	154,611	(107)
Restricted for:				
Emergencies	-	-	24	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:				
Expendable	-	-	-	523,106
Nonexpendable	-	-	-	229,139
Court Awards and Other Purposes	6,418	372,927	491	-
Unrestricted	267,743	69,499	2,221	61,546
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 333,897	$ 442,449	$ 157,347	$ 813,684

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO FOUNDATION	COVER COLORADO	VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY	TOTAL
$ 1,787	$ 1,120	$ 2	$ 1,608	$ 2,843	$ 138,284
-	-	-	46,498	-	46,498
-	-	-	-	-	293
2,067	2,920	587	-	4,462	30,239
-	3,239	572	2,450	-	169,912
-	-	-	-	-	2,335
-	-	-	-	-	9,432
431	-	-	-	-	13,841
4,285	7,279	1,161	50,556	7,305	410,834
-	1,440	-	-	-	136,058
-	-	-	-	-	420,731
-	-	-	-	-	10,747
241,783	189,047	106,023	-	5,298	1,711,815
21,169	5,728	2,133	-	-	50,472
348	286	95	-	29,581	1,196,341
265	321	1,154	20	-	437,682
-	-	-	-	-	307,412
263,565	196,822	109,405	20	34,879	4,271,258
267,850	204,101	110,566	50,576	42,184	4,682,092
681	549	570	240	15	113,625
-	-	-	-	-	9,317
-	-	-	1,763	4,462	8,108
-	-	-	-	-	22,299
-	-	-	-	-	13,673
-	-	-	7,621	-	7,621
-	-	-	-	-	346
-	-	-	-	-	56,713
-	-	-	-	-	250,809
681	549	570	9,624	4,477	482,511
14,472	13,685	697	-	-	163,582
-	-	-	-	-	4,239
-	-	-	-	-	1,591,145
966	11,024	233	-	29,580	104,519
15,438	24,709	930	-	29,580	1,863,485
16,119	25,258	1,500	9,624	34,057	2,345,996
265	321	1,154	20	-	216,023
-	-	-	-	-	24
131,041	52,625	48,731	-	-	755,503
91,090	106,482	48,373	-	-	475,084
-	-	-	40,932	-	420,768
29,335	19,415	10,808	-	8,127	468,694
$ 251,731	$ 178,843	$ 109,066	$ 40,952	$ 8,127	$ 2,336,096

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS COMPONENT UNITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Fees	$ -	$ 45,302	$ -	$ 6,892
Sales of Goods and Services	547,118	-	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	-	20,175	-	-
Rental Income	-	-	533	-
Gifts and Donations	-	-	-	109,268
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	3,272	-	-
Other	18,387	111	-	1,156
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	565,505	68,860	533	117,316
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	264,571	1,115	-	-
Operating and Travel	145,863	5,972	85	20,127
Cost of Goods Sold	115,463	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	35,482	13	3,883	-
Debt Service	-	51,764	-	-
Foundation Program Distributions	-	-	-	53,687
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	561,379	58,864	3,968	73,814
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	4,126	9,996	(3,435)	43,502
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):				
Taxes	-	-	203	-
Investment Income (Loss)	32,766	-	78	132,501
Gifts and Donations	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(285)	-	-	-
Debt Service	(16,864)	-	-	-
Other Expenses	(777)	-	(625)	-
Other Revenues	-	-	390	357
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	14,840	-	46	132,858
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	18,966	9,996	(3,389)	176,360
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:				
Capital Contributions	2,258	12,503	-	-
Special and/or Extraordinary Item (See Note 32)	(34,496)	-	-	3,833
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(32,238)	12,503	-	3,833
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(13,272)	22,499	(3,389)	180,193
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	347,169	419,950	160,736	633,491
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 333,897	$ 442,449	$ 157,347	$ 813,684

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES FOUNDATION	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO FOUNDATION	COVER COLORADO	VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY	TOTAL
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 25,078	$ -	$ 77,272
-	-	-	-	-	547,118
-		-	-	(893)	19,282
-	-	-	-	-	533
27,461	9,291	6,688	-	-	152,708
-	-	-	2,019	-	5,291
217	209	785	-	-	20,865
27,678	9,500	7,473	27,097	(893)	823,069
-	-	-	-	-	265,686
1,836	2,399	2,341	40,059	30	218,712
-	-	-	-	-	115,463
-	-	-	7	-	39,385
-	-	-	-	-	51,764
23,642	11,980	6,007	-	-	95,316
25,478	14,379	8,348	40,066	30	786,326
2,200	(4,879)	(875)	(12,969)	(923)	36,743
-	-	-	-	-	203
32,132	25,016	14,139	2,025	214	238,871
-	-	-	5,727	4,525	10,252
-	-	-	-	-	(285)
-	-	-	-	-	(16,864)
-	-	-	-	-	(1,402)
-	-	-	7,744	-	8,491
32,132	25,016	14,139	15,496	4,739	239,266
34,332	20,137	13,264	2,527	3,816	276,009
-	-	-	-	-	14,761
-	-	-	-	-	(30,663)
-	-	-	-	-	(15,902)
34,332	20,137	13,264	2,527	3,816	260,107
217,399	158,706	95,802	38,425	4,311	2,075,989
$ 251,731	$ 178,843	$ 109,066	$ 40,952	$ 8,127	$ 2,336,096

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS - COMPONENT UNITS RECAST TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FORMAT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	*Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* Totals	*Statement of Activities* Treatment	*Statement of Activities* Amounts
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Fees	$ 77,272	Charges for Services	$ 77,274
Sales of Goods and Services	547,118	Charges for Services	547,118
Investment Income (Loss)	19,282	Unrestricted Investment Earning	19,282
Rental Income	533	Charges for Services	533
Gifts and Donations	152,708	Operating Grants & Contributions	152,708
Federal Grants and Contracts	5,291	Operating Grants & Contributions	5,291
Other	20,865	Charges for Services	18,498
		Operating Grants & Contributions	2,367
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	823,069		
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	265,686	Expenses	265,688
Operating and Travel	218,712	Expenses	218,712
Cost of Goods Sold	115,463	Expenses	115,463
Depreciation and Amortization	39,385	Expenses	39,385
Debt Service	51,764	Expenses	51,764
Foundation Program Distributions	95,316	Expenses	95,316
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	786,326		
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	36,743		
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):			
Taxes	203	Sales & Use Taxes	203
Investment Income (Loss)	238,871	Unrestricted Investment Earning	84,229
		Operating Grants & Contributions	154,642
Gifts and Donations	10,252	Payment from State	10,252
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(285)	Expenses	(285)
Debt Service	(16,864)	Expenses	(16,864)
Other Expenses	(1,402)	Expenses	(1,402)
Other Revenues	8,491	Payment from State	7,744
		Capital Grants & Contributions	390
		Charges for Services	357
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	239,266		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	276,009		
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:			
Capital Contributions	14,761	Operating Grants & Contributions	14,323
		Capital Grants & Contributions	438
Special and/or Extraordinary Item (See Note 32)	(30,663)	Special and/or Extraordinary Item	(30,663)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(15,902)		
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	260,107		260,107
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	2,075,989		2,075,989
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 2,336,096		$ 2,336,096

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES 1 through 7 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of Colorado have been prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the primary standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

In Fiscal Year 2006-07 the state implemented GASB Statements No. 43 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. However, none of the postemployment benefit plans managed by the state qualify as irrevocable trust funds; therefore, they will be reported in the following fiscal year when GASB Statement No. 45 – Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions becomes effective.

In Fiscal Year 2006-07 the state early implemented GASB Statement No. 50 – Pension Disclosures.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, the state reported Other Special Revenue Funds as a major fund in the Basic Financial Statements because in aggregate these funds exceeded the thresholds set by GASB for major fund presentation. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the state segregated a significant number of the underlying Other Special Revenue Funds into separate special revenue fund columns in the Supplementary Information Section of this report. As a result, the Other Special Revenue Funds column is no longer presented as a major fund.

The preparation of financial statements in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosed amount of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 1 – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report all nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units are excluded from the government-wide statements because those resources are not available to fund the programs of the government. The government-wide statements include the *Statement of Net Assets* and the *Statement of Activities*; these statements show the financial position and changes in financial position from the prior year. (See additional discussion in Note 3.)

NOTE 2 – REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Colorado's primary government includes all funds of the state, its departments, agencies, and state funded institutions of higher education that make up the state's legal entity. The state's reporting entity also includes those component units, that are legally separate entities, for which the state's elected officials are financially accountable.

Financial accountability is defined in GASB Statement No. 14 – The Financial Reporting Entity. The state is financially accountable for those entities for which the state appoints a voting majority of the governing board and either is able to impose its will upon the entity or there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the state. For those entities that the state does not appoint a voting majority of the governing board, GASB Statement No. 14 includes them in the reporting entity if they are fiscally dependent. Entities that do not meet the specific criteria for inclusion may still be included if it would be misleading to exclude them. Under GASB Statement No. 39, individually significant legally separate tax-exempt organizations are included as component units if their resources are for the direct benefit of the state and the state can access those resources.

The following entities qualify as discretely presented component units:

- University of Colorado Hospital Authority
- Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
- Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District
- University of Colorado Foundation
- Colorado State University Foundation
- Colorado School of Mines Foundation
- University of Northern Colorado Foundation
- CoverColorado
- Venture Capital Authority

With the exception of the University of Colorado Hospital Authority and the four foundations, the majority of each governing board for these entities is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Board of Regents of the University of Colorado appoints the board of the University of Colorado Hospital Authority.

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority and CoverColorado are included because they present a

financial burden on the state. The Baseball Stadium District is included because its board serves at the pleasure of the Governor, and therefore, the state is able to impose its will upon the entity. The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority is included because the state is able to impose its will upon the authority. The Venture Capital Authority's primary capitalization was insurance premium tax credits contributed by the state's General Fund, and therefore, it qualifies as a component unit because it would be misleading to exclude it.

The four foundations meet the GASB Statement No. 39 criteria discussed above and are included because they are deemed by management to be individually significant.

Detailed financial information may be obtained directly from these organizations at the following addresses:

University of Colorado Hospital Authority
Chief Financial Officer
Mail Stop F417, P.O. Box 6510
Aurora, Colorado 80045

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
1580 Logan Street, Suite 620
Denver, Colorado 80203

Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District
2195 Blake Street
Denver, Colorado 80205

University of Colorado Foundation
4740 Walnut Street
Boulder, Colorado 80301

Colorado State University Foundation
410 University Services Center
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523

Colorado School of Mines Foundation, Inc.
923 16th Street
Golden, Colorado 80401

University of Northern Colorado Foundation, Inc.
Judy Farr Alumni Center
Campus Box 11
Greeley, Colorado 80639

CoverColorado
425 South Cherry Street, Suite 160
Glendale, Colorado 80246

Venture Capital Authority
1625 Broadway, Suite 2700
Denver, Colorado 80202

The following related organizations, for which the state appoints a voting majority of their governing boards, are not part of the reporting entity based on the criteria of GASB Statement No. 14 as amended by GASB Statement No. 39:

Pinnacol Assurance
Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority
Colorado Health Facilities Authority
Colorado Institute of Technology
Colorado Agricultural Development Authority
Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority
Colorado Beef Council Authority
Fire and Police Pension Association
The State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund
Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Even though the appointment of governing boards of these authorities is similar to those included in the reporting entity, the state cannot impose its will, nor does it have a financial benefit or burden relationship with these entities. Detailed financial information may be obtained directly from these organizations.

Various college and university foundations exist for the benefit of the related state higher education institutions, but they do not meet all of the GASB Statement No. 39 requirements for inclusion as component units. These entities are included in the various note disclosures if they qualify as related parties or if omitting them would be misleading.

The state has entered a joint operating agreement with the Huerfano County Hospital District to provide patient care at the Colorado State Veterans Nursing Home at Walsenburg. The facility is owned by the state, but it is operated by the hospital district under a twenty-year contract that is renewable at the district's option for successive ten-year terms up to 99 years from the original commencement date in November 1993.

The state's contract with the Huerfano County Hospital District states that the district is responsible for funding the operating deficits of the nursing home; however, since the state owns the nursing home, it retains ultimate financial responsibility for the home. Only the state's share of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses associated with the joint operation are shown in these financial statements. These include the land, building, and some of the equipment for the nursing home as well as revenues and expenses associated with the state's on-site contract administrator. The state's pass-through of U.S. Veterans Administration's funds to the district is also shown as revenue and expense of the state.

NOTE 3 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements focus on the government as a whole. The *Statement of Net Assets* and the *Statement of Activities* are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of

accounting. Under this presentation, all revenues, expenses, and all current and long-term assets and liabilities of the government are reported including capital assets, depreciation, and long-term debt.

The government-wide statements show the segregation between the primary government and its component units. The primary government is further subdivided between governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The *Statement of Net Assets* presents the financial position of the government. The net assets section of the statement focuses on whether assets, net of related liabilities, have been restricted as to the purpose for which they may be used. This differs from the concept of reservations of fund balance used in the governmental fund statements to show availability of assets for appropriation. When an external party or the State Constitution places a restriction on the use of certain assets, those assets, net of related liabilities, are reported in the line item Restricted Net Assets. The nature of an asset may also result in a restriction on asset use. The line item Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt, comprises capital assets (net of depreciation) reduced by the outstanding balance of bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that were used to finance the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the capital asset. The state does not report restrictions of net assets related to enabling legislation because a settled court case determined that crediting money to a special fund does not mean that the General Assembly is prohibited from appropriating the money for another purpose. Internal Service Fund assets and liabilities are reported in the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* as part of the governmental activities.

The *Statement of Activities* shows the change in financial position for the year. It focuses on the net program cost of individual functions and business-type activities (BTAs) in state government. It does this by presenting direct and allocated indirect costs reduced by program revenues of the function or BTA. Direct costs are those that can be specifically identified with a program. The state allocates indirect costs based on an approved Statewide Federal Indirect Cost Plan. Program revenues comprise fines and forfeitures, charges for goods and services, and capital and operating grants. Taxes, with the exception of unemployment insurance tax supporting a business-type activity, are presented as general revenues. General-purpose revenues are presented at the bottom of the statement and do not affect the calculation of net program cost.

The state reports only its Enterprise Funds as business-type activities. The business-type activities follow all current GASB pronouncements. They also follow all Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with a GASB pronouncement.

Interfund transactions, such as federal and state grants moving between state agencies, have been eliminated from the government-wide statements to the extent that they occur within either the governmental or business-type activities, except as follows. In order not to misstate the sales revenue and purchasing expenses of individual functions or BTAs, the effects of interfund services provided and used have not been eliminated. Balances between governmental and business-type activities are presented as internal balances and are eliminated in the total column. Internal Service Fund activity has been eliminated by allocating the net revenue/expense of the Internal Service Fund to the function originally charged for the internal sale.

Some of the state's component units have fiscal year-ends that differ from the state's fiscal year-end. However, there were no significant receivable and payable balances between the primary government and those component units at the fiscal year-end reporting dates. The four foundations reported as component units have the same fiscal year-end as the state. Amounts shown as due from or due to the component units are primarily receivable from or payable to these foundations.

Interfund balances between the primary government's fiduciary activities and the primary government are presented on the government-wide statements as external receivables and payables.

NOTE 4 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Primary Government

The fund-level statements provide additional detail about the primary government and its component units. The information is presented in four types – governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and component units. With the exception of the Fiduciary Fund type, each type is presented with a major fund focus.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has defined major funds based on percentage thresholds; however, it allows presentation of any fund as a major fund when that fund is particularly important to financial statement users. The Capital Projects Fund, the State Education Fund, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the Lottery Fund do not meet the percentage threshold requirements, but they are presented as major funds under the discretion provided by the standard. All of the state's component units are reported as major.

The state's major funds report the following activities:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE:

General Fund
Transactions related to resources obtained and used for those services traditionally provided by state government, which are not legally required to be accounted for in other funds, are accounted for in the General Fund. Resources obtained from federal grants that support general governmental activities are accounted for in the General Fund consistent with applicable legal requirements.

Public School Fund
The Public School Fund receives transfers from the General Fund on a quarterly basis and makes distributions to local school districts on a monthly basis. The fund also receives smaller transfers from other state programs, such as Lottery and State Lands, that are distributed to the local school districts as well.

Highway Users Tax Fund
Expenditures of this fund are for the construction and maintenance of public highways, the operations of the State Patrol, and the motor vehicle related operations of the Department of Revenue. Revenues are from excise taxes on motor fuels, driver, and vehicle registration fees, and other related taxes. In prior years this fund has issued revenue bonds to finance construction and preservation of highway infrastructure. Most of the state's infrastructure is financed by this fund.

Capital Projects Fund
Transactions related to resources obtained and used for acquisition, construction, or improvement of state owned facilities and certain equipment are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund unless the activity occurs in a proprietary fund or in certain instances when the activity is incidental to a cash fund.

State Education Fund
The State Education Fund was created in the State Constitution by a vote of the people in November 2000. The fund's primary revenue source is a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income. The revenues are restricted for the purpose of improving Colorado students' primary education by funding specific programs and by guaranteeing appropriation growth of at least one percent greater than annual inflation through Fiscal Year 2010-11.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE:

Higher Education Institutions
This fund reports the activities of all state institutions of higher education. Fees for educational services, tuition payments, and research grants are the primary sources of funding for this activity. Higher Education Institutions have significant capital debt secured solely by pledged revenues.

Unemployment Insurance
This fund accounts for the collection of unemployment insurance premiums from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

CollegeInvest
CollegeInvest issues revenue bonds to originate and purchase student loans in addition to operating a limited prepaid tuition program. CollegeInvest also operates an IRS Section 529 tax-advantaged College Savings Plan that is presented as a Private Purpose Trust Fund.

Lottery
The State Lottery encompasses the various lottery and lotto games run under state statute. The primary revenue source is lottery ticket sales, and the net proceeds are primarily distributed to the Great Outdoors Colorado Program (a related organization), the Conservation Trust Fund, and when receipts are adequate, the contingency reserve in the State Public School Fund. The funds are used primarily for open space purchases and recreational facilities throughout the state.

Nonmajor funds of each fund type are aggregated into a single column for presentation in the basic financial statements. In addition to the major funds discussed above, the state categorizes and reports the following fund categories in supplementary information in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE (NONMAJOR):

Special Revenue Funds
Transactions related to resources obtained from specific sources, and dedicated to specific purposes are accounted for in the Special Revenue Funds. The individual nonmajor funds include Water Projects, Labor, Gaming, Tobacco Impact Mitigation, Resource Extraction, Resource Management, Environment and Health Protection, and Other Special Revenue Funds.

Debt Service Fund
This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources, primarily transfers from other funds, for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest. It also accounts for the issuance of debt solely to refund debt of other funds. The primary debt serviced by this fund consists of certificates of participation issued by various departments and transportation revenue anticipation notes issued by the Department of Transportation to fund infrastructure.

Permanent Funds
This collection of funds reports resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used to support the state's programs. The individual nonmajor funds included in this category are the State Lands Fund and an aggregation of several smaller funds. On the government-wide financial statements the net assets of these funds are presented as restricted with separate identification of the nonexpendable (principal) and expendable (earnings) amounts.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE (NONMAJOR):

Enterprise Funds
The state uses Enterprise Funds to account for activities that charge fees, primarily to external users, to recover the costs of the activity. In some instances, the requirement to recover costs is a legal mandate, and in others it is due to management's pricing policy. The individual nonmajor funds reported in supplementary information include Wildlife, College Assist (formerly College Access Network), State Fair Authority, Correctional Industries, State Nursing Homes, Prison Canteens, Petroleum Storage Tank, and several smaller funds aggregated as Other Enterprise Funds.

Internal Service Funds
The state uses Internal Service Funds to account for sales of goods and services, primarily to internal customers, on a cost reimbursement basis. The major fund concept does not apply to Internal Service Funds. The state's Internal Service Funds reported in supplementary information included Central Services, General Government Computer Center, Telecommunications, Capitol Complex, Highways, Public Safety, Administrative Hearings, and Debt Collection. In the fund financial statements, these activities are aggregated into a single column. In the government-wide statements, the Internal Service Funds are included in the governmental activities on the *Statement of Net Assets*, and they are included in the *Statement of Activities* through an allocation of their net revenue/expense back to the programs originally charged for the goods or services.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE:

The resources reported in Fiduciary Fund types are not available for use in the state's programs; therefore, none of the Fiduciary Funds are included in the government-wide financial statements.

Pension and Benefit Trust Funds
In the basic financial statements, the state reports in a single column the activities related to resources being held in trust for members and beneficiaries of the Deferred Compensation Plan, the Defined Contribution Pension Plan, and Group Benefits Plan. Individual financial statements of these plans are presented in Note 21. Participation in the defined contribution plan was previously limited to select employees – primarily legislators and elected officials, however, beginning January 1, 2006, the defined contribution plan became an option for current and newly hired state employees. Most state employees continue to be covered by the defined benefit plan operated by the Public Employees Retirement Association (see Note 19).

Private Purpose Trust Funds
Private Purpose Trust Funds are used to report the resources held in trust for the benefit of other governments, private organizations, or individuals. A single column in the basic financial statements aggregates the Treasurer's Private Purpose Trusts (including escheats activity), the College Savings Plan operated by CollegeInvest, and several smaller funds.

Agency Funds
Agency funds are used to report resources held in a purely custodial capacity for other individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Typically the time between receipt and disbursement of these resources is short and investment earnings are inconsequential.

PRESENTATION OF INTERNAL BALANCES

Intrafund transactions are those transactions that occur completely within a column in the financial statements, while interfund transactions involve more than one column. This definition applies at the level of combining financial statements in the supplementary information section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Substantially all intrafund transactions and balances of the primary government have been eliminated from the fund-level financial statements. Interfund sales and federal grant pass-throughs are not eliminated, but are shown as revenues and expenditures/expenses of the various funds. Substantially all other interfund transactions are classified as transfers-in or transfers-out after the revenues and expenditures/expenses are reported on each of the operating statements.

FUNCTIONAL PRESENTATION OF EXPENDITURES

In the governmental fund types, expenditures are presented on a functional basis rather than an individual program basis because of the large number of programs operated by the state. The state's eight functional classifications include:

General Government
Legislative Branch, Department of Personnel & Administration, most of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, part of the Governor's Office, part of the Department of Revenue, and Department of Treasury

Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs
Department of Agriculture, part of the Governor's Office, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Local Affairs, most of the Department of Regulatory Agencies, Gaming Division of the Department of Revenue, and Department of State

Education
Department of Education and the portion of the Department of Higher Education not reported as a Business-Type Activity

Health and Rehabilitation
Department of Public Health and Environment and part of the Department of Human Services

Justice
Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Corrections in the Department of Human Services, Judicial Branch, Department of Law, Department of Public Safety, and the

Civil Rights Division of the Department of Regulatory Agencies

Natural Resources
Department of Natural Resources

Social Assistance
Department of Human Services, Veterans' Affairs, Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, and the Office of the Colorado Benefits' Management System in the Governor's Office

Transportation
Department of Transportation

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority uses proprietary fund accounting for its operations. The financial statements for the authority's noncontributory defined benefit pension plan are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, but are not presented in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The pension plan statements are available from the authority. Financial information for the authority is presented as of June 30, 2007.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority is engaged only in business-type activities, and it uses proprietary fund accounting for its operations. The authority's financial information is presented as of December 31, 2006.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District uses proprietary fund accounting in preparation of its financial statements. CoverColorado and the Venture Capital Authority use proprietary accounting in preparing their financial statements, and they apply applicable GASB pronouncements as well as all Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The financial information for these entities is presented as of December 31, 2006.

The four foundations presented as component units all follow Financial Accounting Standards Board statements applicable to not-for-profit entities. The foundation's audited not-for-profit financial statements have been recast into the governmental format as allowed by GASB Statement No. 39. Financial information for the four foundation component units is presented as of June 30, 2007.

NOTE 5 – BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Primary Government

The basis of accounting applied to a fund depends on both the type of fund and the financial statement on which the fund is presented.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All transactions and balances on the government-wide financial statements are reported on the full accrual basis of accounting. Under full accrual, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place and the earnings process is complete. Similar recognition occurs for nonexchange transactions depending on the type of transaction as follows:

- Derived tax revenues are recognized when the underlying exchange transaction occurs.
- Imposed nonexchange revenues are recognized when the state has an enforceable legal claim.
- Government mandated and voluntary nonexchange revenues are recognized when all eligibility requirements are met – assets may be recognized if received before eligibility requirements are met.

FUND-LEVEL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental Funds
All transactions and balances of governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting consistent with the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 6. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are measurable and available. The state defines revenues as available if they are expected to be collected within one year. Historical data, adjusted for economic trends, are used to estimate the following revenue accruals:

- Sales, use, liquor, and cigarette taxes are accrued based on filings received and an estimate of filings due at June 30.
- Income taxes, net of refunds, to be collected from individuals, corporations, and trusts are accrued based on current income earned by taxpayers before June 30. Quarterly filings, withholding statements, and other historical and economic data are used to estimate taxpayers' current income. The related revenue is accrued net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes.

Revenues earned under the terms of reimbursement agreements with other governments or private sources are recorded at the time the related expenditures are made if other eligibility requirements have been met.

Expenditures are recognized in governmental funds when:

- The related liability is incurred and is due and payable in full (examples include professional services, supplies, utilities, and travel),
- The matured portion of general long-term indebtedness is due and payable (or resources have been designated

in the Debt Service Fund and the debt service is payable within thirty days of fiscal year-end),

- The liability has matured and is normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Under these recognition criteria, compensated absences, claims and judgments, termination benefits, and environmental postremediation liabilities are reported as fund liabilities only in the period that they become due and payable. Expenditures/liabilities not recognized in the fund-level statements are reported as expenses/liabilities on the government-wide statements.

Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds
All transactions and balances of the proprietary and fiduciary fund types are reported on the full accrual basis of accounting as described above for the government-wide statements.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. As a governmental entity, the hospital applies all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements and has elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of Financial Accounting Standards Board, including those issued after November 30, 1989, that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Both the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority and Venture Capital Authority use the accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the related liability is incurred. Neither authority has elected to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989.

NOTE 6 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AFFECTING SPECIFIC ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS

A. CASH AND POOLED CASH

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and pooled cash is defined as cash-on-hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit with financial institutions, pooled cash with the State Treasurer, and warrants payable.

B. RECEIVABLES

Component Units

The University of Colorado Foundation, the Colorado State University Foundation, the Colorado School of Mines Foundation, and the University of Northern Colorado Foundation all record unconditional promises to give as revenue and receivable in the period that the pledge is made. The University of Colorado Foundation and the Colorado State University Foundation use the allowance method to determine the uncollectible portion of unconditional contributions receivable. The Colorado School of Mines Foundation recognizes conditional promises to give as revenue and receivable when the conditions on which the pledges are dependent are substantially met.

C. INVENTORY

Inventories of the various state agencies primarily comprise finished goods inventories held for resale and consumable items such as office and institutional supplies, fuel, and maintenance items.

Inventories of the governmental funds are stated at cost, while inventories of the proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. The state uses various valuation methods (FIFO, average cost, etc.) depending upon the state agency. The method used in each agency is consistent from year to year.

Consumable inventories that are deemed material are expended at the time they are consumed. Immaterial consumable inventories are expended at the time of purchase, while inventories held for resale are expensed at the time of sale.

D. INVESTMENTS

Primary Government

Investments, including those held by the State Treasurer and reported as pooled cash, include both short and long-term investments. They are stated at fair value except for certain money market investments (see Note 15). Investments that do not have an established market are reported at their estimated fair value. The State Treasurer records investment interest in individual funds based on book yield as adjusted for amortization of investment premiums and discounts.

Component Units

Marketable equity and debt investments of the University of Colorado Foundation are presented at fair value based on quoted market prices; alternative investment fair values are based on national security exchange closing prices, if marketable, and on prorata share of the net assets of the investment, if not marketable. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets.

The University of Colorado Foundation has concentrations of financial instruments in cash and investments that potentially subject it to credit risk. The foundation selects credit-worthy high-quality financial institutions, but significant portions of its deposits are not insured by the FDIC. The foundation's concentrations in stocks, bonds, and alternative investments also subject it to credit risk. These investments are selected by professional managers and are monitored by the Investment Committee of the foundation's Board of Directors. Certain investment managers employ techniques such as leverage, futures and forwards contracts, option agreements, and other derivative instruments that create special risks that could adversely affect the foundation's investment portfolio valuation.

The mission of the Venture Capital Authority is to make seed and early-stage investments in companies that are not fully established. Because of the inherent uncertainty of investment valuation where a ready market does not exist, as is the case with Venture Capital Authority investments, estimated values may differ from the values that would have been reported had a ready market existed, and the differences could be material.

E. CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

Depreciable capital assets are reported at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*. Donated capital assets are carried at their fair market value at the date of donation (net of accumulated depreciation). State agencies are allowed to capitalize works of art, historical treasures, and assets below established thresholds. Agencies must capitalize all land regardless of cost and furniture and equipment when the cost of the item exceeds $5,000. The state uses a higher threshold for buildings ($50,000) and infrastructure ($500,000). Land, certain land improvements, construction in progress, and certain works of art or historical treasures are reported as nondepreciable assets.

All depreciable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. State agencies are required to use actual experience in setting useful lives for depreciating capital assets. The following table lists the range of lives that state agencies normally use in depreciating capital assets. Certain historical buildings are depreciated over longer lives, but they are excluded from the following table.

(Amounts in Years)

Asset Class	Shortest Period Used	Longest Period Used
Land Improvements	5	50
Buildings	5	100
Leasehold Improvements	3	50
Equipment	3	50
Software	1.5	23
Library Books	5	20
Other Capital Assets	10	20
Infrastructure	25	25

Infrastructure owned by the Colorado Department of Transportation, including infrastructure acquired prior to Fiscal Year 1980-81, is reported using the modified approach, under which maintenance and preservation costs are expenditures and depreciation is not recorded. (See Note RSI-2 to the Required Supplementary Information, page 142, for more information on the modified approach.) Other infrastructure, which is primarily owned by the Department of Natural Resources, is capitalized and depreciated.

The state capitalizes interest incurred during the construction of capital assets that are reported in Enterprise Funds.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority capitalizes interest during the construction of capital assets. The authority depreciates capital assets over the estimated useful life of the asset class using the straight-line method. The hospital's long-lived assets consist primarily of leasehold improvements, buildings and building improvements, and equipment. The hospital recorded an impairment loss of approximately $34.5 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07 (see Note 32).

F. DEFERRED REVENUE

Under reimbursement agreements, receipts from the federal government and other program sponsors are deferred until the related expenditures occur. On the fund-level financial statements, revenues related to taxes receivable that the state does not expect to collect until after the following fiscal year are deferred. However, taxes receivable are recognized as revenue on the government-wide financial statements.

G. ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES LIABILITY

Primary Government

State law concerning the accrual of sick leave was changed effective July 1, 1988. After that date all employees in classified permanent positions within the State Personnel System accrue sick leave at the rate of 6.66 hours per month. Total sick leave per employee is limited to the individual's accrued balance on July 1, 1988, plus 360 additional hours. Employees that exceed the limit at June 30 are required to convert five hours of unused sick leave to one hour of annual leave. Employees or their survivors are paid for one-fourth of their unused sick leave upon retirement or death.

Annual leave is earned at increasing rates based on employment longevity. No classified employee is allowed to accumulate more than 42 days of annual leave at the end of a fiscal year. Employees are paid 100 percent of their annual leave balance upon leaving state service.

In accordance with GASB Interpretation No. 6, compensated absence liabilities related to the governmental funds are recognized as liabilities of the fund only to the extent that they are due and payable at June 30. For all other fund types, both current and long-term portions are recorded as individual fund liabilities. On the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets,* all compensated absence liabilities are reported.

Component Units

Employees of the University of Colorado Hospital Authority use paid time off (PTO) for vacation, holidays, short-term illness, and personal absences. Extended illness pay (EIP) is used to continue salary during extended absences due to medical disability, serious health conditions, or bereavement. Both PTO and EIP earnings are based on length of service and actual hours worked. The hospital records PTO expense as it is earned. Accrued EIP is based solely on amounts estimated to become payable to that portion of the employee base that will ultimately retire from the hospital.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority recognizes unused vacation benefits as they are earned.

H. INSURANCE

The state has an agreement with Pinnacol Assurance, a related organization, to act as the third party administrator for the state's self-insured workers' compensation claims. The state reimburses Pinnacol for the current cost of claims paid and related administrative expenses. Actuarially determined liabilities are accrued for claims to be paid in future years.

The state insures its property through private carriers and is self-insured against general liability risks for both its officials and employees (see Note 22).

I. NET ASSETS AND FUND BALANCES

In the financial statements, assets in excess of liabilities are presented in one of two ways depending on the measurement focus used in reporting the fund.

On the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets,* the proprietary funds' *Statement of Net Assets,* and the fiduciary funds' *Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets,* net assets are segregated into restricted and unrestricted balances. Restrictions are limitations on how the net assets may be used. Restrictions may be placed on net assets by the external party that provided the resources, by the State Constitution, or by the nature of the asset (such as, in the case of capital assets).

On the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds,* assets in excess of liabilities are reported as fund balances and are segregated between reserved and unreserved amounts. Reserves are legal requirements that make funds unavailable for appropriation by segregating them for a specific use. Conversely, unreserved balances are generally available for appropriation. Management may also make designations of unreserved fund balance that signal its intent that certain fund balance amounts are currently unavailable for appropriation. Designated unreserved fund balances are not legally segregated.

The following paragraphs describe the restrictions reported in the financial statements.

Invested in Capital Assets Net of Related Debt – This item comprises capital assets net of accumulated depreciation if applicable. The carrying value of capital assets are further reduced by the outstanding balances of leases, bonds, or other borrowings that were used to acquire, construct, or improve the related capital asset.

Restricted for Highway Construction and Maintenance – Article X Section 18 of the State Constitution restricts the motor fuels tax portion of the Highway Users Tax Fund. The unrestricted portion of the fund is appropriated for activities other than highway construction and maintenance.

Restricted for State Education – The entire net assets balance of the State Education Fund, a major governmental fund, is restricted based on Article IX, Section 17, of the State Constitution. Section 17 is commonly referred to as Amendment 23, which references the ballot number assigned to the issue in the general election of 2000.

Restricted for Unemployment Insurance – The entire net assets balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, a major Enterprise Fund, is reported as restricted because federal regulations limit its use to paying unemployment insurance claims.

Restricted for Debt Service – The net assets of the Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, are restricted to be used only for upcoming principal and interest payments. The payments are primarily related to the Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation, but also include payments on certificates of participation issued by the Department of Personnel & Administration and the Department of Corrections. The Higher Education Institutions Enterprise Fund also reports certain balances restricted for principal and interest payments on revenue-bonded debt.

Restricted for Emergencies – The State Legislature designates the fund balance of certain funds as an emergency reserve as required by Article X, Section 20 (TABOR) of the State Constitution. The requirement is to reserve three percent or more of fiscal year spending for emergencies. Fiscal year spending is defined in TABOR as all spending and reserve increases except for spending from certain excluded revenues and enterprises (see Note 8B).

Restricted Permanent Funds and Endowments – This item is segregated into two components. The restricted balances reported as nonexpendable are related to the principal portion of governmental Permanent Funds, such as the State Lands Fund, and the endowment portion of the Higher Education Institutions Enterprise Fund that must be maintained in perpetuity. The restricted balances reported as expendable are the earnings on the related principal balances. In general these earnings can only be used for education program purposes.

Restricted for Court Awards and Other Purposes – The state operates certain funds that were established at the direction of federal courts, state courts, or other external parties. The net assets of these funds are limited as to use by the court or the external party. Included in this restriction is the remaining $21.7 million balance of the following. The state received $73.1 million and $73.2 million in Fiscal Years 2003-04 and 2002-03, respectively, from the federal government as a result of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. The Act restricts the use of the funds to "the types of expenditures permitted under the most recently approved budget for the state." The Colorado Supreme Court opined that legislation could exclude these funds from the definition of custodial moneys that would qualify them as restricted. However, the related legislation only applied this authority to these types of funds prospectively. Therefore, the unexpended net assets of these funds are reported as restricted and their use is directed by the Governor.

The following paragraphs describe the reservations reported in the fund-level financial statements.

The fund balance of the General Fund is reserved as provided by statute and as provided by generally accepted accounting principles. The unreserved and undesignated portion of fund equity on the budgetary basis (see page 139) remaining at year-end is required by legislation to be transferred in the following year to the Highway Fund and the Capital Projects Fund in the ratio of two-thirds to one-third.

Reserved for Encumbrances - In the General Fund, this reserve represents the portion of the current fiscal year appropriation that was encumbered for goods and services that were not received before June 30 due to extenuating circumstances. The specific appropriation related to these items is rolled-forward to the following fiscal year. The reserve also includes earned augmenting revenue, such as insurance proceeds, that state agencies are not required to revert into General Fund fund balance.

In the Special Revenue Funds and Capital Projects Fund this reserve represents purchase orders, contracts, and long-term contracts related to construction of major capital projects. State agencies are required to record encumbrances for construction projects, and therefore, this reserve in the Special Revenue and Capital Projects fund represents the major construction commitments of the state. Since the resources of these funds are often received after the long-term contracts are executed and recorded as encumbrances, the unreserved undesignated amount may reflect a deficit. When a deficit occurs it is funded by future proceeds of the fund.

Reserved for Noncurrent Assets – This item reserves the portion of fund balance that relates to long-term interfund receivables and other long-term assets that are not offset by deferred revenue. These assets are not currently available for appropriation.

Reserved for Debt Service – The fund balance of the Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, is not available for appropriation because it is restricted to use only for upcoming principal and interest payments. The payments are primarily related to the Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation, but also include payments on certificates of participation issued by the Department of Personnel & Administration and the Department of Corrections.

Reserve for Statutory Purposes – The statutory reserve in the Capital Projects Fund is the fund balance of the Corrections Expansion Reserve and the balance of certain other projects that are allowed to maintain a fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund. These projects are not required to revert excess cash revenue to the Capital Projects Fund. In the General Fund this reserve normally represents the requirement in Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-201.1(d) to reserve four percent of General Fund appropriations, and it is only presented at the full four percent amount when the unreserved undesignated fund balance is greater than zero.

Reserved for Risk Management – The Reserve for Risk Management represents the fund equity of the state Risk Management Funds. Because there is no plan to fund the actuarial liabilities of the Risk Management Fund, it is

accounted for in the General Fund as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10.

Reserved for Emergencies – The General Assembly designates the fund balance of certain funds as an emergency reserve as required by Article X, Section 20 (TABOR) of the State Constitution. The requirement is to reserve three percent or more of fiscal year spending for emergencies. Fiscal year spending is defined in TABOR as all spending and reserve increases except for spending from certain excluded revenues and enterprises. (See Note 8B for more information on the current year amount of the emergency reserve.)

Reserved for Funds Reported as Restricted – This reserve is the portion of fund balance that is restricted by the State Constitution or external parties. The balances are reserved because they are restricted; and therefore, are not available for appropriation for general governmental purposes.

Unreserved - Designated for Unrealized Investment Gains In all fund types, this designation represents the amount by which the fair value of investments exceeds amortized cost. It is not equivalent to the net change in fair value of investments because the net change in fair value also includes the amount by which the fair value was more or less than amortized costs in prior years. This reserve is only shown when a governmental fund category has net unrealized gains.

NOTE 7 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AFFECTING REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

A. PROGRAM REVENUES

The government-wide *Statement of Activities* presents two broad types of revenues – program revenues and general revenues. All taxes, with the exception of unemployment insurance tax used to support a business-type activity, are reported as general revenues. Unrestricted investment earnings and the court ordered awards of the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Fund, part of the nonmajor Tobacco Impact Mitigation Fund, are also reported as general revenues. Except for transfers, permanent fund additions, and special items, all other revenues are reported as program revenues. In general, program revenues include:

- Fees for services, tuition, licenses, certifications, and inspections,
- Fines and forfeitures,
- Sales of products,
- Rents and royalties,
- Donations and contributions, and
- Intergovernmental revenues (including capital and operating grants).

B. INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION

The state allocates indirect costs on the government-wide *Statement of Activities.* In general, the allocation reduces costs shown in the general government functions and increases costs in the other functions and business-type activities (BTAs). The allocation is based on the Statewide Indirect Cost Allocation Plan Agreement with the federal government that was approved during Fiscal Year 2006-07. The Plan uses cost from Fiscal Year 2004-05 that will be incorporated in state agency indirect cost rates and plan to be charged to federal grants in Fiscal Year 2008-09. The allocation of costs between the governmental activities and BTAs would normally result in an adjustment of internal balances on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets.* However, since the amount allocated from the governmental activities to the BTAs is small, an offsetting adjustment is made to the Transfers line item at the bottom of the *Statement of Activities.*

C. OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Primary Government

The state reports four major Enterprise Funds and several nonmajor Enterprise Funds. Because these enterprises engage in a wide variety of activities, the state's definition of operating revenues and expenses is highly generalized. For these funds, operating revenues and expenses are defined as transactions that result from the core business activity of the proprietary fund.

In general this definition provides consistency between operating income on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* and cash from operations on the *Statement of Cash Flows.* However, certain exceptions occur including:

- Interest earnings and expenses of proprietary funds for which the core business activity is lending are reported as operating revenues and expenses on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* but are reported as investing activities on the *Statement of Cash Flows.*
- Some rents, fines, donations, and certain grants and contracts are reported as nonoperating revenues on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* but are reported as cash from operations on the *Statement of Cash Flows.*

The state higher education institutions have defined operating revenues and expenses as generally resulting from providing goods and services for instruction, research, public service, or related support services to an individual or entity separate from the institution.

Component Units

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District defines operating revenues as those revenues for which cash flows are reported as being from operations. In general these revenues are derived from its principal ongoing operations – leasing the ballpark and related activities. Nonoperating revenues include revenue from other than exchange or exchange-like transactions, such as taxes, interest, and other income.

NOTES 8 and 9 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

NOTE 8 – LEGAL COMPLIANCE

A. OVEREXPENDITURES

Depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting even if the accrual will result in an overexpenditure. If earned cash revenues plus available fund balance and earned federal revenues are less than cash and federal expenditures, then those excess expenditures are considered general-funded expenditures.

If general-funded expenditures exceed the general-funded appropriation then an overexpenditure occurs even if the expenditures did not exceed the total legislative line item appropriation. Agencies are not allowed to use general-purpose revenue to support an expenditure/expense that was appropriated from cash or federal funds. Budget-to-actual comparisons are presented in the Required Supplementary Information Section beginning on page 131.

Within the limitations discussed below, the State Controller may allow certain overexpenditures of the legal appropriation, as provided by Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-109. Unlimited overexpenditures are allowed in the Medicaid program. The Department of Human Services is allowed $1.0 million of overexpenditures not related to Medicaid and unlimited overexpenditures for self-insurance of its workers' compensation plan. Statute also allows overexpenditures up to $1.0 million in total for the remainder of the Executive Branch. An additional $1.0 million of combined transfers and overexpenditures are allowed for the Judicial Branch.

The State Controller is required to restrict the subsequent year appropriation whether or not he allows an overexpenditure. The restriction requires the agency to seek a supplemental appropriation from the General Assembly, earn adequate cash or federal revenue to cover the expenditure in the following year, and/or reduce their subsequent year's expenditures.

Total overexpenditures at June 30, 2007, were $5,800,344 as described below.

Medicaid Overexpenditures:

- High Risk Pregnant Women Program – The Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division overexpended this line item by $125,489 budgeted as cash funds exempt from TABOR. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing overexpended the same line item by $62,745 of general funds, which represents the match for the Medicaid funds paid to the Department of Human Services. The overexpenditure occurred in both instances primarily because a change in statute increased the benefit period from 60 days to one year and because current year cases required more residential and less outpatient services. This program is an entitlement program driven by the eligible population.
- Services for Children and Families – The Department of Human Services Division of Developmental Disabilities overexpended this line item by $330,313 that was appropriated as cash funds exempt from TABOR. The overexpenditure occurred because two separate supplemental reductions in the line item collectively exceeded the actual amount by which expenditures were less than the original estimate. Because this activity is first appropriated to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing as a general fund match for federal Medicaid funding, the overexpenditure at the Department of Human Services also results in a general fund overexpenditure of $239,285 in the Services for Children and Families – Medicaid Funding line item at the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.
- Medicaid Mental Health Capitation Payments – The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing overexpended this line item by $1,474,141 of general funds. This program is an entitlement program driven by the eligible population; the department reported unexpectedly large increases in the foster children and the disabled adults categories of the client population.
- Medical Services Premiums – The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing overexpended this

line item by $1,840,815 of general funds, which amounts to .2 percent of the line item. This program is an entitlement program driven by the eligible population. The department reported an increase in the utilization of acute care services, and a migration of clients from managed care to fee-for-service providers where increased utilization results in increased variable costs.

Department of Human Services Overexpenditures Other Than Medicaid:

- Aging and Adult Services – Aid-to-the-Needy Disabled – The Department of Human Services overexpended this line item by $657,711 of general funds. The original appropriation authorized spending a mix of general funds and cash funds exempt from TABOR. However, the cash fund exempt revenues did not materialize, and the expenditure therefore became general funded. Approximately 70 percent of the overexpenditure was caused by the underearning of the cash exempt revenue that was expected from clients reimbursing the state for advances of Social Security benefits. The remaining 30 percent of the overexpenditure was the result of a spike in initial benefits advances that resulted from delays in claims processing at the county offices that administer the program.
- Regional Centers Operating Expense – The Department of Human Services Regional Centers overexpended this line item by $112,253 of cash funds exempt from TABOR. The overexpenditure occurred because of increased motor pool charges related to fuel and maintenance costs increases and a one-time settlement payment.

Statewide Overexpenditures Subject to the $1.0 million Limit:

- Executive Director's Office - Fleet Management Lease Purchase – The Department of Personnel & Administration overexpended this line item by $18,748 of cash funds exempt from TABOR. The overexpenditure occurred because of a miscalculation in the supplemental budget request process and will be corrected in the next supplemental request.
- Auraria Higher Education Center – Auxiliary Revenue – The Auraria Higher Education Center (AHEC) overexpended this line item by $825,051 that was appropriated as cash funds. The overexpenditure occurred because AHEC's tenants requested and paid for more renovations and administrative costs than AHEC included in its budget request. In the normal course of business, higher education internal costs similar to these are not appropriated; however, they are appropriated in this instance because AHEC's tenants are qualified TABOR enterprises and receipts from these tenants must be counted for TABOR purposes. AHEC intends to address this problem by requesting qualified TABOR status for the renovations service center; however, the change in TABOR status will not solve the administrative costs reimbursement portion of the problem.
- Nurse Home Visitor Program – The Department of Public Health & Environment overexpended this line item by $113,793 of cash funds exempt from TABOR. The overexpenditure occurred because the department miscalculated the effect of the statutory requirement to defer certain Medicaid related costs until the following year for budget purposes. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, a greater amount of expenditures were moved from the prior year into the current year than were moved from the current year into the following year.

Deficit net assets in cash funds are considered to be overexpenditures. In the following instance, the net asset deficit occurred in a nonappropriated fund. As a result, this overexpenditure is not a violation of the legal budget. The Department of Personnel & Administration's Group Benefits Plan, a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund, had a net asset deficit of $2,299,101 in the nonadministrative portion of the fund at June 30, 2007. The fund accounts for employee health benefits and accrues benefit claims based on actuarial analysis. The fund is in its second year of self-insurance funding, and employee health claims exceeded estimates.

The General Fund Surplus Schedule (page 139) shows a negative reversion of $1.2 million for the Department of Revenue. Negative reversions normally represent an overexpenditure; however, in this instance the amount is not an overexpenditure. The reversion amount is related to $9.0 million of excess expenditures of the Old Age Pension program, which is continuously appropriated in statute but for which an estimate is shown in the appropriations act. The Department does not record the additional continuously appropriated spending authority for the excess expenditure so that the General Fund Surplus Schedule and the General Fund Reversion Report will show that the appropriations act estimate was less than the actual expenditures.

A separately issued report comparing line item expenditures to authorized budget is available upon request from the Office of the State Controller.

B. TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Certain state revenues, primarily taxes and fees, are limited under Article X, Section 20 (TABOR) of the State Constitution. The growth in these revenues from year to year is limited to the rate of population growth plus the rate of inflation. The TABOR section of the constitution also requires voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, or new debt. These limitations apply to the state as a whole, not to individual funds, departments, or agencies of the state. Government run businesses accounted for as enterprise funds that have the authority to issue bonded debt

and that receive less than ten percent of annual revenues from state and local governments are exempted from the TABOR revenue limits.

Since its passage in 1992, TABOR has required that annual revenues in excess of the constitutional limitation be refunded to the taxpayers unless voters approved otherwise. The state first exceeded the TABOR revenue growth limit in Fiscal Year 1996-97, and it continued to exceed the limit each year until Fiscal Year 2001-02 resulting in a cumulative required refund of $3,250.2 million for that period. State revenues did not exceed the TABOR limit in Fiscal Years 2001-02, 2002-03, or 2003-04, but again exceeded the limit resulting in a $41.1 million required refund for Fiscal Year 2004-05.

In the 2005 general election, voters approved Referendum C – a measure referred to the ballot by the Legislature that authorizes the state to retain revenues in excess of the limit for the five Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10. As a result, there is no TABOR refund required for Fiscal Year 2006-07 even though the TABOR nonexempt revenues exceeded the TABOR limit by $1,308.0 million. The $0.7 million TABOR refund liability shown on the government wide *Statement of Net Assets* and the fund-level *Balance Sheet* is the unrefunded portion of the Fiscal Year 2004-05 TABOR refund liability. Historically, unrefunded amounts continue to be distributed after the end of the fiscal year when returns with filing extensions and amended returns are processed. Any amount unrefunded through this process will be carried forward to the first year that a refund is paid after Fiscal Year 2009-10.

TABOR requires the state to reserve three percent of fiscal year nonexempt revenues for emergencies. In Fiscal Year 2006-07 that amount was $289,256,007. At June 30, 2007, the financial net assets of the following funds were applied to the reserve, up to the limits set in the Long Appropriations Act:

- Major Medical Fund, part of the Labor Fund – a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund – The $40,000,000 designation by the Legislature has been reduced by $6,240,000 because that amount was transferred out of the TABOR emergency reserve to the Disaster Emergency Fund per Governors' Executive Orders. (See additional information at the end of this Note 8B.)
- Subsequent Injury Fund, part of the Labor Fund – a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund – $40,000,000.
- Worker's Compensation Cash Fund, part of the Labor Fund – a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund – $12,000,000.
- Wildlife Cash Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Wildlife Enterprise Fund – $100,000,000. The Wildlife Cash Funds net assets not invested in capital assets (net of related debt) total $37,471,933, and that amount is shown as restricted for emergencies on the *Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets* in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The remaining $62,528,067 of the Wildlife portion of the reserve comes from the capital assets recorded in the Wildlife Cash Fund. Without consideration of related current liabilities, the Wildlife Cash Fund held $82,096,932 of cash and receivables that are reported as restricted.

The 2007 legislative session Long Appropriations Act, as amended by the 2008 legislative session Long Appropriations Act, designated up to $90,000,000 of state properties as the remainder of the emergency reserve. The estimate of the needed reserve was based on the December 2006 revenue estimate prepared by Legislative Council. Because the revenues subject to the TABOR reserve requirement were significantly more than estimated, the amount designated for the reserve was $7,256,007 less than required by the State Constitution. In the event of an emergency that exceeded the financial assets in the reserve, the designated Wildlife Cash Fund capital assets and general capital assets would have to be liquidated to meet the constitutional requirement.

In Fiscal Year 2006-07, under the direction of Governors' executive orders, the state transferred $6,240,000 from the Major Medical Fund portion of the TABOR emergency reserve to the Disaster Emergency Fund to pay the cost of fighting wildfires and tornado damage mitigation in the state. As a result the ending emergency reserve has been reduced by the $6,240,000. The Major Medical Fund is part of the Labor Fund – a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund.

NOTE 9 – UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS DEFICITS

The GAAP requirement to reduce unrestricted net assets for amounts invested in capital assets (net of related debt) results in some funds showing unrestricted net asset deficits. These deficits do not represent a legal infraction. The following net asset deficit appears on the combining statements presented in supplementary information in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The State Fair Authority, a nonmajor Enterprise Fund, shows a deficit unrestricted net assets of $856,743 on the *Combining Statement of Net Assets – Enterprise Funds*.

NOTE 10 through 18 – DETAILS OF ASSET ITEMS

NOTE 10 – CASH AND POOLED CASH

Primary Government

The State Treasury acts as a bank for all state agencies, with the exception of the University of Colorado. Moneys deposited in the Treasury are invested until the cash is needed. Interest earnings on these investments are credited to the General Fund unless a specific statute directs otherwise. Most funds are required to invest in non-interest bearing warrants of the General Fund if the General Fund overdraws its rights in the pool. This means that under certain conditions participating funds would not receive the interest earnings to which they would otherwise be entitled. The detailed composition of the Treasury pooled cash and investment is shown in the annual Treasurer's Report. Where a major fund or fund category has a cash deficit, that deficit has been reclassified to an interfund payable to the General Fund – the payer of last resort for the pool.

State agencies are authorized by various statutes to deposit funds in accounts outside the custody of the State Treasury. Legally authorized deposits include demand deposits and certificates of deposit. The state's cash management policy is to invest all significant financial resources as soon as the moneys are available within the banking system. To enhance availability of funds for investment purposes, the State Treasurer uses electronic funds transfers to move depository account balances into the treasurer's pooled cash.

Colorado statutes require protection of public moneys in banks beyond that provided by the federal insurance corporations. The Public Deposit Protection Act in Colorado Revised Statutes 11-10.5-107(5) requires all eligible depositories holding public deposits, including those of the state's component units, to pledge designated eligible collateral having market value equal to at least 102 percent of the deposits exceeding the amounts insured by federal insurance. Upon liquidation of a defaulting eligible depository, the statute requires the banking board to seize the eligible collateral, liquidate the collateral, and repay the public deposits to the depositing government.

Including restricted amounts, the Cash and Pooled Cash line on the financial statements includes $5,396.2 million ($5,415.3 at amortized cost) of claims of the state's funds on moneys in the treasurer's pooled cash. At June 30, 2007, the treasurer had invested $5,315.7 million (fair value), held $79.8 million of demand deposits and certificates of deposit, and had a $19.8 million receivable from the sale of investments that had not yet been settled.

At June 30, 2007, the state had a cash deposit balance of $1,056.8 million, which includes the $79.8 million held as demand deposits and certificates of deposit in the treasurer's pool. Under the GASB Statement No. 40 definitions, $87.6 million of the state's total bank balance of $1,027.1 million was exposed to custodial credit risk because the deposits were uninsured and the related collateral was held by the pledging institution or was held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent, but not in the state's name.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority had cash deposits with a book balance of $21.6 million at June 30, 2007, and a related bank balance of $33.4 million. The balances are held in the authority's name and are insured or collateralized.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority had cash deposits with a bank balance of $552,552 of which $100,000 was federally insured and $452,552 was collateralized with the securities held by the pledging institution in a collateral pool, but not in the authority's name. The authority also reported as cash and cash equivalents $60.8 million held by the State Treasurer in a Treasurer's Agency Fund and $163.7 million held in the COLOTRUST, a local government investment pool that qualifies as a 2a7-like investment pool where each share is maintained at $1.00. These amounts are not evidenced by securities, and therefore, they are not subject to custodial risk classification. The COLOTRUST investment has a credit quality rating of AAA, and the investment held by the State Treasurer is not rated for credit quality.

At December 31, 2006 the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District had federally insured cash deposits with a bank balance of $34,090. They also had $2.1 million held by a major bank paying interest of 4.13 percent at year-end. All of the district's cash and cash equivalents are maintained with a single major Denver bank resulting in a concentration of credit risk. However, the collateralized amounts were in compliance with the Public Deposit Protection Act discussed above.

The Colorado Venture Capital Authority had bank deposits of $2,843,055 at December 31, 2006 – of that amount $2,833,635 was not covered by federal deposit insurance.

NOTE 11 – NONCASH TRANSACTIONS IN THE PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

In the proprietary fund types, noncash transactions occur that do not affect the fund-level *Statement of Cash Flows – All Proprietary Funds*. These transactions are summarized at the bottom of the fund-level statement and the related combining statements. In order for a transaction to be reported as noncash, it must affect real accounts (that is, accounts shown on the *Statement of Net Assets*) and be reported outside of the Cash From Operation section of the *Statement of Cash Flows*. The following general types of transaction are reported as noncash:

- Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund – Most capital construction projects funded by general revenues are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund. Several of the state's Enterprise and Internal Service Funds receive capital assets funded and accounted for in this manner. These funds record Capital Contributions when the asset is received, and no cash transaction is reported on the *Statement of Cash Flows*. Certain state agencies are authorized to move general revenue cash to the Enterprise or Internal Service Fund for capital projects; when this occurs, a cash transaction is reported on the *Statement of Cash Flows*.
- Donation of Capital Assets – Capital assets received as donations or directly as grants are reported as capital contributions, and no cash transaction is reported on the *Statement of Cash Flows*. Although no cash is received, these transactions change the capital asset balances reported on the *Statement of Net Assets;* therefore, they are reported as noncash transactions.
- Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments – Nearly all proprietary funds record unrealized gains or losses on the investments underlying the treasurer's pooled cash in which they participate. The unrealized gains or losses on the treasurer's pool are shown as increases or decreases, respectively, in cash balances. The unrealized gains or losses on investments not held in the treasurer's pooled cash are shown as increases or decreases in investment balances, and therefore, are reported as noncash transactions. Note 15 shows the combined effect of these two sources of unrealized gains or losses.
- Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets – When the cash received at disposal of a capital asset is less than the carrying value of the asset, a loss is recorded. This loss results in a reduction of the amount reported for capital assets on the *Statement of Net Assets*, but since no cash is exchanged for the loss amount, this portion of the transaction is reported as noncash.
- Amortization of Debt Related Amounts – Amortization of bond premiums, discounts, issuance costs, and gain/loss on refunding adjusts future debt service amounts shown for both capital and noncapital financing activities. These transactions change the amount of capital or noncapital debt reported on the *Statement of Net Assets*. Since no cash is received or disbursed in these transactions, they are reported as noncash.
- Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation – Although no cash is exchanged, entering a capital lease changes both the capital asset and related lease liability balances reported on the *Statement of Net Assets*. Therefore, these transactions are reported as noncash.

NOTE 12 – RECEIVABLES

Primary Government

The Taxes Receivable of $1,037.9 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* primarily comprises:

- $890.6 million, mainly of self-assessed income, estate, and sales tax recorded in the General Fund. In addition, $133.7 million of tax receivable is expected to be collected after one year and is reported as an Other Long-Term Asset (rather than Taxes Receivable) on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets*. These long-term receivables are offset by deferred revenue on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*,
- $65.5 million recorded in nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, of which, approximately $12.3 million is from gaming tax, $17.6 million is severance tax, and $34.0 million is insurance premium tax, and
- $81.7 million of insurance premium tax recorded in the Unemployment Insurance Fund, a major Enterprise Fund.

In addition, $47.0 million of Taxes Receivable, $21.3 million of Other Receivables, and $195.7 million of intergovernmental receivables were recorded in the Highway Users Tax Fund, a major Special Revenue Fund. All three items were reported as restricted receivables because the State Constitution restricts that portion of the Highway Users Tax Fund. The tax receivable was primarily fuel taxes while the intergovernmental receivable was primarily due from the federal government.

Taxes Receivable of $14.1 million in the Tobacco Tax Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Tobacco Impact Mitigation Fund, are reported as restricted because they are authorized and their use is limited by the State Constitution.

The Other Receivables of $372.7 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* are net of $112.7 million in allowance for doubtful accounts and primarily comprise the following:

- $187.0 million of student and other receivables of Higher Education Institutions, a major Enterprise Fund.
- $53.6 million of receivables recorded in the General Fund, of which $26.3 million is from interest receivable on investments. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing recorded receivables of $12.7 million related primarily to rebates from drug companies and overpayments to healthcare providers. The Colorado Mental Health Hospitals recorded $9.7 million of patient receivables.
- $89.3 million of receivables recorded by Other Governmental Funds including $48.7 million of tobacco settlement revenues expected within the following year, $11.8 million recorded by the Water Projects Fund, $7.6 million receivable from the Great Outdoors Colorado program by the Resource Management Fund, and $7.0 million of rent and royalty receivables recorded by the State Lands Funds.

In addition, $1,389.5 million of student loan receivables of CollegeInvest, a major Enterprise Fund, are reported as restricted receivables that would otherwise be reported primarily as Other Long-Term Assets. These receivables are restricted to paying the debt service of bonds issued by CollegeInvest.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority's primary revenue source is patient service revenue of $547.1 million, which it recorded net of third-party contractual allowances ($1,029.8 million), indigent and charity care ($110.7 million), provision for bad debt ($34.6 million), and self-pay discounts ($50.9 million). The hospital participates in the Colorado Disproportionate Share Hospital Program, and it received reimbursements from the state of $34.0 million for Fiscal Year 2006-07. The hospital maintains a self-pay discount program to reduce uninsured patients' liabilities by up to 50 percent to a level more comparable to insured patients.

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority has historically adjusted patient service revenue for settlements related to billings contested by third-party payers including Medicare and Medicaid. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the hospital received a Notice of Provider Reimbursement covering seven fiscal years and totaling $11.1 million.

The hospital's management believes that reducing patient services revenue by that amount would inappropriately distort current operating performance. Therefore, the hospital has changed the treatment of settlements to report them as a separate operating expense that changes the reserve for third-party settlements. Hospital management disagrees with many of the items in the Notice of Provider Reimbursement and intends to pursue administrative and legal remedies to the fullest extent permissible by regulation and law. However, the hospital recorded an increase in the reserve for third-party settlements of $11.1 million as an operating expense.

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority has a significant concentration of patient accounts receivable with Medicare (23 percent), Medicaid (7 percent), managed care (44 percent), other commercial insurance (3 percent), and self-pay and medically indigent (15 percent). However, the authority's management does not believe there are credit risks associated with these payors other than the self-pay and medically indigent category where the concentration of accounts decreased from the prior year's 23 percent. The authority continually monitors and adjusts its reserves and allowances associated with these receivables.

Net patient-service revenue under the Medicare and Medicaid programs in Fiscal Year 2006-07 was approximately $128.9 million. Medicaid, Medicare, and other third-party payer programs reimburse providers at rates generally less than the hospital's billing rates. Net patient-service revenue is adjusted for these differences and is reported at the estimated net realizable amounts from patients, third-party payers, and others for services rendered, including estimated retroactive adjustments under reimbursement agreements with third-party payers. Retroactive adjustments are accrued on an estimated basis in the period the related services are rendered and adjusted in future periods, as final settlements are determined. The hospital's net patient service revenue for the year ended June 30, 2007, decreased approximately $11.5 million, due to final settlements unrelated to the separately recorded change in reserves for third-party settlements.

The hospital reports pledges at their net present value. As a result, one $10.0 million pledge received during 2001 was discounted at 4.25 percent. At June 30, 2007, $2.0 million remains receivable on that pledge and the related discount is $40,500. At June 30, 2007, $1.5 million of pledges remain outstanding that were originally restricted to the recently completed Center for Dependency, Addiction, and Rehabilitation (CeDAR). The related pledges were discounted at 5.75 percent resulting in a current discount of $131,000. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the hospital received final payment on a $10 million pledge related to the CeDAR project. As of June 30, 2007, the authority had no restricted receivables related to contributions.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority had loans receivable of $1.2 billion at December 31, 2006. During 2006, the authority made new loans of $117.5 million and canceled or received repayments for existing loans of $47.5 million.

The University of Colorado Foundation contributions receivable of $20.2 million and $21.4 million are reported as Contributions Receivable current and noncurrent, respectively, in the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units*. At June 30, 2007, the amount reported as contributions receivable includes $53.3 million of unconditional promises to give which were offset by a $8.7 million allowance for uncollectible contributions and a $2.9 million unamortized pledge discount using discount rates ranging from .89 percent to 6.31 percent.

At June 30, 2007, the Contributions Receivables amount shown for the Colorado State University Foundation included contributions of $29.2 million, which were offset by $6.1 million of unamortized pledge discounts calculated using the five-year U.S. Treasury bond rate. At June 30, 2007, contributions from one donor represented approximately 65 percent of total contributions receivable for the foundation.

At June 30, 2007, the combined current and noncurrent Contributions Receivable amount shown for the Colorado School of Mines Foundation of $8.6 million was offset by $484,530 of allowance for uncollectible pledges and unamortized pledge discounts. Approximately 45 percent of the foundation's contributions receivable at June 30, 2007, consists of pledges from three donors in 2007, and approximately $3.7 million is due from irrevocable remainder trusts.

The Venture Capital Authority's receivables are derived from sales to insurance companies of premium tax credits that were donated by the State of Colorado, which are being recognized over a 10-year period. The VCA's management determined that no allowance was necessary related to the $34.1 million of accounts receivable from insurance companies that are reported as Contributions Receivable ($4.5 million) and Other Long-Term Assets ($29.6 million) on the *Statement of Net Assets.* However, the authority tracks collection of the receivables on an ongoing basis and establishes an allowance as deemed necessary.

NOTE 13 – INVENTORY

Inventories of $52.1 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* at June 30, 2007, primarily comprise:

- $10.6 million of manufacturing inventories recorded by Correctional Industries, a nonmajor Enterprise Fund,
- $19.5 million of resale inventories, of which, Higher Education Institutions, a major Enterprise Fund, recorded $17.4 million.
- $16.4 million of consumable supplies inventories, of which, $5.4 million was recorded by the Highway Users Tax Fund, a major Special Revenue Fund, $7.4 million by the Higher Education Institutions, a major Enterprise Fund, and $2.3 million by the General Fund.

NOTE 14 – PREPAIDS, ADVANCES, AND DEFERRED CHARGES

Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges of $44.3 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* are primarily general prepaid expenses except for the following individually significant items:

- $17.2 million advanced to Colorado counties and special districts by the General Fund related to social assistance programs,
- $4.8 million advanced to federal projects by the Division of Parks and Recreation from the Capital Projects Fund and the Resource Management Fund (a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund), and
- $4.0 million of prize expense paid by the Colorado Lottery, a major Enterprise Fund, to a multistate organization related to participation in the Powerball lottery game.
- $3.2 million primarily related to cash payments for library subscriptions at Colorado State University.

NOTE 15 – INVESTMENTS

Primary Government

The state holds investments both for its own benefit and as an agent for certain entities as provided by statute. The state does not invest its funds with any external investment pool. Funds not required for immediate payment of expenditures are administered by the authorized custodian of the funds or pooled and invested by the State Treasurer. The fair value of most of the state's investments are determined from quoted market prices except for money market investments that are reported at amortized cost which approximates market.

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-601.1 authorizes the types of securities in which public funds of governmental entities, including state agencies may be invested. Investments of the Public Employees Retirement Association discussed in Note 19 and other pension funds are not considered public funds. In general, the statute allows investment in Certificates of Participation related to lease purchase commitments, local government investment pools, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (with certain limitations), securities lending agreements, domestic corporate or bank debt securities, guaranteed investment or interest contracts including annuities and funding agreements, securities issued by or fully guaranteed by the United States Treasury or certain federal entities and the World Bank, inflation indexed securities issued by the United States Treasury, general obligation and revenue debt of other states in the United States and their political subdivisions (including authorities), or registered money market funds with policies that meet specific criteria.

For major investment types, the statute establishes minimum credit quality ratings as assigned by national rating agencies. Recent legislation increased the minimum credit quality-rating requirement to the highest rating by at least two national rating agencies for most investment types. That legislation also set maximum time to maturity limits, but it allowed the governing body of the public entity to extend those limits. Public entities may also enter securities lending agreements that meet certain collateralization and other requirements. The statute prohibits investment in securities that do not have fixed coupon rates unless the variable reference rate is a United States Treasury security with maturity less than one year, the London Interbank Offer Rate, or the Federal Reserve cost of funds rate. The above statutory provisions do not apply to the University of Colorado.

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-36-113 authorizes securities in which the State Treasurer may invest and requires prudence and care in maintaining investment principal and maximizing interest earnings. In addition to the investments authorized for all public funds, the State Treasurer may invest in securities of the federal government and its agencies and corporations without limitation, asset-backed securities, certain international banks, and certain collateralized mortgage obligations. The Treasurer's statute also establishes credit quality rating minimums specific to the Treasurer's investments. The Treasurer's statute is the basis for a formal investment policy published on the State Treasurer's website. In addition to the risk restrictions discussed throughout this Note 15, the Treasurer's investment policy precludes the purchase of derivative securities.

The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of the calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments. Realized gains and losses on investments held in more than one fiscal year and sold in the current year were included as a change in the fair value of investments in those prior periods. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the State Treasurer realized gains from the sale of investments held for the Public School Permanent Fund of $23,061, for the State Education Fund of $207,166, and for the treasurer's pooled cash of $35,093.

The State Treasurer maintains an agency fund for the Great Outdoors Colorado Program (GOCO), a related organization. At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the treasurer had $47.6 million and $46.8 million at fair value, respectively, of GOCO's funds on deposit and invested.

The investment earnings of the Unclaimed Property Tourism Trust Fund, a Private Purpose Trust Fund, are assigned by law to the Colorado Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund, a part of the nonmajor Other Special Revenue Funds. A portion of these earnings are transferred from the Tourism Promotion Fund to the State Fair, a nonmajor Enterprise Fund.

As provided by state statute, the State Treasurer held $4.6 million of investment in residential mortgages by paying the property taxes of certain elderly state citizen homeowners that qualify for the program. The investment is valued based on the outstanding principal and interest currently owed to the state as there is no quoted market price for these investments.

Colorado State University, which is reported in the Higher Education Institutions Enterprise Fund, held $5.3 million of hedge funds that were valued based on the net asset value reported by the hedge fund manager. The net asset value is computed based on dealer quotations on the fair market value of the underlying securities – the majority of which are traded on national exchanges.

Excluding fiduciary funds, the state recognized $2,945,578 of net realized gains from the sale of investments held by state agencies other than the State Treasurer during Fiscal Year 2006-07.

The following schedule reconciles deposits and investments to the financial statements for the primary government including fiduciary funds:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Footnote Amounts	Carrying Amount
Deposits (Note 10)	$ 1,056,781
Investments:	
Governmental Activities	5,949,549
Business-Type Activities	1,854,320
Fiduciary Activities	3,700,906
Pooled Cash Investments Sold But Not Settled	19,827
Total	$ 12,581,383
Financial Statement Amounts	
Net Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 4,373,425
Add: Warrants Payable Included in Cash	179,315
Total Cash and Pooled Cash	4,552,740
Add: Restricted Cash	1,839,514
Add: Restricted Investments	1,107,521
Add: Investments	5,081,608
Total	$ 12,581,383

Custodial Credit Risk

The State Treasurer's investment policy requires all securities to be held by the State Treasurer or a third party custodian designated by the Treasurer with each security evidenced by a safekeeping receipt. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the state's name, and are held by either the counterparty to the investment purchase or are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not held in the state's name.

Open-end mutual funds and certain other investments are not subject to custodial risk because ownership of the investment is not evidenced by a security. The following table lists the investments of the State Treasurer's pooled cash, major governmental funds, and nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, by investment type at fair value. The table also shows the fair value of securities that are subject to custodial credit risk:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
	TREASURER'S POOL	GENERAL FUND	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL	TOTAL
INVESTMENT TYPE					
U.S. Government Securities	$ 2,147,417	$ -	$20,009	$ 131,580	$ 2,299,006
Commercial Paper	1,360,643	-	-	12,416	1,373,059
Corporate Bonds	522,457	-	35,648	88,666	646,771
Asset Backed Securities	881,778	-	-	114,118	995,896
Mortgages Securities	144,349	4,649	-	226,417	375,415
Mutual Funds	259,000	-	-	202	259,202
Other	-	-	-	200	200
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 5,315,644	$ 4,649	$55,657	$ 573,599	$ 5,949,549
INVESTMENTS SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK					
Commercial Paper	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,416	$ 12,416
TOTAL SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,416	$ 12,416

The following table lists the investments of the major enterprise funds and fiduciary funds by investment type at fair value.

The table also shows the fair value of securities held by these funds that are subject to custodial credit risk.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES			FIDUCIARY
	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	COLLEGE INVEST	TOTAL	FIDUCIARY
INVESTMENT TYPE				
U.S. Government Securities	$ 102,424	$ 4,956	$ 107,380	$ 13,129
Commercial Paper	4,205	-	4,205	-
Corporate Bonds	105,653	26,916	132,569	11,105
Corporate Securities	34,492	-	34,492	-
Repurchase Agreements	112,176	-	112,176	-
Asset Backed Securities	51,261	-	51,261	13,325
Mortgages Securities	92,649	-	92,649	22,153
Mutual Funds	657,343	115,116	772,459	3,612,289
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	66,976	341,934	408,910	-
Other	138,219	-	138,219	28,905
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 1,365,398	$ 488,922	$ 1,854,320	$ 3,700,906
INVESTMENTS SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK				
U.S. Government Securities	$ 1,335	$ -	$ 1,335	$ -
Corporate Bonds	2,739	-	2,739	-
Corporate Securities	17,976	-	17,976	-
TOTAL SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK	$ 22,050	$ -	$ 22,050	$ -

Credit Quality Risk

Credit quality risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to a debt security will not fulfill its obligations to the state. This risk is assessed by national rating agencies, which assign a credit quality rating for many investments. Credit quality ratings for obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government are not reported. However, credit quality ratings are reported for obligations of U.S. Government agencies that are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

The State Treasurer's formal investment policy requires that eligible securities have a minimum of two acceptable credit quality ratings – one of which must be from either Moody's or Standard and Poor's rating agency and the other which may be from the Fitch rating agency or another nationally recognized rating agency. The policy sets acceptable credit quality ratings by investment portfolio and investment type.

The fair value amount of rated and unrated debt securities is detailed in the following table, which shows the Treasurer's Pooled Cash Investments, Higher Education Institutions, Fiduciary Funds, and All Other Funds in the aggregate.

In addition, to the amounts shown in the following table, CollegeInvest held a funding agreement valued at $23.5 million in its College Savings Plan, a Private Purpose Trust Fund that was unrated as to credit quality risk.

(Amounts In Thousands)

	U.S. Govt. Agencies	Commercial Paper	Corporate Bonds	Repurchase Agreements	Asset Backed Securities	Money Market Mutual Funds	Bond Mutual Funds	Guaranteed Investment Contract	Municipal Bonds	Total
Treasurer's Pool:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 799,841	$ -	$ 51,658	$ -	$ 1,026,127	$ 259,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,136,626
High Grade	-	-	213,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,908
Upper Medium	-	-	251,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,898
Lower Medium	-	-	4,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,993
Short-term Ratings										
Highest	808,374	1,360,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,169,017
Higher Education Institutions:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 27,847	$ -	$ 14,807	$ -	$ 94,332	$ 296,823	$ 466	$ 65,261	$ 49	$ 499,585
High Grade	1,158	-	31,159	-	1,818	-	1,573	-	20	35,728
Upper Medium	-	-	31,912	-	1,345	-	38	-	-	33,295
Lower Medium	-	-	19,903	-	1,161	-	38	-	-	21,102
Speculative	-	-	2,338	-	465	-	19	-	-	2,822
Very Speculative	-	-	1,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,851
High Default Risk	-	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	332
Short-term Ratings										
Highest	-	4,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,205
Unrated	7,060	-	1,356	112,176	44,788	65,361	34,847	-	-	265,588
Fiduciary Funds:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 757	$ -	$ 1,442	$ -	$ 35,478	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 37,677
High Grade	-	-	2,417	-	-	-	-	1,369	-	3,786
Upper Medium	-	-	7,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,247
Unrated	-	-	-	-	-	3,228,674	136,667	-	-	3,365,341
All Other Funds:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 110,821	$ -	$ 36,035	$ -	$ 320,986	$ 202	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 468,044
High Grade	-	-	65,843	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,843
Upper Medium	-	-	49,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,352
Short-term Ratings										
Highest	-	12,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,416
Unrated	-	-	-	-	24,197	115,116	-	341,923	-	481,236

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market rate of interest will adversely affect the value of an investment. The state manages interest rate risk using either weighted average maturity or duration. Weighted average maturity is a measure of the time to maturity, measured in years, that has been weighted to reflect the dollar size of individual investments within an investment type. Various methods are used to measure duration; in its simplest form duration is a measure, in years, of the time-weighted present value of individual cash flows from an investment divided by the price of the investment.

The University of Colorado operates a treasury function separate of the State Treasurer and uses duration to measure and manage interest rate risk for most of its investments. However, University Physicians Incorporated (UPI), a blended component unit of the University of Colorado, manages interest rate risk using weighted average maturity and limits the time to maturity of individual investments to no greater than five years.

State statute requires the State Treasurer to formulate investment policies regarding liquidity, maturity, and diversification for each fund or pool of funds in the State Treasurer's custody. The State Treasurer's formal investment policy requires a portion of the investment pool to have a maximum maturity of one year and the balance of the pool to have maximum maturity of five years with the average maturity of the pool not to exceed two and one half years. The policy also sets maximum maturity limits for certain individual funds for which the Treasurer manages investments including the Public School Permanent Fund (4 - 6 years), the Labor Fund (5 - 8 years), and the Unclaimed Property Tourism Trust Fund (5 - 10 years).

The CollegeInvest program has investments reported in the CollegeInvest major Enterprise Fund and in the College Savings Plan, a Private Purpose Trust Fund. CollegeInvest manages interest rate risk using weighted average maturity for the Enterprise Fund; it also uses laddering to ensure cash flow and liquidity matched to debt service and operating requirements. CollegeInvest reports the weighted average maturity of selected mutual funds in the College Savings Plan to disclose the related interest rate risk, but it does not actively manage that risk for the College Savings Plan except through its mutual fund selection process. CollegeInvest's Private Purpose Trust Fund holds inflation protected bond mutual funds in the amount of $14.1 million that have a weighted average maturity of 6.3 years. These securities are excluded from the weighted average maturity table below because interest rate risk is mitigated by the inflation protection attribute of the securities.

The following table shows the weighted average maturity and fair value amount for those investments managed using the weighted average maturity measure:

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Weighted Average Maturity in Years)

	Treasurer's Pool		Higher Education Institutions		Fiduciary Funds		All Other Funds	
Investment Type	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity
U.S. Government Securities	$ 2,147,417	1.097	$ 12,978	1.279	$ 12,428	6.954	$ 157,132	4.718
Commercial Paper	1,360,643	0.082	4,205	0.919	-	-	12,416	0.080
Corporate Bonds	522,457	2.679	50,003	2.399	11,105	5.810	150,778	4.305
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset Backed Securities	1,026,127	2.130	-	-	35,478	6.159	340,534	6.159
Money Market Mutual Funds	259,000	0.010	1,869	0.000	-	-	-	-
Bond Mutual Funds	-	-	1,497	7.000	234,598	4.500	-	-
Total Investments	$ 5,315,644		$ 70,552		$ 293,609		$ 660,860	

The University of Colorado manages interest rate risk in its treasurer's pool using a measure of duration. The University's Investment Advisory Committee recommends limits on the duration of fixed income securities using Callan Associates Incorporated data.

The University of Colorado participated in tri-party repurchase agreements of $68,328,972 and $43,847,071 to provide temporary investment of funds restricted for capital construction projects. The counterparty to the agreements is required to provide additional collateral when the fair value of U.S. Government securities and U.S. Government agencies securities provided as collateral declines below 104 percent or 105 percent, respectively. As a result, the university does not have interest rate risk associated with these agreements. However, the duration associated with the first repurchase agreements is 1.26 years and the weighted average maturity related to the second repurchase agreement is .417 years. The $68.3 million and the $43.8 million are not shown in the weighted average maturity table above or the following duration table.

The University of Colorado has invested $8,216,764 in U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities with duration of 8.96 years. The interest rate risk of this investment is effectively mitigated by the inflation protection attribute of the investment, and therefore, it is excluded from the weighted average maturity table above and the following duration table.

Some state agencies invest in mutual funds or are the fiduciary in offering mutual fund investments to participants where the mutual fund manages investment risk using a duration measure. The state, acting as fiduciary for the deferred compensation and defined contribution plan, employs a policy that limits the average duration of the portfolio to between two and five years. The following table presents the duration measure and fair value amount for state agencies that manage investments using the duration measure.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Duration in Years)

	Fair Value Amount	Duration
Enterprise Funds:		
Higher Education Institutions:		
University of Colorado:		
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	$ 48,337	6.540
U.S. Treasury Strips	2,429	15.270
U.S. Government Agency Notes	27,192	2.030
U.S. Government Agency Strips	1,405	1.440
Municipal Bonds	69	1.800
Corporate Bonds	52,133	5.410
Asset Backed Securities	238,196	3.590
Bond Mutual Funds	34,066	2.760
Colorado State University:		
Bond Mutual Funds	$ 639	2.990
Fiduciary Funds:		
Pension Funds:		
Department of Personnel & Administration		
Bond Mutual Funds - Deferred Compensation Plan	$133,931	3.693
Bond Mutual Funds - Defined Contribution Plan	2,736	4.414
Private Purpose Trust:		
CollegeInvest:		
Bond Mutual Fund-1	$ 78,414	4.200
Bond Mutual Fund-2	200,712	2.630
Bond Mutual Fund-3	518,270	5.090

Foreign Currency Risk

Some of the University of Colorado Treasury's investments are exposed to certain foreign currency risks. The University's investment policy allows but does not require hedging of this risk. The University held the following assets denominated in various foreign currencies where the individual currency amounts were not material; corporate bonds - $511,187, currency - $151,917, and equities - $900,835. The University also held investments in mutual funds denominated in the following currencies (amounts in millions); Australian Dollar - $1.5, Brazil Real - $3.3, Canadian Dollar - $1.7, Swiss Franc - $5.7, China Yuan - $1.5, Denmark Kroner - $0.8, Euro Dollar - $26.8, British Pound - $18.3, Hong Kong Dollars - $1.0, Japanese Yen – $13.3, Korean Won - $3.1, Mexican Peso - $1.1, Sweden Kronor - $2.0, Taiwan New Dollars - $1.2, and various other currencies totaling $5.1 most of which are unidentifiable within the investment.

State statute requires the State Treasurer to invest in domestic fixed income securities and does not allow foreign currency investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The State Treasurer's formal investment policy sets minimum and maximum holding percentages for each investment type for the investment pool and for certain of the individual funds for which the State Treasurer manages investments. The pool and each of the individual funds may be 100 percent invested in U.S. Treasury securities with more restrictive limits (ranging from 5 percent to 75 percent) set for the other allowed investment types. For the pool and the other funds for which the Treasurer manages investments, the policy sets maximum concentrations in an individual issuer for certain investment types.

The State Treasurer purchases investments separate of the Treasurer's Pool for the State Education Fund, a major Special Revenue Fund. The State Education Fund has a

concentration of credit risk because the following corporate bond holdings each exceed 5 percent of the total investment in the fund; First Data Corporation - 9.0 percent, Verizon – 9.0 percent, Eli Lilly - 9.2 percent, Bank of America - 9.3 percent, Citigroup - 9.3 percent, Colgate Palmolive - 9.2 percent, and General Electric - 9.1 percent. The concentration occurred because the initial purchase of the bonds was expected to be a small portion of a growing investment balance. However, the State Education Fund investments have not grown as expected because the Legislature has appropriated the fund's resources. The Treasurer is gradually liquidating the investments to mitigate the credit risk concentration.

The Attorney Regulation Agencies, in the Judicial Branch, has a concentration of credit risk in funds reported as part of the Other Special Revenue Funds, a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund. Of the $12.8 million of investments reported by these agencies, 52.9 percent is invested in the American Express Card and 44.3 percent is invested in the American General Finance Corporation. The investments are commercial paper that is required to be rated A-1+.

Unrealized Gains and Losses

Unrealized gains and losses are a measure of the change in fair value of investments (including investments underlying pooled cash) from the end of the prior fiscal year to the end of the current fiscal year. The following schedule shows the state's net unrealized gains and (losses) for all funds by fund category.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2006-07	Fiscal Year 2005-06
Governmental Activities:		
Major Funds		
General Fund	$ 9,920	$ (12,866)
Highway Users Tax	3,350	(8,712)
Capital Projects	57	(2,057)
State Education	685	(5,287)
NonMajor Funds:		
State Lands	3,430	(25,375)
Other Permanent Trusts	49	(75)
Water Projects	497	(1,004)
Labor	797	(3,426)
Gaming	779	(1,243)
Tobacco Impact Mitigation	2,232	(3,171)
Resource Extraction	3,531	(5,297)
Resource Management	158	(241)
Environment Health Protection	472	(838)
Other Special Revenue	1,395	(1,928)
Highways (Internal Service)	22	(31)
Business-Type Activities:		
Major Funds		
Higher Education Institutions	51,243	(4,168)
CollegeInvest	1,002	(2,346)
Lottery	199	(326)
NonMajor Funds:		
Wildlife	594	(965)
College Assist	511	(944)
Correctional Industries	25	(40)
State Nursing Homes	30	(48)
Prison Canteens	36	(54)
Petroleum Storage Tank	35	(83)
Other Enterprise Activities	11	(75)
Fiduciary:		
Pension/Benefits Trust	147	(239)
Private Purpose Trust	125,604	25,754
	$ 206,811	$ (55,085)

Component Units

Component units that are identified as foundations apply neither GASB Statement No. 3 nor GASB Statement No. 40 because they prepare financial statements under standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Therefore, the foundation investment disclosures are presented separately from the other component units.

Component Units – Non-Foundations

Investments of the University of Colorado Hospital Authority are reported at fair values which are based on quoted market prices, if available, or estimated using market prices for similar securities. Interest, dividends, and realized and unrealized gains and losses are based on the specific identification method and are included in nonoperating income when earned. Restricted investments of the authority include assets held by trustees under bond indenture and insurance agreements. The following table shows the authority's investments at June 30, 2007:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	TOTAL
INVESTMENT TYPE	
Cash Equivalents	$ 19,624
U.S. Government Securities	72,959
Corporate Bonds	8,182
Corporate Securities	77,077
Asset Backed Securities	37,420
Other	44,425
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 259,687

Except for guaranteed investment contracts which are excluded, the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's investment policy allows investments consistent with those authorized for governmental entities by state statute as describe at the beginning of this Note 15. The authority's repurchase agreements were all subject to custodial credit risk because its trustee is considered both the purchaser and the custodian of the investments, which are not held in the authority's name.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's investments at December 31, 2006, were:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	TOTAL
INVESTMENT TYPE	
U.S. Government Securities	$ 23,788
Repurchase Agreements	349,096
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 372,884

At December 31, 2006, CoverColorado held $46.5 million of U.S. Government securities at fair value that were not subject to custodial credit risk or credit quality risk. Of the total fair value amount, $31.6 million matures within one year, and the remaining $14.9 million matures between one and five years.

The Colorado Venture Capital Authority, through its limited partnership with High Country Venture, LLC (General Partner), makes equity investments solely in seed and early stage Colorado companies. The Authority has not disclosed the custodial credit risks associated with the related securities. Because the Authority does not invest in foreign or fixed income securities, credit quality, interest rate, and foreign currency risks are not applicable to the Authority's investments.

Credit Quality Risk

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority's investment policy is based on the prudent-man rule, and it limits credit ratings to AAA or AA for U.S. agency and mortgage-backed securities and Baa or BBB rated or better for other investment types. The following table presents the credit quality ratings by investment type for the authority at June 30, 2007:

(Amounts In Thousands)

	U.S. Govt. Agencies	Corporate Bonds	Asset Backed Securities	Guaranteed Investment Contract	Total
Long-term Ratings					
Gilt Edge	$ 32,306	$ -	$ 37,420	$ 39,149	$ 108,875
High Grade	-	2,678	-	5,416	8,094
Upper Medium	-	1,004	-	-	1,004
Lower Medium	-	4,500	-	-	4,500

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's repurchase agreements are collateralized with securities having fair value between 103 and 105 percent, and all of the underlying securities were rated AAA.

Interest Rate Risk

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limits set on the duration of its investment portfolio. The following table presents the dollar-weighted modified duration of the major classes of authority investments at June 30, 2007:

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Duration in Years)

	Fair Value Amount	Years
U.S. Government Securities	$42,737	3.395
Corporate Bonds	8,182	2.637
Asset Backed Securities	37,420	1.040

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority manages interest rate risk by matching investment maturities to the cashflow needs of its future bond debt service and holding those investments to maturity. The authority had $372.9 million of investments subject to interest rate risk with the following maturities; one year or less – 39 percent, two to five years – 22 percent, six to ten years – 18 percent, eleven to fifteen years – 14 percent, and 16 years or more – 8 percent. The authority has entered put agreements that allow it to sell U.S. Treasury bonds at fixed amounts that will provide the authority with funds to make debt service payments in the event that a borrower fails to make loan payments to the authority.

Foreign Currency Risk

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority's investment policy manages foreign currency risk by limiting the allocation percentage of international mutual funds to less than 15 percent of total investments. At June 30, 2007, the authority had the following foreign currency exposures in United States dollars: Australian Dollar - $5,913,000, Canadian Dollar - $2,806,000, Danish Krone - $1,923,000, Euro - $1,087,000, Hong Kong Dollar - $883,000, Indian Rupee - $869,000, Japanese Yen - $846,000, and Taiwan New Dollar - $627,000. An additional $1,696,000 was held in various international currencies, none of which exceeded $500,000.

Concentration of Credit Risk

At June 30, 2007, no single investment of the University of Colorado Hospital Authority exceeded five percent of total investments. This was consistent with the authority's policy that limits non-U.S. Government investments to no more than ten percent in any one issuer at the time of purchase.

Investments Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Risk

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority uses interest rate swap agreements to manage interest costs and risks associated with changing interest rates. Credit loss from counterparty nonperformance is not anticipated.

At June 30, 2007, the hospital was party to a floating-to-fixed rate swap having a notional value of $72.8 million, a floating-to-fixed rate swap having a notional value of $107.0 million, and a fixed-to-floating rate swap having a notional value of $50.0 million. At June 30, 2007, the agreements had fair values of $2,843,000, $2,714,000, and ($803,000) and are scheduled to terminate in 2031, 2033, and 2010, respectively. In addition, a basis swap with a notational value of $72,000,000 matured in October 2006. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the three outstanding swap agreements and the basis swap produced a net cash outflow of approximately $123,000. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on the swap agreements are reported as investment income, as the agreements do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Component Units – Foundations

The four Higher Education Institution foundations reported as component units on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units* do not classify investments according to risk because they prepare their financial statements under standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

At June 30, 2007, the University of Colorado Foundation held $220.7 million of domestic equity securities, $202.4 million of international equity securities, $125.1 million of fixed income securities, and $332.6 million of alternative investments including real estate, private equities, hedge funds, venture capital, absolute return funds, and oil and gas assets. The foundations total investments of $882.4 million include $22.3 million of securities on loan. The fair value of the alternative investments have been estimated in the absence of readily available market information, and those values may vary significantly from actual liquidation values. The foundation's investment income of $132.5 million is net of $2.8 million of investment fees and comprises $14.4 million of interest and dividends, $29.9 million of realized gains, and $91.0 million of unrealized gains. At June 30, 2007, the foundation could be obligated to fund an additional $102.5 million of alternative investment commitments.

The University of Colorado Foundation participates in a securities lending program operated by its custodian bank. The borrowers provide and maintain cash, U.S. Government securities, or letters of credit as collateral equal to 102 percent of market value of the loaned

domestic securities (105 percent for international securities). At June 30, 2007, the fair value of foundation securities on loan was $21.1 million, which the borrowers had collateralized with $19.7 million of cash and $2.6 million of U.S. Government securities. On the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units*, the loaned securities and collateral are both reported with the collateral offset by an obligation under securities lending agreements.

At June 30, 2007, the Colorado State University Foundation held international and large, small, and micro capitalization equity securities totaling $119.2 million, fixed income investments of $10.7 million, and alternative and other investment types of $111.0 million.

The Colorado School of Mines Foundation's (CSMF) current spending policy allows 5.25 percent (net of investment and administrative fees and expenses) of the three-year average of investment fair value to be distributed. The foundation holds alternative investments that are not readily marketable but are carried at the fair value reported by the investment manager. At June 30, 2007, the CSMF held bonds and bond mutual funds totaling $18.3 million, stocks and stock mutual funds totaling $79.5 million, and investments in limited partnerships and real estate totaling $56.8 million in its long term investments pool. Of the foundation's $189.0 million of investments, $18.5 million, or 9.8 percent, was related to split interest agreements. CSMF is also the beneficiary of an endowment valued at $9.0 million and a long-term trust valued at $2.0 million which are reported as Investments on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units.* Thirty-six percent of the foundation's investment portfolio is invested in limited partnerships and venture capital organizations, some of which are offshore entities and some of which include derivative investments. Since there is no ready market available for these investments, the estimated value may vary significantly from a valuation at a subsequent date.

At June 30, 2007, the University of Northern Colorado Foundation held $27.1 million of fixed income securities (including $18.3 million of corporate notes), $62.2 million of equity securities, and $16.7 million of other investments. These amounts include $4.3 million of assets held in a separate trust for the benefit of the foundation.

NOTE 16 – TREASURER'S INVESTMENT POOL

Participation in the State Treasurer's cash/investment pool is mandatory for all state agencies with the exception of the University of Colorado and its blended component units. The treasurer determines the fair value of the pool's investments at each month-end for performance tracking purposes. Short-term realized gains, losses, and interest earnings, adjusted for amortization of investment premiums and discounts, are distributed monthly. If the statutes authorize the participant to receive interest and investment earnings, these gains or losses are prorated according to the average of the participant's daily balance during the month.

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-36-113 authorizes the State Treasurer to enter collateralized securities lending agreements. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the State Treasury loaned U.S. Government and federal agencies' securities held for the Colorado Treasury Pool, the Public School Permanent Fund, and the State Education Fund to Morgan Stanley.

The agreement with Morgan Stanley requires that all securities must be collateralized to at least 105 percent of the market value of the securities loaned. The collateral is deposited and held in a custodial bank. At June 30, 2007, collateral held by the custodial bank included A-rated or better domestic corporate securities. The State Treasurer does not have the authority to pledge or sell collateral securities without borrower default nor does the treasurer accept cash as collateral.

Morgan Stanley, acting as principal, agent, and fiduciary, is directly responsible for safeguarding the assets, and it carries a financial institution bond that is substantially more than the amount required by the New York Stock Exchange. On June 30, 2007, the market value of securities on loan to Morgan Stanley was $1,851,706,438, and the market value of the collateral securities pledged was $1,954,417,454. The State Treasurer monitors the pledged collateral on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with the 105 percent requirement.

NOTE 17 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

During Fiscal Year 2006-07 the state capitalized $14.1 million of interest incurred during the construction of capital assets. Of that amount, the Parking Fund, a nonmajor Other Enterprise Fund, capitalized $39,643 and the balance was capitalized by Higher Education Institutions, a major Enterprise Fund.

The state recorded $2.2 million of insurance recoveries during Fiscal Year 2006-07. Of that amount $122,180 was recorded in the Capital Projects Fund and was related to asset impairments that occurred in prior years. The remaining amount relates to the current year and was primarily recorded by the Capital Projects Fund ($793,554), a major Governmental Fund, the Higher Education Institutions ($529,127), a major Enterprise Fund, the Wildlife Fund ($374,960), a nonmajor Enterprise Fund, and the General Fund ($251,230).

During Fiscal Year 2006-07 the Department of Labor and Employment determined that a major computer hardware and software system that was under development to replace multiple existing systems could not be completed as designed. The project had been under development for

several years. Except for certain hardware useable for other purposes, all $16.1 million of expenditures related to the project were removed from the capital asset accounts and written off as a loss on impairment.

The following schedule shows the capital asset activity for Fiscal Year 2006-07.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Restated Beginning Balance	Increases	CIP Transfers	Decreases	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	$ 80,706	$ 15,950	$ 4	$ (18,247)	$ 78,413
Land Improvements	2,575	-	284	-	2,859
Collections	8,831	-	64	-	8,895
Construction in Progress (CIP)	1,117,093	184,920	(840,150)	(20,008)	441,855
Infrastructure	10,450,398	12,364	806,548	(1,357)	11,267,953
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	11,659,603	213,234	(33,250)	(39,612)	11,799,975
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	79,736	1,602	5,526	(1,087)	85,777
Buildings	1,404,370	10,301	25,150	(15,719)	1,424,102
Vehicles and Equipment	645,065	50,311	1,267	(22,744)	673,899
Library Materials and Collections	5,365	418	-	(235)	5,548
Other Capital Assets	23,133	2,101	-	-	25,234
Infrastructure	86,774	2,252	1,307	(1,022)	89,311
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	2,244,443	66,985	33,250	(40,807)	2,303,871
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(39,676)	(3,575)	-	61	(43,190)
Buildings	(511,467)	(33,120)	-	1,636	(542,951)
Vehicles and Equipment	(318,148)	(51,353)	-	14,856	(354,645)
Library Materials and Collections	(3,956)	(281)	-	235	(4,002)
Other Capital Assets	(17,075)	(282)	-	-	(17,357)
Infrastructure	(48,339)	(5,639)	-	560	(53,418)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(938,661)	(94,250)	-	17,348	(1,015,563)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	1,305,782	(27,265)	33,250	(23,459)	1,288,308
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	12,965,385	185,969	-	(63,071)	13,088,283
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	208,841	5,140	4,341	(455)	217,867
Land Improvements	11,770	1,430	105	-	13,305
Collections	13,315	549	-	(1,040)	12,824
Construction in Progress (CIP)	327,601	485,536	(218,646)	(3,305)	591,186
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	561,527	492,655	(214,200)	(4,800)	835,182
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	368,839	4,034	21,426	(326)	393,973
Buildings	3,355,187	84,671	187,994	(5,570)	3,622,282
Vehicles and Equipment	735,878	60,187	4,780	(59,737)	741,108
Library Materials and Collections	401,524	20,594	-	(1,424)	420,694
Other Capital Assets	8,674	65	-	-	8,739
Infrastructure	19,184	-	-	-	19,184
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	4,889,286	169,551	214,200	(67,057)	5,205,980
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(145,691)	(17,485)	-	113	(163,063)
Buildings	(1,244,297)	(132,897)	-	2,194	(1,375,000)
Vehicles and Equipment	(506,580)	(64,205)	-	48,679	(522,106)
Library Materials and Collections	(265,761)	(20,554)	-	1,488	(284,827)
Infrastructure	(8,822)	(470)	-	-	(9,292)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,171,151)	(235,611)	-	52,474	(2,354,288)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	2,718,135	(66,060)	214,200	(14,583)	2,851,692
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	3,279,662	426,595	-	(19,383)	3,686,874
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 16,245,047	$ 612,564	$ -	$ (82,454)	$ 16,775,157

On the government-wide *Statement of Activities*, depreciation was charged to the functional programs and business-type activities as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Depreciation Amount
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	
General Government	$ 10,093
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	4,784
Education	1,063
Health and Rehabilitation	5,831
Justice	26,389
Natural Resources	5,001
Social Assistance	7,685
Transportation	17,114
Internal Service Funds (Charged to programs and BTAs based on useage)	16,290
Total Depreciation Expense Governmental Activities	94,250
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	
Higher Education Institutions	227,001
CollegeInvest	414
State Lottery	157
Other Enterprise Funds	8,039
Total Depreciation Expense Business-Type Activities	235,611
Total Depreciation Expense Primary Government	$ 329,861

Component Units

At June 30, 2007, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority reported $289.2 million of nondepreciable assets, including land and construction in progress. Depreciable assets included buildings and improvements of $468.4 million and equipment of $208.5 million. Accumulated depreciation related to these capital assets was $381.9 million resulting in net depreciable capital assets of $295.0 million.

As of June 30, 2007, the hospital had entered into various commitments for site development and infrastructure at the Anschutz Inpatient and Outpatient Pavilions, and the Leprino Office Building. Costs incurred at June 30, 2007, for these projects approximated $258.0 million while estimated costs to complete are $34.0 million.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority reported capital assets of $23,431 net of accumulated depreciation of $141,738 at December 31, 2006.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District reported land, land improvements, buildings, and other property and equipment, of $154.6 million, net of accumulated depreciation of $51.1 million, at December 31, 2006. The district depreciates land improvements, buildings, and other property and equipment using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives that range from 3 to 50 years.

The University of Colorado Foundation reported land, land improvements, buildings, and other property and equipment of $4.5 million, net of accumulated depreciation of $6.9 million, at June 30, 2007. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the foundation sold its student housing and related facilities held in the name of Bear Creek I, LLC (a Colorado limited liability company whose sole member is the foundation) to the University of Colorado for $65.5 million (see Note 32).

NOTE 18 – OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

The $538.6 million shown as Other Long-Term Assets on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets* is primarily long-term taxes receivable and long-term loans. Long-term taxes receivable of $133.7 million, held in the General Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund, are not segregated on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund*, but are shown in Taxes Receivable and are offset by Deferred Revenue.

The $295.7 million of Other Long-Term Assets shown on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* is primarily related to loans issued by the Highway Users Tax Fund ($9.1 million), a major Special Revenue Fund, and the Water Projects Fund ($247.8 million), a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund. The Water Conservation Board makes the water loans to local entities for the purpose of constructing water projects in the state. The loans are made for periods ranging from 10 to 30 years at interest rates of

2 to 7 percent, and they require the local entities or districts to make a yearly payment of principal and interest.

In the governmental funds, the state has reserved the fund balance for long-term assets and long-term loans receivable not offset by deferred revenue.

The $112.7 million shown as Other Long-term Assets on the *Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds* is primarily student loans issued by Higher Education Institutions and CollegeInvest, but also includes deferred debt issuance costs. Most of the CollegeInvest student loans are not reported in this line but rather are reported as restricted receivables.

NOTE 19 through 26 – DETAILS OF LIABILITY ITEMS

NOTE 19 – PENSION SYSTEM AND OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government

A. PLAN DESCRIPTION

Most State of Colorado employees participate in a defined benefit (DB) pension plan, however all employees, with the exception of higher education employees, have the option of participating in the state's defined contribution (DC) plans instead (see Note 21). The DB plan's purpose is to provide income to members and their families during retirement or in case of death or disability. The state plan and the other divisions' plans are included in PERA's financial statements, which may be obtained by writing PERA at P.O. Box 5800, Denver, CO 80217-5800 or by calling the PERA Infoline at 1-800-759-7372.

Administration of the Plan

The plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan, is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA). In 1931, state statute established PERA and the State Division Trust Fund; subsequently statutes created the School Division Trust Fund, the Local Government Division Trust Fund, the Judicial Division Trust Fund, and the Health Care Trust Fund. The State and School Division Trust Funds were combined in 1997. However, the State and School Division of PERA was separated into a State Division and a School Division effective January 1, 2006. Changes to the plan require an actuarial assessment and legislation by the General Assembly as specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS).

Members automatically receive the higher of the defined retirement benefit or money purchase benefit at retirement.

Non-higher education employees hired by the state after January 1, 2006, are allowed 60 days to elect to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan administered by the state's Deferred Compensation Committee rather than becoming a member of PERA. If that election is not made, the employee becomes a member of PERA, and the member is allowed 60 days from commencing employment to elect to participate in a defined contribution plan administered by PERA rather than the defined benefit plan. PERA members electing the defined contribution plan are allowed an irrevocable election between the second and fifth year of membership to use their defined contribution account to purchase service credit and be covered under the defined benefit retirement plan. However, making this election subjects the member to rules in effect for those hired on or after January 1, 2007, as discussed below. Employer contributions to both defined contribution plans are the same amount as the contributions to the PERA defined benefit plan.

Defined Retirement Benefits

Plan members (except state troopers) are eligible to receive a monthly retirement benefit when they meet age and service requirements based on their original hire date as follows:

- Hired before July 1, 2005 – age 50 with 30 years of service, age 60 with 20 years of service, or age 65 with 5 years of service.
- Hired between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006 – any age with 35 years of service, age 55 with 30 years of service, age 60 with 20 years of service, or age 65 with 5 years of service.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2007 – any age with 35 years of service, age 55 with 30 years of service, age 60 with 25 years of service, or age 65 with 5 years of service.

State troopers and Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI) officers are eligible for retirement benefits at the following age and years of service; any age – 30, 50 – 25, 55 – 20 and 65 – 5. Reduced service benefits are calculated similarly to a service retirement benefit; however, the benefit is reduced by percentages that vary from 0.25 to 0.5, depending on age and years of service, for each month before the eligible date for the full service retirement. Members are also

eligible for retirement benefits without a reduction for early retirement based on the original hire date as follows:

- Hired before January 1, 2007 – age 55 with a minimum of 5 years of service credit and age plus years of service equals 80 or more.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2007 – age 55 with a minimum of 5 years of service credit and age plus years of service equals 85 or more.

Monthly benefits are calculated as 2.5 percent times the number of years of services times the highest average salary (HAS). For retirements before January 1, 2009, HAS is calculated as one-twelfth of the average of the highest annual salaries on which contributions were paid that are associated with three periods (one period for judges) of 12 consecutive months of service credit and limited to a 15 percent increase between periods.

For retirements after January 1, 2009, the HAS is calculated based on original hire date as follows:

- Hired before January 1, 2007 – HAS is calculated based on four periods of service credit and is limited to a 15 percent increase between periods, starting with the lowest salary of the four periods.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2007 – HAS is calculated based on four periods of service credit and is limited to an 8 percent increase between periods, starting with the lowest salary of the four periods.

The benefit is limited to 100 percent (40 years) and cannot exceed the maximum amount allowed by federal law.

PERA retirement and survivor benefits are increased annually based on original hire date as follows:

- Hired before July 1, 2005 – 3.5 percent, compounded annually.
- Hired between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2006 – the lesser of 3 percent or the actual increase in the national Consumer Price Index, compounded annually.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2007 – the lesser of 3 percent or the actual increase in the national Consumer Price Index, limited to a 10 percent reduction in a reserve established for cost of living increases related strictly to those hired on or after January 1, 2007. (The reserve is funded by 1 percent of the employer contributions for this population.)

Money Purchase Retirement Benefit

A money purchase benefit is determined by the member's life expectancy and the value of the member's contribution account plus a matching amount as of the date of retirement. The matching amount is 100 percent of the member's contributions and accrued interest at the time of retirement. For members who have less than five years of service, a money purchase benefit is payable beginning at age 65.

Service Requirement and Termination

Plan members who terminate PERA-covered employment may request a member contribution account refund or leave the account with PERA; a refund cancels a former PERA member's rights to future PERA benefits. Members who withdraw their accounts before reaching retirement eligibility or before reaching age 65 receive a refund of their contributions, interest on their contributions, plus an additional 50 percent of their contribution and interest. If the withdrawing member has reached age 65 or is retirement eligible, the matching payment increases to 100 percent. Statutes authorize the PERA Board to set the interest paid to member contribution accounts but limits the rate to a maximum of 5 percent. Effective July 1, 2004, the PERA Board set the rate at 5 percent compounded annually.

Disability and Survivor Benefits

PERA provides a two-tiered disability program. Disabled members who have five or more years of service credit, six months of which has been earned since the most recent period of membership, may apply for disability benefits through a third party insurance carrier. If the member is not totally and permanently disabled, they are provided reasonable income replacement (maximum 60 percent of PERA includable salary for 22 months). If the member is totally and permanently disabled they receive disability retirement benefits based on HAS and earned, purchased, and in some circumstances, projected service credit.

If a member has at least one year of earned service and dies before retirement, their qualified survivors are entitled to a single payment or monthly benefits depending on their status as defined in statute. The member's spouse may be eligible to receive the higher of the money purchase benefit or the defined benefit, but not less than 25 percent of HAS. The order of payment to survivors is dependent on the years of service and retirement eligibility of the deceased member. Under various conditions, survivors include qualified children under 18 (23 if a full-time student), the member's spouse, qualified children over 23, financially dependent parents, named beneficiaries, and the member's estate.

B. FUNDING POLICY

Members and employers are required to contribute to PERA at a rate set by statute. The contribution requirements of plan members and affiliated employers are established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the Colorado Revised Statutes as amended. Members are required to contribute 8 percent of their gross covered wages, except for state troopers and Colorado Bureau of Investigation officers, who contribute 10 percent. Annual gross covered wages subject to PERA are gross earnings less any reduction in pay to offset employer contributions to the state sponsored IRC 125 plan established under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The state, as employer, made the following percentage contributions of gross covered wages in the current and previous two fiscal years:

Time Period	Contribution Percentage Judges	Troopers	Other	Percent of ARC
Fiscal Year 2006-07				
1-1-07 to 6-30	14.66	13.85	11.15	100
7-1-06 to 12-3	14.16	13.35	10.65	100
Fiscal Year 2005-06				
1-1-06 to 6-30	14.16	13.35	10.65	100
7-1-05 to 12-3	13.66	12.85	10.15	100
Fiscal Year 2004-05				
1-1-05 to 6-30	13.66	12.85	10.15	100
7-1-04 to 12-3	13.66	12.85	10.15	100

In the 2004 legislative session, the general assembly established the AED to address a pension-funding shortfall. The AED requires PERA employers to pay an additional .5 percent of salary beginning January 1, 2006, another .5 percent of salary in 2007, and subsequent year increases of .4 percent of salary until the additional payment reaches 3.0 percent in 2012. The contribution table above reflects the increase required by the AED legislation.

The Fiscal Year 2006-07 contribution was allocated by PERA according to statute as follows:

- 1.02 percent was allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund throughout the fiscal year,
- From July 1, 2006, to December 31, 2006, 9.63 percent was allocated to the defined benefit plan, and
- From January 1, 2007, to June 30, 2007, 10.13 percent was allocated to the defined benefit plan.

Per Colorado Revised Statutes, an amortization period of 30 years is deemed actuarially sound. At December 31, 2006, the State Division of PERA had a funded ratio of 73 percent and an infinite amortization period, which means that the unfunded actuarial liability would never be funded at the current contribution rates. In the 2006 legislative session, along with other provisions affecting the plan, the general assembly authorized a Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) that requires PERA employers to pay an additional one half percentage point of total salaries paid beginning January 1, 2008. The SAED is scheduled to increase by one half percentage point through 2013 resulting in a cumulative increase of three percentage points. The SAED will be terminated when each division's trust fund reaches 100 percent funding. For state employers, each year's one half percentage point increase in the SAED will be deducted from the amount available for increases in state employees' salaries, and used by the employer to pay the SAED.

The state made the following retirement contributions:

- Fiscal Year 2006-07 - $223.6 million
- Fiscal Year 2005-06 - $189.2 million
- Fiscal Year 2004-05 - $189.4 million
- Fiscal Year 2003-04 - $167.7 million
- Fiscal Year 2002-03 - $155.7 million
- Fiscal Year 2001-02 - $135.8 million
- Fiscal Year 2000-01 - $156.0 million
- Fiscal Year 1999-00 - $174.2 million

These amounts do not include the Health Care Fund contribution. For each year, the retirement contribution was equal to the statutory requirement.

Historically members have been allowed to purchase service credit at reduced rates. However, legislation passed in the 2006 session required that future agreements to purchase service credit be sufficient to fund the related actuarial liability.

The Fire and Police Pension Association (FPPA), a related organization, was established to ensure the financial viability of local government pension plans for police and firefighters. In Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, the Department of Local Affairs transferred $4.0 million and $3.7 million, respectively, to the association for the premiums of the accidental death and disability insurance policy the association provides to volunteer firefighters. Transfers to ensure the actuarial soundness of the pension plan were suspended in Fiscal Years 2003-04 and 2004-05 to address state budget shortfalls. In Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, the State Treasurer transferred $34.8 million and $25.3 million, respectively, to the pension plan.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority participates in two pension plans, which cover substantially all of its employees. One plan is the Public Employees Retirement Association defined benefit plan for state employees. The hospital made contributions of $136,000 to this plan in Fiscal Year 2006-07. The other plan is single employer noncontributory defined benefit plan for which the authority establishes the benefit and contribution rates. The hospital made contributions of $12.1 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07 to this plan. This amount was below the actuarially computed net periodic pension cost of $14.7 million, and subsequent to June 30, 2007, the hospital contributed the additional amount needed to bring the Fiscal Year 2006-07 contribution to the recommended amount. At July 1, 2006, the latest actuarial valuation date, the plan's unaudited funded ratio was 100 percent; the funded ratio has been at 100 percent since at least July 1, 2000. The authority also provides three other retirement plans, as discussed in Note 21.

Employees of CoverColorado and the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are covered under the State Division of PERA discussed above.

NOTE 20 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Primary Government

PERA Health Care Trust Fund

The PERA Health Care Program began covering benefit recipients and qualified dependents on July 1, 1986. This benefit was developed after legislation in 1985 established the Program and the Health Care Fund. Legislation enacted during the 1999 session established the Health Care Trust Fund effective July 1, 1999. Under this program, PERA subsidizes a portion of the monthly premium for health care coverage. The benefit recipient pays any remaining amount of that premium through an automatic deduction from the monthly retirement benefit. Effective July 1, 2000, the maximum monthly subsidy is $230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; and $115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum subsidy is based on the recipient having 20 years of service credit, and is subject to reduction by 5 percent for each year less than 20 years.

An additional implicit subsidy exists for participating retirees not eligible for Medicare Part A. This occurs because state statute prohibits PERA from charging different rates to retirees based on their Medicare Part A coverage, notwithstanding that the premium is calculated assuming that the participants have Medicare Part A coverage. At December 31, 2006, the Health Care Trust Fund had an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of $1.0 billion, a funded ratio of 17.2 percent, and a 37-year amortization period.

Beginning July 1, 2004, the state contribution to the Health Care Trust Fund was 1.02 percent of gross covered wages. The state paid contributions of $23.1 million, $20.6 million, $21.2 million, $20.4 million, and $24.6 million in Fiscal Years 2006-07, 2005-06, 2004-05, 2003-04, and 2002-03, respectively. Monthly premium costs for participants depend on the health care plan selected, the PERA subsidy amount, Medicare eligibility, and the number of persons covered. The Health Care Trust Fund offers two general types of plans: fully insured plans offered through healthcare organizations and self-insured plans administered for PERA by third party vendors. In addition, all four of PERA's insurance carriers offered high deductible health care plans in 2006. As of December 31, 2006, there were 42,433 participants, including spouses and dependents, from all contributors to the plan.

The Health Care Trust Fund began providing dental and vision plans to its participants in 2001. The participants pay the premiums for the coverage, and there is no subsidy provided for the dental and vision plans.

Life Insurance Program

During Fiscal Year 2006-07, PERA provided its members access to a group decreasing term life insurance plan offered by UnumProvident in which 41,101 members participated. Active members may join the Unum Provident Plan and continue coverage into retirement. Premiums are collected by monthly payroll deductions or other means. In addition, PERA maintained coverage for 12,790 members under closed group plans underwritten by Anthem Life, Prudential, and New York Life.

Other Programs

Separate postemployment health care and life insurance benefit plans exist in some state colleges and universities, but are small in comparison to the PERA plan for state employees. None of these plans were subject to the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 43 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans.

The state provides employees with a limited amount of Basic Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage underwritten by Standard Insurance Company at no cost to the employee. Through the same company, the state also provides access to group Optional Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage with premiums paid by the employee.

Component Units

Employees of CoverColorado are covered under the PERA Health Care Trust Fund discussed above. Employees of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are covered under the PERA Health Care Trust Fund and participate in the PERA Life Insurance Program.

NOTE 21 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Primary Government

A. MEDICAL AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

The Group Benefit Plans Fund is a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund established for the purpose of risk financing employee and state-official medical claims. The fund includes several medical plan options ranging from provider of choice to managed care. Before January 1, 2000, the state offered a variety of medical plans; some of the plans were fully insured while others were self-insured using Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield as the plan administrator. Between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2005, self-insured plans were no longer offered, and the state and its employees paid premiums for insurance purchased to cover medical claims. After June 30, 2005, the state once again became self-insured for certain employee and state-official medical claims. The state's contribution to the

premium is subject to approval of the legislature each year, and state employees pay the difference between the state's contribution and the premium. The premiums set by the state are intended to cover claims and include a fee to offset the costs of administering the plan. Plan costs include developing plan offerings, maintaining the online benefits system, and communicating benefit provisions to employee. Employee healthcare premiums are allowed on a pretax basis under the state's flexible spending account benefits plan.

The Group Benefits Plan, a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund shown in the financial statements on page 105, reports a net asset deficit of $2.16 million. The net asset deficit related to claims in excess of those anticipated by the plan's actuary was $2.30 million and administrative net assets of $141,654 offset that amount. The plan began Fiscal Year 2006-07 with a net deficit of $150,219, and began the prior fiscal year with a surplus of $4,734,067.

Effective July 1, 2005, the state terminated the Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield plans and began offering five self-funded plan options administered by Great West Healthcare, in addition to the fully insured Kaiser HMO plan and the San Luis Valley HMO plan, as well as, three self-funded dental options administered by Delta Dental Plan of Colorado. On July 1, 2006 the state discontinued one of the self-funded medical plan options due to low enrollment.

Before January 1, 1999, the Group Benefit Plans Fund provided an employer paid short-term disability plan for all employees. On January 1, 1999, the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) began covering short-term disability claims for state employees eligible under its retirement plan (see Note 19A). The Group Benefit Plans Fund continues to provide short-term disability coverage for employees not yet qualified for the retirement plan and secondary benefits for employees also covered under the PERA short-term disability plan.

The Group Benefit Plans short-term disability program provides an employee with 60 percent of their pay beginning after 30 days of disability or exhausting their sick leave balance, whichever is later. This benefit expires six months after the beginning of the disability. Although fully insured, the Group Benefit Plans disability program includes a risk-sharing feature that provides experience rating refunds calculated as earned premiums less the aggregate of incurred claims, claim reserve, retention charge, and refunds paid previously over the term of the contract. Refunds, when applicable, are paid annually.

B. EMPLOYEE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The state initiated a deferred compensation (457) plan for state and local government employees in 1981. Participants in the plan are mostly state employees except for 1,113 school district employee participants. The nine-member Deferred Compensation Committee establishes rules and regulations for implementing the plan. The Committee comprises the State Controller, the State Treasurer, four plan participants elected by plan members, a participant of the Public Officials' and Employees' Defined Contribution Plan appointed by the Governor, and two members of the General Assembly – one each appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The plan uses a third party administrator, and all costs of administration and funding are borne by the plan participants. The assets of the plan are not assets of the state, but are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. Fund equity of the plan was $381.2 million and $324.3 million at June 30, 2007, and June 30, 2006, respectively. The state has no liability for losses under the plan but does have the duty of due care that is required of a fiduciary agent.

C. OTHER RETIREMENT PLANS

PERA 401k Plan

The Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) offers a voluntary 401(k) plan entirely separate from the defined benefit plan. In 2006, PERA members were allowed to make contributions of up to 100 percent of their annual gross salary (reduced by their 8 percent PERA contribution) to a maximum of $15,000. In 2007, the maximum increased to $15,500. Participants who are age 50 and older, and contributing the maximum amount allowable, can make an additional $5,000 catch-up contribution in 2007, for a total contribution of $20,500. Contributions and earnings are tax deferred. On December 31, 2006, the plan had net assets of $1,522.8 million and 72,932 accounts.

PERA Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

Effective January 1, 2006, legislation added a defined contribution plan to PERA's 401(k) Voluntary Investment Program. The plan is available to certain new state employees hired after January 1, 2006; these employees have the option of joining the PERA defined benefit plan, the PERA defined contribution plan, or a defined contribution plan administered by the Deferred Compensation Committee of the state. At December 31, 2006, there were 225 participants in the PERA defined contribution plan.

State Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

On January 1, 1999, the state began providing a defined contribution retirement plan for certain eligible employees identified in statute. The plan is authorized by Colorado Revised Statutes 24-52-201 through 24-52-208 and is governed by the rules and regulations established for the plan by the nine-member Deferred Compensation Committee. The state is the sole contributing employer of the plan.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the following state employees were eligible to participate in the plan: a member of the general assembly, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, the chief deputy attorney general, the solicitor general, the Secretary of State, the deputy secretary of state, the State Treasurer, the deputy state treasurer, a district attorney, an assistant district attorney, a chief deputy district attorney, a deputy district attorney, or other employee of a district attorney, a member of the public utilities commission, an executive director of a department of the state appointed by the governor, an employee of the senate or the house of representatives, and a nonclassified employee of the Governor's Office.

After December 31, 2005, in addition to the individuals listed above, any new employee hired in the state personnel system is eligible to participate in the defined contribution plan unless the employee is:

- an employee of a Higher Education Institution,
- commencing employment as an elected official, or
- has been a member of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) within the prior twelve months.

Notwithstanding these limitations, an employee is eligible to participate in the defined contribution plan if they are a PERA retiree serving as a state elected official. Participation in the plan by eligible employees is voluntary; however, if the election to participate is not made within 60 days the employee automatically becomes a member of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA). At June 30, 2007, and June 30, 2006, the plan's three investment contractors reported a total of 1,237 and 756 accounts, respectively. At the same dates there were 579 and 264 individuals actively contributing to the plan.

Contributions to the plan are set in statute as a percent of salary and are required to be the same as the contributions to the defined benefit plan and defined contribution plans administered by PERA. From July 1, 2006, to December 31, 2006, the state contribution rate was 10.65 percent and from January 1, 2007, to June 30, 2007 the rate was 11.15 percent. The employee was required to contribute 8 percent of gross covered wages throughout the year.

The financial statements of the Defined Contribution Plan are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with NCGA Statement 1 and Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 25. The Plan recognizes member and employer contributions as additions in the period in which the employee provides services. Investments are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Higher Education Optional Retirement Plans

Legislation in 1992 authorized state institutions of higher education the option of offering other retirement plans to their employees. At that time, certain employees had the choice of retaining their membership in PERA. As a result of the legislation, some employees of various institutions may be covered under defined contribution plans such as the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA-CREF), the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Corporation (VALIC), or other similar plans. Generally these plans are available to faculty or other staff members who are not part of the state's classified employee system. Faculty members at the University of Colorado are also covered under Social Security.

The state made contributions to other retirement plans of $71.1 million and $65.6 million during Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively. In addition, the state paid $62.5 million and $57.3 million in FICA and Medicare taxes on employee wages during Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively.

Of the benefit plans discussed in this note, financial statements for the Deferred Compensation Plan, the state's Defined Contribution Plan, and the Group Benefit Plans are presented on the following page.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN	DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN	GROUP BENEFIT PLANS	TOTALS
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 837	$ 66	$ 5,248	$ 6,151
Other Receivables, net	3,126	162	6,985	10,273
Due From Other Funds	-	-	13,814	13,814
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	-	-	13	13
Total Current Assets	3,963	228	26,060	30,251
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments:				
Mutual Funds	372,087	11,527	-	383,614
Other Investments	5,356	-	-	5,356
Total Noncurrent Assets	377,443	11,527	-	388,970
TOTAL ASSETS	381,406	11,755	26,060	419,221
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	213	15	10,628	10,856
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	-	17,547	17,547
Total Current Liabilities	213	15	28,175	28,403
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Compensated Absences	9	1	42	52
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	9	1	42	52
TOTAL LIABILITIES	222	16	28,217	28,455
NET ASSETS:				
Held in Trust for:				
Pension/Benefit Plan Participants	374,343	11,527	-	385,870
Unrestricted	6,841	212	(2,157)	4,896
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 381,184	$ 11,739	$ (2,157)	$ 390,766

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN	DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN	GROUP BENEFIT PLANS	TOTALS
ADDITIONS:				
Member Contributions	$ 42,198	$ 1,488	$ 69,976	$ 113,662
Employer Contributions	-	1,885	122,181	124,066
Investment Income/(Loss)	46,706	1,530	676	48,912
Employee Deferral Fees	848	243	910	2,001
Other Additions	1	1	21,543	21,545
TOTAL ADDITIONS	89,753	5,147	215,286	310,186
DEDUCTIONS:				
Benefits and Withdrawals	31,753	1,718	-	33,471
Health Insurance Premiums Paid	-	-	63,948	63,948
Health Insurance Claims Paid	-	-	104,886	104,886
Other Benefits Plan Expense	-	-	17,998	17,998
Administrative Expense	854	127	-	981
Other Deductions	232	4	30,364	30,600
Transfers-Out	21	2	97	120
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	32,860	1,851	217,293	252,004
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	56,893	3,296	(2,007)	58,182
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	324,291	8,443	(150)	332,584
FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 381,184	$ 11,739	$ (2,157)	$ 390,766

Component Units

Employees of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are covered under the PERA 401K Defined Contribution Pension Plan discussed above.

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority provides a single employer defined contribution plan (401a) and a single employer tax-deferred annuity plan (403b) that required the authority to make matching contributions of $4.8 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07. The hospital also provides a single employer tax deferred plan (457b) that did not require authority contributions. All three plans are administered by third-party investment companies. The financial statements of these pension plans are available from the authority.

NOTE 22 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Primary Government

The state currently self-insures its agencies, officials, and employees for certain risks of loss to which they are exposed. These include general liability, motor vehicle liability, and workers' compensation. The Risk Management Fund is reported as part of the General Fund, and it is used to account for claims adjustment, investigation, defense, and authorization for the settlement and payment of claims or judgments against the state. Property claims are not self-insured; the state has purchased property insurance, which includes flood and terrorism coverage. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior years.

All funds and agencies of the state with the exception of the component units, the University of Colorado, Colorado State University (not including CSU-Pueblo), and the University of Northern Colorado, participate in the Risk Management Fund. Agency premiums are based on an assessment of risk exposure and historical claims experience.

Claims are reported in the General Fund in accordance with GASB Interpretation No. 6, and therefore, related liabilities are only reported to the extent that they are due and payable at June 30. On the government-wide statements, risk management liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Those liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported and an adjustment for nonincremental claims expense that is based on current administrative costs as a percentage of current claims and projected to the total actuarial claims estimate. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount.

Claims liabilities are evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. A contractor completes an actuarial study each year determining both the short and long-term liabilities of the Risk Management Fund.

Colorado employers are liable for occupational injuries and diseases of their employees. Benefits are prescribed by the Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado for medical expenses and loss of wages resulting from job-related disabilities. The state uses the services of Pinnacol Assurance, a related organization, to administer its plan. The state reimburses Pinnacol for the current cost of claims paid and related administrative expenses.

Before January 1, 2000, the state was self-insured for medical claims of employees and state officials under the State Employee and Officials Group Insurance Internal Service Fund. From January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2005, the state purchased insurance for those claims. Beginning July 1, 2005, the state returned to self-insurance for employee and officials medical claims except for stop-loss insurance purchased for claims over $50,000 per individual. The claims and related liabilities are reported in the Group Benefit Plans, a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund (see Note 21).

For claims related to events occurring before October 1, 1996, the Regents of the University of Colorado participate in the University of Colorado Insurance Pool (UCIP) – a public-entity self-insurance pool. After that date, the university became self-insured for workers' compensation, auto, and general and property liability. An actuary projects both the pool and the self-insured plan undiscounted liabilities. The university purchases excess insurance for losses over its self-insured retention of $500,000 per property claim, $750,000 per worker's compensation claim, and $1,000,000 per general liability claim. Tort claims are subject to the governmental immunity act, and damages are capped for specified waived areas at $150,000 per person and $600,000 per occurrence. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2006-07, and settlements did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years. The university purchased two annuity contracts for workers compensation claims in Fiscal Year 2006-07, which reduced the UCIP liability by $257,781.

The University of Colorado Graduate Medical Education Health Benefits Program is a comprehensive self-insurance health and dental benefits program for physicians in training at the University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center. The university manages excess risk exposure for staff medical claims by purchasing stop-loss insurance of $200,000 per person and $7.6 million in aggregate annually. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2006-07 for this program. There have been no collections against the aggregate stop-loss insurance in the

previous three years; however, the university collected $1,127,484 from the stop-loss insurance carrier for individual claims in excess of the threshold in Fiscal Year 2006-07. An insurance brokerage firm estimates liabilities of the plan using actuarial methods.

The University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center also self-insures its faculty, and staff for medical malpractice through the University of Colorado Self-Insurance Trust consistent with the limits of governmental immunity. For claims outside of governmental immunity, the Trust has purchased insurance to cover claims greater than $1.0 million per occurrence and in the aggregate annually. The discounted liability for malpractice is determined annually by an actuarial study. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2006-07, and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Colorado State University is self-insured for employee medical and dental plans, but purchases re-insurance for healthcare claims over $200,000. The related liability is based on underwriting review of claims history and current data. A liability is recorded for the university's employee long-term disability plan based on expected claims payout as determined by the third party administrator. The university is self-insured for worker's compensation up to $500,000, and has purchased re-insurance for individual claims from $500,000 to $1.0 million. For general liability claims, the university is self-insured up to $500,000 per occurrence and has purchased excess insurance for claims over that amount.

Colorado State University general liability claims arising out of employment practices are self-insured up to $1.0 million with excess insurance purchased for claims between $1.0 million and $5.0 million. The university is self-insured for property damage up to $100,000, but has purchase excess insurance providing coverage up to $1.0 billion per occurrence. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2006-07, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

The University of Northern Colorado manages general liability, property, auto, and workers' compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The university has purchased $3.0 million of general liability insurance ($5,000 deductible), $3.0 million of product liability/malpractice insurance ($5,000 deductible), $1.0 million of automobile liability ($0 deductible), $3.0 million of errors and omissions insurance ($100,000 deductible), $500,000 of worker's compensation insurance ($1,000 deductible), $100,000 of employee fraud insurance ($1,000 deductible), and $250.0 million of commercial property insurance ($10,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2005-06, the university was covered under the state risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2006-07, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

Changes in claims liabilities were as follows:

Changes in Claims Liabilities
(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Liability at July 1	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Liability at June 30
State Risk Management:				
Liability Fund				
2006-07	$ 25,167	$ 3,333	$ 4,541	$ 23,959
2005-06	18,962	11,476	5,271	25,167
2004-05	24,541	(142)	5,437	18,962
Workers' Compensation				
2006-07	82,123	24,659	30,687	76,095
2005-06	74,072	34,530	26,479	82,123
2004-05	69,582	27,421	22,931	74,072
Group Benefit Plans:				
2006-07	15,175	134,363	131,991	17,547
2005-06	-	118,491	103,316	15,175
2004-05	-	-	-	-
University of Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2006-07	15,720	4,701	7,072	13,349
2005-06	15,012	6,072	5,364	15,720
2004-05	12,841	8,838	6,667	15,012
University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center:				
Medical Malpractice				
2006-07	6,561	(767)	548	5,246
2005-06	6,556	965	960	6,561
2004-05	8,759	(225)	1,978	6,556
Graduate Medical Education Health Benefits Program				
2006-07	1,024	6,196	6,082	1,138
2005-06	972	5,723	5,671	1,024
2004-05	812	5,166	5,006	972
Colorado State University:				
Medical, Dental, and Disability Benefits				
2006-07	11,742	22,664	20,453	13,953
2005-06	10,242	18,951	17,451	11,742
2004-05	9,841	16,166	15,765	10,242
University of Northern Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2006-07	1,725	(889)	478	358
2005-06	-	-	-	1,725

Component Units

In order to manage malpractice claims risk, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority participates in a self-insurance trust called the University of Colorado Self-Insurance and Risk Management Trust. The trust provides coverage up to the governmental immunity limits ($150,000 per individual and $600,000 per occurrence) and contracts with a commercial insurance company for coverage to $6.0 million per occurrence or in aggregate per year when governmental immunity does not apply. For Fiscal Year 2006-07, the hospital recorded premium and administrative expenses of $384,000. The trust had a fund balance of $5.0 million, which was in excess of $5.2 million in reserves for losses and loss adjustment expense. The hospital purchases insurance coverage for theft, property damage, injuries and accidents, business interruption, automobile, nonowned aircraft, errors and omissions, fiduciary responsibility, employee health and dental through commercial insurance companies.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority maintains commercial insurance for most risks of loss.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District purchases commercial insurance to mitigate most of its risk of loss. It requires its lessee and contractors to cover certain other risks. These parties provided the required coverage at their own cost in 2006. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

NOTE 23 – LEASE COMMITMENTS

Primary Government

State management is authorized to enter lease or rental agreements for buildings and/or equipment. All leases contain clauses stipulating that continuation of the lease is subject to funding by the Legislature. Historically, these leases have been renewed in the normal course of business. They are therefore treated as noncancellable for financial reporting purposes.

At June 30, 2007, the state had the following gross amounts of assets under capital lease:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Gross Assets Under Lease

	Land	Buildings	Equipment and Other
Governmental Activities	$ -	$ 18,703	$ 14,345
Business-Type Activities	2,435	56,613	11,438
Total	$ 2,435	$ 75,316	$ 25,783

The gross amount of assets under lease is less than the total capital lease liability reported on the following page because Western State College entered a private leasing arrangement to finance a building that has not been constructed at this time.

At June 30, 2007, the state expected the following sublease rentals related to its capital and operating leases:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Sublease Rentals

	Capital	Operating	Total
Governmental Activities	$ -	$ 18	$ 18
Business-Type Activities	-	23	23
Total	$ -	$ 41	$ 41

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the state incurred the following contingent rentals related to capital and operating leases:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Contingent Rentals

	Capital	Operating	Total
Business-Type Activities	$ -	$ 41	$ 41
Total	$ -	$ 41	$ 41

Colorado State University Research Foundation, a related party, is a not-for-profit Colorado corporation, established to aid and assist the two institutions governed by the Colorado State University System Board of Governors in their research and educational efforts. The support provided by the foundation to the institutions includes patent and licensing management, equipment leasing, municipal lease administration, debt financing, and land acquisition, development, and management. Colorado State University subleases space and vehicles from the foundation. The total obligation at June 30, 2007, for the space and vehicles was $75,224 and $290,042, respectively. The Colorado State University System leases equipment from the foundation and has a total lease obligation of $1,895,178.

Aurora Community College made operating lease payments of approximately $1.0 million to the Community College of Aurora Foundation, which owns three of the four campus buildings.

Morgan Community College made lease payments of $73,500 to the Morgan Community College Foundation for classroom facilities.

Trinidad State Junior College made operating lease payments of $105,655 to the Trinidad State Junior College Educational Foundation.

The Colorado Community College System made lease payments of $580,769 to the Colorado Community College System Foundation.

The state is obligated under certain leases that it accounts for as operating leases. Operating leases do not give rise to property rights or lease obligations. Therefore, the lease agreements are not reflected in the assets or liabilities of the funds.

For Fiscal Year 2006-07, the state recorded building and land rent of $37.5 million and $19.2 million in governmental and business-type activities, respectively. The state also recorded equipment and vehicle rental expenditures of $7.3 million and $28.3 million in governmental and business-type activities, respectively. The above amounts were payable to entities outside the state and do not include transactions with the state fleet management program.

The state recorded $0.26 million of lease interest costs in the governmental activities and $0.87 million in the business-type activities. The $3.9 million of capital lease proceeds shown on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance* is primarily related to the Department of Corrections entering a building lease for $2.8 million and a bus lease for $0.4 million.

Future minimum payments at June 30, 2007, for existing leases were as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Operating Leases		Capital Leases	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2008	$ 33,977	$ 11,934	$ 4,148	$ 8,529
2009	29,752	9,358	3,887	7,874
2010	31,462	7,333	3,643	7,428
2011	24,919	4,547	3,571	6,930
2012	52,076	2,940	3,379	6,337
2013 to 2017	87,303	8,515	12,605	30,067
2018 to 2022	2,736	58	7,823	23,940
2023 to 2027	2,440	2	2,702	6,189
2028 to 2032	1,263	2	-	3,481
2033 to 2037	870	-	-	164
Total Minimum Lease Payments	266,798	44,689	41,758	100,939
Less: Imputed Interest Costs			11,302	32,318
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	$ 266,798	$ 44,689	$ 30,456	$ 68,621

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority leases certain equipment under noncancellable operating leases. Rental expense for operating leases approximated $6.1 million for Fiscal Years 2006-07. Future minimum lease payments for these leases at June 30, 2007, are:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount
2008	$ 7,277
2009	3,033
2010	2,209
2011	2,288
2012	2,123
Thereafter	5,980
Total Minimum Obligations	$22,910

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority leases office facilities under an operating lease that expired March 31, 2007, and is negotiating a new lease agreement. Total rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 was $115,058.

CoverColorado leases office facilities under an operating lease that expires in 2010. Total rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2006, was $36,651. The total minimum rental commitment under this lease is $98,031 for years 2007 through 2010.

Effective October 1, 1999, the University of Colorado Foundation entered an agreement to lease the building in which it operated. The foundation recorded a lease liability equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments under the lease, which is currently $4.6 million. Total minimum lease payments including interest at June 30, 2007, were $6.9 million. The lessor of the building has promised to make a nonreciprocal transfer of the building to the foundation on or before September 2014. The net book value of the property and equipment under the capital lease totaled $3.0 million, net of accumulated depreciation of $2.7 million, as of June 30, 2007.

NOTE 24 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

On July 6, 2006, the State Treasurer issued $650.0 million of General Fund Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2006A. The notes were due and payable on June 27, 2007, at an average coupon rate of 4.6 percent. The notes were issued to meet short-term cashflow needs of the General Fund and were repaid before June 30, 2007, as required by the State Constitution.

Statutes authorize the State Treasurer to issue notes for local school districts in anticipation of local school district revenues to be collected at a later time. On July 11, 2006, the State Treasurer issued $145.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2006A. The notes carried an average coupon rate of 4.5 percent and matured on August 3, 2007.

On December 19, 2006, the State Treasurer issued $200.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2006B. The notes carried an average coupon rate of 3.75 percent and matured on August 3, 2007. For each issuance, the State Treasurer established a Note Repayment Account that was funded before June 30, 2007, in an amount adequate to fully defease the outstanding notes. School districts were required to repay the loans prior to the state's fiscal year-end, and the State Treasurer placed the loan repayments in the Note Repayment Account that was restricted to paying off the notes on the August 3, 2007, due date.

The following schedule shows the changes in short-term financing for the period ended June 30, 2007:

(Amount in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1	Changes Additions	Changes Reductions	Ending Balance June 30
Governmental Activities:				
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	$ -	$ 650,000	$ (650,000)	$ -
Education Loan Anticipation Notes	415,000	345,000	(415,000)	345,000
Total Governmental Activities Short-Term Financing	415,000	995,000	(1,065,000)	345,000
Total Short-Term Financing	$ 415,000	$ 995,000	$ (1,065,000)	$ 345,000

NOTE 25 – NOTES AND BONDS PAYABLE

Primary Government

Many Higher Education Institutions, the Department of Corrections, the Highway Users Tax Fund, the State Nursing Homes, and CollegeInvest have issued bonds and/or notes for the purchase of equipment, construction of facilities and infrastructure, and to finance student loans. Specific user revenues are pledged for the payments of interest and future retirement of the obligations. The state is not allowed by its Constitution to issue general obligation debt.

During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the state's governmental activities had $168.0 million of federal and state revenue available in the Highway Users Tax Fund to meet an equivalent amount of debt service. Collectively, the state's business-type activities had $596.1 million of available net revenue after operating expenses to meet the $174.5 million of debt service requirement related to these bonds. However, the revenue of an individual business-type activity is generally not available to meet the debt service requirements of another business-type activity.

The state recorded $250.0 million of interest costs, of which, $115.0 million was recorded by governmental activities and $135.0 million was recorded by business-type activities. The governmental activities interest cost primarily comprises $35.8 million of General Fund interest on Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Treasury, $71.5 million of Highway Users Tax Fund interest on Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation, and $5.7 million of interest primarily on Certificates of Participation issued by the Department of Corrections. The business-type activities interest cost primarily comprises $42.8 million of interest on revenue bonds issued by Higher Education Institutions, $72.1 million of interest on revenue bonds issued by CollegeInvest, and $19.4 million of interest paid to lending institutions that made loans to students under the College Assist loan guarantee program. College Assist is a nonmajor enterprise fund.

Annual maturities of notes and bonds payable at June 30, 2007, are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities: Revenue Bonds Principal	Revenue Bonds Interest	Notes Payable Principal	Notes Payable Interest	Certificates of Participation Principal	Certificates of Participation Interest	Totals Principal	Totals Interest
2008	$ 102,475	$ 65,514	$ 345,000	$ 10,974	$ 9,775	$ 7,618	$ 457,250	$ 84,106
2009	107,795	60,197	-	-	6,355	7,371	114,150	67,568
2010	113,300	54,691	-	-	9,135	10,979	122,435	65,670
2011	119,385	48,605	-	-	12,570	7,025	131,955	55,630
2012	125,265	42,725	-	-	12,325	6,461	137,590	49,186
2013 to 2017	702,975	99,358	-	-	55,530	24,846	758,505	124,204
2018 to 2022	-	-	-	-	51,995	10,581	51,995	10,581
2023 to 2027	-	-	-	-	4,485	3,441	4,485	3,441
2028 to 2032	-	-	-	-	7,110	2,074	7,110	2,074
2033 to 2037	-	-	-	-	3,785	288	3,785	288
Subtotals	1,271,195	371,090	345,000	10,974	173,065	80,684	1,789,260	462,748
Unamortized Prem/Discount	48,523	-	-	-	10,138	-	58,661	-
Totals	$1,319,718	$ 371,090	$ 345,000	$ 10,974	$ 183,203	$ 80,684	$1,847,921	$ 462,748

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Business-Type Activities: Revenue Bonds Principal	Revenue Bonds Interest	Notes Payable Principal	Notes Payable Interest	Mortgages Payable Principal	Mortgages Payable Interest	Certificates of Participation Principal	Certificates of Participation Interest	Totals Principal	Totals Interest
2008	$ 56,603	$ 133,508	$ 996	$ 331	$ 45	$ 5	$ 5,354	$ 10,043	$ 62,998	$ 143,887
2009	43,955	131,258	1,272	326	48	2	5,584	9,818	50,859	141,404
2010	44,395	129,403	1,325	272	-	-	5,814	9,582	51,534	139,257
2011	45,835	127,502	954	217	-	-	6,044	9,357	52,833	137,076
2012	47,260	125,705	1,571	178	-	-	6,293	9,114	55,124	134,997
2013 to 2017	255,934	602,350	2,662	438	-	-	36,353	40,890	294,949	643,678
2018 to 2022	265,751	553,501	591	31	-	-	44,555	31,221	310,897	584,753
2023 to 2027	450,129	477,263	48	5	-	-	54,252	19,040	504,429	496,308
2028 to 2032	183,170	387,960	-	-	-	-	48,837	4,968	232,007	392,928
2033 to 2037	618,730	274,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	618,730	274,828
2038 to 2042	900,110	118,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	900,110	118,480
Subtotals	2,911,872	3,061,758	9,419	1,798	93	7	213,086	144,033	3,134,470	3,207,596
Unamortized Prem/Discount	23,511	-	(49)	-	-	-	5,830	-	29,292	-
Totals	$2,935,383	$3,061,758	$ 9,370	$ 1,798	$ 93	$ 7	$ 218,916	$ 144,033	$3,163,762	$3,207,596

Component Units

The debt service requirements to maturity for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority at December 31, 2006, excluding unamortized original issue discount and premium and deferred refunding costs are:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2007	$ 48,230	$ 51,853	$ 100,083
2008	49,305	50,158	99,463
2009	50,545	47,933	98,478
2010	53,440	45,595	99,035
2011	57,160	43,047	100,207
2012 to 2016	269,590	175,390	444,980
2017 to 2021	238,725	113,012	351,737
2022 to 2026	154,685	62,022	216,707
2027 to 2031	59,970	37,327	97,297
2032 to 2036	82,855	20,824	103,679
2037 to 2041	24,435	7,042	31,477
2042 to 2043	11,665	926	12,591
Total Future Payments	$ 1,100,605	$ 655,129	$ 1,755,734

The original principal amount for the outstanding bonds was $1.6 billion. Total interest paid during 2006 amounted to $51.8 million.

All of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's Small Water Resources Program bonds and the Series 1989A and Series 1990A Clean Water Revenue Bonds are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Financial Guaranty Insurance Company. The Clean Water Revenue Bonds, Series 1992A are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Financial Security Assurance, Inc. The Wastewater Revolving Fund Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1996A are insured as to payment of principal and interest by AMBAC Indemnity Corporation.

The Water Resources Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A and 2003B, Series 2004A, 2004B, 2004C, 2004D, and 2004E, and Series 2005A, 2005E, and 2005F are insured as to payment of principal and interest by MBIA Insurance Corporation. The Water Resources Revenue Bonds Series 2005B and Series 2005C are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Assured Guaranty Corp. The Water Resources Revenue Bond Series 2005D are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Financial Security Assurance, Inc. The authority can issue up to $150,000,000 (excluding refunding bonds) of outstanding Small Water Resources Revenue Bonds and as of December 31, 2006, had $98,245,000 of these bonds outstanding.

In January 2007, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority issued $72.8 million of Series 2007A Revenue Bonds with an average 2007 variable interest rate of 3.83 percent. Proceeds from the bond will be used for the partial refunding of Series 2001A bonds (see Note 27).

During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the hospital met all the financial ratio requirements of its bond indentures. Cash paid for interest by the hospital in Fiscal Year 2006-07 approximated $23.0 million. Total interest cost capitalized in Fiscal Year 2006-07 amounted to $5.5 million, which is net of $4.5 million of investment income from the unexpended bond funds. The aggregate maturities of long-term debt for the University of Colorado Hospital Authority at June 30, 2007, are:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	$ 8,483	$ 23,931	$ 32,414
2009	8,844	23,525	32,369
2010	9,239	23,118	32,357
2011	9,557	22,720	32,277
2012	9,360	22,352	31,712
2013 to 2017	36,135	104,189	140,324
2018 to 2022	55,440	90,157	145,597
2023 to 2027	114,525	72,343	186,868
2028 to 2032	104,740	49,452	154,192
2033 to 2037	100,690	29,768	130,458
2038 to 2042	103,000	7,911	110,911
Total Long-Term Debt Payments	560,013	469,466	1,029,479
Less: Unamortized Discount	(2,241)		
Deferred Amount on Refunding of			
Series 1997 A Bonds	(5,029)		
Series 2007 A Bonds	(5,788)		
Total Carrying Amount of Long-Term Debt	$ 546,955		

In June 2004, the University of Colorado Foundation established a $20.0 million unsecured line of credit with a bank. The credit line carried variable interest based on the LIBOR or the prime rate. This line of credit commitment ended on June 21, 2007. The foundation subsequently established a new $20 million unsecured line of credit with another bank. No amounts were outstanding at June 30, 2007.

NOTE 26 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Primary Government

The following table summarizes the changes in long-term liabilities for Fiscal Year 2006-07:

(Amount in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1	Changes Additions	Changes Reductions	Ending Balance June 30	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	$ 3,801	$ 2	$ (1,045)	$ 2,758	$ 2,741
Accrued Compensated Absences	122,297	44,218	(40,720)	125,795	9,533
Claims and Judgments Payable	392,867	-	(56,045)	336,822	40,948
Capital Lease Obligations	17,482	15,690	(2,716)	30,456	2,805
Bonds Payable	1,418,445	-	(98,727)	1,319,718	102,475
Certificates of Participation	196,476	1,363	(14,636)	183,203	9,775
Other Long-Term Liabilities	210,369	3,208	(6,605)	206,972	-
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	2,361,737	64,481	(220,494)	2,205,724	168,277
Business-Type Activities					
Accrued Compensated Absences	151,121	30,193	(15,416)	165,898	12,578
Claims and Judgments Payable	39,126	48,596	(47,785)	39,937	11,717
Capital Lease Obligations	60,725	12,899	(5,003)	68,621	4,950
Bonds Payable	2,446,217	846,191	(357,025)	2,935,383	56,603
Certificates of Participation	118,844	140,696	(40,624)	218,916	5,354
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages	6,947	3,007	(491)	9,463	1,041
Other Long-Term Liabilities	57,414	6,997	(5,720)	58,691	4,595
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities	2,880,394	1,088,579	(472,064)	3,496,909	96,838
Fiduciary Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	266,422	5,836	(25,234)	247,024	194,478
Accrued Compensated Absences	42	23	(13)	52	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	2,462	873	(501)	2,834	-
Total Fiduciary Activities Long-Term Liabilities	268,926	6,732	(25,748)	249,910	194,478
Total Primary Government Long-Term Liabilities	$ 5,511,057	$ 1,159,792	$ (718,306)	$ 5,952,543	$ 459,593

Accrued compensated absences liabilities of both the Governmental Activities and the Business-Type Activities are normally liquidated using resources of the fund that is responsible for paying the employee's salary. As a result, the resources of nearly all of the state's funds are used to liquidate the compensated absence liability.

The amount shown in the schedule above for notes, bonds, and certificates of participation do not include the short-term borrowing disclosed in Note 24. A current portion is not normally identifiable for Other Long-Term Liabilities.

Long-term liabilities that are actuarially determined include amounts for claims that are incurred but not yet reported. Since these liabilities are not based on individually identifiable claims, it is not practicable to report gross additions and reductions. (See Note 22 for the amount of claims reported and paid and other adjustments to these actuarially determined liabilities.)

At June 30, 2007, the following obligations were classified as Other Long-Term Liabilities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets.*

The $207.0 million shown for governmental activities represents tax refunds payable, which were at various levels of administrative and legal appeal. These refunds relate to tax revenues of the General Fund and Highway Users Tax Fund. Payment is not expected within one year.

The $54.1 million shown for business-type activities primarily comprises:

- $34.2 million of commitments to pay future tuition costs related to the prepaid tuition program of CollegeInvest. An additional $4.6 million will be paid within one year and is reported as an Other Current Liability.
- $19.6 million of deferred revenue that the state does not expect to recognize within the following year. The most significant balances relate to a ground lease at the University of Northern Colorado ($2.3 million) and long-term deferred revenue at the Colorado School of Mines ($1.5 million).

Component Units

Changes in long-term liabilities are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
University of Colorado Hospital Authority					
Bonds Payable	$ 550,673	$ 7,946	$ 11,664	$ 546,955	$ 8,483
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority					
Bonds Payable	$ 1,014,948	$ 100,755	$ 63,031	$ 1,052,672	$ 48,230
Other Long-Term Liabilities	$ 332,246	$ 121,331	$ 194,473	$ 259,104	$ 219,118

The Other Long-Term Liabilities of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are primarily related to water and pollution control construction project costs that it will pay on loans made to local governments.

The University of Colorado Foundation has beneficial interest in various split-interest agreements including charitable gift annuities, charitable remainder trusts (annuity and unitrust), a minor pooled income fund, and charitable remainder trusts held by others. The charitable gift annuity assets are immediately available to the foundation, and after termination of the other agreements, the related assets revert to the foundation to create an endowment to support university activities. The estimated net present value of obligations to named beneficiaries is reported as an Other Long-Term Liability on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units.* Actuarially determined life expectancies and risk-free rates of return are used to estimate the obligation to named beneficiaries. The fair value of assets in excess of the estimated liability is recorded as Gifts and Donations revenue at the date of the gift. Changes in value of the investments are combined with changes in the actuarial estimate of liabilities and are reported as Gifts and Donations revenue on the *Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Assets – Component Units*. At June 30, 2007, the foundation held $51.1 million of split interest agreement investments with $30.0 million of related liabilities and reported $3.8 million of net beneficial interest in charitable trusts held by others.

At June 30, 2007, the University of Colorado Foundation held $144.1 million of endowments and other funds in trust for the University of Colorado and another entity. On the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units,* this liability is reported primarily as Deposits Held in Custody and partially as Other Current Liabilities.

The Colorado State University Foundation (CSUF) administers life income agreements as gift annuities where an income beneficiary is the lifetime recipient of income and the foundation is the remainder beneficiary. Upon receipt of the gift, a liability is established for the estimated net present value of the lifetime recipient's interest using applicable mortality tables and a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved. A contribution is recognized for the estimated remainder interest.

CSUF has also been named remainder beneficiary for trusts administered by third party corporate trustees. For this arrangement, a receivable and contribution are recorded at the estimated present value of the remainder interest. These life income arrangements are revalued annually to reflect changes in the remainder interest estimates.

At June 30, 2007, total life income agreement assets of CSUF were $1.2 million. Life income agreements payable at the same date totaled $966,113. The estimated net present value of obligations to named beneficiaries is reported as an Other Long-Term Liability on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units.* At June 30, 2007, the foundation held $14.5 million of endowments and related expendable accounts for Colorado State University. On the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units,* this liability is reported as Deposits Held in Custody.

At June 30, 2007, the Colorado School of Mines Foundation (CSMF), acting as trustee, held charitable trust and pooled income assets of $18.5 million; related liabilities of $6.6 million are calculated using the Internal Revenue Service discount rate for computing charitable contribution deductions. The estimated net present value of obligations to named beneficiaries is reported as an Other Long-Term Liability on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units.*

CSMF has also entered several gift annuity contracts that require future payments to the donor or their named beneficiaries; these requirements are reported as an Other Long-Term Liability of $3.6 million on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units.* At June 30, 2007, CSMF reported $13.7 million of assets held in trust, primarily for the Colorado School of Mines, which are shown on the *Statement of Net Assets – Component Units* as Deposits Held in Custody.

NOTE 27 – DEFEASED DEBT

Primary Government

Debt is defeased by depositing in escrow accounts an amount sufficient, together with known minimum investment yields, to pay principal, interest, and any redemption premium on the debt to be defeased. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, debt was defeased in the business-type activities.

At June 30, 2007, the remaining balances of amounts previously placed in escrow accounts with paying agents are as follows:

(Amount in Thousands)

Agency	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Department of Transportation	$ 666,485
Business-Type Activities:	
University of Colorado	171,865
Auraria Higher Education Center	24,419
Western State College	15,035
Fort Lewis College	4,570
University of Northern Colorado	1,265
Colorado School of Mines	574
Total	$ 884,213

The Regents of the University of Colorado issued $195,014,723 of its University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2007A to defease all of its Enterprise System Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 1999A, Master Lease Purchase Agreement Certificates of Participation Series 2003A, and to partially defease its Enterprise System Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 1995A, Enterprise System Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds Series 2001B, Enterprise System Revenue Bonds Series 2002A, Tax-Exempt Enterprise System Revenue Bonds Series 2002B, and its Master Lease Purchase Agreement Certificates of Participation Taxable Series 2003B. The defeased debt had interest rates ranging from 3.125 percent to 5.50 percent and the new debt has interest rates ranging from 3.625 percent to 5.00 percent. The remaining term of the debt was unchanged at 27 years, and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $11,028,273. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $7,335,694 and a book loss of $9,478,277 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 27 years of the new debt.

Component Units

In November 1997, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority issued $123.9 million in Hospital Refunding Revenue Bonds to advance refund Series 1992A bonds. The refunding resulted in legal defeasance and a deferred loss, which the hospital is charging to operations through Fiscal Year 2022-23. At June 30, 2007, the unamortized deferred loss on refunding is $5.0 million. The hospital completed the advance refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the subsequent 25 years by $6.0 million and to achieve an economic gain of $3.2 million.

During 2007, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority issued $72.8 million in Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2007A to partially refund Series 2001A bonds. The refunding resulted in a partial legal defeasance, and the deferred loss on refunding is approximately $5.8 million, which the hospital is charging to operations through Fiscal Year 2030-31. The hospital completed the advance refunding in order to convert the 2001A fixed rate to a variable rate issuance.

During 2006, the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority issued $14.0 million of Small Water Resources Bonds Series 2006A to advance refund portions of its 1994A, 1997A, and 2000A Small Water Resources Revenue Bonds totaling $13.6 million. The difference between the new debt and the carrying amount of the old debt was a book loss of $350,000, which will be amortized against the new debt over the life of the refunded debt. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of approximately $1.0 million.

NOTES 28 THROUGH 29 – DETAILS OF NET ASSETS AND FUND EQUITY

NOTE 28 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE CHANGES

Primary Government

The beginning net assets of the Governmental Activities on the government-wide *Statement of Activities* decreased by $7,351,461 when the Department of Transportation recorded adjustments related to refining its process for identifying and recording construction in progress that is required to be capitalized under the modified approach to reporting infrastructure assets. This adjustment did not affect any of the fund-level financial statements.

The beginning fund balance of the Other Special Revenue Funds, a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund that was previously reported as a major fund, decreased by $684,508,246 and the beginning balance of the following nonmajor Special Revenue Funds increased by:

- Labor Fund - $69,636,889
- Resource Extraction - $491,971,106
- Resource Management - $29,959,331
- Environment and Health Protection - $92,940,920

This change was made to ensure that the Other Special Revenue Fund, which is currently reported as nonmajor, does not exceed the threshold for major fund reporting. All five of these funds are reported in Supplementary information in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, and therefore, the change did not affect the fund-level financial statements or the government-wide financial statements.

As the result of a change in accounting principle, Colorado State University increased beginning net assets of the Business-Type Activities by $17,267,168 on the government-wide *Statement of Activities* and on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.* The accounting principle change was the result of implementing GASB Statement No. 43 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. The university determined that its other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan was a revocable trust arrangement that caused it not to qualify for reporting under GASB Statement No. 43. However, implementation guidance accompanying the new standard requires that the university cease reporting the OPEB plan using agency accounting (liabilities equal to plan assets) and begin reporting the plan assets as assets of the university. The removal of the plan liabilities resulted in the increase in beginning net assets. In Fiscal Year 2007-08, the university will apply the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 – Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions to their OPEB plan.

NOTE 29 – FUND EQUITY

On the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds,* the Capital Projects Fund Reserve for Statutory Purposes includes the fund equity of the Corrections Expansion Reserve, a Special Capital Construction Fund used to account for Department of Corrections Certificates of Participation, and other minor funds that are allowed to retain fund balances in the Capital Projects Fund. The $192.6 million reserve for encumbrances represents construction commitments related to projects appropriated by the Legislature in the state's capital construction fund. Those appropriations are multi-year budgets (see Note RSI-1B) that are funded by various sources including general-purpose revenue, cash earnings by state agencies, and federal revenue. In most instances, the cash and federally funded resources that will support these appropriations have not yet been earned in the Capital Projects Fund. In years when the general-purpose revenue transferred into the fund is low the unreserved undesignated fund balance is reported as a deficit because of the unearned cash sources related to the encumbrances.

NOTE 30 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2007, were:

SELLER'S/LENDER'S RECEIVABLE	General Fund	Public School	Highway Users Tax	Capital Projects
MAJOR FUNDS:				
General Fund	$ -	$ 119	$ 191	$ -
Public School	-	-	-	-
Highway Users	556	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Institutions	7,563	-	599	949
CollegeInvest	-	-	-	-
NONMAJOR FUNDS				
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:				
Water Projects	5	-	-	148
Labor	521	-	-	-
Resource Extraction	19	-	-	-
Resource Management	5	-	10	11
Environment and Health Protection	27	-	37	-
Other Special Revenue	22,201	-	-	-
PERMANENT FUNDS:				
State Lands Trust Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-
Other Permanent Trust Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-
ENTERPRISE FUNDS:				
Correctional Industries	-	-	-	288
Nursing Homes	1,614	-	-	-
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS:				
Central Services	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	1	-	-	-
Administrative Hearings	70	-	-	-
FIDUCIARY FUNDS:				
Group Benefit Plans	13,699	-	102	-
College Savings Plan	-	-	-	-
Other Fiduciary	90	-	-	-
TOTAL	$ 46,371	$ 119	$ 939	$ 1,396

Except for the Resource Extraction Fund receivable discussed below, all of the material receivables and related payables shown in the above schedule are the result of normal operating activities where the receivables and payables were not liquidated before the year-end close of the state's accounting system. This represents timing differences between when generally accepted accounting principles require transactions to be recognized and when cash is actually distributed.

The Group Benefits Plan Fund receivable of $13.7 million from the General Fund primarily represents the health insurance benefits premium portion of payroll for services provided in the fiscal year that is required by statute to be paid in the next fiscal year.

The Other Special Revenue Fund receivable of $22.2 million from the General Fund is primarily related to a tax audit adjustment finalized after year-end.

The General Fund receivable of $8.4 million from All Other Funds is primarily related to a $6.7 million receivable from the Limited Gaming Fund, a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund.

The Highway Users Tax Fund receivable of $64.0 million from All Other Funds is primarily related to a $5.3 million receivable from the Limited Gaming Fund, a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund, and a $58.8 million receivable from the Sales and Use Tax Holding Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Other Special Revenue Fund.

(Amounts in Thousands)

BUYER'S/BORROWER'S PAYABLE

Higher Education Institutions	CollegeInvest	State Lottery	All Other Funds	Total
$ 1,279	$ -	$ -	$ 8,393	$ 9,982
-	-	8,220	3,852	12,072
-	-	-	64,034	64,590
5,868	-	-	411	6,279
-	-	-	5,340	14,451
1,090	-	-	38	1,128
-	-	-	1,417	1,570
-	-	-	-	521
-	-	-	82,125	82,144
-	-	2,871	13	2,910
-	-	-	-	64
-	-	11,482	27,177	60,860
-	-	-	87	87
-	-	-	10	10
895	-	-	1	1,184
-	-	-	2	1,616
14	-	-	3	17
-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	70
-	-	-	13	13,814
-	1,400	-	-	1,400
-	-	6,133	125	6,348
$ 9,146	$ 1,400	$ 28,706	$ 193,041	$ 281,118

The Resource Extraction Fund receivable of $82.1 million from All Other Funds was recorded by the Severance Tax Trust Fund and is primarily related to a $81.7 million receivable from the Water Projects Fund, a nonmajor Special Revenue Fund. The Water Projects Fund has statutory authority to make loans to local governments and special districts using the assets of the Severance Tax Trust Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Resource Extraction Fund. The loans have terms ranging from 10 to 30 years. However, the borrowing from the Severance Tax Trust Fund is on a revolving basis and will remain in place unless the statutory authority is changed.

The Other Special Revenue Fund receivable of $27.2 million from All Other Funds is primarily related to a $19.7 million receivable that the Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund has from the Limited Gaming Fund, and a $7.0 million receivable that the Clean Energy Fund has from the Limited Gaming Fund.

The Other Special Revenue Fund receivable of $11.5 million from the Lottery Fund is held by the Conservation Trust Fund to be distributed as grants to purchase, preserve, and improve Colorado open space.

NOTE 31 – TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS

Primary Government

Transfers between funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, were as follows:

TRANSFER-OUT FUND	General Fund	Public School	Highway Users Tax	Capital Projects
MAJOR FUNDS:				
General Fund	$ -	$ 2,664,259	$ 291,179	$ 292,093
Public School	314	-	-	-
Highway Users	26,993	-	-	2,464
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-
State Education	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Institutions	3,975	-	-	-
CollegeInvest	27	-	-	-
Lottery	382	8,220	-	-
NONMAJOR FUNDS				
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:				
Water Projects	1,177	-	-	-
Labor	22,269	-	-	10
Gaming	7,700	-	5,259	1,635
Tobacco Impact Mitigation	47,849	-	-	6,405
Resource Extraction	17,664	60,398	-	-
Resource Management	20,308	-	-	2,747
Environment and Health Protection	9,095	-	-	-
Other Special Revenue	40,190	-	228,562	595
PERMANENT FUNDS:				
State Lands Trust Expendable	32	31,388	-	-
State Lands Trust Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-
Other Permanent Trust Nonexpendable	-	-	-	-
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:				
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
ENTERPRISE FUNDS:				
Wildlife	4,606	-	-	-
College Assist	80	-	-	-
Correctional Industries	365	-	-	-
Nursing Homes	96	-	-	-
Prison Canteens	67	-	-	-
Petroleum Storage	875	-	-	-
Other Enterprise	287	-	-	-
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS:				
Central Services	1,558	-	-	-
General Government Computer Center	615	-	-	-
Telecommunications	362	-	-	-
Capitol Complex	698	-	-	-
Administrative Hearings	292	-	-	-
Debt Collection	173	-	-	-
FIDUCIARY FUNDS:				
Deferred Compensation	21	-	-	-
Defined Contribution	2	-	-	-
Group Benefit Plans	97	-	-	-
Treasurer's Private Purpose	1,717	-	-	-
TOTAL	$ 209,886	$ 2,764,265	$ 525,000	$ 305,949

In the normal course of events, the Legislature appropriates a large number of transfers between funds exercising its responsibility to allocate the state's resources to programs shown in the above schedule. The most significant of these are the transfers out of the General Fund and into the Public School Fund, the Highway Users Tax Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and the Higher Education Institutions (primarily for student financial aid, occupational education, and job training).

The Labor Fund transfer-out of $22.3 million to the General Fund occurs entirely within the Department of Labor and Employment and provides revenues in the General Fund for programs that support the Labor Fund.

The Highway Users Tax Fund transfer-out of $27.0 million to the General Fund includes $17.8 million transferred to the Department of Revenue to support programs that generate Highway Users Tax Fund revenue.

The Tobacco Impact Mitigation Fund transfer-out of $47.8 million to the General Fund includes a $37.6 million transfer from the Health Care Expansion Fund, a $6.0 million transfer from the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Fund, and a $1.3 million transfer from the Nurse Home Visitor Program. Each of these transfers was to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing for purchase of medical services.

(Amounts in Thousands)

TRANSFER-IN FUND

Higher Education Institutions	CollegeInvest	All Other Funds	TOTAL
$ 120,203	$ 162	$ 32,183	$ 3,400,079
-	-	14,344	14,658
-	-	169,466	198,923
6,405	-	8,297	14,702
2,287	-	707	2,994
-	-	-	3,975
-	-	-	27
-	-	59,498	68,100
-	-	651	1,828
-	-	6,240	28,519
-	-	26,677	41,271
-	-	31,635	85,889
3,750	-	40,736	122,548
1,178	-	75	24,308
-	-	-	9,095
-	-	5,460	274,807
104	-	1,213	32,737
525	-	4,254	4,779
-	-	35	35
-	-	4	4
-	-	296	4,902
-	-	-	80
-	-	-	365
-	-	-	96
-	-	-	67
-	-	-	875
-	-	-	287
-	-	-	1,558
-	-	-	615
-	-	-	362
-	-	415	1,113
-	-	-	292
-	-	-	173
-	-	-	21
-	-	-	2
-	-	-	97
-	-	-	1,717
$ 134,452	$ 162	$ 402,186	$ 4,341,900

The Resource Management Fund transfer-out of $20.3 million to the General Fund includes a $16.9 million transfer within the Department of Natural Resources that was paid out of the Parks Cash Fund.

The Other Special Revenue Funds transfer-out of $40.2 million comprises $31.6 million of legislative mandated transfers to fund programs in agencies that operate primarily in the General Fund and $8.6 million of indirect cost transfers to support overhead charged to the Other Special Revenue Funds.

The $60.4 million transfer-out of Resource Extraction and into the Public School Fund is from the Mineral Leasing Fund.

The Other Special Revenue Funds transfer-out of $228.6 million is from the Sales and Use Tax Holding Fund which transfers sales and use tax to the General Fund or the Highway Users Tax Fund depending on the adequacy of the required four percent reserve in the General Fund.

The General Fund transfer-out of $32.2 million to All Other Funds included $11.2 million to support the Children's Basic Health Plan and $7.5 million to the School Construction and Renovation Fund.

The Highway Users Tax Fund transfer-out of $169.5 million to All Other Funds was exclusively to the Debt Service Fund to pay debt service on Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation.

The Lottery Fund transfer-out of $59.5 million to All Other Funds included $47.6 million to the Conservation Trust Fund and $11.9 million to the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation to support management of the state's natural resources.

The Gaming Fund transfer-out of $26.7 million to All Other Funds included $19.7 million transferred to the Travel and Tourism Trust Fund and $7.0 million transferred to the Clean Energy Fund. Both receiving funds are managed by the Governor's Office.

The Tobacco Impact Mitigation Fund transfer-out of $31.6 million to All Other Funds included $19.2 million transferred from the Tobacco Settlement Fund and $12.1 million from the Tobacco Tax Fund. Both transfers were to the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to support purchase of medical services.

The Resource Extraction Fund transfer-out of $40.7 million to All Other Funds included $13.7 million transferred from the Operating Account of the Severance Tax Trust and $12.3 million from the Mineral Leasing Fund to the Water Conservation Board in the Department of Natural Resources. The $40.7 million also included $8.8 million transferred from the Operating Account of the Severance Tax Trust to the Species Conservation Funds.

NOTE 32 – UNUSUAL OR INFREQUENT TRANSACTIONS

Primary Government

The government-wide *Statement of Activities* shows Special and/or Extraordinary Items that comprise the following.

The Department of Labor and Employment recorded an asset impairment of $16.1 million related to termination of a computer system under development. The event was an infrequent occurrence that was under the control of management (see Note 17).

The Department of Revenue recorded a loss of $9.8 million related to employee fraud in its income tax collection section. The department recorded a receivable of $11.3 million from the parties charged with the fraud, recovered $0.9 million, and expects to recover an additional $0.6 million. The loss was recorded as an allowance for uncollectible amounts related to the receivable. This event is considered both unusual and infrequent.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority recorded an asset impairment of $34.5 million as a special expense. The impairment was related to vacating the hospital campus at 9th Avenue in Denver, Colorado, earlier than previously anticipated. The early move was made possible by additional donations that allowed accelerated development of the new Fitzsimons medical campus in Aurora, Colorado. The impairment comprises $33.0 million of the remaining net book value of buildings that will be vacated earlier than expected and $1.5 million related to the remaining prepayment of the land lease of the ground beneath and adjacent to the vacated buildings.

The University of Colorado Foundation reports a special item of $3.8 million related to the sale of its student housing and other facilities held by Bear Creek I, LLC (a Colorado limited liability corporation whose sole member is the foundation). In June 2002, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority issued $69.1 million of bonds and loaned the proceeds to Bear Creek to construct, equip, and furnish student housing and related facilities. The facilities were held in the name of Bear Creek. In June 2007, Bear Creek sold the facilities to the University of Colorado for $65.5 million, defeased outstanding bonds of $66.9 million, and recorded a gain on sale of $6.2 million. Bear Creek reported a current period operating loss of $2.4 million, and therefore, reported a net gain of $3.8 million as income from discontinued operations under Financial Accounting Standards Board reporting requirements. Bear Creek owns no other properties and will be eliminated as an operating division of the foundation in Fiscal Year 2007-08.

NOTE 33 – DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

The state's donor restricted endowments exist solely in Higher Education Institutions. The policies of individual boards govern the spending of net appreciation on investments; there is no state law that governs endowment spending.

The University of Colorado reported net appreciation on endowment investments of $6.8 million that was available for spending. The university reported the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable on the *Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds.* The amount of earnings and net appreciation that is available for spending is based on a spending rate set annually by the Regents of the University of Colorado. In general, only realized gains can be expended; however, unrealized gains on certain endowment funds may be expended.

Colorado State University reported $303,813 of net appreciation on its donor-restricted endowments, and the full amount was available for spending. The university reported the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Nonexpendable on the *Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds.* The President of the university authorizes the expenditure of investment income from endowment earnings, and the university's Board of Governors is notified of those expenditures.

Colorado State University reported $1,457,130 of net appreciation on its donor-restricted endowments held by its foundation. The full amount was available for spending. On the *Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds*, the university reported a portion of the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Nonexpendable and a portion of the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable. The pay out policy of the Colorado State University Foundation governs expenditure of these funds. The policy assumes a 10 percent return on investment, a 4 to 5 percent pay out, a management fee of 1 to 1.5 percent, and a return to principal sufficient to preserve the purchasing power of the endowment.

The University of Northern Colorado reported $302,242 of net appreciation on its donor-restricted endowments, and the full amount was available for spending. The university reported the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable on the *Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Funds.*

NOTE 34 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

Primary Government

Segments are identifiable activities reported as or within an Enterprise Fund for which bonds or other debt is outstanding and a revenue stream has been pledged in support of that debt. In addition, to qualify as a segment, an activity must be subject to an external requirement to separately account for the revenues, expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities of the activity. All of the activities reported in the following condensed financial information meet these requirements. The purpose of each of the state's segments aligns with the primary mission of the enterprise in which it is reported; therefore, none of the state's segments are separately reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities.* The following paragraphs describe the state's segments.

CollegeInvest issues revenue bonds to originate and purchase student loans. The authority also operates a prepaid tuition program designed to keep pace with average tuition inflation in Colorado. Condensed financial information for CollegeInvest is not presented on the following page because it is a major Enterprise Fund, and full financial statements are included in the Basic Financial Statements.

Other Enterprise Funds' Segments:

The State Fair Authority operates the Colorado State Fair, and other events, at the state fairgrounds in Pueblo, Colorado.

Higher Education Institutions' Segments:

University Physicians Incorporated (UPI) is a not-for-profit entity that performs the billing, collection, and disbursement function for professional services provided by the University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center. UPI is also a component unit of the state that is blended into the Higher Education Institutions Enterprise Fund. UPI also provides its services under contracts with the University of Colorado Hospital Authority (UCHA), a discretely presented component unit of the state.

The Colorado School of Mines' auxiliary housing segment charges students for housing. The School of Mines' general research facilities segment charges rent to research programs.

The Auraria Higher Education Center's parking segment charges students, faculty, and staff fees for the use of parking lots and structures. The center's student facilities segment charges fees to students for use of its facilities.

The following page presents condensed financial information for the state's segments that are not presented as major funds.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO: UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS INCORPORATED	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES: AUXILIARY HOUSING	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES: GENERAL RESEARCH FACILITIES	AURARIA HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER: PARKING FACILITIES	AURARIA HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER: STUDENT FACILITIES
ASSETS:						
Current Assets	$ 445	$ 85,001	$ 4,645	$ 788	$ 3,082	$ 9,556
Other Assets	25	53,147	1,000	68	7,805	1,833
Capital Assets	10,877	16,320	65,462	10,400	41,890	37,861
Total Assets	11,347	154,468	71,107	11,256	52,777	49,250
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities	2,368	20,436	3,226	-	2,115	3,844
Due To Other Funds	-	-	-	399	-	-
Noncurrent Liabilities	122	18,968	61,753	10,166	35,388	34,296
Total Liabilities	2,490	39,404	64,979	10,565	37,503	38,140
NET ASSETS:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	9,713	(3,102)	3,065	(97)	5,699	3,189
Other Restricted Net Assets	-	62	-	-	7,100	742
Unrestricted	(856)	118,104	3,063	788	2,475	7,179
Total Net Assets	$ 8,857	$ 115,064	$ 6,128	$ 691	$ 15,274	$ 11,110

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

OPERATING REVENUES :						
Tuition and Fees	$ -	$ -	$ 2,034	$ -	$ -	$ 4,680
Sales of Goods and Services	4,840	269,549	-	-	7,463	21,026
Other	2,062	-	8,492	1,085	-	56
Total Operating Revenues	6,902	269,549	10,526	1,085	7,463	25,762
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Depreciation	592	1,423	1,946	294	1,821	2,182
Other	8,719	257,923	6,106	-	4,399	22,375
Total Operating Expenses	9,311	259,346	8,052	294	6,220	24,557
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(2,409)	10,203	2,474	791	1,243	1,205
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):						
Investment Income	3	5,542	313	-	434	474
Gifts and Donations	270	-	573	-	-	-
Other Nonoperating Revenues	8	-	-	-	-	2
Debt Service	(170)	(683)	(2,671)	-	(1,576)	(1,522)
Other Nonoperating Expenses	-	(1,792)	(376)	(441)	-	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues(Expenses)	111	3,067	(2,161)	(441)	(1,142)	(1,046)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:						
Capital Contributions and Additions to Endowments	1,055	-	-	-	-	168
Transfers-In	3,265	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers-Out	-	-	(144)	-	(571)	(1,542)
Total Contributions, Transfers, and Other	4,320	-	(144)	-	(571)	(1,374)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	2,022	13,270	169	350	(470)	(1,215)
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	6,835	101,794	5,959	341	15,744	12,325
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 8,857	$ 115,064	$ 6,128	$ 691	$ 15,274	$ 11,110

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY:						
Operating Activities	$ (2,685)	$ 8,813	$ 14,847	$ 895	$ 3,322	$ 3,265
Noncapital Financing Activities	3,265	(1,820)	(11,494)	(590)	(571)	(1,542)
Capital and Related Financing Activities	(430)	(1,110)	-	-	(3,807)	(4,769)
Investing Activities	3	(11,610)	(1,034)	-	1,293	2,866
NET INCREASE (DECR.) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	153	(5,727)	2,319	305	237	(180)
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	-	37,299	2,056	293	2,617	7,452
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 153	$ 31,572	$ 4,375	$ 598	$ 2,854	$ 7,272

NOTE 35 – COMPONENT UNITS

The state reports nine component units under the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 14 – The Financial Reporting Entity and No. 39 – Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units. All of the component units are considered major. Financial statements for the component units are presented in the Basic Financial Statements.

University Hospital is a nonsectarian, general acute, and psychiatric care regional hospital, licensed for 389 beds with six outpatient clinics and a home therapy unit operated by the University of Colorado Hospital Authority (UCHA). It includes the Anschutz Centers for Advanced Medicine, and is the teaching hospital of the University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center (UCDHSC), a state institution of higher education. The hospital's mission is to provide education, research, and a full spectrum of primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services to the Denver metropolitan area and the Rocky Mountain Region. UCHA is exempt from federal income tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 115 (as a governmental entity) and under Section 501(a) as a not-for-profit entity. During 2007, the hospital completed the relocation of its main campus from east central Denver to the Anshutz Medical Campus in the Denver suburb of Aurora.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's purpose is to initiate, acquire, construct, maintain, repair, and operate, or cause to be operated, projects for the protection, preservation, conservation, upgrading, development, and utilization of the water resources of the state. The authority is authorized to issue bonds, notes, or other obligations which constitute its debt and not the debt of the State of Colorado. The authority's primary revenue sources are investment income on bond proceeds, interest on loans made to local governments from bond proceeds, administrative charges on the loans, and federal capitalization grants. The authority paid the state $2.8 million during 2006 for services provided by two state departments.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District currently includes all or part of the seven counties in the Denver metro area. The district was created for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and operating a major league baseball stadium. To accomplish this purpose, the state legislature authorized the district to levy a sales tax of one-tenth of one percent throughout the district for a period not to exceed 20 years. However, the district discontinued the sales tax levy on January 1, 2001, after it defeased all outstanding debt. In 2006, the district refunded $625,000 of the sales tax levy to the six counties initially included in the district because the funds were deemed unnecessary for the expenses and reserves of the district.

The University of Colorado Foundation was incorporated in 1967 and is authorized by the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado to solicit, receive, hold, invest, and transfer funds for the benefit of the University of Colorado. The foundation is a not-for-profit corporation as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code and is exempt from income tax on related income. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, it received $6.9 million of fund raising fee revenue from the University of Colorado under an annually renewable Agreement for Development Services. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the foundation distributed $53.7 million to or for the benefit of the University of Colorado as follows: $50.8 million of gifts and income and $2.9 million to the Boulder Alumni Association. Subsequent to June 30, 2007, the foundation transferred the operations of the Boulder Alumni Association to the University.

Through an operating agreement with the University of Colorado at Boulder, Bear Creek, a limited liability company of which the foundation is the sole member, constructed the Bear Creek Apartments and Community Center. On June 7, 2007, the foundation recorded the university's purchase of the apartments and community center for $65.5 million (see Note 32).

The Colorado State University Foundation is a not-for-profit tax-exempt organization, as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code, and was incorporated in 1970 to assist in the promotion, development, and enhancement of the facilities and educational programs and opportunities of the faculty, students, and alumni of Colorado State University. This is accomplished through receiving, managing, and investing gifts. Principal or income from these gifts and contributions is used for charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, which will directly or indirectly aid and benefit Colorado State University. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the foundation transferred $24.1 million to the university.

The Colorado School of Mines Foundation is a not-for-profit tax-exempt corporation providing financial resource development and support to the Colorado School of Mines. The majority of the foundation's revenue is derived from contributions and investment income.

The University of Northern Colorado Foundation is a tax-exempt organization incorporated in 1966 to promote the general welfare, development, growth, and well being of the University of Northern Colorado. The foundation accomplishes this mission through solicitation and acquisition of gifts, investing in and managing property, and furnishing funds, facilities, equipment, and services. The foundation owed the university $208,168 at June 30, 2007.

The University of Northern Colorado Foundation is the sole member of the University of Northern Colorado Student Housing LLC I (the LLC). The LLC was formed in 2001 to construct and operate a student housing facility and pays rent to the university equal to its net available cash flow as defined in a ground lease with the university that terminates in 2047. The foundation is not obligated under the bonds issued to finance the LLC's student housing facility. Title to the student housing facility transfers to the university at the end of the ground lease or upon earlier retirement of the bond issue. At June 30, 2007, the LLC had capital assets of $14.7 million and other assets of $7.5 million; long-term debt of $23.6 million and current liabilities of $1.0 million exceeded total assets by $2.3 million.

CoverColorado is a not-for-profit public entity created to provide access to health insurance for those Colorado residents who are unable to obtain health insurance, or are unable to obtain health insurance except at prohibitive rates or with restrictive exclusions. Legislation enacted in 2001 authorized the CoverColorado board of directors to assess a special fee against insurers for the financial solvency of the program.

The Venture Capital Authority (VCA) was established in the 2004 legislative session as a means to create new business opportunities in the state and stimulate economic growth by making seed and early-stage venture capital funds available to small businesses throughout Colorado. The legislation allocated the authority $50.0 million in insurance premium tax credits, which it subsequently sold to insurance companies. The VCA deferred the revenue related to sale and recognizes it as the insurance companies apply the credits over a ten-year period. The related revenue is reported as Gifts and Donations on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets - Component Units* to reflect the contribution of capital by the state.

In 2005, the authority created Colorado Fund 1, LP with a portion of the proceeds from the sale of premium tax credits. The authority has committed to providing up to $21.8 million to Colorado Fund 1, LP for investment in businesses meeting criteria established by the authority, specifically including businesses in the life sciences, information technology, and agritechnology and medical device industries and retail. As of December 31, 2006, the authority has contributed approximately $6.4 million or 29 percent of its total funding commitment to Colorado Fund 1, LP.

NOTE 36 – RELATED PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Primary Government

The Colorado State University - Pueblo Foundation was established to benefit the Colorado State University - Pueblo. The foundation transferred $1.4 million to the university during Fiscal Year 2006-07, owed the university $529,813, and was due $261,821 from the university at June 30, 2007.

The Adams State College Foundation provides scholarships and work-study grants to students, as well as providing program development grants to Adams State College. The foundation provided $1.6 million and $1.7 million in scholarships and grants during Fiscal Year 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively.

The Mesa State College Foundation provides financial assistance to Mesa State College students and assists the college in serving educational needs. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, the foundation awarded $492,820 of scholarships directly to Mesa State College students. The foundation transferred real property to the college valued at $585,000 for a note payable due November 11, 2011.

The Mesa State College Real Estate Foundation was formed to acquire, manage, and dispose of properties to help meet the financial needs of Mesa State College. In Fiscal Year 2006-07, Mesa State College transferred land totaling $433,637 and an additional $100,000 to the foundation for start-up assistance, as authorized by the College Board of Trustees.

Metropolitan State College of Denver Foundation, Inc. was organized and is operated to promote the general welfare of Metropolitan State College of Denver. The foundation provided $2.2 million and $2.4 million of funding to the college in Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively. The foundation also reimbursed the college $174,626 for services provided by college employees in Fiscal Year 2006-07. At June 30, 2007, the foundation owed the college $385,348.

Western State College Foundation was established to aid Western State College in fulfilling its educational mission. The foundation transferred $1.1 million and $1.9 million to the college in Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, respectively.

Auraria Foundation was established to provide gifts and grants for the educational mission of the Auraria Higher Education Center (AHEC). The foundation provided $270,458 in support to AHEC during Fiscal Year 2006-07 primarily for campus safety upgrades.

Most of the state's community colleges have established foundations to assist in their educational missions. With the exception of the Front Range and Pueblo Community Colleges, none of these foundations made annual transfers to their related community colleges in excess of $500,000. The Front Range Community College Foundation transferred $628,873 to Front Range Community College during Fiscal Year 2006-07 for student scholarships and instructional support. The Pueblo Community College Foundation provided support to Pueblo Community College in the amount of $900,863 for scholarships, rental properties, construction, and discretionary funds.

The University of Northern Colorado Foundation, a component unit of the state, is the sole member of the University of Northern Colorado Foundation Student Housing LLC I. The LLC owed the University of Northern Colorado $416,890 for a working capital loan at June 30, 2007.

The Colorado School of Mines Building Corporation was established in 1976 to build a facility to house the United States Geological Survey. The Geological Survey leases the facility from the corporation. The net assets of the corporation were $2.4 million at June 30, 2007 and 2006. At June 30, 2007, the Building Corporation had a receivable of $399,481 that was due from the Colorado School of Mines Development Corporation discussed below.

The Colorado School of Mines Development Corporation was established in September 2001 as a separate corporation for the purpose of financing and building a general research building on the School of Mines campus. The Development Corporation issued $10.9 million of bonds in October 2002 and the construction funded by the bonds was completed in Fiscal Year 2002-03. The 2002 bonds were fully refunded and replaced by $10.6 million of bonds issued January 2005. The net assets of the Development Corporation were $691,476 and $340,523 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The Great Outdoors Colorado Board (GOCO) is a constitutionally created entity whose purpose is to administer the Great Outdoors Colorado Program and Trust Fund. The purpose of the program is to promote the wildlife and outdoor recreation resources of the state using funds it receives from the Colorado Lottery. During Fiscal Years 2006-07 and 2005-06, the board funded $24.2 million and $25.8 million, respectively, of wildlife and parks programs at the Department of Natural Resources. At June 30, 2007, GOCO owed the Department of Natural Resources $9.1 million.

Component Units

The University of Colorado Hospital Authority and the University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center have developed and received approval for an Institutional Master Plan to create a new academic health sciences center over the next 20 to 50 years. The U.S. Department of Education approved the transfer of 186 acres of land (plus 41 additional acres) and buildings at the Anschutz Medical Campus to the University of Colorado. Various quitclaim deeds convey the property in an "as is" condition, without warranty, and include conditions subsequent that, if not met, provide for reverting the property to the Department of Education. In July 2004, the authority entered into a 98-year Amended and Restated Ground Lease agreement with a one-dollar annual fee. The original lease, entered into in 1998 for a period of 30 years, provided for approximately 18.4 acres of the property. The amended agreement increases the leased property to 45.5 acres, with an option for the authority to include an additional 7.1 acres, and provides for two renewals, up to 99 years each, for $100 per year. With certain exceptions, the Ground Lease states that the authority shall own all buildings or improvements, which it constructs on the property.

On January 14, 2005, the authority exercised its option to include the additional 7.1 acres under the Amended Ground Lease. On April 29, 2005, the lease was again amended to add the additional acreage to the land currently leased to the authority. The authority used the 7.1 additional acres for the expansion of Anschutz Inpatient Pavilion and associated surface parking.

During 2006, the authority began the design and development of an office building and parking structure on 4.2 acres of land adjacent to the Anschutz Inpatient Pavilion. In May 2006, the lease was again amended to add the additional 4.2 acres to the land currently leased to the authority.

Under an Operating Agreement between the University of Colorado Regents and the University of Colorado Hospital Authority dated July 1, 1991, the Regents have entered into contracts with the hospital for the provision of services in support of programs and operations of the hospital. The hospital paid approximately $30.5 million for these services in Fiscal Year 2006-07. Other contracts with the Regents for services that include clinic services, research projects, infrastructure expense, and other items resulted in payments by the University of Colorado at Denver and Health Sciences Center (UCDHSC) to the hospital of approximately $8.0 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07. In total, the UCDHSC paid the hospital $10.4 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07.

The hospital has contracted with University Physicians, Inc., a blended component unit of the state's Higher Education Institutions enterprise fund, to provide support for clinical services, patient services, and recruitment for expanded clinical access. The hospital passed through $6.9 million of government external funds and paid UPI an additional $45.9 million for services in Fiscal Year 2006-07.

The hospital leases certain employees to the Adult Clinical Research Center (CRC), a related party, at full cost and provides overhead and ancillary services for CRC patients. Charges of approximately $1.8 million were billed to CRC for the cost of these services during Fiscal Year 2006-07. The amount due from the UCDHSC, including CRC, amounted to $7.1 million at June 30, 2007.

The hospital entered certain provider and network management agreements with TriWest. TriWest was formed to deliver health care services to eligible beneficiaries of TriCare, formerly known as CHAMPUS – the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. On June 27, 1996, the U.S. Department of Defense awarded TriWest the TriCare contract for a five-year period that began April 1997. The contract was renewed for 2006 and 2007. As part of the agreements, the hospital purchased a minority interest in TriWest for approximately $3.3 million. This investment is accounted for under the cost method, and the hospital received dividends of approximately $2.0 million in Fiscal Year 2006-07.

The hospital created University Hospital Home Therapies (UHHT) in February 1996. Chartwell Rocky Mountain LLP is a Colorado limited liability partnership between UHHT and Chartwell Home Therapies Limited Partnership, a Massachusetts limited partnership. Chartwell Rocky Mountain LLP was formed to provide home infusion and respiratory services to alternate-site patients. UHHT and Chartwell Home Therapies Limited Partnership each have a 50 percent ownership in Chartwell Rocky Mountain LLP.

The hospital and two other entities participate in Colorado Access, a Colorado nonprofit corporation that owns and operates a statewide HMO to provide services to medically underserved Coloradoans. There are no earning distribution agreements between Colorado Access and the hospital. In August 2001 the hospital entered into an agreement to loan Colorado Access $625,000. The principal and interest was originally due on or before August 24, 2004, but remains unpaid at June 30, 2007. Colorado Access is unable to specify a repayment timeline due to ongoing negotiations with the Colorado Division of Insurance regarding required levels of risk-based capital. During Fiscal Year 2006-07, the hospital wrote down interest earned on the loan for the year, in addition to having written down $600,000 of principal and related accrued interest in Fiscal Year 2005-06.

The Venture Capital Authority (VCA) has a Limited Partnership Agreement with Colorado Fund 1, LP and has selected High Country Venture, LLC, to serve as manager and general partner of the Fund. As of December 31, 2006, VCA's investment in the fund totaled $5.3 million.

The partnership agreement allocates income or loss 20 percent to the general partner and 80 percent to the limited partners in accordance with their respective partnership percentages. In addition, the agreement requires that the authority pay an annual management fee as well as reimburse certain expenses to the fund manager. Effective January 3, 2006, the management fee is paid in advance, on a quarterly basis, as a percentage of total capital commitments ranging from .5 percent to 2 percent through 2013. In 2006, the VCA made capital contributions to the fund of $326,496 for management fees and $83,732 for operating expenses.

NOTE 37 – CONTINGENCIES

Primary Government

The Colorado Governmental Immunity Act sets upper limits on state liability at $150,000 per individual and $600,000 for two or more persons in a single occurrence. Judgments in excess of these amounts may be rendered, but the claimant must petition the General Assembly for an appropriation to pay any amount greater than the immunity limits. Judgments awarded against the state for which there is no insurance coverage or that are not payable from the Risk Management Fund ordinarily require a legislative appropriation before they may be paid.

Numerous court cases are pending in which the plaintiffs allege that the state has deprived persons of their constitutional rights, civil rights, inadequately compensated them for their property, or breached contracts. In the aggregate, the monetary damages (actual, punitive, and attorney's fees) claimed in the constitutional and civil rights cases would exceed the insurance coverage available by a material amount. The property compensation and breach of contract suits are generally limited to the appraised value of the property or the contract amount. In the breach of contract suits, the state often files counterclaims. The state believes it is highly unlikely that there will be actual awards of judgments in material amounts.

The state is the defendant in numerous lawsuits involving claims of inadequate, negligent, or unconstitutional treatment of prisoners, mental health patients, or the developmentally disabled. In some of these suits, plaintiffs are seeking or have obtained certification as a class for a class action suit. Most of these cases seek actual damages that are not material but include requests for punitive damages that may be material. There is also the potential that the

courts may rule that the current conditions of confinement, Medicaid coverage, or residential services are unconstitutional, which could result in significant future construction, medical, or residential services costs that are not subject to reasonable estimation.

The state is the defendant in lawsuits by employees accusing the state of various infractions of law or contract. These may include claims related to age and sex discrimination, sexual harassment, wrongful termination, contractual agreements for paying salaries based on parity and equity, and overtime compensation under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. The state does not believe that any of these cases are material to its financial operations.

Many state agencies have grant and contract agreements with the federal government and other parties. These agreements generally provide for audits of the transactions pertaining to the agreements, with the state being liable to those parties for any disallowed expenditure. The Department of Agriculture has informed the state that it will disallow approximately $10.9 million of Food Stamps payments issued improperly due to problems incurred with the state's implementation of the Colorado Benefits Management System. The state estimates the actual range of loss from $4.0 to $6.0 million. The state normally contests such disallowances, and the outcome is uncertain at this time.

In the event of adverse loss experience, which is defined as a default rate in excess of 9 percent, College Assist could be liable for approximately 25 percent, or $2.75 billion, of the $11.02 billion outstanding balance of loans in repayment status. However, the probability of a material loss is remote.

At June 30, 2007, the Lottery Division of the Department of Revenue had outstanding annuity contracts of approximately $526.3 million in the names of lottery or lotto prizewinners. The probability is remote that any of the sellers of these contracts will default, and thereby, require the state to pay the annuity.

The Colorado Department of Revenue routinely has claims for refunds in various stages of administrative and legal review that could result in refunds up to $15.0 million individually.

Various notes and bonds have been issued by state school districts that may impact the state. Colorado statutes provide that if a district indicates that it will not make the payment to bondholders by the date on which it is due, the State Treasurer shall forward the amount necessary to make the payment to the paying agent. The state shall then withhold state equalization payments to the defaulting school district for a period up to 12 months to cover the state's loss. Currently, notes or bonds valued at over $7.64 billion are outstanding. Of this amount, $6.70 billion is covered by private insurance.

The State of Kansas asserts claims against the State of Colorado related to litigation costs associated with settlement of a suit claiming violations of the Arkansas River Compact. In prior fiscal years the State of Colorado paid the State of Kansas a cumulative amount of $35.7 million for settlement of the original lawsuit and related litigation costs. The State of Kansas continues to seek to recover up to $9.0 million in additional litigation costs.

Plaintiffs filed suit in state court challenging the constitutionality of $442.7 million of transfers from cash funds to the General Fund made in Fiscal Years 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04 to mitigate general-purpose revenue shortfalls. The suit seeks class action status and alleges that the transfers caused the increase or continuation of cash fund fees that it contends are tax increases not approved by voters. Plaintiffs seek to prevent similar future transfers, to terminate existing fees replenishing the cash funds, to prevent fee increases intended to replenish the cash funds, and to require the General Fund to replenish the cash funds. After Colorado Court of Appeals decisions, both the plaintiffs and the state petitioned the Colorado Supreme Court, and the case was accepted for review.

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing may be responsible for between $6.0 million and $12.0 million of attorney's fees incurred by a class of Aid to Needy Disabled (AND) program clients. The state advanced the AND benefits to clients expected to win appeals to the federal government for Social Security benefits. The state was reimbursed for the AND benefits from the Social Security benefits awarded; however, the state did not reimburse the AND clients for the attorney's fees the clients incurred in pursuing the Social Security benefits. State statutes were subsequently changed to clarify that the state will not reimburse such attorney's fees.

School districts, students, and parents in the state's San Luis Valley have filed suit against the state asserting that the current school funding system fails to provide a thorough and uniform system of free public education as required by the Colorado Constitution. The plaintiffs seek to overturn the current funding system and ensure that additional capital facilities funding of $5.0 billion to $10.0 billion is provided. All claims were dismissed by the district court, and the case is currently under appeal with the Colorado Court of Appeals. Estimates of plaintiff attorney fees and cost currently exceed $1.0 million.

The state believes it has a good chance of prevailing in the actions discussed in this Note 37, but the ultimate outcome cannot presently be determined. No provision for a liability has been made in the financial statements related to the contingencies discussed in this note.

Component Units

The Colorado School of Mines Foundation has guaranteed the debt of the Colorado School of Mines Development Corporation, an affiliate of the Colorado School of Mines formed for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, otherwise acquiring, extending, or improving an educational facility for the benefit of the Colorado School of Mines. Under the terms of the guarantee, the foundation may be called upon to repay principal, not to exceed $10.4 million, in the event of default of the Development Corporation. Any payment of principal, interest, or fees by the foundation will be reimbursed by the Colorado School of Mines through a transfer of investments held in trust for others by the foundation.

NOTE 38 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

DEBT ISSUANCE

On July 5, 2007, the State Treasurer issued $500.0 million of General Fund Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2007A. The notes are due and payable on June 27, 2008, at a coupon rate of 4.25 percent. The total interest related to this issuance will be $20.8 million. The notes are issued for cash management purposes.

On July 16, 2007, the State Treasurer issued $150.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ETRAN) Series 2007A. The notes have coupon rates ranging from 4.0 to 4.5 percent, which will result in approximately $6.2 million of interest due at maturity. The notes mature on August 5, 2008, but the State Treasurer has established a Series 2007A Note Repayment Account that will be funded by June 26, 2008, in an amount adequate to fully defease the outstanding notes.

On December 19, 2007, the State Treasurer issued $310.0 million of ETRANs Series 2007B. The notes have coupon rates ranging from 2.95 to 3.5 percent, which will result in approximately $6.3 million of interest due at maturity. This ETRAN issuance also matures on August 5, 2008, and the State Treasurer has established a Series 2007B Note Repayment Account that will be funded by June 26, 2008, in an amount adequate to fully defease the outstanding notes.

On September 6, 2007, Colorado State University issued $210,045,000 of System Enterprise Revenue Bonds Series 2007A-C. The proceeds will be used to fund various types of facilities at the Fort Collins and Pueblo campuses, to refund certain outstanding obligations ($19.3 million of current refunding and $14.9 million of advance refunding), to pay capitalized interest, and to pay issuance costs. The revenue bonds bear interest rates ranging from 4.0 to 5.883 percent with final maturity in 2037. The revenue bonds have optional redemption provisions at various dates.

On July 2, 2007, the University of Colorado transferred $100.0 million to the University of Colorado Foundation to be held in trust for the university.

In September 2007, the Colorado School of Mines issued $43.8 million of the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines Enterprise Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2007. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to refund a portion of certain outstanding bonds, pay bond issuance costs, and finance capital improvements. The revenue bonds mature in Fiscal Year 2038 and have an interest rate of 3.59 percent.

On December 13, 2007, the Mesa County Board of County Commissioners and several Colorado taxpayers filed suit challenging the constitutionality of Senate Bill 199 enacted in the 2007 legislative session (SB07-199). The bill removed a provision from the Colorado School Finance Act that required a reduction of school district property tax mill levies when property values increased. The mill levy reduction is also an effect of Article X Section 20 (TABOR), which prevents school districts from collecting and spending monies in excess of the TABOR growth limits. However, school districts are allowed to retain and spend amounts in excess of the TABOR limit after voter approval, which most school districts have obtained. Prior to the enactment of SB07-199, school districts were required by the School Finance Act to reduce their mill levies even if they had obtained the voters approval. As a result of the school district mill levy reductions, the state's portion of school district funding continued to increase as the mill levies declined. In the lawsuit the plaintives claim that the removal of the School Finance Act provision violates the TABOR requirement for a vote of the people when spending limitations are weakened. The plaintives seek, among other things, a refund of the excess taxes paid to school districts, plus 10 percent, due to the absence of mill levy reductions when property valuations increased. The amount of the refunds cannot be estimated; however, SB07-199 reduced Fiscal Year 2007-08 state appropriations related to school district funding by $41.0 million. Legislative Council's most recent estimate of the increase in statewide property taxes related to SB07-199 was $114.1 million.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 2,076,354	
Income Taxes			4,973,681	
Other Taxes			184,323	
Federal Grants and Contracts			90	
Sales and Services			304	
Interest Earnings			43,084	
Other Revenues			42,820	
Transfers-In			304,688	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			7,625,344	
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 5,205	$ 5,222	5,159	$ 63
Corrections	585,350	581,647	575,630	6,017
Education	2,874,603	2,883,127	2,882,795	332
Governor	11,230	16,050	11,356	4,694
Health Care Policy and Financing	1,396,827	1,369,918	1,363,701	6,217
Higher Education	689,674	694,210	693,814	396
Human Services	604,056	626,731	620,797	5,934
Judicial Branch	262,618	264,846	264,156	690
Labor and Employment	140	141	108	33
Law	9,306	9,956	8,864	1,092
Legislative Branch	30,887	31,176	29,647	1,529
Local Affairs	10,304	10,303	9,973	330
Military and Veterans Affairs	5,275	5,216	5,039	177
Natural Resources	28,534	28,443	28,122	321
Personnel & Administration	7,368	9,549	9,445	104
Public Health and Environment	22,817	26,820	26,786	34
Public Safety	66,899	68,200	66,997	1,203
Regulatory Agencies	1,302	1,297	1,267	30
Revenue	180,011	178,310	180,057	(1,747)
Treasury	121,402	121,458	121,407	51
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	6,913,808	6,932,620	6,905,120	27,500
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	1,513	750	-	750
Corrections	52,357	17,698	1,862	15,836
Education	1,097	1,418	411	1,007
Governor	-	245	-	245
Health Care Policy and Financing	-	112	2	110
Higher Education	114,063	128,424	35,202	93,222
Human Services	49,562	45,474	11,402	34,072
Judicial Branch	-	862	28	834
Military and Veterans Affairs	1,630	3,182	490	2,692
Personnel & Administration	4,604	11,124	3,223	7,901
Public Health and Environment	-	3,377	418	2,959
Public Safety	8,030	2,339	175	2,164
Revenue	645	8,651	180	8,471
Transportation	20,000	25,000	-	25,000
Budgets/Transfers Not Booked by Department	585,826	585,826	585,826	-
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	839,327	834,482	639,219	195,263
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 7,753,135	$ 7,767,102	7,544,339	$ 222,763
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 81,005	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - CASH FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 981,781	
Income Taxes			395,108	
Other Taxes			811,212	
Tuition and Fees			1,522,701	
Sales and Services			982,989	
Interest Earnings			576,224	
Other Revenues			2,381,436	
Transfers-In			5,556,252	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			13,207,703	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 28,858	$ 29,000	23,174	$ 5,826
Corrections	65,489	67,365	61,763	5,602
Education	3,183,520	3,194,464	3,143,307	51,157
Governor	62,747	73,079	53,365	19,714
Health Care Policy and Financing	420,946	387,881	349,640	38,241
Higher Education	2,606,615	2,604,170	2,364,936	239,234
Human Services	660,576	293,994	270,523	23,471
Judicial Branch	99,714	97,218	92,940	4,278
Labor and Employment	429,636	431,279	419,417	11,862
Law	30,153	31,566	29,592	1,974
Legislative Branch	2,884	2,764	2,255	509
Local Affairs	382,548	385,573	195,167	190,406
Military and Veterans Affairs	3,539	3,585	2,664	921
Natural Resources	464,580	440,143	284,857	155,286
Personnel & Administration	457,855	463,989	408,162	55,827
Public Health and Environment	221,024	232,106	140,088	92,018
Public Safety	121,199	118,698	111,093	7,605
Regulatory Agencies	66,384	67,073	63,975	3,098
Revenue	704,239	734,316	633,923	100,393
State	26,669	56,755	34,331	22,424
Transportation	231,729	234,605	211,487	23,118
Treasury	1,918,039	1,918,789	1,908,313	10,476
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	12,188,943	11,868,412	10,804,972	1,063,440
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	340	2,109	968	1,141
Corrections	141,418	134,939	15,780	119,159
Governor	1,805	1,805	92	1,713
Higher Education	210,949	544,321	203,712	340,609
Human Services	825	866	461	405
Labor and Employment	46,000	44,996	40,259	4,737
Military and Veterans Affairs	191	1,118	470	648
Natural Resources	50,183	53,452	15,211	38,241
Personnel & Administration	10,957	25,635	8,088	17,547
Public Health and Environment	2,950	11,457	1,409	10,048
Public Safety	-	209	197	12
Revenue	-	4,672	1,963	2,709
Transportation	1,651,296	1,649,471	766,334	883,137
Budgets/Transfers Not Booked by Department	7,143	7,143	7,143	-
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	2,124,057	2,482,193	1,062,087	1,420,106
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 14,313,000	$ 14,350,605	11,867,059	$ 2,483,546
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 1,340,644	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET ASSET - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - FEDERALLY FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Federal Grants and Contracts			$ 4,422,417	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			4,422,417	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 1,775	$ 17,612	7,692	$ 9,920
Corrections	3,435	7,739	4,908	2,831
Education	488,040	713,509	529,143	184,366
Governor	12,316	65,416	32,357	33,059
Health Care Policy and Financing	1,622,470	1,613,569	1,586,348	27,221
Higher Education	20,133	369,363	249,586	119,777
Human Services	595,160	1,121,560	926,802	194,758
Judicial Branch	1,166	5,733	3,515	2,218
Labor and Employment	104,759	177,826	111,887	65,939
Law	882	964	920	44
Local Affairs	97,749	202,676	90,538	112,138
Military and Veterans Affairs	145,806	20,967	11,886	9,081
Natural Resources	21,311	53,259	28,795	24,464
Personnel & Administration	121	852	732	120
Public Health and Environment	234,457	325,866	211,719	114,147
Public Safety	35,285	56,571	28,627	27,944
Regulatory Agencies	1,152	2,285	1,164	1,121
Revenue	1,562	3,870	1,818	2,052
State	-	276	132	144
Transportation	415,272	456,834	428,748	28,086
Treasury	-	128,701	128,615	86
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	3,802,851	5,345,448	4,385,932	959,516
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 3,802,851	$ 5,345,448	4,385,932	$ 959,516
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 36,485	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

RECONCILING SCHEDULE
ALL BUDGET FUND TYPES
TO ALL GAAP FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES					
	GENERAL	PUBLIC SCHOOL	HIGHWAY USERS TAX	CAPITAL PROJECTS	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BUDGETARY BASIS:						
Revenues and Transfers-In:						
General	$ 7,312,561	$ -	$ -	$ 312,783	$ -	$ -
Cash	740,155	2,772,500	2,460,684	216,297	408,813	2,063,832
Federal	3,401,037	-	428,558	31,541	-	253,414
Sub-Total Revenues and Transfers-In	11,453,753	2,772,500	2,889,242	560,621	408,813	2,317,246
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out						
General Funded	7,487,767	-	-	56,572	-	-
Cash Funded	732,156	2,773,049	2,205,783	229,729	336,723	1,844,005
Federally Funded	3,400,931	-	428,558	31,542	-	253,837
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out	11,620,854	2,773,049	2,634,341	317,843	336,723	2,097,842
Excess of Revenues and Transfers-In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers-Out - Budget Basis	(167,101)	(549)	254,901	242,778	72,090	219,404
BUDGETARY BASIS ADJUSTMENTS:						
Increase/(Decrease) for Unrealized Gains/Losses	9,920	-	3,348	57	685	13,340
Increase for Budgeted Non-GAAP Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	27,057
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Expenditures Not Budgeted	76,860	-	35,301	207,671	-	1,838
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Revenue Adjustments	(99,123)	-	5,205	(207,671)	-	(2,373)
Increase/(Decrease) for Non-Budgeted Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of Revenues and Transfers-In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers-Out - GAAP Basis	(179,444)	(549)	298,755	242,835	72,775	259,266
GAAP BASIS FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS:						
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS, JULY 1	592,761	48,568	1,078,442	279,065	153,043	2,166,818
Prior Period Adjustments (See Note 28)	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE/NET ASSETS, JUNE 30	$ 413,317	$ 48,019	$ 1,377,197	$ 521,900	$ 225,818	$ 2,426,084

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES							
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	COLLEGEINVEST	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE	**FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES**	**TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,625,344
1,578,105	427,832	82,213	469,588	269,279	101,852	1,616,553	13,207,703
17,538	15,699	35,362	-	239,094	174	-	4,422,417
1,595,643	443,531	117,575	469,588	508,373	102,026	1,616,553	25,255,464
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,544,339
1,676,184	295,860	100,747	469,689	241,293	102,173	859,668	11,867,059
17,538	15,587	-	-	237,765	174	-	4,385,932
1,693,722	311,447	100,747	469,689	479,058	102,347	859,668	23,797,330
(98,079)	132,084	16,828	(101)	29,315	(321)	756,885	1,458,134
187	-	1,003	197	1,243	22	125,746	155,748
-	-	-	125	10,013	1,380	-	38,575
3,921	(5,290)	-	(134)	(12,213)	(4,565)	(9)	303,380
-	-	-	-	1,614	(757)	-	(303,105)
316,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,038
222,067	126,794	17,831	87	29,972	(4,241)	882,622	1,968,770
3,365,581	548,780	182,020	2,584	357,835	25,982	2,931,722	11,733,201
17,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,267
$ 3,604,915	$ 675,574	$ 199,851	$ 2,671	$ 387,807	$ 21,741	$ 3,814,344	$ 13,719,238

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the state. It is used to account for all governmental financial resources and transactions not legally required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund Surplus is a statutorily defined amount that varies from the Unreserved – Undesignated Fund Balance on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* by revenues and expenditures that have been deferred into the following year for the budgetary basis (see Note RSI-1A). The schedule on the following page is presented to document compliance with the constitutional requirement for a positive General Fund Surplus on the budgetary basis. The schedule differs from the General Fund presentation in the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances* and the *Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budgetary Basis – Budget-to-Actual – General Funded* in several ways as discussed below.

For the purpose of reporting in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), risk management activities are reported as part of the General Fund and represented on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* as "Reserved for Risk Management". For budgetary reporting purposes (including the following schedule), risk management activities are considered a cash fund (see Note RSI-1) and are not included in the General Fund.

After all legal and GAAP reserves are taken into consideration, the balance of net assets in the General Fund is represented on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* as "Fund Balances: Unreserved, Reported in: General Fund". When it is positive, the unreserved undesignated fund balance represents cumulative general-purpose and augmenting revenues in excess of expenditures. General-purpose revenues are revenues that are not designated for specific purposes. The following schedule shows the current fiscal year general-purpose revenues and the expenditures, by department, funded from those general-purpose revenues. The excess augmenting revenues shown represent earned revenues that were greater than the related appropriation for specific cash-funded expenditures in the General Fund. These revenues in excess of the related expenditures become part of unreserved undesignated fund balance. (See Note 8A beginning on page 80 for information regarding the $1.2 million negative reversion at the Department of Revenue.)

Another purpose of this schedule is to establish the amount of General Fund Surplus that is available for subsequent transfer to the Highway Fund and the Capital Construction Fund. In order to identify that amount, encumbrances of the prior year are subtracted from the revised budget and the actual expenditure columns because they were considered expended in the prior year. In addition, encumbrances at the end of the current year are considered expenditures and are added to the actual expenditures column.

In order to properly state the amounts reverted, restrictions on the revised budget are not reflected in the amounts shown. Unspent restricted appropriations are reported as reversions on the schedule.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND SURPLUS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGETARY BASIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE/ BUDGET	REVISED ESTIMATE/ BUDGET	ACTUAL	REVERSIONS OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION	EXCESS AUGMENTING REVENUE EARNED
REVENUES:					
Sales and Use Tax	$ 2,102,400	$ 2,002,300	$ 1,982,324		
Other Excise Taxes	91,200	92,000	94,030		
Individual Income Tax, net	4,116,500	4,403,900	4,509,869		
Corporate Income Tax, net	389,700	431,800	463,812		
Estate Tax	2,000	700	783		
Insurance Tax	170,600	188,700	179,423		
Parimutuel, Courts, and Other	57,100	52,700	47,600		
Investment Income	45,400	36,500	28,173		
Gaming	15,100	10,000	6,547		
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES	6,990,000	7,218,600	7,312,561		
ACTUAL BUDGET RECORDED AND EXPENDITURES:					
Agriculture	5,205	5,222	5,159	$ 63	$ 82
Corrections	584,921	581,296	575,631	5,665	46
Education	2,874,603	2,883,126	2,882,797	329	371
Governor	10,981	12,116	11,940	176	124
Health Care Policy and Financing	1,400,632	1,369,707	1,367,078	2,629	1,086
Higher Education	689,512	694,143	693,999	144	273
Human Services	593,457	624,958	623,283	1,675	983
Judicial Branch	259,513	264,610	263,720	890	677
Labor and Employment	-	141	108	33	-
Law	8,860	9,080	8,890	190	202
Legislative Branch	30,887	30,932	29,738	1,194	-
Local Affairs	10,300	10,303	9,973	330	466
Military and Veterans Affairs	5,274	5,216	5,039	177	2
Natural Resources	28,534	28,428	28,107	321	2
Personnel & Administration	7,274	9,466	9,439	27	254
Public Health and Environment	22,817	22,819	22,785	34	245
Public Safety	66,811	68,159	66,954	1,205	280
Regulatory Agencies	1,302	1,297	1,266	31	70
Revenue	178,486	175,140	176,311	(1,171)	3
State	-	-	-	-	37
Treasury	100,131	121,459	121,407	52	-
TOTAL ACTUAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES	6,879,500	6,917,618	6,903,624	$ 13,994	$ 5,203
Variance Between Actual and Estimated Budgets	37,700	5,632	-		
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET	6,917,200	6,923,250	6,903,624		
EXCESS GENERAL REVENUES OVER (UNDER) GENERAL FUNDED EXPENDITURES	72,800	295,350	408,937		
EXCESS AUGMENTING REVENUES			5,203		
TRANSFERS (Not Appropriated By Department):					
Transfers-In From Various Cash Funds	32,600				
Transfers-Out to Various Cash Funds	(3,000)				
Net Transfers To/(From) the General Fund		(3,750)	(3,748)		
Transfer-Out to Capital Projects - General Fund	(86,800)	(130,900)	(130,878)		
Transfer-Out to Capital Projects - General Fund-Exempt Account	-	(15,000)	(15,000)		
Excess Beginning Reserve Transferred to the Highway and Capital Projects Funds	(340,200)	(436,700)	(436,768)		
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(397,400)	(586,350)	(586,394)		
EXCESS REVENUES AND TRANSFERS OVER(UNDER) BUDGET BASIS EXPENDITURES			(172,254)		
BEGINNING GENERAL FUND SURPLUS	340,200	436,700	436,768		
GAAP Revenues/(Expenditures) Not Budgeted			(3)		
(Increase)/Decrease in Long-Term Asset Reserve			78		
Budgeted Decrease (Increase) in Statutory 4 Percent Reserve Requirement	(15,600)	(15,300)	(15,316)		
ENDING GENERAL FUND SURPLUS	-	130,400	249,273		
RECONCILIATION TO GAAP UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE:					
GAAP Medicaid Expenditures Deferred to Fiscal Year 2007-08 for Budget			(166,496)		
GAAP Payroll Expenditures Deferred to Fiscal Year 2007-08 for Budget			(78,650)		
GAAP Revenues Related to Deferred Payroll and Medicaid Expenditures			91,652		
ENDING GAAP UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE			$ 95,779		

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NOTE RSI-1. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. BUDGETARY BASIS

The three budget-to-actual schedules show revenues and expenditures that are legislatively appropriated or otherwise legally authorized (see pages 132 to 134). These schedules are presented in the budgetary fund structure discussed below. Higher Education Institutions funds, with the exception of the amounts included in the Long Appropriations Act as limitations on the earning of certain cash revenues, are excluded from these schedules.

The budgetary fund types used by the state differ from the generally accepted accounting fund types. The budgetary fund types are general, cash, and federal funds. For budgetary purposes, cash funds are all financial resources received by the state that have been designated to support specific expenditures. Federal funds are revenues received from the Federal government. All other financial resources received are general-purpose revenues, and are not designated for specific expenditures.

Eliminations of transfers and intrafund transactions are not made in the budgetary funds if those transactions are under budgetary control. Thus, revenues and expenditures in these funds are shown at their gross amounts. This results in significant duplicate recording of revenues and expenditures. An expenditure of one budgeted fund may be shown as a transfer-in or revenue in another budgeted fund and then be shown again as an expenditure in the second fund.

For budget purposes, depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting with the following exceptions:

- Payments to employees for time worked in June of each fiscal year are made on the first working day of the following month; for general-funded appropriations those payments are reported as expenditures in the following fiscal year.
- Medicaid services claims are reported as expenditures only when the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing requests payment by the State Controller for medical services premiums under the Colorado Medical Services Act or for medical services provided by the Department of Human Services under the Colorado Medical Services Act. Similar treatment is afforded to nonadministrative expenditures that qualify for federal participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, except for medically indigent program expenditures.
- Unrealized gains and losses on investments are not recognized as changes in revenue on the budgetary basis.

B. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The financial operations of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of state government, with the exception of custodial funds and federal moneys not requiring matching state funds, are controlled by annual appropriations made by the General Assembly. The Department of Transportation's portion of the Highway Fund is appropriated to the State Transportation Commission. Within the legislative appropriation, the Commission may appropriate the specific projects and other operations of the department. In addition, the Commission may appropriate available fund balance from its portion of the Highway Fund.

The total legislative appropriation is constitutionally limited to the unrestricted funds held at the beginning of the year plus revenues estimated to be received during the year as determined by the budgetary basis of accounting. The original appropriation by the General Assembly in the Long Appropriations Act segregates the budget of the state into operating and capital components. The majority of the capital budgets are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund, with the primary exception being budgeted capital funds used for infrastructure.

The Governor has line item veto authority over the Long Appropriations Act, but the General Assembly may override each individual line item veto by a two-thirds majority vote in each house.

General and cash funded appropriations, with the exception of capital projects, lapse at year-end unless executive action is taken to rollforward all or part of the remaining unspent budget authority. General-funded appropriations that meet the strict criteria for rollforward are reported in the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* as "Reserved for Encumbrances". Since capital projects appropriations are generally available for three years after appropriation, significant amounts of the capital budgets remain unexpended at each fiscal year-end.

The appropriation controls the combined expenditures and encumbrances of the state, in the majority of the cases, to the level of line item within the state agency. Line items are individual lines in the official budget document and vary from specific payments for specific programs to single appropriations at the agency level. Statutes allow the Judicial and Executive Branches, at year-end, to transfer legislative appropriations within departments for expenditures of like purpose. The appropriation may be adjusted

in the following session of the General Assembly by a supplemental appropriation.

On the three budget-to-actual schedules, the column titled Original Appropriation consists of the Long Appropriations Act including anticipated federal funds, special bills, and estimates of statutorily authorized appropriations. The column titled "Final Spending Authority" includes the original appropriation, federal funds actually awarded if no general fund matching funds are required, supplemental appropriations of the Legislature, statutorily authorized appropriations, and other miscellaneous budgetary items.

C. OVEREXPENDITURES

Depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting even if the accrual will result in an overexpenditure. The modified and full accrual basis of accounting is converted to the budgetary basis of accounting as explained in Note RSI-1A. If earned cash revenues plus available fund balance and earned federal revenues are less than cash and federal expenditures, then those excess expenditures are considered general-funded expenditures. If general-funded expenditures exceed the general-funded appropriation then an overexpenditure occurs even if the expenditures did not exceed the total legislative line item appropriation. Individual overexpenditures are listed in Note 8A.

A separately issued report comparing line item expenditures to authorized budget is available upon request from the Office of the State Controller.

D. BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

The *Reconciling Schedule – All Budget Fund Types to All GAAP Fund Types* (see page 136) shows how revenues, expenditures/expenses, and transfers under the budgetary basis in the budgetary fund structure (see pages 132 to 134) related to the change in fund balances/net assets for the funds presented in the fund-level statements (see pages 46 to 63).

Certain expenditures on a generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) basis, such as bad debt expense and depreciation, are not budgeted by the General Assembly. In addition, General Fund payroll disbursements for employee time worked in June and Medicaid payments accrued but not paid by June 30 are excluded from the budget and from budget basis expenditures. These expenditures are not shown on the budget-to-actual schedules but are included in the budget-to-actual reconciliation schedule as "GAAP Expenditures Not Budgeted". Some transactions considered expenditures for budgetary purposes, such as capital purchases in proprietary fund types, are not expenditures on a GAAP basis. These expenditures are shown as "Budgeted Non-GAAP Expenditures."

Some transactions considered revenues for budgetary purposes, such as intrafund sales, are not considered GAAP revenues. Some events, such as the recognition of unrealized gains/losses on investments, affect revenues on a GAAP basis but not on the budgetary basis. Federal Medicaid revenues related to accrued Medicaid expenditures result in revenues on the GAAP statements but not on the budgetary statements. These events and transactions are shown in the reconciliation as "Unrealized Gains/Losses" and/or "GAAP Revenue Adjustments".

The inclusion of these revenues and expenditures and the change in nonbudgeted funds along with the balances from the budget-to-actual statements is necessary to reconcile to the GAAP fund balance.

E. OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES

The state uses encumbrance accounting as an extension of formal budget implementation in most funds except certain Fiduciary Funds, and certain Higher Education Institutions Funds. Under this procedure, purchase orders and contracts for expenditures are recorded to reserve an equivalent amount of the related appropriation. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. They lapse at year-end unless specifically brought forward to the subsequent year.

NOTE RSI-2. INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS REPORTED UNDER THE MODIFIED APPROACH

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments, the state has adopted an alternative method for reporting costs associated with certain infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the state expenses most maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense for infrastructure. The state capitalizes costs related to new construction and major replacements or improvements that increase the capacity and/or efficiency of infrastructure assets reported under the modified approach. Colorado applies the modified approach only to infrastructure owned and/or maintained by the Colorado Department of Transportation, including infrastructure acquired prior to Fiscal Year 1980-81. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include approximately 23,080 lane miles of roads and 3,800 bridges for which the state has maintenance responsibilities. Lane mile statistics are developed and reported annually in June for the previous calendar year.

To use the modified approach, the state is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount necessary to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the state.
- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at or above the established condition level.

ROADWAY

Measurement Scale

The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) uses Remaining Service Life (RSL) to determine the condition of roadway pavements. In use since 1998, the RSL is a representation, in years, of functional and structural performance of the roadway pavement. CDOT has defined RSL into three conditions as follows:

Condition	Bituminous Surface	Concrete Surface
11 or more years = Good	No distress or some indication of initial distress, but no appreciable maintenance is required. Distress items include low or a small amount of moderate severity cracking such as transverse, longitudinal, or fatigue. Slight rutting in the wheel paths.	No distress or some indication of initial distress, but no appreciable maintenance is required. Distress items include low or a small amount of moderate severity cracking such as transverse or longitudinal or slight corner breaks.
6 to 10 years = Fair	Initial distresses are apparent requiring maintenance. Distress items include moderate and some high severity cracking such as transverse, longitudinal, or fatigue. Moderate rutting in the wheel paths.	Initial distresses are apparent requiring sealing. Distress items include moderate and some high severity cracking such as transverse or longitudinal or moderate corner breaks.
0 to 5 years = Poor	Excessive distresses requiring high maintenance, major rehabilitation, or reconstruction treatments. Distress items include a large amount of moderate to high severity cracking such as transverse, longitudinal, or fatigue. Moderate to severe rutting in the wheel paths.	Excessive distresses requiring high maintenance, major rehabilitation, or reconstruction. Distress items include a large amount of moderate to high severity transverse or longitudinal cracking or moderate to severe corner breaks.

Established Condition Level

The expected condition level for roadway is that 60 percent of roadways will be in the good and fair categories.

Assessed Conditions

Condition levels are assessed on a fiscal year basis. The following table reports the percentage of pavements meeting the "Good/Fair" condition for the past six years.

Rating	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Good/Fair	63%	65%	61%	58%	58%	54%
Poor	37%	35%	39%	42%	42%	46%

BRIDGES

Measurement Scale

CDOT utilizes PONTIS and the National Bridge Inventory to monitor the condition of approximately 3,800 bridges under its jurisdiction.

The National Bridge Inventory is used to determine a condition rating for the bridge elements including the deck, superstructure, and substructure, using a 10-point scale as follows:

Rating	Description
9	Excellent
8	Very Good
7	Good. Some minor problems.
6	Satisfactory. Structural elements show some minor deterioration.
5	Fair. All primary structural elements are sound but may have minor section loss, cracking, spalling, or scour.
4	Poor. Advanced section loss, deterioration, spalling, or scour.
3	Serious. Loss of section, deterioration, spalling, or scour have seriously affected primary structural components. Local failures are possible. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present.
2	Critical. Advanced deterioration of primary structural elements. Fatigue cracks in steel or shear cracks in concrete may be present or scour may have removed substructure support. Unless closely monitored it may be necessary to close bridge until corrective action is taken.
1	Imminent failure. Major deterioration or section loss present in critical structural components or obvious vertical or horizontal movement affecting structure stability. Bridge is closed to traffic, but corrective action may put it back in light service.
0	Failure. Out of service – beyond corrective action.

The bridge element condition ratings are combined with other factors such as, average daily traffic, load carrying capacity, and geometric adequacy to determine a sufficiency rating and a status for each major bridge. Status ratings include structurally deficient, functionally obsolete, not deficient, or not applicable. The major bridges are then grouped into three categories using the sufficiency rating and the status based on the following classification system.

Rating	Criteria
Poor	Sufficiency rating less than 50 and status of structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. ♦ Bridges in Poor condition do not meet all safety and geometry standards and require reactive maintenance to ensure safe service. For the purpose of determining bridge-funding needs it is assumed that bridges in Poor condition have exceeded their economically viable service life and require replacement.
Fair	Sufficiency rating between 50 and 80 and status of structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. ♦ Bridges in Fair condition require preventative maintenance and either marginally satisfy safety and geometry standards or require rehabilitation.
Good	All remaining major bridges that do not meet the criteria for Poor or Fair classification. ♦ Bridges in Good condition typically adequately meet all safety and geometry standards and typically do not require maintenance.

Established Condition Level

The Commission's objective is to maintain or improve the current percentage of bridges in Good or Fair condition. Each year the Commission is provided with the estimates of the funding needed to alternatively maintain or improve existing conditions over the next 20 years.

Assessed Conditions

The following table reports the percentage of major bridge deck area where the condition was assessed as Poor.

Fiscal Year	Percent Poor
2007	5.25%
2006	5.19%
2005	3.20%
2004	3.25%
2003	3.36%
2002	3.61%
2001	3.39%
2000	2.80%

Budgeted and Estimated Costs to Maintain

The Department of Transportation has an established process for reporting the estimated cost to maintain infrastructure assets at the established condition level that includes annually updated twenty-year projections. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, the department did not report the projections in the Required Supplementary Information (RSI). Instead, the department reported budgeted amounts as a surrogate for the cost to maintain. Because of the multiple year nature of the infrastructure budgets, it was determined that the department's projections of costs are a better basis for the comparison of estimated and actual costs to maintain. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2006-07 and for future fiscal years, the department reports the estimated versus actual cost to maintain as follows.

	(Amounts in Millions)		
Fiscal Year	Projected Cost	Budgeted Cost	Actual Spending
2006-07	$734.2	N/A	$380.4
2005-06	Not Available	$210.9	$460.6
2004-05	Not Available	$138.0	$452.8
2003-04	Not Available	$554.1	$529.9
2002-03	Not Available	$631.0	$1,457.1

The Department reported $129.5 million of construction in progress additions in Fiscal Year 2006-07 that will be capitalized as infrastructure in future years.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	PERMANENT	TOTAL
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 1,284,753	$ -	$ -	$ 1,284,753
Taxes Receivable, net	65,503	-	-	65,503
Other Receivables, net	82,312	-	7,034	89,346
Due From Other Governments	4,738	340	-	5,078
Due From Other Funds	148,069	-	97	148,166
Inventories	289	-	-	289
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	4,512	-	-	4,512
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	307,513	218	26,837	334,568
Restricted Investments	17,489	-	479,065	496,554
Restricted Receivables	14,119	-	-	14,119
Investments	77,044	-	-	77,044
Other Long-Term Assets	273,750	-	12,724	286,474
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	85	-	7,851	7,936
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,280,176	$ 558	$ 533,608	$ 2,814,342
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 14,707	$ -	$ -	$ 14,707
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	73,844	-	89	73,933
Due To Other Governments	62,332	-	-	62,332
Due To Other Funds	188,464	-	4,014	192,478
Deferred Revenue	38,072	-	3,875	41,947
Compensated Absences Payable	17	-	-	17
Claims and Judgments Payable	72	-	-	72
Other Current Liabilities	2,762	-	-	2,762
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	10	-	-	10
TOTAL LIABILITIES	380,280	-	7,978	388,258
FUND BALANCES:				
Reserved for:				
Noncurrent Assets	355,415	-	20,575	375,990
Debt Service	-	558	-	558
Emergencies	85,760	-	-	85,760
Funds Reported as Restricted	225,445	-	503,273	728,718
Unreserved Undesignated, Reported in:				
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	1,233,276	-	-	1,233,276
Nonmajor Permanent Funds	-	-	1,782	1,782
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,899,896	558	525,630	2,426,084
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 2,280,176	$ 558	$ 533,608	$ 2,814,342

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	PERMANENT	TOTALS
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Sales and Use	$ 262,537	$ -	$ -	$ 262,537
Excise	168,182	-	-	168,182
Other Taxes	323,530	-	-	323,530
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	274,289	-	-	274,289
Charges for Goods and Services	37,022	-	78	37,100
Rents	6,287	-	60,568	66,855
Investment Income (Loss)	88,350	-	29,168	117,518
Federal Grants and Contracts	253,410	-	-	253,410
Other	31,636	-	421	32,057
TOTAL REVENUES	1,445,243	-	90,235	1,535,478
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General Government	15,991	-	-	15,991
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	155,850	-	-	155,850
Education	23,536	-	-	23,536
Health and Rehabilitation	87,125	-	-	87,125
Justice	23,922	-	-	23,922
Natural Resources	49,355	-	7	49,362
Social Assistance	154,129	-	-	154,129
Transportation	1,956	-	-	1,956
Capital Outlay	17,860	-	-	17,860
Intergovernmental:				
Cities	101,345	-	-	101,345
Counties	142,357	-	22	142,379
School Districts	35,277	-	-	35,277
Special Districts	25,636	-	-	25,636
Federal	1,042	-	-	1,042
Other	35,165	-	178	35,343
Debt Service	34	176,493	-	176,527
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	870,580	176,493	207	1,047,280
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	574,663	(176,493)	90,028	488,198
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers-In	220,313	176,475	-	396,788
Transfers-Out	(588,265)	(4)	(37,551)	(625,820)
Sale of Capital Assets	480	-	(395)	85
Insurance Recoveries	15	-	-	15
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(367,457)	176,471	(37,946)	(228,932)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	207,206	(22)	52,082	259,266
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	1,692,690	580	473,548	2,166,818
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 1,899,896	$ 558	$ 525,630	$ 2,426,084

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

WATER PROJECTS	This fund accounts for construction loans made to local governments and special districts to enhance the water resources of the state.
LABOR	This fund accounts for injured workers' medical benefits provided by statutes when the injury is not covered by workers' compensation benefits.
GAMING	This fund accounts for operations of the Colorado Gaming Commission and its oversight of gaming operations in the state. It also accounts for the preservation activities of the Colorado Historical Society related to the revenues it receives from gaming.
TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	This fund accounts for receipts directly from the tobacco litigation settlement, earnings on those funds, and the expenditures of programs funded by the tobacco master settlement agreement. In addition, it accounts for tax revenues received from an additional state tax on cigarettes and tobacco products approved by state voters in the 2004 general election and the expenditure of those tax revenues.
RESOURCE EXTRACTION	This fund accounts for receipts from severance taxes, mineral leasing, and fees associated with regulation of mining activities. Expenditures include distributions to local governments and regulatory costs. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, these activities were primarily reported as Other Special Revenue Funds.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	This fund accounts for receipts from licenses, rents, and fees related to managing the water, oil and gas, parks, and outdoor recreation resources of the state. Most of the related programs are managed by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, these activities were primarily reported as Other Special Revenue Funds.
ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	This fund accounts for a large number of individual programs managed primarily by the Department of Public Health and Environment. The programs are primarily designed to regulate air, water, and other forms of pollution, control the spread of diseases, and regulate activities that impact the health of the citizens of Colorado. Prior to Fiscal Year 2006-07, these activities were primarily reported as Other Special Revenue Funds.
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	This fund category represents a collection of approximately 340 individual funds created in statute that have a wide variety of purposes. Funds in this category also have a broad diversity of revenue types. (See page 190 for a detail listing of these funds that have net assets in excess of $150,000.)

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	WATER PROJECTS	LABOR	GAMING
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 125,181	$ 67,724	$ 134,992
Taxes Receivable, net	-	34,054	12,290
Other Receivables, net	11,778	850	14
Due From Other Governments	315	-	-
Due From Other Funds	1,570	521	-
Inventories	-	-	-
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	55	1	44
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	68,271	-
Restricted Investments	-	17,489	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-	-
Investments	-	64,227	-
Other Long-Term Assets	247,792	-	-
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 386,691	$ 253,137	$ 147,340
LIABILITIES:			
Tax Refunds Payable	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,630	1,140	2,084
Due To Other Governments	-	-	23,398
Due To Other Funds	81,689	500	40,129
Deferred Revenue	-	-	387
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	61	-
Other Current Liabilities	-	280	16
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	9
TOTAL LIABILITIES	84,319	1,981	66,023
FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for:			
Noncurrent Assets	247,792	-	-
Emergencies	-	85,760	-
Funds Reported as Restricted	-	-	1,501
Unreserved:			
Undesignated	54,580	165,396	79,816
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	302,372	251,156	81,317
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 386,691	$ 253,137	$ 147,340

TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
$ 102,465	$ 445,285	$ 22,159	$ 78,443	$ 308,504	$ 1,284,753
-	17,634	-	-	1,525	65,503
48,652	1,974	8,611	4,288	6,145	82,312
-	175	593	3,169	486	4,738
-	82,144	2,910	64	60,860	148,069
-	-	268	-	21	289
-	8	3,022	-	1,382	4,512
190,780	-	-	13,379	35,083	307,513
-	-	-	-	-	17,489
14,100	-	-	2	17	14,119
-	-	-	-	12,817	77,044
-	15,292	-	-	10,666	273,750
-	-	-	-	85	85
$ 355,997	$ 562,512	$ 37,563	$ 99,345	$ 437,591	$ 2,280,176
$ 56	$ 14,491	$ -	$ -	$ 160	$ 14,707
32,362	5,191	4,919	8,458	17,060	73,844
295	22,673	248	-	15,718	62,332
54	86	1,466	1,703	62,837	188,464
-	167	104	1,497	35,917	38,072
4	-	-	13	-	17
-	-	-	-	11	72
-	-	5	-	2,461	2,762
-	-	-	-	1	10
32,771	42,608	6,742	11,671	134,165	380,280
-	96,957	-	-	10,666	355,415
-	-	-	-	-	85,760
176,249	-	-	13,342	34,353	225,445
146,977	422,947	30,821	74,332	258,407	1,233,276
323,226	519,904	30,821	87,674	303,426	1,899,896
$ 355,997	$ 562,512	$ 37,563	$ 99,345	$ 437,591	$ 2,280,176

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	WATER PROJECTS	LABOR	GAMING
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Sales and Use	$ -	$ -	$ -
Excise	-	-	-
Other Taxes	-	80,992	112,006
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	10	2,055	831
Charges for Goods and Services	271	222	712
Rents	-	1	411
Investment Income (Loss)	11,271	10,052	4,973
Federal Grants and Contracts	1,419	-	1,317
Other	555	432	10
TOTAL REVENUES	13,526	93,754	120,260
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	-	-	-
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	-	19,699	12,053
Education	-	-	18,893
Health and Rehabilitation	-	-	-
Justice	-	-	-
Natural Resources	11,054	-	-
Social Assistance	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	9	-	75
Intergovernmental:			
Cities	227	-	18,370
Counties	138	-	18,699
School Districts	3	-	172
Special Districts	871	-	434
Federal	587	-	-
Other	85	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,974	19,699	68,696
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	552	74,055	51,564
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	26,591	-	-
Transfers-Out	(1,828)	(28,519)	(41,271)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-
Insurance Recoveries	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	24,763	(28,519)	(41,271)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	25,315	45,536	10,293
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	277,057	135,983	71,024
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 28)	-	69,637	-
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 302,372	$ 251,156	$ 81,317

TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 262,537	$ 262,537
166,475	-	-	-	1,707	168,182
-	127,315	-	-	3,217	323,530
93,202	1,000	14,445	19,717	143,029	274,289
-	22	7,507	11,852	16,436	37,022
-	-	5,828	-	47	6,287
11,491	25,753	1,131	6,549	17,130	88,350
-	125,506	1,634	65,666	57,868	253,410
1,333	350	16,796	1,216	10,944	31,636
272,501	279,946	47,341	105,000	512,915	1,445,243
178	-	-	-	15,813	15,991
-	216	102	169	123,611	155,850
7	-	-	-	4,636	23,536
42,631	-	-	25,024	19,470	87,125
-	-	-	-	23,922	23,922
-	10,511	24,684	-	3,106	49,355
34,808	-	-	117,039	2,282	154,129
-	-	-	-	1,956	1,956
-	53	13,608	442	3,673	17,860
1,315	40,491	82	202	40,658	101,345
15,900	57,879	387	970	48,384	142,357
4,472	6,373	-	-	24,257	35,277
62	14,527	9	150	9,583	25,636
-	18	88	-	349	1,042
9,753	3,790	144	506	20,887	35,165
-	-	-	-	34	34
109,126	133,858	39,104	144,502	342,621	870,580
163,375	146,088	8,237	(39,502)	170,294	574,663
516	4,392	16,924	43,328	128,562	220,313
(85,889)	(122,548)	(24,308)	(9,095)	(274,807)	(588,265)
-	-	-	-	480	480
-	-	9	-	6	15
(85,373)	(118,156)	(7,375)	34,233	(145,759)	(367,457)
78,002	27,932	862	(5,269)	24,535	207,206
245,224	-	-	-	963,402	1,692,690
-	491,972	29,959	92,943	(684,511)	-
$ 323,226	$ 519,904	$ 30,821	$ 87,674	$ 303,426	$ 1,899,896

PERMANENT FUNDS

STATE LANDS	This fund consists of the assets, liabilities, and operations related to lands granted to the state by the federal government for educational purposes.
OTHER PERMANENT TRUST	This fund category represents several minor permanent funds including the Land and Water Management Fund, the Hall Historical Marker Fund, the Wildlife for Future Generations Fund, and the Veterans Monument Preservation Fund.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
PERMANENT FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
ASSETS:			
Other Receivables, net	$ 7,034	$ -	$ 7,034
Due From Other Funds	87	10	97
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	19,188	7,649	26,837
Restricted Investments	479,065	-	479,065
Other Long-Term Assets	12,724	-	12,724
Capital Assets Held as Investments	7,851	-	7,851
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 525,949	$ 7,659	$ 533,608
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 9	$ 80	$ 89
Due To Other Funds	4,014	-	4,014
Deferred Revenue	3,873	2	3,875
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,896	82	7,978
FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for:			
Noncurrent Assets	20,575	-	20,575
Funds Reported as Restricted	496,511	6,762	503,273
Unreserved:			
Undesignated	967	815	1,782
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	518,053	7,577	525,630
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 525,949	$ 7,659	$ 533,608

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
PERMANENT FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
REVENUES:			
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 78	$ -	$ 78
Rents	60,568	-	60,568
Investment Income (Loss)	28,771	397	29,168
Other	25	396	421
TOTAL REVENUES	89,442	793	90,235
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Natural Resources	-	7	7
Intergovernmental:			
Counties	22	-	22
Other	-	178	178
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	22	185	207
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	89,420	608	90,028
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-Out	(37,516)	(35)	(37,551)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	(395)	(395)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(37,516)	(430)	(37,946)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	51,904	178	52,082
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	466,149	7,399	473,548
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 518,053	$ 7,577	$ 525,630

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS

These funds account for operations of state agencies that provide a majority of their services to the public on a user charge basis; most of them have been designated by statute as enterprises. The major activities in these funds are:

WILDLIFE	Expenses of this fund are to preserve the state's wildlife and promote outdoor recreational activities, while revenues are from hunting and fishing license fees as well as various fines.
COLLEGE ASSIST	This fund records the activities of College Assist, which guarantees Colorado and certain nationwide loans made by private lending institutions in compliance with operating agreements with the U.S. Department of Education to students attending postsecondary schools. It also includes loan programs for Colorado residents that are not reinsured by the federal government.
STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	The State Fair Authority operates the Colorado State Fair, and other events, at the state fairgrounds in Pueblo.
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	This activity reports the production and sale of manufactured goods and farm products that are produced by convicted criminals who are incarcerated in the state prison system.
STATE NURSING HOMES	This activity is for nursing home and retirement care provided to the elderly at the state facilities at Aurora, Homelake, Walsenburg, Florence, Rifle, and Trinidad.
PRISON CANTEENS	This activity accounts for the various canteen operations in the state's prison system.
PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	This activity accounts for grants, registration fees, environmental response surcharges, and penalties associated with the regulation and abatement of fire and safety issues related to above and underground petroleum storage tanks.
OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	The other enterprise activities of the state include the Business Enterprise Program, which is staffed by the visually impaired and manages food vending operations in state buildings; the Enterprise Services Fund of the Colorado Historical Society, which sells goods at state museums; and various smaller enterprise operations.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 11,198	$ 84,873	$ 153
Student and Other Receivables, net	485	398	95
Due From Other Governments	-	4,017	5
Due From Other Funds	-	-	-
Inventories	931	5	51
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	384	191	141
Total Current Assets	12,998	89,484	445
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	78,152	6,492	-
Restricted Receivables	3,944	6,225	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	25
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	54,135	628	9,339
Land and Nondepreciable Infrastructure	108,246	-	1,538
Total Noncurrent Assets	244,477	13,345	10,902
TOTAL ASSETS	257,475	102,829	11,347
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	10,067	367	380
Due To Other Governments	-	6,865	-
Due To Other Funds	385	-	-
Deferred Revenue	31,675	-	829
Compensated Absences Payable	419	-	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	3,713	-
Leases Payable	-	-	24
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	-	-	1,126
Other Current Liabilities	6	5,579	9
Total Current Liabilities	42,552	16,524	2,368
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	4,542	139	108
Capital Lease Payable	-	-	14
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	-	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	234	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	4,542	373	122
TOTAL LIABILITIES	47,094	16,897	2,490
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	162,381	628	9,713
Restricted for:			
Emergencies	37,472	-	-
Court Awards and Other Purposes	-	5,068	-
Unrestricted	10,528	80,236	(856)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 210,381	$ 85,932	$ 8,857

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ 4,596	$ 5,385	$ 5,355	$ 8,976	$ 15,682	$ 136,218
850	910	1,181	4,239	516	8,674
57	1,099	-	846	476	6,500
1,184	1,616	-	-	-	2,800
10,729	125	484	-	106	12,431
726	48	-	-	236	1,726
18,142	9,183	7,020	14,061	17,016	168,349
-	-	-	-	-	84,644
-	-	-	-	-	10,169
1,410	438	-	-	195	2,068
4,834	31,192	1,203	89	11,470	112,890
1,055	3,626	138	-	4,012	118,615
7,299	35,256	1,341	89	15,677	328,386
25,441	44,439	8,361	14,150	32,693	496,735
2,931	4,594	751	6,974	2,009	28,073
-	172	-	-	-	7,037
122	6	3	-	-	516
722	135	-	-	5,429	38,790
20	202	-	-	187	828
-	-	-	-	-	3,713
-	151	-	-	-	175
-	355	-	-	314	1,795
9	-	-	-	14	5,617
3,804	5,615	754	6,974	7,953	86,544
913	1,363	143	171	351	7,730
-	2,224	-	-	-	2,238
-	4,376	-	-	7,806	12,182
-	-	-	-	-	234
913	7,963	143	171	8,157	22,384
4,717	13,578	897	7,145	16,110	108,928
5,889	27,663	1,341	89	7,362	215,066
-	-	-	-	-	37,472
-	-	-	-	-	5,068
14,835	3,198	6,123	6,916	9,221	130,201
$ 20,724	$ 30,861	$ 7,464	$ 7,005	$ 16,583	$ 387,807

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
OPERATING REVENUES:			
License and Permits	$ 81,080	$ -	$ -
Tuition and Fees	35	-	-
Sales of Goods and Services	2,195	85	4,840
Pledged Sales of Goods & Services	-	-	1,543
Investment Income (Loss)	-	4,909	-
Rental Income	-	-	507
Federal Grants and Contracts	15,258	210,671	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	8,209	-	-
Other	688	337	12
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	107,465	216,002	6,902
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	52,929	35,966	4,200
Operating and Travel	36,180	143,967	3,786
Cost of Goods Sold	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	4,228	303	592
Intergovernmental Distributions	1,496	-	-
Debt Service	-	19,375	-
Prizes and Awards	41	-	733
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	94,874	199,611	9,311
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	12,591	16,391	(2,409)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):			
Taxes	-	-	-
Fines and Settlements	641	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	3,908	-	3
Rental Income	224	-	-
Gifts and Donations	568	-	270
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(1,301)	-	8
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	16	-	-
Debt Service	(3)	-	(170)
Other Expenses	-	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	4,053	-	111
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	16,644	16,391	(2,298)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:			
Capital Contributions	495	-	1,055
Transfers-In	-	-	3,265
Transfers-Out	(4,902)	(80)	-
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(4,407)	(80)	4,320
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	12,237	16,311	2,022
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	198,144	69,621	6,835
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 210,381	$ 85,932	$ 8,857

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 525	$ 2,635	$ 84,240
-	-	-	-	280	315
38,542	35,024	14,057	8	5,907	100,658
-	-	-	-	-	1,543
-	-	-	-	-	4,909
-	-	-	-	1,204	1,711
-	10,680	-	1,097	1,389	239,095
-	151	-	-	-	8,360
158	103	8	18	416	1,740
38,700	45,958	14,065	1,648	11,831	442,571
8,396	34,215	2,942	7,169	5,718	151,535
7,666	8,684	1,620	36,625	5,103	243,631
21,270	-	8,828	-	101	30,199
916	1,578	64	12	347	8,040
-	2,041	-	-	-	3,537
-	-	-	-	-	19,375
-	2	-	-	-	776
38,248	46,520	13,454	43,806	11,269	457,093
452	(562)	611	(42,158)	562	(14,522)
-	-	-	39,446	-	39,446
-	-	-	4	459	1,104
108	122	337	371	699	5,548
148	12	-	-	-	384
-	1	-	-	429	1,268
64	-	-	-	29	(1,200)
-	-	-	-	-	16
-	(281)	-	-	(339)	(793)
-	(78)	-	-	(11)	(89)
320	(224)	337	39,821	1,266	45,684
772	(786)	948	(2,337)	1,828	31,162
-	85	-	-	-	1,635
-	578	-	-	4	3,847
(365)	(96)	(67)	(875)	(287)	(6,672)
(365)	567	(67)	(875)	(283)	(1,190)
407	(219)	881	(3,212)	1,545	29,972
20,317	31,080	6,583	10,217	15,038	357,835
$ 20,724	$ 30,861	$ 7,464	$ 7,005	$ 16,583	$ 387,807

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Received from:			
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ 35	$ 22	$ -
Fees for Service	81,831	63	4,970
Sales of Products	812	-	188
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	16,468	204,603	12
Income from Property	224	-	507
Other Sources	8,238	337	1,520
Cash Payments to or for:			
Employees	(46,932)	(2,292)	(1,928)
Suppliers	(31,383)	(33,605)	(7,124)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	(5,444)	-	-
Others for Student Loans and Loan Losses	-	(156,752)	-
Other Governments	(1,498)	-	-
Other	(2,352)	-	(830)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	19,999	12,376	(2,685)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers-In	-	-	3,265
Transfers-Out	(4,902)	(80)	-
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	-	30	1
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	-	(55)	(1)
Gifts for Other Than Capital Purposes	568	-	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(4,334)	(105)	3,265
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(7,229)	(126)	(97)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	94	10
Capital Debt Proceeds	-	-	4
Capital Debt Service Payments	(3)	-	(320)
Capital Lease Payments	-	-	(27)
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(7,232)	(32)	(430)

(Continued)

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 279	$ 336
5,211	34,725	-	39,914	4,788	171,502
32,644	39	13,245	-	901	47,829
-	11,025	-	1,110	1,121	234,339
148	12	-	-	1,203	2,094
222	7	8	4	8,476	18,812
(7,911)	(31,028)	(1,959)	(2,849)	(4,353)	(99,252)
(28,982)	(10,836)	(11,602)	(34,960)	(5,540)	(164,032)
-	-	-	-	-	(5,444)
-	-	-	-	-	(156,752)
-	(2,030)	-	-	-	(3,528)
(64)	(42)	(1)	-	(140)	(3,429)
1,268	1,872	(309)	3,219	6,735	42,475
-	578	-	-	4	3,847
(365)	(96)	(67)	(875)	(287)	(6,672)
-	-	-	-	-	31
-		-	-	-	(56)
-	1	-	-	429	998
-	(340)	-	-	-	(340)
(365)	143	(67)	(875)	146	(2,192)
(831)	(1,427)	(138)	(66)	(11,579)	(21,493)
127	-	-	-	9,906	10,137
-	-	-	-	-	4
-	(206)	-	-	(616)	(1,145)
-	(228)	-	-	-	(255)
(704)	(1,861)	(138)	(66)	(2,289)	(12,752)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007 (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and Dividends on Investments	3,314	4,398	3
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Invesments	594	511	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	3,908	4,909	3
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	12,341	17,148	153
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	77,009	74,217	-
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 89,350	$ 91,365	$ 153
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 12,591	$ 16,391	$ (2,409)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	4,228	303	592
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	(4,909)	-
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	1,256	-	270
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets	706	-	-
Compensated Absences	184	(14)	11
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	445	19	85
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(31)	(5,774)	(9)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(91)	-	(15)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets	81	(144)	27
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	1,711	5,111	(1,256)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities	(1,081)	1,393	19
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 19,999	$ 12,376	$ (2,685)
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	-	-	1,055
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	495	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	(2,382)	-	8
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	-	-	-

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
83	92	301	336	688	9,215
25	30	36	35	11	1,242
108	122	337	371	699	10,457
307	276	(177)	2,649	5,291	37,988
4,289	5,109	5,532	6,327	10,391	182,874
$ 4,596	$ 5,385	$ 5,355	$ 8,976	$ 15,682	$ 220,862
$ 452	$ (562)	$ 611	$ (42,158)	$ 562	$ (14,522)
916	1,578	64	12	347	8,040
-	-	-	-	-	(4,909)
212	9	-	39,450	459	41,656
1	-	-	-	-	707
130	202	22	(9)	-	526
-	51	-	-	835	1,435
(304)	60	(814)	(59)	(482)	(7,413)
167	(21)	(146)	-	(27)	(133)
(162)	(48)	-	-	9	(237)
237	472	(46)	5,983	74	12,286
(381)	131	-	-	4,958	5,039
$ 1,268	$ 1,872	$ (309)	$ 3,219	$ 6,735	$ 42,475
-	85	-	-	-	1,140
-	-	-	-	-	495
(1)	-	-	-	29	(2,346)
-	801	-	-	-	801

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

These funds account for operations of state agencies that provide a majority of their services to other state agencies on a user charge basis. The major activities in these funds are:

CENTRAL SERVICES	This fund accounts for the sales of goods and services to other state agencies. The sales items include mail services, printing, quick copy, graphic design, microfilming, and motor pool.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTER	This fund accounts for computer services sold to other state agencies.
TELECOMMUNICATIONS	This fund accounts for telecommunications services sold to other state agencies.
CAPITOL COMPLEX	This fund accounts for the cost and income related to maintaining state office space in the complex surrounding the State Capitol. The capitol complex capital assets are not reported in this fund and are reported only on the government-wide financial statements.
HIGHWAYS	This fund is used to account for the operations of the Department of Transportation print shop.
PUBLIC SAFETY	This fund accounts for aircraft rental to state agencies by the Department of Public Safety.
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	This fund accounts for the operations of the Administrative Hearings Division in the Department of Personnel & Administration.
DEBT COLLECTION	This fund accounts for the activities of the Central Collections Unit within the Department of Personnel & Administration. The unit collects receivables due to state agencies on a straight commission basis.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	CENTRAL SERVICES	GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTER	TELECOM-MUNICATIONS
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 12,588	$ 2,015	$ 1,860
Other Receivables, net	278	1	95
Due From Other Governments	-	-	144
Due From Other Funds	17	-	-
Inventories	748	-	-
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	13	208	15
Total Current Assets	13,644	2,224	2,114
Noncurrent Assets:			
Other Long-Term Assets	386	-	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	44,144	482	2,187
Total Noncurrent Assets	44,530	482	2,187
TOTAL ASSETS	58,174	2,706	4,301
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,828	603	1,324
Due To Other Funds	-	-	5
Deferred Revenue	643	-	6
Compensated Absences Payable	2	42	36
Leases Payable	1,449	-	-
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	9,640	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	14,562	645	1,371
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	439	345	464
Capital Lease Payable	9,391	-	-
Notes, Bonds, and COP's Payable	23,581	-	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	33,411	345	464
TOTAL LIABILITIES	47,973	990	1,835
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	83	482	2,187
Unrestricted	10,118	1,234	279
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 10,201	$ 1,716	$ 2,466

CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	DEBT COLLECTION	TOTALS
$ 1,961	$ 2,660	$ 403	$ 976	$ 412	$ 22,875
28	-	10	3	6	421
-	-	-	-	-	144
-	-	1	70	-	88
220	244	-	-	-	1,212
78	-	-	1	-	315
2,287	2,904	414	1,050	418	25,055
-	-	-	-	-	386
13,295	95	2,750	60	41	63,054
13,295	95	2,750	60	41	63,440
15,582	2,999	3,164	1,110	459	88,495
1,455	287	48	260	234	7,039
-	-	-	2	-	7
26	-	-	-	-	675
3	-	-	-	-	83
324	-	-	-	-	1,773
-	-	-	-	-	9,640
1,808	287	48	262	234	19,217
213	-	-	242	32	1,735
12,830	-	-	-	-	22,221
-	-	-	-	-	23,581
13,043	-	-	242	32	47,537
14,851	287	48	504	266	66,754
141	95	2,750	60	41	5,839
590	2,617	366	546	152	15,902
$ 731	$ 2,712	$ 3,116	$ 606	$ 193	$ 21,741

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	CENTRAL SERVICES	GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTER	TELECOM-MUNICATIONS
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Sales of Goods and Services	$ 45,301	$ 11,553	$ 20,819
Rental Income	-	-	-
Other	191	39	24
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	45,492	11,592	20,843
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	7,478	4,527	5,778
Operating and Travel	21,615	6,351	14,083
Cost of Goods Sold	5,526	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	11,946	365	2,621
Intergovernmental Distributions	-	-	-
Prizes and Awards	2	1	1
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	46,567	11,244	22,483
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(1,075)	348	(1,640)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):			
Fines and Settlements	3	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	499	-	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-	174
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	836	-	(242)
Debt Service	(1,167)	-	-
Other Expenses	(146)	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	25	-	(68)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(1,050)	348	(1,708)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:			
Capital Contributions	1,124	-	-
Transfers-In	415	-	716
Transfers-Out	(1,558)	(615)	(362)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(19)	(615)	354
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(1,069)	(267)	(1,354)
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	11,270	1,983	3,820
TOTAL NET ASSETS - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 10,201	$ 1,716	$ 2,466

CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	DEBT COLLECTION	TOTALS
$ 2	$ 1,843	$ 192	$ 4,027	$ 2,307	$ 86,044
10,291	-	-	-	-	10,291
4	-	1	1	3	263
10,297	1,843	193	4,028	2,310	96,598
2,869	1,130	110	3,084	844	25,820
5,372	1,404	380	586	1,317	51,108
-	-	-	-	-	5,526
810	39	462	39	8	16,290
3	-	-	-	-	3
1	-	-	1	-	6
9,055	2,573	952	3,710	2,169	98,753
1,242	(730)	(759)	318	141	(2,155)
-	-	-	-	-	3
-	22	-	-	-	521
-	-	-	-	-	174
(18)	(4)	-	-	-	572
(605)	-	-	-	-	(1,772)
-	-	-	-	-	(146)
(623)	18	-	-	-	(648)
619	(712)	(759)	318	141	(2,803)
-	-	-	-	-	1,124
-	-	420	-	-	1,551
(1,113)	-	-	(292)	(173)	(4,113)
(1,113)	-	420	(292)	(173)	(1,438)
(494)	(712)	(339)	26	(32)	(4,241)
1,225	3,424	3,455	580	225	25,982
$ 731	$ 2,712	$ 3,116	$ 606	$ 193	$ 21,741

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	CENTRAL SERVICES	GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTER	TELECOM-MUNICATIONS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Received from:			
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ 10	$ -	$ -
Fees for Service	45,260	11,553	20,725
Sales of Products	277	-	90
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	-	-	156
Income from Property	-	-	-
Other Sources	193	39	38
Cash Payments to or for:			
Employees	(6,010)	(4,218)	(5,499)
Suppliers	(29,284)	(6,818)	(15,329)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-	-
Other Governments	-	-	-
Other	(9)	(1)	(2)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10,437	555	179
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers-In	415	-	716
Transfers-Out	(1,558)	(615)	(362)
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,143)	(615)	354
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(14,056)	(236)	(1,034)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	10,784	-	-
Capital Debt Proceeds	995	-	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(13,353)	-	-
Capital Lease Payments	(1,688)	-	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(17,318)	(236)	(1,034)

(Continued)

CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	DEBT COLLECTION	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10
2	931	184	4,012	2,308	84,975
-	912	1	-	-	1,280
-	-	-	-	-	156
10,330	-	-	-	-	10,330
1	-	1	1	3	276
(2,753)	(879)	(111)	(2,973)	(813)	(23,256)
(4,762)	(1,294)	(375)	(661)	(325)	(58,848)
-	-	-	-	(831)	(831)
(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
(2)	(8)	-	(1)	(75)	(98)
2,813	(338)	(300)	378	267	13,991
-	-	420	-	-	1,551
(1,113)	-	-	(292)	(173)	(4,113)
(1,113)	-	420	(292)	(173)	(2,562)
(434)	-	-	-	-	(15,760)
-	-	-	-	-	10,784
-	-	-	-	-	995
(605)	-	-	-	-	(13,958)
(328)	-	-	-	-	(2,016)
(1,367)	-	-	-	-	(19,955)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	CENTRAL SERVICES	GENERAL GOVERNMENT COMPUTER CENTER	TELECOM-MUNICATIONS
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and Dividends on Investments	499	-	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Invesments	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	499	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	(7,525)	(296)	(501)
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	20,113	2,311	2,361
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 12,588	$ 2,015	$ 1,860
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (1,075)	$ 348	$ (1,640)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	11,946	365	2,621
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	3	-	183
Compensated Absences	58	62	50
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	21	47	4
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	28	-	(21)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(270)	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets	(4)	56	39
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(488)	(323)	(1,062)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities	218	-	5
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 10,437	$ 555	$ 179
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	1,124	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets	836	-	(251)
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	11,020	-	-

CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS	DEBT COLLECTION	TOTALS
-	-	-	-	-	499
-	22	-	-	-	22
-	22	-	-	-	521
333	(316)	120	86	94	(8,005)
1,628	2,976	283	890	318	30,880
$ 1,961	$ 2,660	$ 403	$ 976	$ 412	$ 22,875
$ 1,242	$ (730)	$ (759)	$ 318	$ 141	$ (2,155)
810	39	462	39	8	16,290
-	-	-	-	-	186
-	-	-	40	(5)	205
437	-	-	-	-	509
40	-	(6)	(17)	-	24
(47)	173	-	-	-	(144)
(78)	-	-	(1)	-	12
411	180	3	(1)	123	(1,157)
(2)	-	-	-	-	221
$ 2,813	$ (338)	$ (300)	$ 378	$ 267	$ 13,991
-	-	-	-	-	1,124
(18)	(4)	-	-	-	563
-	-	-	-	-	11,020

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the state in a fiduciary capacity. Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds are included in this category. However, financial statements for the state's Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds are presented in the notes to the financial statements and are not repeated in this supplementary information. The major components of the remaining fiduciary funds are:

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

TREASURER'S	This fund primarily comprises the escheats fund managed by the State Treasurer. The receipts of the fund are from bank accounts, investment accounts, and insurance proceeds that are placed with the state when the owners of the assets cannot be located. The owner's rights to the asset are protected in perpetuity. The fund records a liability for the expected payout based on historical percentages of payouts in relation to total receipts.
COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	The College Savings Plan (commonly referred to as the Scholars Choice Fund) authorized in statute is used to record the deposits, withdrawals, and investment returns of participants in the college savings program. The moneys in the fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the state.
COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	The College Opportunity Fund (COF) began operations in Fiscal Year 2005-06. It receives and distributes stipends appropriated by the Legislature for the educational benefit of students attending public and certain private institutions of higher education in the state. Students apply for the stipend, and the COF administrator distributes the stipend to the higher education institution on the student's behalf.
OTHER	This fund primarily accounts for receipts collected from racetracks and simulcast facilities for distribution to horse breeders and associations who participate in state-regulated parimutuel horse racing.

AGENCY FUNDS

These funds are held in custody for others. Major items include litigation settlement escrow accounts, contractor's performance escrow accounts, sales taxes collected for cities and counties, deposits held to ensure land restoration by mining and oil exploration companies, and assets invested for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (a discretely presented component unit).

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TREASURER'S	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	OTHER	TOTALS
ASSETS:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 151,604	$ 2,888	$ 1,834	$ 415	$ 156,741
Other Receivables, net	427	10,343	-	4	10,774
Due From Other Funds	-	1,400	-	-	1,400
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investments:					
Government Securities	12,428	-		701	13,129
Corporate Bonds	11,105	-	-	-	11,105
Asset Backed Securities	13,325	-	-	-	13,325
Mortgages	22,153	-	-	-	22,153
Mutual Funds	-	3,228,674	-	-	3,228,674
Other Investments	-	23,550	-	-	23,550
TOTAL ASSETS	211,042	3,266,855	1,834	1,120	3,480,851
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 45,459	$ 7,352	$ -	$ 14	52,825
Due To Other Funds	-	38	-	-	38
Deferred Revenue	-	251	-	-	251
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	1,414	-	-	1,414
Other Long-Term Liabilities	2,745	-	-	-	2,745
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,204	9,055	-	14	57,273
NET ASSETS:					
Held in Trust for:					
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	162,838	3,257,800	1,834	1,106	3,423,578
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 162,838	$ 3,257,800	$ 1,834	$ 1,106	$ 3,423,578

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TREASURER'S	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	OTHER	TOTALS
ADDITIONS:					
Additions By Participants	$ -	$ 660,752	$ 315,642	$ -	$ 976,394
Investment Income/(Loss)	7,413	383,635	-	50	391,098
Unclaimed Property Receipts	52,339	-	-	-	52,339
Other Additions	557	620	-	1,220	2,397
TOTAL ADDITIONS	60,309	1,045,007	315,642	1,270	1,422,228
DEDUCTIONS:					
Distributions to Participants	-	-	313,861	-	313,861
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	29,026	251,992	-	1,192	282,210
Transfers-Out	1,717	-	-	-	1,717
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	30,743	251,992	313,861	1,192	597,788
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	29,566	793,015	1,781	78	824,440
NET ASSETS AVAILABLE:					
FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	133,272	2,464,785	53	1,028	2,599,138
FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 162,838	$ 3,257,800	$ 1,834	$ 1,106	$ 3,423,578

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 90,225	$ 2,221,772	$ 2,218,884	$ 93,113
Taxes Receivable, net	113,814	12,648	9,525	116,937
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 204,039	$ 2,234,420	$ 2,228,409	$ 210,050
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 411	$ 494	$ 128	$ 777
Due To Other Governments	203,170	3,348,884	3,343,034	209,020
Claims and Judgments Payable	127	3,316	3,279	164
Other Long-Term Liabilities	331	257	499	89
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 204,039	$ 3,352,951	$ 3,346,940	$ 210,050

OTHER AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 128,368	$ 185,425	$ 199,026	$ 114,767
Taxes Receivable, net	4,259	418	399	4,278
Other Receivables, net	477	541	375	643
Due From Other Funds	235	226	246	215
Inventories	2	42	42	2
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	-	5	5	-
Other Long-Term Assets	13,227	2,988	367	15,848
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 146,568	$ 189,645	$ 200,460	$ 135,753
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 21	$ 51	$ 10	$ 62
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	477	10,140	8,268	2,349
Due To Other Governments	7,549	121,669	121,506	7,712
Due To Other Funds	2	11,423	11,425	-
Deferred Revenue	-	43	43	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	270	212	-	482
Other Current Liabilities	134,396	91,709	105,145	120,960
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	3,850	1,543	1,205	4,188
Other Long-Term Liabilities	3	-	3	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 146,568	$ 236,790	$ 247,605	$ 135,753

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 128,189	$ 88,433	$ 100,230	$ 116,392
Due From Other Funds	1,853	6,133	1,853	6,133
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 130,042	$ 94,566	$ 102,083	$ 122,525
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ -	$ 118	$ 118	$ -
Other Current Liabilities	78,942	100,369	103,729	75,582
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	51,100	3,500	7,657	46,943
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 130,042	$ 103,987	$ 111,504	$ 122,525

TOTALS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 346,782	$ 2,495,630	$ 2,518,140	$ 324,272
Taxes Receivable, net	118,073	13,066	9,924	121,215
Other Receivables, net	477	541	375	643
Due From Other Funds	2,088	6,359	2,099	6,348
Inventories	2	42	42	2
Prepaids, Advances, and Deferred Charges	-	5	5	-
Other Long-Term Assets	13,227	2,988	367	15,848
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 480,649	$ 2,518,631	$ 2,530,952	$ 468,328
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 432	$ 545	$ 138	$ 839
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	477	10,258	8,386	2,349
Due To Other Governments	210,719	3,470,553	3,464,540	216,732
Due To Other Funds	2	11,423	11,425	-
Deferred Revenue	-	43	43	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	397	3,528	3,279	646
Other Current Liabilities	213,338	192,078	208,874	196,542
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	54,950	5,043	8,862	51,131
Other Long-Term Liabilities	334	257	502	89
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 480,649	$ 3,693,728	$ 3,706,049	$ 468,328

CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule presents the capital assets used in governmental activities by function and by department. The schedule includes the capital assets of the Internal Service Funds because those funds primarily sell to governmental activities. This treatment matches the presentation of the capital assets on the government-wide *Statement of Net Assets.* Except for the Internal Service Fund capital assets, the assets on this schedule are generally not reported on the fund-level financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS
USED IN GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
INCLUDING INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
BY FUNCTION AND DEPARTMENT
JUNE 30, 2007

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	LAND	LAND AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	BUILDINGS	LIBRARY BOOKS AND COLLECTIONS
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Governor's Office	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Legislature	-	38	-	-
Military Affairs	778	150	19,342	-
Personnel & Administration	5,684	2,522	65,168	-
Revenue	-	2,739	1,833	-
Subtotal	6,462	5,449	86,343	-
BUSINESS, COMMUNITY & CONSUMER AFFAIRS				
Agriculture	103	-	1,757	-
[1]GOV, GEO, OED	-	-	-	27
Labor and Employment	543	202	8,069	-
Local Affairs	-	113	1,397	-
Regulatory Agencies	-	-	-	-
Revenue	421	-	286	-
State	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,067	315	11,509	27
EDUCATION				
Education	163	99	8,035	1,042
Higher Education	1,842	1,363	8,257	8,868
Subtotal	2,005	1,462	16,292	9,910
HEALTH AND REHABILITATION				
Public Health and Environment	188	194	7,282	-
Human Services	3,068	3,874	29,354	-
Subtotal	3,256	4,068	36,636	-
JUSTICE				
Corrections	3,872	4,264	515,428	-
DHS, Division of Youth Services	75	1,583	99,870	-
Judicial	1,605	-	4,714	504
Law	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	659	54	8,656	-
Regulatory Agencies	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	6,211	5,901	628,668	504
NATURAL RESOURCES				
Natural Resources	44,282	25,649	20,254	-
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE				
Human Services	-	228	-	-
Military Affairs	36	2,374	2,397	-
Health Care Policy and Finance	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	36	2,602	2,397	-
TRANSPORTATION				
Transportation	15,094	-	79,052	-
TOTAL GENERAL FIXED ASSETS	$ 78,413	$ 45,446	$ 881,151	$ 10,441

[1]Governor's Office, Governor's Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	OTHER CAPITAL ASSETS	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTALS
$ 54	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 54
456	-	-	-	494
471	-	8,571	-	29,312
81,256	39	5,668	-	160,337
1,955	-	7,564	-	14,091
84,192	39	21,803	-	204,288
1,327	-	175	-	3,362
112	-	-	-	139
11,097	834	-	-	20,745
381	995	-	-	2,886
220	-	-	-	220
148	-	1	-	856
5,505	-	-	-	5,505
18,790	1,829	176	-	33,713
1,254	-	-	-	10,593
916	-	1,375	-	22,621
2,170	-	1,375	-	33,214
4,105	676	780	-	13,225
2,112	61	3,023	-	41,492
6,217	737	3,803	-	54,717
6,964	53	14,827	-	545,408
218	-	7,039	-	108,785
4,096	731	1,007	-	12,657
107	-	-	-	107
10,907	-	182	-	20,458
1	-	-	-	1
22,293	784	23,055	-	687,416
4,185	4,488	42,761	14,902	156,521
88,453	-	15,533	-	104,214
13	-	-	-	4,820
19	-	-	-	19
88,485	-	15,533	-	109,053
92,922	-	333,349	11,288,944	11,809,361
$ 319,254	$ 7,877	$ 441,855	$ 11,303,846	$ 13,088,283

OTHER FUNDS DETAIL

In the combined and combining statements several fund categories show a column titled “Other”. The schedule on the following pages provides a summary of assets, liabilities, and net assets of the individually significant funds that comprise the columns titled “Other”. Most of the funds shown in the schedule are Special Revenue Funds that are statutorily authorized.

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL FUND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
OTHER PERMANENT FUNDS				
Wildlife for Future Generations (Nonexpendable)	33-1-112(7)	$ 5,982	$ -	$ 5,982
Wildlife for Future Generations (Expendable)	33-1-112	895	80	815
Other Permanent-Nonexpendable	Various	750	-	750
Veterans Monument Preservation	24-80-1401	24	2	22
Hall Historical Marker-Nonexpendable	24-80-209	8	-	8
Total Other Permanent Funds		$ 7,659	$ 82	$ 7,577
OTHER PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS				
Supplemental Purse & Breeders Awards	12-60-704	701	-	701
Brand Estray Fund	35-41-102	240	-	240
Americans with Disabilities Act Contractor Settlement	24-34-301 ADA	146	-	146
Colorado Combined Campaign Administration	Restricted	32	14	18
Total Other Private Purpose Funds		$ 1,119	$ 14	$ 1,105
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
Capitol Parking Fund	None	16,038	8,667	7,371
Statewide Tolling Operating	43-4-805	4,412	143	4,269
Buildings and Grounds Rentals	None	1,737	86	1,651
Statewide Tolling Special Revenue	43-4-804(1)	1,542	-	1,542
Business Enterprise Program	None	1,529	760	769
Brand Inspection Fund	35-41-102	6,654	6,139	515
Clean Screen Authority	42-3-304(19)	389	154	235
Work Therapy	None	132	34	98
Enterprise Services	24-80-209	239	127	112
Conference & Training	None	16	-	16
Other Enterprise Funds	Various	5	-	5
Total Other Enterprise Funds		$ 32,693	$ 16,110	$ 16,583
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
Aviation Fund	43-10-109	38,126	2,236	35,890
Travel and Tourism Promotion	24-49.7-106	23,926	1,693	22,233
Federal Tax Relief Act - 2003	RESTRICTED	21,914	213	21,701
Help America Vote Fund	HAVA 2002	21,867	933	20,934
School Construction and Renovation	22-43.7-103	22,224	1,699	20,525
Gear Up Scholarship Trust Fund	None	10,624	-	10,624
Clean Energy Fund	24-75-1201(1	10,597	-	10,597
Supreme Court Committee	CRT RULE 227	12,819	2,600	10,219
Victims Assistance	24-4.2-104	9,951	61	9,890
Economic Development Fund	24-46-105	8,981	249	8,732
Species Conservation-Capital Account	24-33-111(2)	8,485	-	8,485
Species Conservation-Oper. & Main. Account	None	8,185	2	8,183
Offender Services	16-11-214	6,301	73	6,228
Consumer Protection-Custodial Funds	6-1-103	5,064	14	5,050
Old Age Pension Stabilization	26-2-116	5,000	-	5,000
Excess Title IV-E Reimbursement	26-1-111(2)D	8,072	3,283	4,789
Victims Compensation	24-4.1-124	4,781	16	4,765
Collaborative Management Incentive	24-1.9-104(1	3,525	-	3,525
Cumulative Surplus-HUD Section 8 Voucher	29-4-708(K)	3,405	28	3,377
Housing Rehabilitation Revolving Loans	29-4-728	3,692	410	3,282
Secretary of State Fees	24-21-104	6,003	2,729	3,274
Operating Vouchers	NONE	3,403	225	3,178
Other Expendable Trusts	VARIOUS	10,320	7,224	3,096
Drug Offender Surcharge Fund	18-19-103(4)	3,186	196	2,990
Traumatic Brain Injury Fund	26-1-210(1)	3,022	129	2,893
Division of Registrations Cash Fund	24-34-105	14,384	11,614	2,770

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL FUND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
Real Estate Proceeds	28-3-106	2,560	3	2,557
Texaco Oil Overcharge Fund	None	2,396	217	2,179
Patient Benefit Fund	NONE	2,069	11	2,058
Stripper Well Settlement	NONE	1,870	-	1,870
Judicial Stabilization Cash Fund	Restricted	1,686	-	1,686
Inspection & Consumer Service Cash Fund	35-1-106.5	2,310	628	1,682
Transportation Renovation	43-1-210 6(B	1,580	-	1,580
Judicial Performance Cash Fund	13-5.5-107	1,624	59	1,565
Criminal Alien Assistance Cash Fund	17-1-107.5	1,554	-	1,554
State Rail Bank Fund	Various	10,900	9,356	1,544
Law Examiner Board Fund	CRT RULE 201	1,511	28	1,483
Advance Technology Fund	23-1-106.5(9	1,458	20	1,438
Victims Assistance Fund	24-33.5-506	1,552	138	1,414
Building Regulation Fund	24-32-3309	1,464	75	1,389
Disaster Emergency Fund	24-32-2106	5,145	3,777	1,368
Uniform Consumer Credit Code Custodial Funds	RESTRICTED	1,344	-	1,344
Library Trust Fund	24-90-105	1,134	5	1,129
Mortgage Broker Registration Fund	12-61-908(2)	1,117	7	1,110
Legislative Legal Expenses Fund	2-3-1002(1)	1,089	-	1,089
Exxon Oil Overcharge Funds	NONE	1,244	158	1,086
Alternative Fuels Rebate	39-33-105	1,077	-	1,077
Organ & Tissue Donation Awareness	24-33.5-225	1,020	24	996
Travel and Tourism Additional Fund	24-49.7-106	1,138	162	976
Colorado Comprehensive Health Education Fund	Court Rule 260	966	1	965
Colorado Dealer License Board	12-6-123	1,106	157	949
Home Grant Revolving Loan Fund	NONE	923	13	910
Continuing Legal Education Fund	Restricted	902	16	886
Persistent Drunk Driver	42-3-130.5	959	120	839
Howard Fund	26-8-104(1)C	823	-	823
Notary Administration Cash Fund	12-55-102.5	771	15	756
Waste Tire Recycling Fund	25-17-202(3)	987	234	753
Division of Securities Cash Fund	11-51-707	1,982	1,258	724
Disabled Telephone Users Fund	40-17-104	964	302	662
Innovative Higher Education Research Fund	23-19.7-104	649	-	649
Real Estate Cash Fund	12-61-111.5	2,660	2,067	593
Colorado Bureau of Investigation Contraband	24-33.5-415	573	-	573
Small Business Loan Investment and Development	36-1-153(1)	681	120	561
Alcohol/Drug Driving Safety	42-4-1301.3	973	416	557
Public School Transportation	22-51-103(1)	523	-	523
Agriculture Value-Added Fund	35-75-205	537	17	520
Pesticide Registration Fund	35-9-126	1,116	606	510
Ballot Information Publication & Distribution Fund	1-40-124.5	507	-	507
Abandoned Mine Reclamation	34-34-102(1)	518	18	500
EPA - Settlement Projects	RESTRICTED	500	-	500
Conservation District Grants	35-1-106.7(1	487	-	487
Historical Society Unrestricted	24-80-209	463	-	463
Public Deposit Administration	11-10.5-112	738	283	455
Records and Reports Fund	19-1-307(2.5	487	37	450
Organ & Tissue Donation Awareness	42-2-107(4)	443	-	443
Colorado Family Support Loan	27-10.5-502	383	-	383
Mandatory Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Fund	35-23-114	723	357	366
Family-Friendly Court Program	13-3-113(6)	391	34	357
Educator Licensure Cash Fund	22-60.5-112	475	119	356
Identity Theft Financial Fraud	24-33.5-1707	414	59	355
Uniform Consumer Credit Code	5-6-204	382	73	309
Attorney's Fees and Costs	24-31-108(2)	305	-	305
Western Slope Military Veterans Cemetery	28-5-708	308	15	293
Liquor Law Enforcement	24-35-401	390	116	274

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL FUND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2007

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets
Ground Water Protection	25-8-205.5(8	550	277	273
Donations	25-1-107(U)	599	352	247
Fixed Utilities	40-2-114	984	738	246
HUD Section 8 Before Federal Fiscal Year 2004	NONE	264	21	243
Colorado Heritage Communities Fund	24-32-3207	239	-	239
Older Coloradans Cash Fund	26-11-205.5	572	333	239
Racing Cash Fund	12-60-205	401	163	238
Low Income Telephone Assistance	40-3.4-108(2	221	-	221
Conservation Trust Fund	24-35-210(10	11,533	11,315	218
Diamond Shamrock Settlement	NONE	214	-	214
Reading Assistance Grant Program	22-88-104	209	-	209
Auto Theft Prevention Cash Fund	42-5-112(4A)	212	6	206
Highway Crossing	43-4-201	200	-	200
Vickers Oil Overcharge Funds	EX ORD 56-87	194	-	194
Cervidae Disease Fund	35-50-114.5	190	-	190
Charter School Institute Fund	22-30.5-506	456	291	165
Domestic Abuse Program	None	235	70	165
Diseased Livestock Fund	35-50-140.5	161	-	161
Property Tax Exemption Fund	39-2-117(3)	208	52	156
Pet Animal Care and Facility	35-80-116	482	328	154
Collection Agency Board	12-14-136	176	24	152
Violent Offender Identification Fund	24-33.5-415.	174	24	150
114 Funds with Net Assets Below $150,000		66,409	63,423	2,986
Total Other Special Revenue Funds		$ 437,591	$ 134,165	$ 303,426