Financial Section

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

COLORADO
Office of the State Controller
Department of Personnel
& Administration

Dianne E. Ray, CPA
State Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units identified in Note 2, which represent 100 percent of total assets, 100 percent of net position, and 100 percent of revenues, 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 approximately 4 percent of the total assets, 13 percent of the net position, and 12 percent of the total revenues of Higher Education Institutions, a major proprietary fund, and approximately 3 percent of the total assets, 8 percent of the net position, and 9 percent of the total revenues 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. 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 from material misstatement. The financial statements of the University of Colorado Foundation, Colorado State University Foundation, Colorado School of Mines Foundation, and the University of Northern Colorado Foundation, discretely presented major component units; and University Physicians, Inc., a blended component unit, were audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the

United States, but were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

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

OPINIONS

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the 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, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, in Fiscal Year 2015 the State of Colorado adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27; GASB Statement No. 71 – Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date; and GASB Statement No. 69 – Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

OTHER MATTERS

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information, such as management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and notes to the required supplementary information that include defined benefit pension plan and other postemployment benefit information listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We, and other auditors, have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's

responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The transmittal letter, introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, schedule of capital assets, schedule of other funds, non-appropriated budget and actual schedule, statistical section, and graphical presentations are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The transmittal letter, introductory section, the non-appropriated budget and actual schedule, statistical section, and graphical presentations have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

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

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will issue a separate report on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance.

That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of the audit.

Denver, Colorado
April 26, 2016

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.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

Assets of the State's governmental activities exceeded liabilities by $10,796.8 million, an increase in net position of $234.7 million as compared to the restated prior year amount of $10,562.2 million. The prior year net position was reduced by $5,087.6 million due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 that required the recording of an inception-to-date net pension liability as of the beginning of Fiscal Year 2014-15. Cash and restricted cash balances decreased by $19.6 million. Taxes Receivable, net of refunds payable, increased by $76.5 million while investments and restricted investments decreased by $53.3 million. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased by $208.6 million, primarily due to increases in infrastructure construction and public school construction offset by depreciation charges of $578.2 million. Additionally, a TABOR refund of $173.3 million was triggered in Fiscal Year 2014-15, the first refund since Fiscal Year 2004-05.

Assets of the State's business-type activities exceeded liabilities by $4,497.8 million, an increase in net position of $550.3 million as compared to restated the prior year amount of $3,947.5 million. The overall increase was primarily the result of increases in current and noncurrent asset balances in Higher Education Institutions, Unemployment Insurance, and Other Enterprises (primarily Transportation) offset by slower growth in current and noncurrent liabilities. In total, net position of the State increased by $785.0 million to $15,294.6 million.

Fund Level:

Governmental fund assets exceeded liabilities resulting in total fund balance of $6,846.8 million (prior year $6,734.1 million). In total, governmental fund balances increased by $112.7 million from the prior year due to increases in the General Fund, Resource Extraction Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Other Governmental Funds, which were partially offset by reductions in the State Education Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF). The General Fund increase of $240.4 million was due to improved general-purpose tax collections in the General Purpose Revenue Fund. The General Purpose Revenue Fund portion of the General Fund is required to maintain a reserve of six and half percent of General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations on a legal basis; $523.8 million was available on a GAAP basis to partially fund the reserve for Fiscal Year 2014-15. The current statutory reserve is 6.5 percent in the Fiscal Year 2015-16, however, House Bill 16-1419 was introduced in the Colorado General Assembly on March 28, 2016 to reduce the reserve to 5.6 percent for fiscal year 2016-17. The bill has passed in the House and is expected to pass in the Senate. The Resource Extraction Fund increased by $163.9 million due to increased cash related to severance taxes, mineral leasing, and fee revenue. The HUTF decreased by $141.8 million with increases in expenditures outpacing increases in revenue. The Capital Projects Fund increased by $62.7 million due to additional funding from the General Purpose Revenue Fund. The State Education Fund decreased by $405.7 million primarily due to increased expenditures in Fiscal Year 2013-14 from one-time transfer of $1.1 billion from the Fiscal Year 2012-13 General Fund Surplus to the State Education Fund. The Other Governmental Funds increased by $193.4 million, largely due to activity in the Labor, Tobacco Impact Litigation, Resource Management, Unclaimed Property and Other Special Revenue funds and the State Lands permanent fund.

Enterprise Fund assets exceeded liabilities resulting in total net position of $4,497.8 million (restated prior year $3,947.5million), of which $5,914.3 million (restated prior year $4,901.4 million) was restricted or invested in capital assets, leaving a unrestricted deficit balance of $1,416.5 million (restated prior year $953.9 million deficit net position due to the recording of a net pension liability with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68).

Debt Issued and Outstanding:

The outstanding governmental activities' notes, bonds, and Certificates of Participation at June 30, 2015, were $1,532.9 million (prior year $1,729.1 million), which is 17.5 percent (prior year 21.0 percent) of financial assets (cash, receivables, and investments) and 7.2 percent (prior year 8.4 percent) of total assets of governmental activities. The governmental activities debt is primarily related to infrastructure, State buildings, and public school buildings. The infrastructure debt is secured by future federal revenues and State highway revenues, State building debt by gaming distributions and judicial fees, and public school buildings debt by School Trust Land revenues. The State's Enterprise Funds have notes, bonds, and Certificates of Participation outstanding that total $4,670.3 million (prior year $4,375.6 million). The majority of the outstanding revenue bonds is related to Higher Education Institutions and is invested in capital assets that generate a future revenue stream to service the related debt. The Division of Unemployment Insurance also has bonds outstanding secured by future employer insurance premiums.

Revenue and Spending Limits:

The State Constitution indirectly limits the rate of spending increases and directly limits the State's ability to retain revenue in excess of the limit. Any excess 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 TABOR limit for Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10. The State exceeded the Referendum C Excess State Revenue Cap for Fiscal Year 2014-15 by $169.7 million. The $173.3 million TABOR Refund Liability, including unrefunded amounts from prior years, shown on the financial statements is expected to be refunded during Fiscal Year 2015-16. (See page 29 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 comparisons and funding progress for other post-employment benefits 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, liabilities, deferred inflows, and deferred outflows on the *Statement of Net Position* 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 Position* shows the financial position of the State at the end of the fiscal year. Net position measures the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. Restrictions reported in net position indicate that certain assets, net of the related liabilities, can only be used for specified purposes. Increases in total net position from year to year indicate the State is better off financially, while decreases in total net position indicate the State is worse off.

The *Statement of Activities* shows how the financial position has changed since the beginning of the fiscal year. The most significant financial measure of the government's current activities is presented in the line item titled "Change in Net Position" 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 Position*, 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 with additional fund detail presented in the Supplementary section of this report. 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 best suited to showing amounts available for appropriation. The governmental fund type includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, 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 generally 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 Position* because Internal Service Funds primarily serve governmental funds. The net revenue or net expense of Internal Service Funds is reported as an increase or reduction 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 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 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.

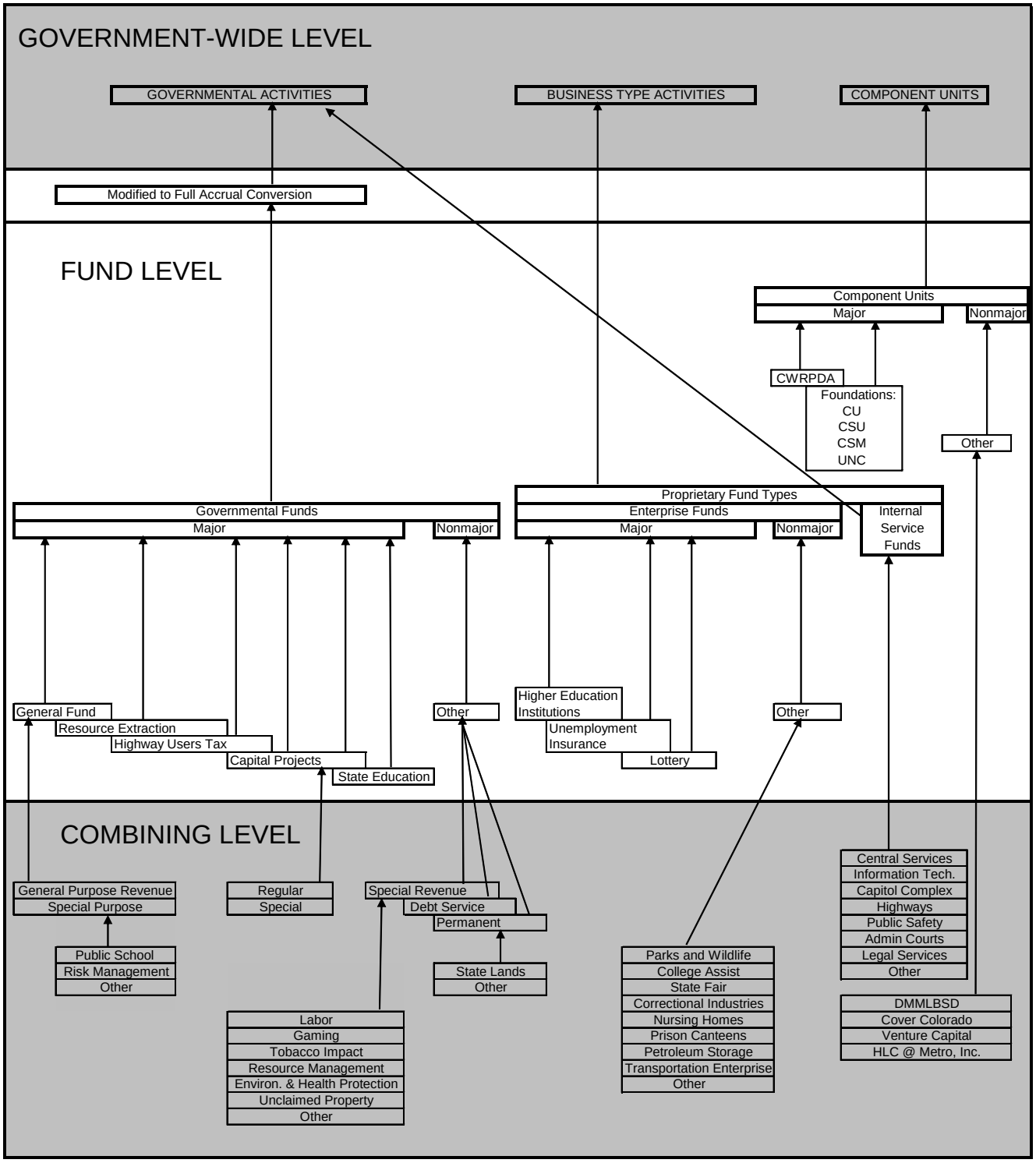
Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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 in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and 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, defined benefit pension plan schedules, and a schedule of funding progress for other post-employment benefits.

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
Major
Nonmajor
CWRPDA
Foundations:
CU
CSU
CSM
UNC
Other
Proprietary Fund Types
Governmental Funds
Major
Nonmajor
Enterprise Funds
Major
Nonmajor
Internal Service Funds
General Fund
Resource Extraction
Highway Users Tax
Capital Projects
State Education
Other
Higher Education Institutions
Unemployment Insurance
Lottery
Other
COMBINING LEVEL
General Purpose Revenue
Special Purpose
Public School
Risk Management
Other
Regular
Special
Special Revenue
Debt Service
Permanent
State Lands
Other
Labor
Gaming
Tobacco Impact
Resource Management
Environ. & Health Protection
Unclaimed Property
Other
Parks and Wildlife
College Assist
State Fair
Correctional Industries
Nursing Homes
Prison Canteens
Petroleum Storage
Transportation Enterprise
Other
Central Services
Information Tech.
Capitol Complex
Highways
Public Safety
Admin Courts
Legal Services
Other
DMMLBSD
Cover Colorado
Venture Capital
HLC @ Metro, Inc.

OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2014-15	Restated 2013-14	2014-15	Restated 2013-14	2014-15	Restated 2013-14
Noncapital Assets	$ 9,519,728	$ 9,047,255	$ 6,486,424	$ 6,066,266	$ 16,006,152	$ 15,113,521
Capital Assets	11,740,878	11,532,255	7,978,950	7,246,840	19,719,828	18,779,095
Total Assets	21,260,606	20,579,510	14,465,374	13,313,106	35,725,980	33,892,616
Deferred Outflow of Resources	350,796	144,847	348,635	203,633	699,431	348,480
Current Liabilities	2,851,809	2,407,790	1,587,527	1,446,884	4,439,336	3,854,674
Noncurrent Liabilities	7,915,537	7,754,067	8,690,274	8,122,357	16,605,811	15,876,424
Total Liabilities	10,767,346	10,161,857	10,277,801	9,569,241	21,045,147	19,731,098
Deferred Inflow of Resources	47,262	338	38,380	-	85,642	338
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,654,690	10,125,644	4,417,947	3,653,265	15,072,637	13,778,909
Restricted	3,507,907	3,554,380	1,496,411	1,248,152	5,004,318	4,802,532
Unrestricted	(3,365,803)	(3,117,862)	(1,416,530)	(953,920)	(4,782,333)	(4,071,782)
Total Net Position	$ 10,796,794	$ 10,562,162	$ 4,497,828	$ 3,947,498	$ 15,294,622	$ 14,509,660

The amount of total net position is one measure of the health of the State's finances. However, this measure must be used with care because large portions of the balances related to capital assets or restricted assets may be unavailable to meet the day-to-day payments of the State.

Capital assets, net of related debt and deferred outflows, account for $15.1 billion or 98.5 percent of the State's total net position, which represents an increase of $1.3 billion from the prior year; capital assets increased in both business-type activities and governmental activities. The increase of $529.0 million in the net investment in governmental capital assets was attributable to transportation projects, public school construction, and purchases of vehicles and equipment, offset to a large degree by depreciation charges of $416.8 million on bridge and roadway infrastructure. The current year capital net investment increase of $764.7 million in business-type activities was primarily attributable to Higher Education Institutions and the Other Enterprise Funds. 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 $5.0 billion or 32.7 percent of net position, which represents an increase of $201.8 million 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 fund balance, the Highway Users Tax Fund fund balance, and resources pledged to debt service are examples of restrictions on the State's net position. Governmental activities Restricted Net Position decreased by $46.5 million, while business-type activities increased by $248.3 million.

An analysis of the liabilities portion of the Statement of Net Position shows that current liabilities increased by $584.7 million and noncurrent liabilities increased by $729.4 million from the prior year's restated totals. Prior year's totals were restated to account for the Fiscal Year 2014-15 beginning balances related to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This statement requires cost sharing employers participating in defined benefit plans to record their proportionate share of the

unfunded pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows. The State of Colorado reported a liability of $9.1 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.

The Unrestricted Net Position of a negative $4.8 billion represents a decrease of about one third of total net position and is the amount by which total liabilities and deferred inflows exceed total assets, less excluded capital assets and deferred outflows, after all restrictions are considered. This represents a decrease of $710.6 million from the restated prior fiscal year. The governmental activities unrestricted net position decreased by $247.9 million and business-type activities decreased by $462.6 million. The reason for the large decline is the increase of liabilities brought on by the implementation of GASB No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, addressed in the previous paragraph.

Another important measure of the State's financial health is the change in net position from the prior year. The following condensed statement of activities shows, without regard to prior period adjustments, that the governmental activities, expenses and transfers-out were less than revenues and transfers-in resulting in a net position increase of $241.3 million. Program revenue of the governmental activities increased by $1,063.4 million (11.3 percent), related to increasing charges for services. General-purpose revenues increased by $781.0 million (7.3 percent) primarily due to increased tax collections and accruals of taxes receivable. Expenses, without regard to prior period adjustments, increased by $2,219.4 million (11.5 percent) from the prior year in alignment with increased program and general purpose revenue increases. 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	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14
Program Revenues:		Restated		Restated		Restated
Charges for Services	$ 1,944,468	$ 1,913,770	$ 5,690,437	$ 5,437,170	$ 7,634,905	$ 7,350,940
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,726,668	6,782,914	2,281,931	2,569,038	10,008,599	9,351,952
Capital Grants and Contributions	817,469	728,544	78,304	56,899	895,773	785,443
General Revenues:						
Taxes	10,163,812	9,494,986	7	-	10,163,819	9,494,986
Restricted Taxes	1,186,515	1,052,692	-	-	1,186,515	1,052,692
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	11,992	17,312	-	-	11,992	17,312
Other General Revenues	96,613	112,958	-	-	96,613	112,958
Total Revenues	21,947,537	20,103,176	8,050,679	8,063,107	29,998,216	28,166,283
Expenses:						
General Government	449,261	447,359	-	-	449,261	447,359
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	711,558	641,182	-	-	711,558	641,182
Education	5,687,573	5,472,563	-	-	5,687,573	5,472,563
Health and Rehabilitation	822,556	720,997	-	-	822,556	720,997
Justice	2,075,534	1,840,989	-	-	2,075,534	1,840,989
Natural Resources	120,374	92,383	-	-	120,374	92,383
Social Assistance	9,627,104	8,089,560	-	-	9,627,104	8,089,560
Transportation	1,896,904	1,872,441	-	-	1,896,904	1,872,441
Interest on Debt	59,078	53,094	-	-	59,078	53,094
Higher Education Institutions	-	-	6,004,484	5,618,507	6,004,484	5,618,507
Unemployment Insurance	-	-	530,130	756,484	530,130	756,484
Lottery	-	-	474,578	477,434	474,578	477,434
Parks and Wildlife	-	-	191,426	170,898	191,426	170,898
College Assist	-	-	338,631	341,684	338,631	341,684
Other Business-Type Activities	-	-	217,838	209,871	217,838	209,871
Total Expenses	21,449,942	19,230,568	7,757,087	7,574,878	29,207,029	26,805,446
Excess (Deficiency) Before Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	497,595	872,608	293,592	488,229	791,187	1,360,837
Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items:						
Transfers (Out) In	(256,738)	(172,442)	256,738	172,442	-	-
Permanent Fund Additions	401	397	-	-	401	397
Special Item	-	-	-	(22,186)	-	(22,186)
Total Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	(256,337)	(172,045)	256,738	150,256	401	(21,789)
Total Changes in Net Position	241,258	700,563	550,330	638,485	791,588	1,339,048
Net Position - Beginning	10,562,162	9,859,881	3,947,498	3,315,935	14,509,660	13,175,816
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)	(6,626)	1,718	-	(6,922)	(6,626)	(5,204)
Net Position - Ending	$10,796,794	$ 10,562,162	$ 4,497,828	$ 3,947,498	$15,294,622	$14,509,660

Business-type activities' revenues and net transfers-in, in the preceding table, exceeded expenses by $550.3 million resulting in an increase in net position. From the prior year to the current year, program revenue of the business-type activities decreased by $12.4 million and expenses increased by $182.2 million. The decrease in Operating Grants and Contribution was partially offset by an increase of $253.3 million in Charges for Service. For Fiscal Year 2014-15 the increase of $386.0 million in expenses for Higher Education Institution was offset partially by a decrease in expenses of $226.4 million for unemployment insurance.

When looking at the total change in net position from the prior year, including all prior period adjustments and the restatement of beginning net position for accounting changes for GASB Standard No. 68, the net position from the prior year represents a 5.4 percent increase in the State's financial health.

TABOR Revenue, Debt, and Tax-Increase Limits

Background and Current Condition

Fiscal Year 2014-15 is the twenty second year of State operations under Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution revenue limitations, which is also known as TABOR. 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 revenues from 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, which 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. 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 have historically been significant factors in the changing fiscal status of the State's General Fund. The original decision to pay TABOR refunds out of the General Fund continues to be important under Referendum C because revenues in excess of the TABOR limit that are recorded by cash funds remain in those funds (barring Legislative action) but are required to be budgeted and expended from the General Fund Exempt Account created in the General Fund by Referendum C.

In years when Referendum C was not in effect, the State's ability to retain revenues was 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 current and future revenues collected. Referendum C effectively suspended the ratchet down effect during the five-year refund hiatus by authorizing the State to retain and spend any amount in excess of the TABOR limit.

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.

After the Referendum C five-year excess revenue retention period that encompassed Fiscal Year 2005-06 through Fiscal Year 2009-10, the State is subject to an Excess State Revenue Cap (ESRC) starting in Fiscal Year 2010-11.

Calculation of the TABOR retention limit continues to apply, but the ESRC replaces it as the limit that triggers tax payer refunds.

The basis for the ESRC is the highest adjusted TABOR revenue during the five-year excess revenue retention period; the highest adjusted TABOR revenue occurred in Fiscal Year 2007-08, and the ratchet down provision does not apply to the ESRC.

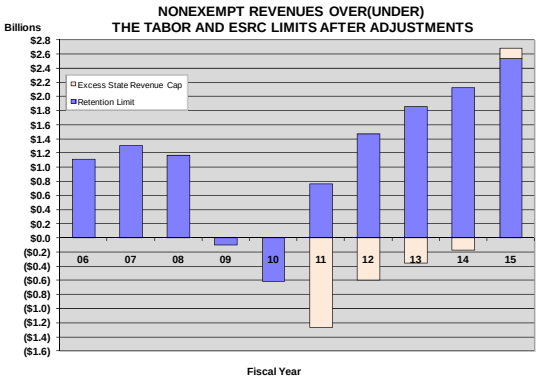
For Fiscal Year 2014-15, unaudited State revenues subject to TABOR were $12,530.8 million, which was $169.7 million over the ESRC, and $2,553.8 million over the retention limit. Absent Referendum C, the State would have been required to refund the amount exceeding the retention limit. At the end of Fiscal Year 2014-15 total refunds were $3,461.2 million since TABOR's inception.

At June 30, 2015 the State recorded total TABOR refunds payable of $173.3 million. The amount comprises $169.7 million of excess revenue over the ESRC in Fiscal Year 2014-15, $2.9 million of understated TABOR refunds due to prior year errors and $0.7 million payable of un-refunded amounts from the last refund year in Fiscal Year 2004-05.

As required by TABOR, the State Controller makes the qualification of new enterprises and disqualification of existing TABOR enterprises neutral in the excess revenue calculation. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, there were no changes to the TABOR enterprise status of any State activity. There were no qualifications or disqualifications of enterprises to account for in the TABOR retention limit or the ESRC.

In Fiscal Year 2014-15, because TABOR revenue exceeded the estimate provided to voters in the Proposition AA Blue Book, the excess was refundable to citizens in Fiscal Year 2015-16 limited to the actual amount of Proposition AA marijuana taxes collected in Fiscal Year 2014-15 of $66.1 million. House Bill 15-1367 authorized Proposition BB to obtain voter approval to retain this amount in the November 2015 general election. The measure passed allowing the State to retain rather than refund this amount.

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 limited to five percent of personal income, with certain adjustments.
- 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 State retained $3,593.6 million during the five-year refund time-out authorized by Referendum C, and $8,609.8 million from Fiscal Year 2010-11 through 2014-15 due to the increasing ESRC as compared to TABOR limit, for a total of $12,203.4 million of retained Referendum C revenue.

The amount of revenues in excess of the limit cannot be known for certain until the completion of the TABOR audit, which is generally not available until up to six months after fiscal year-end. The Legislative Council and the

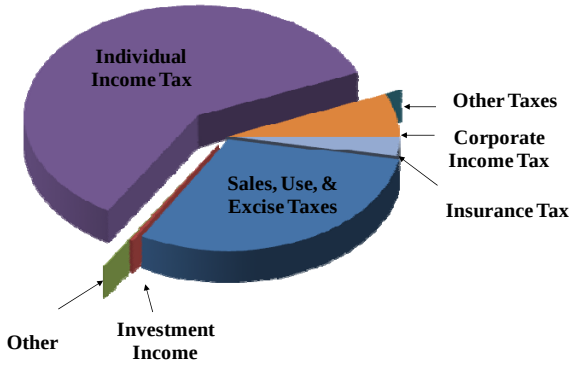
Governor's economic forecasts project nonexempt revenue to be below the ESRC in Fiscal Year 2015-16, but to exceed the ESRC in Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2017-18.

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. The General Fund includes all funds that do not have sufficient original source revenue streams to qualify as special revenue funds. As a result, the Public School Fund, Risk Management, and Other Special Purpose Funds reside in the General Fund. These funds are referred to as Special Purpose General Funds, while the General Purpose Revenue Fund comprises general activities of the State. Revenues of the General Purpose Revenue 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 Purpose Revenue Fund, they have little impact on fund balance because most federal revenues are earned on a reimbursement basis and are closely matched with federal expenditures.

GENERAL-PURPOSE REVENUES BY SOURCE

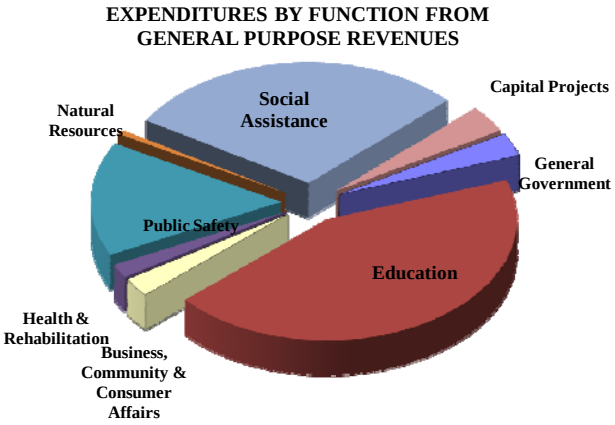


The ending total fund balance of the General Fund, as measured by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), was $1,175.4 million, $653.6 million of which was attributable to the General Purpose Revenue Fund, including nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts. The General Purpose Revenue Fund increased by $346.3 million from the prior year. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State was able to fund the General Fund Statutory Reserve of $576.5 million on a budget basis, but was only able to reserve $523.8 million on a GAAP basis. After the partial statutory reserve the General Purpose Revenue Fund Unassigned Fund Balance was eliminated, which was similar to the prior year. The shortfall of $52.6 million in meeting the reserve on a GAAP basis was less than the $111.6 million shortfall in the prior year; despite the reserve requirement increasing by $165.6 million. The General Purpose Revenue Fund's $197.8 million year-end unrestricted cash balance decreased by $66.8 million from the prior year.

General-purpose revenues for Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2013-14 were $9,641.1 million (see page 165) and $8,989.5 million, respectively – an increase of $651.6 million or 7.2 percent. The largest contributor to general-purpose revenue growth was in individual income taxes which increased by $615.4 million or 11.7 percent over the prior year primarily due to rising wages. Sales, use and excise tax also increased by $229.6 million or 8.3 percent over the prior year primarily due to improving economic conditions. These were all offset by a decrease in corporate income tax of $30.3 million and a decrease in investment income of $6.3 million, signs that the economic growth we have been experiencing is slowing down.

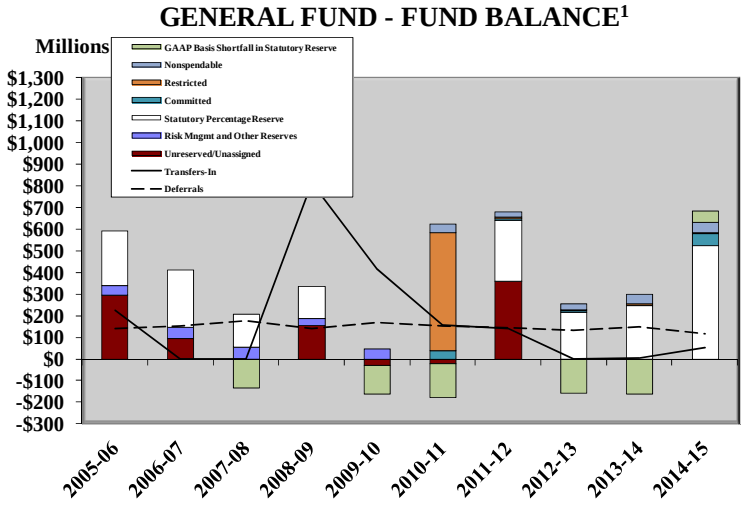
On the budgetary basis, total expenditures and transfers-out (excluding transfers not appropriated by department) funded from general-purpose revenues during Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2013-14 were $9,053.2 million (see page 165) and $8,463.7 million, respectively. For Fiscal Year 2014-15, the total annual increase in general-funded appropriations was limited to 6.5 percent of personal income with certain adjustments. The primary adjustments are for changes in federal mandates, lawsuits against the State, and most transfers not appropriated by department. The limit is controlled through the legislative budget process.

The Special Purpose portion of the General Fund fund balance totaled $521.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014-15. This comprises Risk Management activities, the Public School Fund and Other Special Purpose Funds.



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 78.5 percent of all Fiscal Year 2014-15 general-funded expenditures, similar to the prior year. The largest increases were in the Departments of Health Care Policy and Financing, Education, Higher Education, Human Services, and Judicial. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing's expenditures increased by $174.1 million, or 8.3 percent, due to eligibility and funding changes that occurred with the national Medicaid modernizations efforts. The Department of Education's expenditures increased by $203.7 million, or 6.5 percent, due to increased enrollment, required annual increases in funding, and provisions of the School Finance Act. The Department of Higher Education's expenditures increased by $102.4 million, or 15.5 percent, related to the restoration of state funding to public institutions of higher education as well as student financial aid. The Department of Human Services' expenditures increased by $64.6 million, or 7.9 percent, primarily due to increases in mental health programs, information technology projects, child welfare and abuse prevention, and children and youth programs. Finally, the Department of Judicial's expenditures increased by $54.8 million, or 14.2 percent, with the largest increases due to a $8.8 million increase in personal services and a $8.5 million increase in Probation Programs.. There were also three significant decreases in departmental expenditures. The State Treasury's expenditures decreased by $103.2 million, or 94.8 percent, due to a $101.0 million allocation to the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund that occurred in Fiscal Year 2013-14 but not again in Fiscal Year 2014-15. The Department of Public Safety's expenditures decreased by $38.5 million, or 23.3 percent, due to $70.0 million in flood recovery expenditures in Fiscal Year 2013-14 that did not reoccur in Fiscal Year 2014-15; which was offset in part by $16.0 million for expenditures related to the Wild land Fire Aviation Program which was new in Fiscal Year 2014-15, an increase of $3.5 million for Colorado Bureau of Investigations operations, and several other smaller increases. Finally, the Department of Personnel & Administration's expenditures decreased by $23.8 million, or 75.8 percent, due to payments to claimants for outstanding claims arising from the Lower North Fork Fire, the majority of which were made in Fiscal Year 2013-14.

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. House Bill 09-1367 also deferred certain Office of Information Technology (OIT) expenditures into the subsequent year. These changes result in an ongoing difference between the GAAP fund balance and budgetary basis fund balance of the General Fund. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State met the statutory required reserve on a budgetary basis but not a GAAP basis. The statutorily required process of deferring expenditures moved $94.5 million of payroll, $111.6 million of Medicaid, and $0.8 million of OIT expenditures into Fiscal Year 2015-16. Revenues related to the deferral of the Medicaid expenditures were also deferred in the amount of $88.8 million. In total, $30.3 million less was deferred into Fiscal Year 2014-15 than into Fiscal Year 2013-14. Although Medicaid expenditures and caseloads continue to increase, the



[1] Beginning in Fiscal year 2010-11, the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54 modified the required fund balance classifications. As a result, Risk Management and other Special Purpose Funds became part of General Fund fund balance. The General Purpose Revenue portion of the General Fund primarily comprises the Statutory Reserve and Unassigned balances, and the Special Purpose Revenue portion of the General Fund the remaining balances.

Medicaid related deferral declined due to increased drug rebate credits that offset Medicaid expenditures. Transfers-in increased by $49.0 million as compared to the prior year.

The chart shows the changes in the major classifications of fund balance in the General Fund on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Statutes in effect for Fiscal Year 2014-15 require a 6.5 percent fund balance reserve of $576.5 million. Statutory compliance was achieved on budgetary basis, but not on a GAAP basis by $52.6 million. On a budgetary basis there were deferrals of $118.1 million of payroll, Medicaid, and other costs into Fiscal Year 2015-16. The deferrals and transfers-in have prevented shortfalls on a GAAP basis in each year except Fiscal Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2008-09, and 2011-12 when adequate resources were available for a positive statutory reserve.

Resource Extraction Fund

The Resource Extraction Fund fund balance increased by $163.9 million (13.6 percent) from the prior year. Cash collected from severance taxes, mineral leasing, and fees associated with regulation of mining activities increased by $162.1 million as compared to the prior year. Expenditures include distributions to local governments, regulatory costs, and construction loans made to local governments and special districts to enhance the use of water resources of the State. A significant portion, $396.1 million, of the fund's fund balance of $1,367.2 million comprises long-term loans receivable related to the financing of local government water projects by the Water Projects Fund. The balance of the loans receivable increased by $11.7 million from the prior year.

Highway Users Tax Fund

The Highway Users Tax Fund (HUTF) fund balance decreased by $141.8 million (12.5 percent) from the prior year largely due to expenditure increases at a faster pace than revenue increases. Legislation in response to the economic downturn has permanently eliminated General Purpose Revenue Fund Surplus diversions to HUTF and also terminated the diversion of sales and use tax from the General Fund to the Highway Fund, which is expected to resume in Fiscal Year 2015-16.

The HUTF shows a fund balance of $988.6 million. This amount includes $1,335.7 million in encumbrances for multi-year construction projects. Encumbrances exceed fund balance as a result of the Department of Transportation's implementation of a Responsible Acceleration of Maintenance and Partnerships program to better coordinate project expenditures with available spending. The majority of the fund balance, $942.5 million, is constitutionally restricted for highway construction and maintenance.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund fund balance increased by $62.7 million (22.9 percent) from the prior fiscal year due to increased funding from the General Purpose Revenue Fund. Transfers in from the General Fund increased from $187.7 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14 to $248.5 million in FY 2014-15 (32.4 percent). Expenditures were $55.5 million in FY 2014-15 primarily related to projects appropriated in previous years.

State Education Fund

The State Education Fund fund balance decreased by $405.7 million (37.2 percent) during Fiscal Year 2014-15. The majority of the revenues in the fund are generally derived from a fixed percentage of certain taxpayer tax liabilities, which totaled $519.8 million representing an increase of $41.0 million as compared to the prior year; an increase in income and fiduciary taxes of $38.6 million; and an increase in corporate taxes of $2.5 million. Additionally, $25.3 million was transferred from the General Fund, a decrease of $20.0 million as compared to the prior year. Expenditures of the fund are limited by a constitutional amendment to certain educational programs meeting growth requirements in other programs. Expenditures in the fund totaled $873.3 million and $714.2 million in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and 2013-14, respectively.

Higher Education Institutions

The net position of the Higher Education Institutions decreased by $2,709.8 million (48.5 percent). The primary reason for the decrease is related to the recording of net pension liability required by GASB Statement No. 68 of

$3,166.4 million (beginning net position reduced by $2,960.0 million). Otherwise, the fund has a wide variety of funding sources to which expenses are not specifically identifiable; therefore, it is not possible to cite the remaining source of the net position change. However, it can be noted that tuition and fees of the institutions increased by $151.1 million, sales of goods and services increased by $141.9 million, federal revenues decreased by $13.4 million, and Other Operating revenues increased by $11.5 million; while investment income (including an increase in fair value of investments) decreased by $200.4 million. Overall, revenues increased by 3.1 percent while expenses increased by 7.7 percent. Higher Education Institutions received capital contributions of $71.0 million and $90.6 million in Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2013-14, respectively. Transfers to Higher Education Institutions increased to $343.9 million ($206.0 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14), primarily from the General Fund for student financial aid and vocational training and from the Capital Projects Fund for capital construction.

Unemployment Insurance

The net position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UI) increased by $219.3 million (54.4 percent). Unemployment benefits paid decreased by $230.4 million, or 30.8 percent, after decreasing $298.5 million in the prior year. The reduced benefits paid were caused by a reduction of $164.7 million in federal grants. Unemployment insurance premiums collected decreased by $38.4 million over the prior year. Colorado statutes require management to adjust unemployment insurance premium tax rates when the fund's cash balance exceeds or is below established thresholds. Statutes were amended in the 2012 special legislative session allowing UI to issue bonds, through the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority, to stabilize insurance premium taxes, which will be funded by special assessments on employers. Bonds were issued as represented by the $250.7 million of the fund's liabilities. The fund's cash balance was $734.5 million, as compared to $627.9 million in the prior year.

State Lottery

The net position of the State Lottery decreased by $23.0 million (748.8 percent). The primary reason for the decrease is related to the recording of net pension liability required by GASB Statement No. 68 of $23.6 million (beginning position reduced by $22.0 million). The Lottery produced operating income of $127.1 million ($129.3 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14) on sales of $538.0 million ($545.0 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14). The change represents a 1.7 percent decrease in operating income. The Lottery distributed $62.0 million ($60.3 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14) to the Great Outdoors Colorado program, a related organization, and transferred $66.5 million ($70.3 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14) to other State funds; $12.8 million primarily to fund operations of the State's Division of Parks and Recreation and $51.2 million was expended to local governments through the Conservation Trust Fund. Because of the requirement to distribute most of its income, the Lottery's net position, except the portion related to pension liabilities, is minimal and changes nominally 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 165. 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 $8.0 million and the significant amounts that impacted the change.

- Department of Health Care Policy and Financing's net increase was $43.7 million.
  - $65.6 million increase for Medical and Long Term Care Services for Medicaid Eligible Individuals, and
  - $11.7 million decrease for Children's Basic Health Plan Medical and Dental Costs, and
  - $6.9 million increase for the State's Contribution Payment related to the Medicare Modernization Act.

- Department of Human Services' net increase was $8.2 million
  - $49.7 million increase for personal services including heath, life, and dental costs, and

- $11.7 million increase for Child Welfare Services.

- Department of Treasury's net increase was $20.0 million
  - $20.0 million increase in transfers to various cash funds.

Differences Between Final Budget and Actual Expenditures

Overexpenditures for all funds totaled $59.7 million for Fiscal Year 2014-15 including deficit fund balances that are considered overexpenditures. General-funded overexpenditures are discussed in detail in Note 8A on page 82 at the individual line item appropriation level. In total, State departments reported general-funded appropriations reversions of $37.0 million. Reversions include a $18.9 million negative reversion related to the Old Age Pension program at the Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue 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 $6.7 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 Human Services – The department reverted $14.9 million (1.9 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $4.2 million in the line item for the Crisis Response System for Walk-in, Stabilization, Mobile, Residential, and Respite Services, and
  - $2.9 million in Community Transition Services, and
  - $1.6 million in the Home Care Allowance program, and
  - $1.5 million in Child Welfare Services and various smaller reductions in the Adult Protective Services Program, the operating expenses for the Colorado Benefits Management System, the Home Care Allowance Grant Program, and administration expenses.

- Department of Public Safety – The department reverted $8.3 million (6.2 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $4.5 million in Wild land Fire Management Services line, and
  - $2.0 million in Community Corrections Placements line.

- Judicial Department – The department reverted $5.7 million (1.3 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $2.5 million related to the District Attorney's Mandated costs line.

- Department of Corrections – The department reverted $3.6 million (0.5 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $0.7 million in the Payments To In-State Prisons line item, and
  - $0.7 million in the Purchase of Pharmaceuticals line item, and
  - $0.5 million in the Vehicle Lease Payments line item, and
  - $0.3 million in contract services for the Parole Subprogram line item.

- Department of Public Health and Environment – The department reverted $2.4 million (3.8 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $1.4 million in Oral Health Programs due to the lack of clients who qualified for reimbursable dental care, and
  - $0.6 million in the School-Based Health Centers line item.

- Governor's Office – The office reverted $1.1 million (3.7 percent) primarily comprising:
  - $0.6 million in administration costs, and
  - $0.4 million in the Global Business Development program.

- Department of Treasury – The department reverted $1.1 million (0.9 percent) primarily comprising:

- $1.1 million due to an overestimation of tax reimbursements for property destroyed by natural causes.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

The State's net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2015, was $15.1 billion ($13.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2013-14). Included in this amount were $19.7 billion of depreciable capital assets after reduction for 9.8 billion of accumulated depreciation. Also included was $3.8 billion of land, construction in progress, and nondepreciable infrastructure and other assets. The State added $940.7 million and $1,719.6 million of capital assets in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and 2013-14, respectively. Of the Fiscal Year 2014-15 additions, $208.6 million was recorded by governmental funds and $732.1 million was recorded by business-type activities. General-purpose revenues funded $248.5 million of capital and controlled maintenance expenditures during Fiscal Year 2014-15 and the balance of capital asset additions was funded by federal funds, cash funds, or borrowing. The table on the next page provides information on the State's capital assets by asset type for both governmental and business-type activities.

The State's capital assets at June 30, 2015 and 2014, were (see Note 17 for additional detail):

(Amounts in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated						
Land and Land Improvements	$ 112	$ 97	$ 542	$ 524	$ 654	$ 621
Collections	11	11	25	23	36	34
Other Capital Assets	1	7	15	-	16	7
Construction in Progress	898	882	1,180	809	2,078	1,691
Infrastructure	946	935	25	14	971	949
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,968	1,932	1,787	1,370	3,755	3,302
Capital Assets Being Depreciated						
Buildings and Related Improvements	2,903	2,700	8,331	7,943	11,234	10,643
Software	297	250	201	195	498	445
Vehicles and Equipment	870	791	1,046	977	1,916	1,768
Library Books, Collections, and Other Capital Assets	44	45	539	537	583	582
Infrastructure	11,041	10,676	446	389	11,487	11,065
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	15,155	14,462	10,563	10,041	25,718	24,503
Accumulated Depreciation	(5,381)	(4,862)	(4,374)	(4,164)	(9,755)	(9,026)
Total	$ 11,742	$ 11,532	$ 7,976	$ 7,247	$ 19,718	$ 18,779

The State's major commitments for capital expenditures are reported in the attached financial statements as restricted or committed fund balances. At June 30, 2015, the State had commitments of $27.6 million in the Capital Projects Fund ($60.1 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14), $113.7 million in the institutes of Higher Education funds(this number was not reported in prior fiscal years) and $1.3 billion in the Highway Users Tax Fund ($1,218.9 million in Fiscal Year 2013-14). Certain construction projects of the Higher Education Institutions are not reported in the Capital Projects Fund because they are generally not subject to appropriation.

The State is constitutionally prohibited from issuing general obligation debt except to fund buildings for State use, to defend the State or the U.S. in time of war, or to provide for unforeseen revenue shortfalls. 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. TABOR 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. 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. Through the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority, the Division of Unemployment Insurance, a TABOR designated enterprise, issued bonds to spread the impact of the increased premiums resulting

from the recession. The bonds will be repaid through employer insurance premiums collected over the life of the bonds. The State has other forms of borrowing that are small in relation to the revenue bonds and COPs. The schedule on the following page shows the principal and interest that will be paid over the following thirty-five year period to retire the current borrowing for capital leases, bonds and COPS (see Note 24). Revenue bonds in this schedule include net payments on interest rate swap derivatives.

Fiscal Year 2014-15
(Amounts in Millions)

	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	$ 172.3	$ 26.8	$ 289.8	$ 12.9	$ 1,227.8	$ 730.6	$ 1,689.9	$ 770.3
Business-Type Activities	54.3	9.5	4,242.8	2,738.4	399.2	127.2	4,696.3	2,875.1
Total	$ 226.6	$ 36.3	$ 4,532.6	$ 2,751.3	$ 1,627.0	$ 857.8	$ 6,386.2	$ 3,645.4

Fiscal Year 2013-14
(Amounts in Millions)

	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	$ 175.0	$ 30.1	$ 443.9	$ 33.1	$ 1,267.9	$ 780.9	$ 1,886.8	$ 844.1
Business-Type Activities	42.2	8.2	3,967.0	2,575.6	403.8	154.4	$ 4,413.0	$ 2,738.2
Total	$ 217.2	$ 38.3	$ 4,410.9	$ 2,608.7	$ 1,671.7	$ 935.3	$ 6,299.8	$ 3,582.3

In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the total principal amount of capital leases, revenue bonds, and COPs was 39.9 percent of assets other than capital assets, as compared to 41.7 percent as restated in the prior year. This percentage declined because noncapital assets decreased 5.7 percent while the principal amount of capital leases, revenue bonds, and COPs increased 6.3 percent. The decrease in governmental activities of 12.0 percent was related to principal payments on the Department of Transportation's Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes ($149.2 million) and the fact that there were not any significant new issuances of COPs. Business-type activities increased primarily due to the increased financing of capital projects by Higher Education Institutions. Total per capita borrowing including bonds, Certificates of Participation, mortgages, notes, and capital leases was $1,221, $1,200, $1,159, $1,180, and $1,000 per person in Fiscal Years 2014-15, 2013-14, 2012-13, 2011-12, and 2010-11, respectively.

CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO AFFECT FUTURE OPERATIONS

Many of the conditions affecting future operations of the State that were included in the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Management Discussion and Analysis continue to affect the State at the end of Fiscal Year 2014-15, as follows:

- Referendum C Sunsets – Referendum C was passed by the voters in November 2005 and allowed the State to retain all revenues in excess of the TABOR limit for a five-year period from Fiscal Year 2005-06 through 2009-10. During that period, the State retained $3,593.6 million that it would otherwise have been required to refund to State taxpayers. No amounts were retained in Fiscal Years 2008-09 or 2009-10. Referendum C created an Excess State Revenue Cap (ESRC) that increases each year for inflation and population growth and allows the State to retain and spend amounts above the TABOR limit and below the ESRC. This provision removes the effect of the TABOR ratchet down provision (discussed earlier in this MDA). However, economic recovery and State revenue growth rates in excess of the population and inflation adjustment will result in future refunds of TABOR revenues in excess of the new ESRC. As discussed earlier in this MD&A, in Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State exceeded the ESRC and will refund approximately $173.4 million in Fiscal Year 2015-16. Both the Legislative Council economist and the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting economist project that under current law there will not be a TABOR refund in Fiscal Year 2015-16, although refunds are projected to resume in Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2017-18 under current law.
- Pension Plan Contributions

- Like most institutions that rely heavily on investments, the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) was severely affected by the global economic downturn beginning in 2008. A negative 26.0 percent return on investments in 2008 was partially offset by positive returns in subsequent years, most recently 12.9 percent, 15.6 percent, and 5.7 percent in 2012, 2013, and 2014, respectively. These investment returns caused the funded ratio (actuarial value of assets, using a four-year smoothed-market value, divided by the actuarial accrued liability) of the State Division of PERA to decline from 73.3 percent at December 31, 2007 to 57.8 percent at December 31, 2014. 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.
- In the 2006 legislative session, the General Assembly authorized a Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) that adds three percentage points to the annual contribution (from amounts otherwise available for employee salary increases) in addition to the three percentage points required by the Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED), which was approved in the 2004 session. In the 2010 legislative session, the General Assembly extended the increases required by the AED and SAED. The AED will continue to increase 0.4 percentage points from calendar years 2013 through 2017. The SAED will continue to increase one-half percentage point from calendar years 2014 through 2017. These legislative changes increase the employer's annual contribution for most employees from 17.45 percent in 2014 to 20.15 percent in 2017 and beyond. If the funding ratio of the plan reaches 103 percent, both the AED and SAED will be reduced by one-half percentage point. Neither the AED nor the SAED may exceed 5 percent of salary.
- For 2014, the actuarially determined contribution (ADC) rate was 20.45 percent. The deficiency of the statutory contribution rate compared to the ADC is expected to continue until all of the benefit and contribution reforms in statute are fully implemented. The amortization period of the unfunded actuarially accrued pension liability at December 31, 2014 is 45 years when future AED and SAED increases are considered.
- Senate Bill 10-001 made significant changes to the plan provisions that will affect the State over the long-term by improving the funded status of the plan. The most significant changes affecting the State Division of the plan include reducing the former 3.5 percent annual increase for retiree benefits to the lesser of the consumer price index or 2.0 percent, changing the timing of the annual increase, and making the annual increase contingent on the plan's funded status; extending the AED and SAED as discussed above; requiring future early retirement adjustments to be actuarially neutral; limiting annual increases in the highest average salary calculation for future retirees to 8.0 percent; removing the indexing of benefits for future retirees who become inactive with more than 25 years of service; changing the vesting period required for employer matching contributions; increasing the combined age and years of service requirement for current nonvested employees to 85, to 88 for new hires on or after January 1, 2011, to 90 for new hires on or after January 1, 2017, and increasing the related minimum retirement age; and requiring retirees returning to work for a PERA employer to pay member contributions that are not refundable and that do not increase service credits. Some of the changes authorized by Senate Bill 10-001 were the subject of a class action lawsuit naming the Governor and certain PERA Board members in claiming the changes are unconstitutional and seeking a mandatory injunction requiring payment of the annual increase in effect before the passage of Senate Bill 10-001. On October 20, 2014, after several proceedings, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled in favor of PERA.
- To provide budgetary relief for the State, Senate Bill 10-146 required that beginning July 1, 2010, members contribute an additional 2.5 percent of salary to their member accounts and the employer contribution rate be reduced to 11.35 percent. In the 2011 legislative session, Senate Bill 11-076 continued the 2.5 percent swap an additional year through June 30, 2012. This legislation sunset as of June 30, 2012.
- As of Fiscal Year 2014-15, with the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, the State of Colorado reported a pension liability for the shortage between the statutorily required contribution and the actuarial unfunded liability. More information on the

implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- 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 in 2000 and the deterioration of general-funded revenues during Fiscal Years 2008-09 and 2009-10, and the implementation of the Excess State Revenue Cap in Fiscal Year 2010-11, revenues in excess of the TABOR limit were not refunded in Fiscal Year 2014-15. However, resources that were once general-purpose revenues continue to be diverted to the State Education Fund. For Fiscal Year 2014-15, $972.3 million was budgeted from the State Education Fund. Revenues included $25.3 million in direct transfers in from the General Fund in addition to the exempted portion of revenues collected under Amendment 23. The amendment requires the General Assembly to increase funding of education by one percent over inflation through Fiscal Year 2010-11 and by inflation thereafter. This requirement will have increasing impact if the inflation rate increases. The revenue diversion and mandated expenditure growth infringes on general funding for other programs when State revenues decline with the business cycle. Notwithstanding these expenditure increases, the State continues to face legal challenges that assert 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). During Fiscal Year 2007-08 similar treatment was extended to certain Old Age Pension, Medicare, and Children's' Basic Health Plan expenditures. In Fiscal Year 2008-09 this treatment was applied to an additional month of Medicare payments, and legislation was passed to extend the pay date shift beginning in Fiscal Year 2010-11 to all information technology staff formerly paid by the General Purpose Revenue Fund. Each of these items 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 ($88.8 million net of related deferred revenue in Fiscal Year 2014-15) are delayed until the following year assuming that subsequent revenues will be adequate to pay those liabilities. In Fiscal Year 2011-12, legislation was passed to eliminate the deferral of June paydates until July for employees paid on a biweekly basis beginning in Fiscal Year 2012-13. 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, Medicaid, and other expenditures that were previously deferred.

- General Fund Liquidity – The General Purpose Revenue Fund shows a cash balance of $197.8 million at June 30, 2015, providing apparent liquidity. There were increased tax collections in Fiscal Year 2014-15, as the General Purpose Revenue Fund taxes receivable decreased by $13.4 million to $1,367.3 million, tax refunds payable decreased by $53.7 million to $652.1 million, and deferred inflows related to the tax receivables that not expected to be collected within the next year also decreased by $35.3 million to $178.3 million. 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. If the State's economy turns down again, tax receivables will likely decline (due to declining personal income) and tax refunds will likely increase (due to higher than required estimated tax and withholding payments) putting additional pressure on General Purpose Revenue Fund fund balance. The General Fund legally has access to short-term borrowing from the cash balances of other funds. However, those transfers become increasingly difficult as accessible cash fund balances are depleted from transfers in prior years.

- Debt Service
  - Principal and interest payments on the remaining $289.8 million of Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation average $148.1 million per year over the next two years. While a portion of the debt service will be funded by federal funds, a significant amount will be funded by State sources. The Department of Transportation reports significant projected shortfalls in the

funding needed to meet transportation infrastructure demand, and legislation increasing fees to provide other sources of transportation funding was enacted for Fiscal Year 2009-10.

- In Fiscal Year 2010-11, the Bridge Enterprise in the Department of Transportation issued $300.0 million of enterprise fund revenue bonds to be paid from fees. Debt service over the next five years averages $18.2 million for interest. Principal payments will start in Fiscal Year 2024-2025.
- In previous years, the State entered into lease purchase agreements for all or a portion of various construction projects including the Ralph L. Carr Justice Center, the Colorado History Center, a prison, a hospital building, a number of school buildings in local school districts, and the office consolidation at the Department of Agriculture. The average debt service over next five years totals $85.9 million. The majority of the revenue streams to cover the debt service payments comprise cash sources, as there is no general obligation associated with these lease purchases and the investors' sole recourse is the leased asset. However, if the revenue streams intended to fund this debt service do not materialize, the State will need to find other ways to pay for the service-potential represented by these capital assets.

- Intergovernmental Fiscal Dependency – The State expended $10,929.1 million (unaudited and including amounts in nonappropriated funds) in federal awards during Fiscal Year 2014-15 which represents 37.4 percent of the $29,207.0 million shown as expended by the State on the Government-Wide *Statement of Activities*, which is similar to Fiscal Year 2013-14. These amounts included grants for social, educational, and environmental purposes and fund both direct State expenditures and pass-through assistance to local governments. Current federal reports show a one-year budget deficit of approximately $0.4 trillion for the 2015 federal Fiscal Year, and a $0.5 trillion deficit for federal Fiscal Year 2016 and increasing annual deficits through 2026 under current law. The increasing expenditures in both the Social Security and health care programs, residual stimulus spending, employee tax cuts, the interest costs to finance U.S. government borrowing, and other mandatory spending will take up an increasingly large amount of the federal revenue streams and outpace projected growth in revenues. Higher individual and corporate tax receipts are expected largely due to increased salaries and corporate profits, but without significant federal revenue increases or potentially unsustainable federal borrowing, there may be large cuts in federal spending. In the absence of all or a significant portion of this funding, the State's operations and ability to provide services to its citizens would be adversely impacted as would local government services.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 2,696,950	$ 2,454,684	$ 5,151,634	$ 193,149
Investments	-	378,115	378,115	-
Taxes Receivable, net	1,252,907	142,241	1,395,148	-
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	50,308
Other Receivables, net	450,806	430,306	881,112	78,800
Due From Other Governments	787,268	134,455	921,723	4,104
Internal Balances	28,022	(28,022)	-	-
Due From Component Units	135	11,370	11,505	-
Inventories	54,194	57,950	112,144	-
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	67,917	28,186	96,103	1,001
Total Current Assets	5,338,199	3,609,285	8,947,484	327,362
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	2,140,729	499,742	2,640,471	176,327
Restricted Investments	761,140	246,783	1,007,923	171,313
Restricted Receivables	363,300	31,609	394,909	2,726
Investments	280,100	1,969,155	2,249,255	2,395,205
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	101,160
Other Long-Term Assets	636,260	129,850	766,110	972,440
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	9,772,651	6,190,355	15,963,006	171,801
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,968,227	1,788,595	3,756,822	24,744
Total Noncurrent Assets	15,922,407	10,856,089	26,778,496	4,015,716
TOTAL ASSETS	21,260,606	14,465,374	35,725,980	4,343,078
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	350,796	348,635	699,431	4,145
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Tax Refunds Payable	669,992	-	669,992	-
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,367,263	751,169	2,118,432	26,470
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	173,346	-	173,346	-
Due To Other Governments	233,087	22,048	255,135	969
Due To Component Units		623	623	-
Unearned Revenue	100,467	407,108	507,575	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	12,185	20,960	33,145	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	47,682	-	47,682	-
Leases Payable	27,760	8,618	36,378	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	200,975	251,947	452,922	45,650
Other Current Liabilities	19,052	125,054	144,106	134,997
Total Current Liabilities	2,851,809	1,587,527	4,439,336	208,086
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	139	-	139	395,892
Accrued Compensated Absences	149,817	268,600	418,417	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	299,785	41,460	341,245	-
Capital Lease Payable	144,569	45,663	190,232	-
Derivative Instrument Liability	-	9,515	9,515	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	1,331,892	4,418,327	5,750,219	728,898
Due to Component Units	-	1,661	1,661	-
Net Pension Liability	5,565,526	3,579,748	9,145,274	
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	241,779	241,779	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	423,809	83,521	507,330	76,966
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,915,537	8,690,274	16,605,811	1,201,756
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,767,346	10,277,801	21,045,147	1,409,842
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	47,262	38,380	85,642	537
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	10,654,690	4,417,947	15,072,637	196,545
Restricted for:				
Construction and Highway Maintenance	936,535	-	936,535	-
Education	766,688	439,535	1,206,223	-
Unemployment Insurance	-	620,575	620,575	-
Debt Service	56,534	75,666	132,200	-
Emergencies	217,328	34,000	251,328	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:				
Expendable	7,301	150,270	157,571	1,072,592
Nonexpendable	896,872	87,679	984,551	867,679
Other Purposes	626,649	88,686	715,335	590,284
Unrestricted	(3,365,803)	(1,416,530)	(4,782,333)	209,744
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 10,796,794	$ 4,497,828	$ 15,294,622	$ 2,936,844

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(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	$ 470,619	$ (21,358)	$ 145,172	$ 173,100	$ 82
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	709,581	1,977	132,115	273,472	-
Education	5,686,187	1,386	30,955	612,458	75
Health and Rehabilitation	821,162	1,394	78,873	406,875	-
Justice	2,070,022	5,512	240,607	136,522	57
Natural Resources	119,245	1,129	204,487	53,523	1,100
Social Assistance	9,623,884	3,220	663,568	5,933,394	-
Transportation	1,894,709	2,195	448,691	137,324	816,155
Interest on Debt	59,078	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	21,454,487	(4,545)	1,944,468	7,726,668	817,469
Business-Type Activities:					
Higher Education	6,001,813	2,671	4,030,727	1,810,208	70,568
Unemployment Insurance	530,130	-	702,294	47,653	-
Lottery	473,942	636	539,033	442	-
Parks and Wildlife	190,762	664	143,826	37,615	7,309
College Assist	338,510	121	1,494	342,463	-
Other Business-Type Activities	217,385	453	273,063	43,550	427
Total Business-Type Activities	7,752,542	4,545	5,690,437	2,281,931	78,304
Total Primary Government	29,207,029	-	7,634,905	10,008,599	895,773
Component Units:					
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority	61,330		38,696	34,510	
University of Colorado Foundation	132,224			149,999	
Colorado State University Foundation	54,998			71,473	
Colorado School of Mines Foundation	38,665		1,900	31,862	
University of Northern Colorado Foundation	12,288			15,087	
Other Component Units	16,747		15,119	219	3,153
Total Component Units	$ 316,252	$ -	$ 55,715	$ 303,150	$ 3,153

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 (Losses)
- Other General Revenues

Payment from State of Colorado
Special Items (See Note 41)
(Transfers-Out) / Transfers-In
Permanent Fund Additions

Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Fiscal Year Beginning
- Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)
- Accounting Changes (Note 29B)

Net Position - Fiscal Year Ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (130,907)	$ -	$ (130,907)	
(305,971)	-	(305,971)	
(5,044,085)	-	(5,044,085)	
(336,808)	-	(336,808)	
(1,698,348)	-	(1,698,348)	
138,736	-	138,736	
(3,030,142)	-	(3,030,142)	
(494,734)	-	(494,734)	
(59,078)	-	(59,078)	
(10,961,337)	-	(10,961,337)	
-	(92,981)	(92,981)	
-	219,817	219,817	
-	64,897	64,897	
-	(2,676)	(2,676)	
-	5,326	5,326	
-	99,202	99,202	
-	293,585	293,585	
(10,961,337)	293,585	(10,667,752)	
-	-	-	11,876
-	-	-	17,775
-	-	-	16,475
-	-	-	(4,903)
-	-	-	2,799
-	-	-	1,744
-	-	-	45,766
2,762,222	-	2,762,222	-
267,858	-	267,858	-
5,847,141	-	5,847,141	-
613,316	-	613,316	-
673,275	7	673,282	-
460,192	-	460,192	-
59,610	-	59,610	-
599,386	-	599,386	-
67,327	-	67,327	-
11,992	-	11,992	51,260
96,613	-	96,613	-
-	-	-	4,150
-	-	-	(56,142)
(256,738)	256,738	-	-
401	-	401	-
11,202,595	256,745	11,459,340	(732)
241,258	550,330	791,588	45,034
15,649,715	7,289,798	22,939,513	2,891,810
(6,626)	-	(6,626)	-
(5,087,553)	(3,342,300)	(8,429,853)	-
$ 10,796,794	$ 4,497,828	$ 15,294,622	$ 2,936,844

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	HIGHWAY USERS TAX
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 313,023	$ 882,653	$ 49,427
Taxes Receivable, net	1,367,281	31,639	-
Other Receivables, net	294,504	34,134	2,940
Due From Other Governments	757,061	1,341	-
Due From Other Funds	86,785	10,535	4,074
Due From Component Units	135	-	-
Inventories	8,894	35,868	8,377
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	41,623	19,467	1,908
Restricted Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	342,506	66,000	842,169
Restricted Investments	-	-	-
Restricted Receivables	172	-	363,128
Investments	91,652	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	396,087	7,258
Capital Assets Held as Investments	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,303,636	$ 1,477,724	$ 1,279,281
LIABILITIES:			
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 652,110	14,369	$ 2,814
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	934,246	14,249	221,298
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	173,346	-	-
Due To Other Governments	97,754	79,154	36,628
Due To Other Funds	51,154	261	565
Unearned Revenue	24,209	715	28,278
Claims and Judgments Payable	398	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	11,062	-	26
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	4	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,944,283	108,748	289,609
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	183,965	1,770	1,112
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	8,894	35,869	8,377
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	-
Prepaids	40,971	19,467	1,908
Restricted	398,948	78,971	942,510
Committed	705,844	1,232,899	35,765
Assigned	20,731	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,175,388	1,367,206	988,560
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 3,303,636	$ 1,477,724	$ 1,279,281

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

CAPITAL PROJECTS	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ 340,603	$ -	$ 1,065,719	$ 2,651,425
-	-	40,977	1,439,897
18	-	112,608	444,204
189	-	28,349	786,940
6,284	-	13,192	120,870
-	-	-	135
-	-	190	53,329
-	-	4,474	67,472
-	696,588	193,466	2,140,729
-	-	761,140	761,140
-	-	-	363,300
3,808	-	184,640	280,100
60	-	44,964	448,369
-	-	82,922	82,922
$ 350,962	$ 696,588	$ 2,532,641	$ 9,640,832
$ -	$ -	$ 699	$ 669,992
11,107	10,330	133,412	1,324,642
-	-	-	173,346
-	-	19,551	233,087
3,175	-	38,205	93,360
-	-	42,401	95,603
-	-	89	487
-	-	3,995	15,083
-	-	135	139
14,282	10,330	238,487	2,605,739
-	-	1,456	188,303
-	-	190	53,330
-	-	971,676	971,676
-	-	4,474	66,820
5	686,258	235,229	2,341,921
336,675	-	1,081,129	3,392,312
-	-	-	20,731
336,680	686,258	2,292,698	6,846,790
$ 350,962	$ 696,588	$ 2,532,641	$ 9,640,832

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
RECONCILED TO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

(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 POSITION TOTALS
ASSETS:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 2,651,425	$ 45,525	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,696,950
Taxes Receivable, net	1,439,897	-	-	-	-	(186,990)	-	1,252,907
Other Receivables, net	444,204	6,602	-	-	-	-	-	450,806
Due From Other Governments	786,940	328	-	-	-	-	-	787,268
Due From Other Funds	120,870	1,046	-	-	-	-	(93,894)	28,022
Due From Component Units	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Inventories	53,329	865	-	-	-	-	-	54,194
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	67,472	445	-	-	-	-	-	67,917
Total Current Assets	5,564,272	54,811	-	-	-	(186,990)	(93,894)	5,338,199
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	2,140,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,140,729
Restricted Investments	761,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	761,140
Restricted Receivables	363,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	363,300
Investments	280,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,100
Other Long-Term Assets	448,369	-	-	-	-	187,891	-	636,260
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	20,778	137,894	9,613,979	-	-	-	-	9,772,651
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	62,144	1,122	1,904,961	-	-	-	-	1,968,227
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,076,560	139,016	11,518,940	-	-	187,891	-	15,922,407
TOTAL ASSETS	9,640,832	193,827	11,518,940	-	-	901	(93,894)	21,260,606
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	-	35,741	-	315,055	-	-	-	350,796
LIABILITIES:								
Current Liabilities:								
Tax Refunds Payable	669,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	669,992
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,324,642	35,175	-	7,446	-	-	-	1,367,263
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	173,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,346
Due To Other Governments	233,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	233,087
Due To Other Funds	93,360	534	-	-	-	-	(93,894)	-
Unearned Revenue	95,603	5,087	-	-	-	(223)	-	100,467
Compensated Absences Payable	-	445	-	-	-	11,740	-	12,185
Claims and Judgments Payable	487	-	-	-	38,193	9,002	-	47,682
Leases Payable	-	19,255	-	8,505	-	-	-	27,760
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	200,975	-	-	-	200,975
Other Current Liabilities	15,083	74	-	-	-	3,895	-	19,052
Total Current Liabilities	2,605,600	60,570	-	216,926	38,193	24,414	(93,894)	2,851,809
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	9,630	-	-	-	140,187	-	149,817
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	-	-	-	119,592	180,193	-	299,785
Capital Lease Payable	-	88,684	-	55,885	-	-	-	144,569
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	1,331,892	-	-	-	1,331,892
Net Pension Liability	-	318,488	-	-	-	5,247,038	-	5,565,526
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	423,809	-	423,809
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	139	416,802	-	1,387,777	119,592	5,991,227	-	7,915,537
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,605,739	477,372	-	1,604,703	157,785	6,015,641	(93,894)	10,767,346
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	188,303	2,311	-	-	-	(143,352)	-	47,262
NET POSITION:								
Net investment in Capital Assets:	82,923	31,077	11,518,940	(978,250)	-	-	-	10,654,690
Restricted for:								
Construction and Highway Maintenance	935,268	-	-	1,267	-	-	-	936,535
Education	685,421	-	-	81,267	-	-	-	766,688
Debt Service	56,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,534
Emergencies	217,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	217,328
Permanent Funds and Endowments:								
Expendable	7,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,301
Nonexpendable	896,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	896,872
Other Purposes	626,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	626,649
Unrestricted	3,338,494	(281,192)	-	(393,931)	(157,785)	(5,871,389)	-	(3,365,803)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 6,846,790	$ (250,115)	$ 11,518,940	$ (1,289,647)	$ (157,785)	$ (5,871,389)	$ -	$ 10,796,794

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 Position*

(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 Position.* Internal Service Funds are reported using proprietary fund-type accounting in the fund-level financial statements. In addition to minor training services provided by the Department of Personnel & Administration, and 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 technology and telecommunication services,
- Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
- Administrative court services,
- Legal services, and
- Others including debt collection.

(B) Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current 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 Position.*

(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 position and are reported in the *Statement of Net Position.* The portion reported as current in the reconciliation is payable within the following fiscal year. Deferred outflows related to debt refunding losses require a similar adjustment. The largest single 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 Position*, 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 a deferred inflow of resources on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*. From an economic perspective, this revenue is earned and the related deferred inflow of resources is removed from the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* 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 Position*, but they are not reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*.
- Claims and Judgments Payable and other long-term liabilities including pension 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 position, and they are therefore reported on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*.

(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 Position along with all governmental-activities interfund receivables

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	HIGHWAY USERS TAX
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Individual and Fiduciary Income	$ 5,888,042	$ -	$ -
Corporate Income	635,115	-	-
Sales and Use	2,706,875	-	-
Excise	97,161	-	599,384
Other Taxes	273,670	271,492	388
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	15,904	1,993	363,345
Charges for Goods and Services	77,585	8,815	136,633
Rents	290	3	2,132
Investment Income (Loss)	15,841	20,825	10,540
Federal Grants and Contracts	7,090,845	152,429	837,065
Additions to Permanent Funds	-	-	-
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	-	-
Other	167,131	4,311	116,744
TOTAL REVENUES	16,968,459	459,868	2,066,231
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	222,085	-	54,013
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	184,937	12,953	-
Education	708,553	-	-
Health and Rehabilitation	594,782	-	10,158
Justice	1,313,282	-	117,513
Natural Resources	35,485	52,657	-
Social Assistance	7,809,363	-	-
Transportation	-	-	1,279,622
Capital Outlay	200,385	270	81,431
Intergovernmental:			
Cities	67,540	54,469	232,371
Counties	1,246,303	58,108	229,420
School Districts	4,036,372	3,190	-
Special Districts	66,169	18,286	33,836
Federal	10	1,156	-
Other	25,447	3,828	254
Debt Service	50,863	8	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,561,576	204,925	2,038,618
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	406,883	254,943	27,613
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	3,772,396	3,029	9,796
Transfers-Out	(3,940,873)	(94,058)	(182,761)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	68	-	-
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-
Insurance Recoveries	8,502	-	3,540
Bond/COP Premium Refunding Proceeds	11	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(159,896)	(91,029)	(169,425)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	246,987	163,914	(141,812)
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	935,027	1,203,292	1,130,372
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)	(6,626)	-	-
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 1,175,388	$ 1,367,206	$ 988,560

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

CAPITAL PROJECTS	STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ -	$ 462,046	$ -	$ 6,350,088
-	57,756	-	692,871
-	-	50,741	2,757,616
-	-	170,955	867,500
965	-	158,892	705,407
12	-	420,137	801,391
-	-	662,312	885,345
-	-	196,642	199,067
4,540	7,900	39,128	98,774
7,006	-	196,087	8,283,432
-	-	401	401
-	-	60,883	60,883
297	212	40,372	329,067
12,820	527,914	1,996,550	22,031,842
3,530	-	25,554	305,182
938	-	269,795	468,623
2,511	46,298	27,763	785,125
44	-	93,870	698,854
4,918	-	212,604	1,648,317
-	-	15,032	103,174
1,087	-	815,324	8,625,774
-	-	2,808	1,282,430
38,844	-	4,224	325,154
-	-	67,072	421,452
-	-	92,972	1,626,803
-	826,586	42,802	4,908,950
-	-	13,076	131,367
-	-	332	1,498
-	465	43,275	73,269
3,637	-	214,999	269,507
55,509	873,349	1,941,502	21,675,479
(42,689)	(345,435)	55,048	356,363
268,358	25,403	455,960	4,534,942
(163,585)	(85,708)	(321,051)	(4,788,036)
-	-	-	68
-	-	3,341	3,341
610	-	-	12,652
-	-	-	11
105,383	(60,305)	138,250	(237,022)
62,694	(405,740)	193,298	119,341
273,986	1,091,998	2,099,400	6,734,075
-	-	-	(6,626)
$ 336,680	$ 686,258	$ 2,292,698	$ 6,846,790

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES RECONCILED TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(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	$ 6,350,088	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (40,926)	$ 6,309,162
Corporate Income	692,871	-	-	-	(21,799)	671,072
Sales and Use	2,757,616	-	-	-	4,608	2,762,224
Excise	867,500	-	-	-	(257)	867,243
Other Taxes	705,407	-	-	-	(2,332)	703,075
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	801,391	-	-	-	2	801,393
Charges for Goods and Services	885,345	-	-	-	1	885,346
Rents	199,067	-	-	-	-	199,067
Investment Income (Loss)	98,774	9	-	-	19	98,802
Federal Grants and Contracts	8,283,432	-	-	-	(7,925)	8,275,507
Additions to Permanent Funds	401	-	-	-	-	401
Unclaimed Property Receipts	60,883	-	-	-	-	60,883
Other	329,067	-	-	-	3,632	332,699
TOTAL REVENUES	22,031,842	9	-	-	(64,977)	21,966,874
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General Government	305,182	570	37,926	-	13,695	357,373
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	468,623	2,435	11,792	-	(12,558)	470,292
Education	785,125	104	28,842	-	(41)	814,030
Health and Rehabilitation	698,854	709	26,859	-	515	726,937
Justice	1,648,317	1,366	130,057	-	4,415	1,784,155
Natural Resources	103,174	928	4,386	-	172	108,660
Social Assistance	8,625,774	3,817	21,256	-	82	8,650,929
Transportation	1,282,430	635	451,186	-	130	1,734,381
Capital Outlay	325,154	-	(745,408)	-	-	(420,254)
Intergovernmental:						
Cities	421,452	-	-	-	-	421,452
Counties	1,626,803	-	(60)	-	-	1,626,743
School Districts	4,908,950	-	-	-	-	4,908,950
Special Districts	131,367	-	-	-	-	131,367
Federal	1,498	-	-	-	-	1,498
Other	73,269	-	-	-	-	73,269
Debt Service	269,507	2,610	-	(193,395)	-	78,722
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	21,675,479	13,174	(33,164)	(193,395)	6,410	21,468,504
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	356,363	(13,165)	33,164	193,395	(71,387)	498,370
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers-In	4,534,942	2,456	-	-	-	4,537,398
Transfers-Out	(4,788,036)	(8,398)	-	-	-	(4,796,434)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	68	-	-	-	-	68
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	-	-	-	1,382	-	1,382
Sale of Capital Assets	3,341	-	(15,499)	-	-	(12,158)
Insurance Recoveries	12,652	-	-	-	-	12,652
Bond/COP Premium Refunding Proceeds	11	-	-	-	-	11
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(237,022)	(5,942)	(15,499)	1,382	-	(257,081)
Internal Service Fund Charges to BTAs	-	(31)	-	-	-	(31)
NET CHANGE FOR THE YEAR	119,341	(19,138)	17,665	194,777	(71,387)	241,258
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)	(6,626)	-	-	-	-	(6,626)
Accounting Changes (See Note 29B)	-	(265,388)	-	(4,822,166)	-	(5,087,554)
TOTAL CHANGE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR WITH PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT	$ 112,715	$ (284,526)	$ 17,665	$ (4,627,389)	$ (71,387)	$ (4,852,922)

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 Fund 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 training services provided by the Department of Personnel & Administration, and 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 technology services and telecommunication services,
- Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
- Administrative court services,
- Legal services, and
- Others including 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 position and are reported on both the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* 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 Position*. 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 Position* and are not reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Amortization of 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 Position* 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 inflows or unearned 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 unearned revenue balances result in adjustments to revenue that are recognized and reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- Compensated absences accruals, pension liabilities, 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 POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
ASSETS:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 1,148,885	$ 734,471
Investments	377,487	-
Premiums Receivable, net	-	142,241
Student and Other Receivables, net	365,100	5,046
Due From Other Governments	114,633	4,377
Due From Other Funds	4,380	-
Due From Component Units	11,370	-
Inventories	39,914	-
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	18,167	-
Total Current Assets	2,079,936	886,135
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	452,758	-
Restricted Investments	246,783	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-
Investments	1,917,306	-
Other Long-Term Assets	128,071	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	5,595,452	1,521
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,028,769	163
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,369,139	1,684
TOTAL ASSETS	11,449,075	887,819
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	320,500	4,283
LIABILITIES:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	631,398	2,141
Due To Other Governments	-	1
Due To Other Funds	4,549	-
Due To Component Units	623	-
Unearned Revenue	239,877	3
Compensated Absences Payable	19,971	-
Leases Payable	8,197	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	126,013	124,960
Other Current Liabilities	83,778	9,986
Total Current Liabilities	1,114,406	137,091
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due to Other Funds	1,321	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	256,737	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	41,460	-
Capital Lease Payable	41,401	-
Derivative Instrument Liability	9,515	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	3,961,735	125,763
Due to Component Units	1,661	-
Net Pension Liability	3,166,397	6,989
Other Postemployment Benefits	241,779	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	29,482	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,751,488	132,752
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,865,894	269,843
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	28,867	1
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in Capital Assets:	3,374,653	1,683
Restricted for:		
Education	439,535	-
Unemployment Insurance	-	620,575
Debt Service	54,456	-
Emergencies	-	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:		
Expendable	150,270	-
Nonexpendable	87,679	-
Other Purposes	-	-
Unrestricted	(1,231,779)	-
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 2,874,814	$ 622,258

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

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS			GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ 38,456	$ 532,872	$ 2,454,684	$ 45,525
-	628	378,115	-
-	-	142,241	-
20,409	39,751	430,306	6,602
-	15,445	134,455	328
-	5,531	9,911	1,046
-	-	11,370	-
1,125	16,911	57,950	865
4,657	5,362	28,186	445
64,647	616,500	3,647,218	54,811
-	46,984	499,742	-
-	-	246,783	-
-	31,609	31,609	-
-	51,849	1,969,155	-
-	1,779	129,850	-
550	592,832	6,190,355	137,894
-	759,663	1,788,595	1,122
550	1,484,716	10,856,089	139,016
65,197	2,101,216	14,503,307	193,827
1,072	22,780	348,635	35,741
3,676	99,282	736,497	35,175
21	22,026	22,048	-
31,819	1,855	38,223	534
-	-	623	-
-	167,228	407,108	5,087
36	953	20,960	445
-	421	8,618	19,255
-	974	251,947	-
26,104	5,186	125,054	74
61,656	297,925	1,611,078	60,570
-	13,061	14,382	-
757	11,106	268,600	9,630
-	-	41,460	-
-	4,262	45,663	88,684
-	-	9,515	-
-	330,829	4,418,327	-
-	-	1,661	-
23,627	382,735	3,579,748	318,488
-	-	241,779	-
39	54,000	83,521	-
24,423	795,993	8,704,656	416,802
86,079	1,093,918	10,315,734	477,372
136	9,376	38,380	2,311
550	1,041,061	4,417,947	31,077
-	-	439,535	-
-	-	620,575	-
-	21,210	75,666	-
-	34,000	34,000	-
-	-	150,270	-
-	-	87,679	-
-	88,686	88,686	-
(20,496)	(164,255)	(1,416,530)	(281,192)
$ (19,946)	$ 1,020,702	$ 4,497,828	$ (250,115)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	$ -	$ 698,609
License and Permits	-	107
Tuition and Fees	2,649,314	-
Scholarship Allowance for Tuition and Fees	(595,010)	-
Sales of Goods and Services	1,856,873	-
Scholarship Allowance for Sales of Goods & Services	(22,546)	-
Investment Income (Loss)	1,500	-
Rental Income	14,488	-
Gifts and Donations	37,979	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	971,879	30,670
Intergovernmental Revenue	7,944	-
Other	302,103	19
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	5,224,524	729,405
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	4,017,898	5,900
Operating and Travel	1,259,876	518,841
Cost of Goods Sold	146,479	-
Depreciation and Amortization	388,761	206
Intergovernmental Distributions	32,580	-
Debt Service	-	-
Prizes and Awards	344	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	5,845,938	524,947
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(621,414)	204,458
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):		
Taxes	-	7
Fines and Settlements	21	3,558
Investment Income (Loss)	59,633	16,982
Rental Income	15,079	1
Gifts and Donations	242,994	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(23,066)	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	287,255	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	19,274	-
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	36	-
Debt Service	(146,932)	(5,183)
Other Expenses	(5,940)	-
Other Revenues	11,630	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	459,984	15,365
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(161,430)	219,823
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:		
Capital Contributions	71,031	-
Additions to Permanent Endowments	656	-
Transfers-In	343,871	-
Transfers-Out	(3,971)	-
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	411,587	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	250,157	219,823
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	5,584,645	403,006
Accounting Changes (See Note 29B)	(2,959,988)	(571)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 2,874,814	$ 622,258

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

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS			GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ -	$ -	$ 698,609	$ -
66	118,532	118,705	-
-	662	2,649,976	-
-	-	(595,010)	-
538,025	204,920	2,599,818	329,355
-	-	(22,546)	-
-	6,764	8,264	-
-	1,659	16,147	11,085
-	-	37,979	-
-	411,676	1,414,225	-
-	29,071	37,015	-
942	8,108	311,172	880
539,033	781,392	7,274,354	341,320
10,590	231,915	4,266,303	198,654
57,644	419,138	2,255,499	122,576
11,663	40,424	198,566	7,774
557	17,575	407,099	21,046
-	10,108	42,688	1,128
-	13,576	13,576	-
331,499	912	332,755	1
411,953	733,648	7,516,486	351,179
127,080	47,744	(242,132)	(9,859)
-	39,267	39,274	-
-	388	3,967	-
442	6,045	83,102	9
-	10,716	25,796	-
-	4,204	247,198	-
(61,993)	-	(85,059)	-
-	-	287,255	-
-	363	19,637	(1,057)
-	6,470	6,506	-
-	(12,992)	(165,107)	(2,610)
-	(411)	(6,351)	-
-	-	11,630	-
(61,551)	54,050	467,848	(3,658)
65,529	101,794	225,716	(13,517)
-	1,344	72,375	323
-	-	656	-
-	22,241	366,112	2,456
(66,518)	(44,039)	(114,528)	(8,400)
(66,518)	(20,454)	324,615	(5,621)
(989)	81,340	550,331	(19,138)
3,074	1,299,073	7,289,798	34,411
(22,031)	(359,711)	(3,342,301)	(265,388)
$ (19,946)	$ 1,020,702	$ 4,497,828	$ (250,115)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash Received from:		
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ 2,072,891	$ -
Fees for Service	1,766,059	5,511
Sales of Products	73,686	-
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	1,546,066	20,597
Loan and Note Repayments	415,345	-
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	-	695,250
Income from Property	29,568	-
Other Sources	135,082	-
Cash Payments to or for:		
Employees	(3,854,511)	(4,282)
Suppliers	(1,247,340)	(7,656)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-
Unemployment Benefits	-	(487,484)
Scholarships	(100,562)	-
Others for Student Loans and Loan Losses	(447,215)	-
Other Governments	(32,580)	- -
Other	(78,232)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	278,257	221,936
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Transfers-In	2,764,897	-
Transfers-Out	(2,523,647)	-
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	1,015,732	12
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(1,018,471)	-
Gifts and Grants for Other Than Capital Purposes	187,410	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(23,065)	-
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	67,360	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	-	(130,704)
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	470,216	(130,692)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(816,933)	(1,666)
Capital Contributions	131,701	-
Capital Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	30,011	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	63,847	-
Capital Debt Proceeds	737,021	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(611,774)	-
Capital Lease Payments	(18,566)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(484,693)	(1,666)

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

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS			GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE	TOTALS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
$ -	$ 662	$ 2,073,553	$ -
-	233,258	2,004,828	317,241
538,052	59,169	670,907	1,247
-	430,597	1,997,260	-
-	331	415,676	-
-	-	695,250	-
-	12,357	41,925	11,088
1,008	149,542	285,632	5,979
(9,877)	(232,991)	(4,101,661)	(180,495)
(29,786)	(130,863)	(1,415,645)	(113,513)
(371,686)	(6,729)	(378,415)	(795)
-	-	(487,484)	-
-	-	(100,562)	-
-	(297,713)	(744,928)	-
-	(10,183)	(42,763)	(1,128)
(164)	(40,205)	(118,601)	(482)
127,547	167,232	794,972	39,142
530	47,669	2,813,096	3,411
(67,048)	(70,148)	(2,660,843)	(8,987)
-	468	1,016,212	229
-	(572)	(1,019,043)	(192)
-	1,062	188,472	-
(61,993)	-	(85,058)	-
-	25,000	92,360	-
-	(465)	(131,169)	-
(128,511)	3,014	214,027	(5,539)
(150)	(215,650)	(1,034,399)	(16,093)
-	-	131,701	-
-	-	30,011	-
-	1,926	65,773	4,437
-	-	737,021	-
-	(11,028)	(622,802)	(8,406)
-	(573)	(19,139)	(25,848)
(150)	(225,325)	(711,834)	(45,910)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest and Dividends on Investments	84,808	16,983
Proceeds from Sale/Maturity of Investments	3,702,708	-
Purchases of Investments	(3,856,078)	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	(26,192)	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(94,754)	16,983
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	169,026	106,561
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	1,432,617	627,910
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 1,601,643	$ 734,471
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH		
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (621,415)	$ 204,458
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	388,761	206
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	(19)
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	315,665	3,567
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	(26)	-
Compensated Absences	20,986	-
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	(5,472)	12
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows Related to Operating Activities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	55,365	(3,698)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(3,376)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	(182,853)	8,349
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	48,149	522
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	262,473	8,539
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 278,257	$ 221,936
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	498	-
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	102,749	-
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments and Interest Receivable Accruals	45,135	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	3,977	-
Disposal of Capital Assets	9,576	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	31,333	489
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	24,743	-
Financed Debt Issuance Costs	2,745	-
Fair Value Change in Derivative Instrument	948	-

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

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS			GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE	TOTALS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
493	13,457	115,741	73
-	45,960	3,748,668	-
-	(235)	(3,856,313)	-
(51)	(672)	(26,915)	(64)
442	58,510	(18,819)	9
(672)	3,431	278,346	(12,298)
39,128	576,425	2,676,080	57,823
$ 38,456	$ 579,856	$ 2,954,426	$ 45,525
$ 127,080	47,742	$ (242,135)	$ (9,859)
557	17,575	407,099	21,046
-	(6,764)	(6,783)	-
-	59,962	379,194	-
-	-	(26)	5
58	541	21,585	1,514
-	(22,867)	(28,327)	6,667
(1,330)	(2,389)	47,948	(5,914)
131	(691)	(3,936)	(142)
(592)	(23,034)	(198,130)	(31,054)
12,802	37,584	99,057	1,941
(11,159)	59,573	319,426	54,938
$ 127,547	$ 167,232	$ 794,972	$ 39,142
-	79	577	254
-	1,265	104,014	-
-	64	45,199	-
-	229	4,206	313
-	-	9,576	-
-	4,279	36,101	-
-	-	24,743	24,543
-	-	2,745	-
-	-	948	-

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST	AGENCY
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 76,975	$ 185,062	$ 561,837
Investments	-	643	-
Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	162,494
Other Receivables, net	1,201	16,939	544
Due From Other Funds	760	-	13,912
Inventories	-	-	5
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments:			
Government Securities	-	11,843	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	499	-
Asset Backed Securities	-	15,313	-
Mutual Funds	-	6,176,335	-
Other Investments	-	101,731	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	12,047
TOTAL ASSETS	78,936	6,508,365	$ 750,839
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	1,965
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	17,938	15,111	1,894
Due To Other Governments	-	-	284,179
Unearned Revenue	-	7,406	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	14,717	-	125
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	430,299
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	3,298	31,706
Accrued Compensated Absences	62	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	671
TOTAL LIABILITIES	32,717	25,815	$ 750,839
NET POSITION:			
Held in Trust for:			
Pension/Benefit Plan Participants	46,219	-	
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	-	6,482,550	
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 46,219	$ 6,482,550	

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST
ADDITIONS:		
Additions By Participants	$ -	$ 1,092,226
Member Contributions	83,038	-
Employer Contributions	257,444	-
Investment Income/(Loss)	(17)	202,520
Employee Participation Fees	667	-
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	38,748
Other Additions	2,724	3,551
Transfers-In	1,274	6,500
TOTAL ADDITIONS	345,130	1,343,545
DEDUCTIONS:		
Distributions to Participants	-	291,313
Health Insurance Premiums Paid	156,942	-
Health Insurance Claims Paid	168,424	-
Other Benefits Plan Expense	19,232	-
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	-	619,988
Other Deductions	19,221	-
Transfers-Out	247	74
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	364,066	911,375
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(18,936)	432,170
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	65,155	6,050,380
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 46,219	$ 6,482,550

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

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION
ASSETS:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 146,715	$ 18,493
Contributions Receivable, net	-	34,036
Other Receivables, net	76,019	3
Due From Other Governments	3,741	-
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	-	505
Total Current Assets	226,475	53,037
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	160,272	-
Restricted Investments	171,313	-
Restricted Receivables	2,726	-
Investments	-	1,524,867
Contributions Receivable, net	-	51,749
Other Long-Term Assets	970,008	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	18	341
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,304,337	1,576,957
TOTAL ASSETS	1,530,812	1,629,994
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	4,145	-
LIABILITIES:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	14,446	6,581
Due To Other Governments	969	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	45,650	-
Other Current Liabilities	120,926	13,711
Total Current Liabilities	181,991	20,292
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	346,507
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	674,735	-
Net Pension Liability		
Other Long-Term Liabilities	47,145	18,485
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	721,880	364,992
TOTAL LIABILITIES	903,871	385,284
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	537	-
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in Capital Assets:	18	341
Restricted for:		
Expendable	-	723,887
Nonexpendable	-	451,210
Other Purposes	582,613	-
Unrestricted	47,918	69,272
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 630,549	$ 1,244,710

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	OTHER COMPONENT UNITS	TOTAL
$ 1,047	$ 9,303	$ 1,362	$ 16,229	$ 193,149
8,680	4,996	2,596	-	50,308
-	1,661	173	944	78,800
-	-	-	363	4,104
246	-	-	250	1,001
9,973	15,960	4,131	17,786	327,362
-	64	-	15,991	176,327
-	-	-	-	171,313
-	-	-	-	2,726
398,727	309,374	111,749	50,488	2,395,205
15,564	29,224	4,623	-	101,160
604	234	91	1,503	972,440
14	4	1,003	170,421	171,801
-	-	-	24,744	24,744
414,909	338,900	117,466	263,147	4,015,716
424,882	354,860	121,597	280,933	4,343,078
-	-	-	-	4,145
1,066	2,159	932	1,286	26,470
-	-	-	-	969
-	-	-	-	45,650
-	-	-	360	134,997
1,066	2,159	932	1,646	208,086
14,241	34,530	614	-	395,892
-	-	-	54,163	728,898
798	10,401	137	-	76,966
15,039	44,931	751	54,163	1,201,756
16,105	47,090	1,683	55,809	1,409,842
-	-	-	-	537
14	4	1,003	195,165	196,545
210,007	116,766	21,932	-	1,072,592
165,763	166,814	83,892	-	867,679
-	-	-	7,671	590,284
32,993	24,186	13,087	22,288	209,744
$ 408,777	$ 307,770	$ 119,914	$ 225,124	$ 2,936,844

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION COMPONENT UNITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Fees	$ 37,069	$ -
Sales of Goods and Services	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	7,431	-
Rental Income	-	-
Gifts and Donations	-	131,646
Federal Grants and Contracts	7,155	-
Other	1,626	89
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	53,281	131,735
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	1,333	-
Operating and Travel	25,783	22,792
Depreciation and Amortization	15	228
Debt Service	34,199	-
Foundation Program Distributions	-	109,204
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	61,330	132,224
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(8,049)	(489)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):		
Investment Income (Loss)	-	41,943
Gifts and Donations	-	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	-	-
Debt Service	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	-	41,943
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(8,049)	41,454
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:		
Capital Contributions	27,356	-
Special Items (See Note 41)	-	-
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	27,356	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	19,307	41,454
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	611,242	1,203,256
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 630,549	$ 1,244,710

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	OTHER COMPONENT UNITS	TOTAL
$ -	$ 1,900	$ -	$ 4,393	$ 43,362
-	-	-	9,366	9,366
-	-	-	12,689	20,120
-	-	-	1,360	1,360
70,717	33,235	11,783	-	247,381
-	-	-	-	7,155
293	526	530	-	3,064
71,010	35,661	12,313	27,808	331,808
-	-	-	-	1,333
3,178	5,515	941	7,253	65,462
5	3	57	6,105	6,413
-	-	-	-	34,199
51,815	33,146	11,290	-	205,455
54,998	38,664	12,288	13,358	312,862
16,012	(3,003)	25	14,450	18,946
7,084	(1,981)	3,545	150	50,741
-	-	-	4,369	4,369
-	-	-	987	987
-	-	-	(147)	(147)
-	-	-	(3,375)	(3,375)
-	-	-	(13)	(13)
-	-	-	2,312	2,312
7,084	(1,981)	3,545	4,283	54,874
23,096	(4,984)	3,570	18,733	73,820
-	-	-	-	27,356
-	-	-	(56,142)	(56,142)
-	-	-	(56,142)	(28,786)
23,096	(4,984)	3,570	(37,409)	45,034
385,681	312,754	116,344	262,533	2,891,810
$ 408,777	$ 307,770	$ 119,914	$ 225,124	$ 2,936,844

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - COMPONENT UNITS RECAST TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FORMAT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		ELIMINATIONS & ADJUSTMENTS	STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Fees	$ 43,362			
Sales of Goods and Services	9,366			
Investment Income (Loss)	20,120	(20,120)		
Rental Income	1,360			
Gifts and Donations	247,381	(247,381)		
Federal Grants and Contracts	7,155	(7,155)		
Other	3,064	(1,437)		
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	331,808	(276,093)	55,715	CHARGES FOR SERVICES
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	1,333			
Operating and Travel	65,462			
Depreciation and Amortization	6,413			
Debt Service	34,199			
Foundation Program Distributions	205,455			
Other Expenses	-	3,390		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	312,862	3,390	316,252	EXPENSES
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	18,946			
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):				
Investment Income (Loss)	50,741	(50,741)		
Gifts and Donations	4,369	(4,369)		
Federal Grants and Contracts	987	(987)		
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(147)	147		
Debt Service	(3,375)	3,375		
Other Expenses	(13)	13		
Other Revenues	2,312	(2,312)		
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	54,874	(54,874)		
		303,150	303,150	OPERATING GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS
		3,153	3,153	CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS
		51,260	51,260	UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT EARNINGS
		4,150	4,150	PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	73,820			
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:				
Capital Contributions	27,356	(27,356)		
Special Items (See Note 41)	(56,142)		(56,142)	SPECIAL AND/OR EXTRAORDINARY ITEM
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(28,786)	(27,356)		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	45,034		45,034	CHANGE IN NET POSITION
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	2,891,810		2,891,810	NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 2,936,844		$ 2,936,844	NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING

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.

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, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, the disclosed amount of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

A. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, as amended by Statement No. 71 – Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, and Statement No. 69 – Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations.

Statement No. 68 revises and establishes new financial reporting requirements for most governments, such as the State of Colorado, that provide their employees with pension benefits. The statement requires cost-sharing employers participating in defined benefit plans to record their proportionate share of the unfunded pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows. Statement No. 71 addresses amounts associated with contributions made to defined benefit pension plans after the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. These statements were implemented for the primary government, and since the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's year end was December 31, 2014, and GASB 68 and 71 are not effective until December 31, 2015, their statements do not reflect the reporting requirements for GASB 68 and 71.

Statement No. 69 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations and disposals of government operations. As used in this Statement, the term government combinations includes a variety of transactions referred to as mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations.

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 Position* 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 three branches of government, 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, as amended by GASB Statement No. 61. 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 and there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. 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:

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
University of Colorado Foundation
Colorado State University Foundation
Colorado School of Mines Foundation
University of Northern Colorado Foundation
Other Component Units (Nonmajor):
Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District
CoverColorado
Colorado Venture Capital Authority
HLC @ Metro, Inc.

The following table contains the primary factors for the inclusion of the non-foundation component units in the State's reporting entity:

Component Unit (Non Foundation)	Board Appointment	Ability to Impose Will	Financial Benefit/Burden Relationship
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority	Appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate.	Water projects are subject to General Assembly authorization.	The Authority can enter into agreements in name of the State, while the State is required to develop project use plans for the Authority at no cost. The State may also appropriate funds in order for the Authority to meet its debt service requirements.
Denver Metropolitan Major League Stadium District	Appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate.	Board members serve at the pleasure of the Governor.	None.
CoverColorado	Appointment by the Governor, with consent of the Senate.	None.	The State provides annual funding to CoverColorado through the Unclaimed Property program.
Venture Capital Authority	Appointment by the Governor or legislature.	Bond issuance is contingent on legislative approval.	The Authority was capitalized based on general-purpose revenue tax credits.
HLC @ Metro, Inc.	Appointment by the State through the Metropolitan State University of Denver Board of Trustees.	The Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan State University of Denver controls and supervises the board of HLC @ Metro, Inc.	Metro State University of Denver has guaranteed the debt of HLC @ Metro, Inc.

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:

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

University of Colorado Foundation
1800 Grant Street, Suite 725
Denver, Colorado 80203

Colorado State University Foundation
410 University Services Center
Fort Collins, CO 80523-9100

Colorado School of Mines Foundation, Inc.
P. O. Box 4005
Golden, Colorado 80402-4005

University of Northern Colorado Foundation
1620 Reservoir Road
Greeley, CO 80631

Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District
2195 Blake Street, Suite 300
Denver, Colorado 80205

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

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

HLC @ Metro, Inc.
1512 Larimer St., Suite 800
Denver, CO 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 Statements No. 39 and 61:

Pinnacol Assurance
Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority

Colorado Health Facilities Authority
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
Colorado Health Benefit Exchange

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 upon these entities or it does not have a financial benefit or burden relationship with them. Detailed financial information may be obtained directly from these organizations.

Various college and university foundations exist for the benefit of the related State institutions of higher education, 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 Position* 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, deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows 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 include proprietary funds financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the financial position of the government. The net position section of the statement focuses on whether assets and deferred outflows, net of related liabilities and deferred inflows, have been restricted as to the purpose for which they may be used. 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 Net Position line items shown as Restricted. The nature of an asset may also result in a restriction on asset use. The line item Net Investment in Capital Assets, comprises capital assets (net of depreciation) reduced by the outstanding balance of leases, bonds, mortgages, notes, Certificates of Participation, 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 position 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 Position* 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 in State government. It does this by presenting direct and allocated indirect costs reduced by program revenues of the function or business-type activities. Direct costs are those that can be specifically identified with a program. The State allocates indirect costs based on the Statewide Appropriations/Cash Fees Plan. Program revenues comprise fines and forfeitures, charges for goods and services, and capital and operating grants.

Taxes, with the exception of unemployment insurance premiums supporting a business-type activity, are presented as general-purpose revenues. General-purpose revenues are presented at the bottom of the statement and do not affect the calculation of net program cost.

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 business-type activities, 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, and as a result amounts receivable and payable between the primary government and component units may not be equal. Amounts shown as receivable and payable between the primary government and the component units are primarily with the four foundations, which are reported as component units and have matching fiscal year ends, but also include amounts related to component units not deemed material for discrete reporting.

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, 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. The State's component units are reported as major except for the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District, CoverColorado, the Venture Capital Authority, and HLC @ Metro, Inc. which are presented as nonmajor component units.

The State's major funds report the following activities:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE:

General Fund

Transactions that are not related to specific revenue streams for dedicated purposes for services traditionally provided by State government are accounted for in the General Fund. The General Fund contains Special Purpose Funds that include the State Public School, Risk Management, and Other Special Purpose Funds. Resources obtained from federal grants that support general governmental activities are accounted for in the General Fund consistent with applicable legal requirements. As a result of comingled current and cumulative general-purpose and special-purpose revenue in the General Fund, combining schedules detailing the components of the General Fund are included as supplementary information. The schedules segregate activities funded with general-purpose revenue in order to demonstrate compliance with the legal definition of the General Fund, which is referred to as the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

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, regulatory costs, and loans to special districts and local governments for water projects.

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 maintenance of highway infrastructure. Most of the State's infrastructure is owned 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. A combining schedule of the components of the Capital Projects Fund is presented as supplementary information to segregate regular (primarily general-funded) and special (primarily cash-funded) capital construction.

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 and by inflation thereafter.

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, related federal support, the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants, and revenue bonds issued through a related party, Colorado Housing and Finance Authority.

Lottery

The State Lottery encompasses the various lottery and lotto games run under Colorado Revised Statutes. 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 General Purpose Revenue 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 reports the following fund categories in supplementary information in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE (NONMAJOR):

General Fund

The General Fund and its components are classified as a major fund in the basic financial statements. Because of the requirement to separately identify activity related to general-purpose revenues for legal compliance purposes, the general-purpose revenue activity and the special-purpose revenue activities are shown in a combining schedule detailing the components of the General Fund. As a result, the General Fund activity is presented similar to major and nonmajor funds. The general-purpose activity is presented in the General Purpose Revenue Fund, while the special-purpose revenue activities include the Public School Fund, the Risk Management Fund, and the Other Special Purpose Fund.

Capital Projects

The Capital Projects Fund and its components are classified as a major fund in the basic financial statements. The components are necessary to support the calculation of resources available for future appropriation. In order to demonstrate legal compliance, the Regular Capital Projects, which is primarily funded from general-purpose revenue, and Special Capital Projects Fund, which is primarily funded with dedicated revenues, are presented similar to nonmajor funds.

Special Revenue Funds

Transactions related to resources obtained from specific sources and dedicated to specific purposes are accounted for in special revenue funds. The individual nonmajor funds include Labor, Gaming, Tobacco Impact Mitigation, Resource Management, Environment and Health Protection, Unclaimed Property, 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 position of these funds are presented as restricted with separate identification of the nonexpendable (principal) and expendable (earnings) amounts. On the fund-level financial statements, the principal portion is reported as Nonspendable.

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 as supplementary information include Parks and Wildlife, College Assist, State Fair Authority, Correctional Industries, State Nursing Homes, Prison Canteens, Petroleum Storage Tank, Transportation Enterprise, 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 include Central Services, Information Technology, Capitol Complex, Highways, Public Safety,

Administrative Courts, Legal Services, and Other Enterprise Services. 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 Position*, 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 Group Benefits Plan, which provides Health, Life, Dental, and Short-Term Disability Benefits to State employees.

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, Unclaimed Property, the College Savings Plan operated by CollegeInvest, the College Opportunity Fund (liquidated annually), the Multistate Lottery Winners Trust Fund and several smaller funds shown in the aggregate as Other.

Agency Funds

Agency funds are used to report resources held in a purely custodial capacity for other individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Agency funds primarily include local sales tax collections, trustee investments related to State capital projects, and investments of the Colorado Water Resource and Power Development Authority. 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 expenses are reported on each of the statements of changes in net position, or the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

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 and the State agencies or departments comprising each are:

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, and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing

Transportation

Department of Transportation

Component Units

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority is engaged only in business-type activities, and uses proprietary fund accounting for its operations. The authority's financial information is presented as of December 31, 2014.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District, a nonmajor component unit, uses proprietary fund accounting in preparation of its financial statements, while CoverColorado and the Venture Capital Authority, both nonmajor component units, apply applicable GASB pronouncements. The financial information for the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District and the Venture Capital Authority is presented as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 for CoverColorado (see Note 41).

The four foundations presented as component units and HLC @ Metro, Inc. follow Financial Accounting Standards Board statements applicable to not-for-profit entities. The foundations' 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 and HLC @ Metro, Inc. is presented as of June 30, 2015.

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, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows 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 are 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, and termination benefits 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 Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority uses the accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the related liability is incurred.

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

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, the Colorado State University Foundation, the Colorado School of Mines Foundation and the University of Northern Colorado 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 fair value. The State uses various valuation methods (FIFO, average cost, etc.) as selected by individual State agencies. 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 14). 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 position.

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 frequently 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. Foundation management believes the investment policy is prudent for the long-term welfare of the foundation.

The mission of the Venture Capital Authority, a nonmajor component unit, 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

Depreciable capital assets are reported at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. Donated capital assets are carried at their fair market value at the date of donation (net of accumulated depreciation). Land, certain land improvements, construction in progress, and certain works of art or historical treasures are reported as nondepreciable assets.

The following table lists the range of capitalization thresholds established by the State as well as lower thresholds adopted by some State agencies. State agencies are allowed to capitalize assets below established thresholds. The University of Colorado has adopted a $75,000 threshold for land and leasehold improvements as well as buildings and software.

(Amounts in Dollars)

Asset Class	Lower Capitalization Thresholds	Established State Thresholds
Land Improvements	$ 5,000	$ 50,000
Buildings	$ 5,000	$ 50,000
Leasehold Improvements	$ 5,000	$ 50,000
Intangible Assets	NA	$ 50,000
Vehicles and Equipment	NA	$ 5,000
Software (purchased)	NA	$ 5,000
Software (internally developed)	NA	$ 50,000
Collections	NA	$ 5,000
Infrastructure	NA	$ 500,000

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 and Department of Transportation buildings and 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	3	50
Buildings	3	70
Leasehold Improvements	3	50
Vehicles and Equipment	1	50
Software	2	23
Library Books	3	20
Other Capital Assets	3	25
Infrastructure	20	75

Roads and bridges, except for right-of-way and fiber optic infrastructure, owned by the Department of Transportation and other infrastructure primarily owned by the Department of Natural Resources, are capitalized and depreciated. The Department of Transportation depreciates roadways over 40 years, and bridges over 75 years.

The State capitalizes interest incurred during the construction of capital assets that are reported in enterprise funds.

F. UNEARNED REVENUE AND DEFERRED INFLOWS

Under reimbursement agreements, receipts from the federal government and other program sponsors are not earned until the related expenditures occur. These receipts are recorded as unearned revenue, except for amounts recorded as deferred inflows when the only eligibility requirement not met is the time requirement.

On the fund-level governmental financial statements, revenues related to taxes receivable that the State does not expect to collect until after the following fiscal year are not earned and are reported as deferred inflows. 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 Position*, all compensated absence liabilities are reported.

Component Units

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

H. INSURANCE

The State has an agreement with Broadspire to act as the third party administrator for the State's self-insured workers' compensation claims. The State reimburses Broadspire 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 a combination of self-insurance and commercial insurance carriers and is self-insured against liability risks for both its officials and employees (see Note 21). It is self-funded for employee healthcare plans, however, in the healthcare instance, the risk resides with the employees because the State contribution to the plan is subject to appropriation each year, and employees are required to cover the balance of any premiums due. The State pays the actual costs of unemployment benefits paid to separated employees rather than unemployment insurance premiums.

I. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCES

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

On the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, the proprietary funds' *Statement of Net Position*, and the fiduciary funds' *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*, net position is segregated into restricted and unrestricted balances. Restrictions are limitations on how the net position may be used. Restrictions may be placed on net position 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).

The following paragraphs describe the restrictions reported in the three financial statement types cited above:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – 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, Deferred outflows related to refunding losses also adjust this line item.

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

Restricted for Education – The net position of the State Education Fund, a major special revenue fund, is restricted for education purposes 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. In addition, the net position of the Public School Fund, a Special Purpose fund is restricted for exclusive use pursuant to Article IX, Section 3 of the State Constitution.

The net position of Higher Education Institutions, a major proprietary fund, is restricted for educational purposes that primarily include student loans and scholarships restricted by the federal government and other sponsoring entities and revenue balances pledged for auxiliary facility debt as a result of bond covenants. Balances related to various instructional, research and academic support programs and capital projects may also be restricted based on requirements of donors and sponsors. Finally, Article XVIII, Section 9 of the State Constitution, also known as Amendment 50, requires that specified gaming receipts only be used for instructional purposes and scholarship programs.

Restricted for Unemployment Insurance – The entire net position balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund is reported as restricted because federal regulations limit nearly all the balance to paying unemployment insurance claims.

Restricted for Debt Service – The net position of the Debt Service Fund, a nonmajor governmental fund, are restricted to be used only for upcoming principal and interest payments. The net position in governmental activities is found in the Department of Personnel & Administration and in the Department of Treasury on behalf of the Build Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program. The Higher Education Institutions Fund also reports certain balances restricted for principal and interest payments on revenue-bonded debt.

Restricted 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 for emergencies three percent or more of fiscal year spending. Fiscal year spending is defined in TABOR as all spending and reserve increases except for spending from certain excluded revenues and enterprises. State properties and the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund included as part of the required reserve are not represented in this amount. (See Note 8B for more

information on the current year amount of the emergency reserve.)

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, amounts dedicated to fund capital construction activity, and the endowment portion of the Higher Education Institutions Fund that must be maintained in perpetuity. The restricted balances reported as expendable are primarily the earnings on the related principal balances. In general these earnings can only be used for education program purposes.

Restricted for Other Purposes – The State operates certain funds that were established at the direction of federal government, the courts, the State Constitution, or other external parties. The most significant purposes include:

- Settlements in various funds that have been directed by the courts for specific uses in environmental remediation and consumer protection cases.
- Gaming activities pursuant to Article XVIII, Section 9 of the State Constitution restricted to provide an operating reserve, for historic preservation purposes, and for distribution to support local and State community colleges.
- Federal moneys held for mining reclamation, housing programs, and scholarship trusts.
- Aviation Fund moneys collected pursuant to Article X, Section 18 of the State Constitution.
- Lottery proceeds for parks and outdoor projects as directed by Article XXVII of the State Constitution.
- Tobacco taxes for health related programs pursuant to Article X, Section 21 of the State Constitution.

On the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*, assets in excess of liabilities are reported as fund balances and are segregated between spendable and nonspendable amounts, as follows:

Nonspendable – This fund balance category consists of inventories, prepaid expenditures, and the corpus of permanent funds. The fund balance consists primarily of prepaid advances to counties for social assistance programs, to local entities for species conservation, permanent funds related to state lands, and to Colorado cities and special districts from emergency management funds.

Spendable amounts are further segregated into categories based on the degree to which the uses of resources are constrained. The categorization, in part, is a result of the State's spending prioritization policy. When an expenditure is incurred that could be funded from either restricted or unrestricted sources it is the State's general policy that unrestricted dollars are spent first, and within unrestricted sources funding is allocated first from unassigned, then assigned, and then committed resources. However, in certain circumstances restricted and/or committed resources are spent without regard to other available funding sources including transfers:

- to pay indirect costs,
- to fund programs operating in the General Purpose Revenue Fund,
- to support health-related programs funded by tobacco tax,
- to support programs partially funded by Highway Users' Tax funds, and
- other situations that are not individually significant.

Spendable fund balance classifications include:

Restricted – This classification is the portion of fund balance that is restricted by the State Constitution or external parties, and therefore, the related fund balance can only be expended as directed by the State Constitution or the external party.

Restrictions are in place on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* to reflect the restrictions discussed for the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, except for Permanent Funds that are presented as Nonspendable. The emergency reserve is restricted in the Labor Fund, a nonmajor Other Special Revenue Fund, the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund and the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund in Resource Extraction, and the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund within special-purpose General Funds. The gaming proceeds are restricted in the Gaming Fund, a nonmajor Other Special Revenue Fund, and funds legally required to be held for debt service in the Debt Service Fund, an Other Governmental Fund, while the remaining restrictions are represented in various funds.

In addition to restrictions on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, the *Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds* includes restrictions for other financing arrangements under which the proceeds are restricted to the purpose of the issuance. The unspent proceeds are primarily related to public school construction under the Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program, in the Special Purpose General Fund.

Committed – This fund balance classification consists of amounts constrained by the General Assembly, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. Changes to constraints require legislative action by the General Assembly. The classification applies to the majority of governmental funds, excluding the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

In the General Purpose Revenue Fund the Committed category represents the requirement in Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-201.1(1) (d) to reserve six and one-half percent of General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations. C.R.S. 24-75-201.5(1)(a) further requires the Governor to

take action within the fiscal year to preserve one half of the reserve when economic forecasts indicate revenues will not be adequate to maintain the required reserve. Historically, the legislature has acted to reduce the reserve when revenues were projected to be inadequate to fund appropriations and the reserve. The reserve is applicable for both GAAP and budget basis purposes. The GAAP based fund balance was not sufficient to report the entire reserve as Committed fund balance. As a result only the remaining GAAP fund balance of $523.8 million was committed for this purpose.

Committed balances also includes earned augmenting revenue, such as insurance proceeds, that state agencies are not required to revert into the General Purpose Revenue Fund fund balance.

In the Capital Projects Fund, the Committed classification represents the fund balance of the Corrections Expansion Reserve and the balance of certain other projects that are allowed to maintain a fund balance. These projects are not required to revert excess cash revenue to the Capital Projects Fund.

Assigned – This classification represents the portion of the General Purpose Revenue Fund fund balance related to certain Fiscal Year 2014-15 appropriations that the Colorado State Controller approved in accordance with Fiscal Rule 7-3 for use in the subsequent fiscal year.

Unassigned – This classification is the residual classification in the General Fund, and is not shown in other governmental funds unless the fund balance is a deficit. For Fiscal Year 2014-15, there was no unassigned fund balance because of the shortfall in the statutory reserve discussed in the Committed section of this note.

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 premiums 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, a nonmajor Other Special Revenue 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. The allocation is based on the Statewide Appropriations/Cash Fees Plan that is derived from the Statewide Indirect Cost Allocation Plan that was approved by the federal government during Fiscal Year 2014-15. The Statewide Appropriations/Cash Fees Plan includes indirect costs not chargeable to federal sources, including the majority of the Governor's Office.

The Plan uses costs from Fiscal Year 2011-12 that were incorporated in State agency budgets in Fiscal Year 14-15. The allocation of costs between the governmental activities and business-type activities would normally result in an adjustment of internal balances on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position.* However, since the amount allocated from the governmental activities to the business-type activities 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

The State reports three major enterprise funds, multiple nonmajor enterprise funds, and multiple internal service funds. Because these funds 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 Position* 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 Position* 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 Position* but are reported as cash from operations on the *Statement of Cash Flows.*

The State's institutions of higher education 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.

NOTE 8 – STEWARDSHIP, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND 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. In the General Purpose Revenue Fund and Regular Capital Projects Fund, if earned cash revenues plus available reserved 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. Absent general-funded appropriations, 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 159. Differences noted between departmental reversions or overexpended amounts on the budgetary schedules and the overexpended amounts discussed below are due to offsetting underexpended line item appropriations.

Within the limitations discussed below, the State Controller with the approval of the Governor 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 statute also provides for $250,000 of general-funded overexpenditure authority in the Children's Basic Health Plan. 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 $3.0 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 generally required by statute to restrict the subsequent year appropriation whether or not an overexpenditure is approved. Such a 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.

Per Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-109(2)(b), neither the Governor nor the State Controller is allowed to approve any overexpenditure in excess of the unencumbered balance of the fund from which the overexpenditure is made.

Total overexpenditures at June 30, 2015, were $59,732,077 as described in the following paragraphs.

Approved Medicaid Overexpenditures:

- Medical Services Premiums – The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing overexpended this line item by $21,509,588 of general funds. This appropriation pays for the majority of Medicaid services rendered for clients. Restrictions related to the prior year's overexpenditure in the amount of $27,130,236 were not lifted for the current fiscal year spending authority. This was the sole contributing factor to the General Fund overexpenditure this fiscal year.
- Medicare Modernization Act (MMA) State Contribution Payment – This line item overexpended general funds in the amount of $1,126,778. The reason for the overexpenditure is the same as the Medical Services Premium above. Restrictions were placed on this line due to the prior year's overexpenditure in the amount of $1,285,961. The restrictions were not lifted for the current year spending authority
- Behavioral Health Capitation – The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing overexpended this line item by a total of $30,669,714, of which $454,308 was an overexpenditure of general funds, $2,298,290 was overexpended in cash funds and $27,917,116 from federal funds. The overexpenditure in this line is related to under estimating caseload for populations funded by general funds and significantly under estimating the caseload for the Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) adults population, the population group under the Affordable Care Act that receive Medicaid depending on what the percentage of their MAGI is. This population is funded by cash and federal funds. Because Medicaid and is an entitlement program, there is always the risk an overexpenditure will occur.
- Behavioral Health Fee-for-service – This appropriation line pays for Medicaid covered Behavioral Health services that are paid on a fee-for-service basis to providers. An unexpected increase in utilization is the cause of the general fund overexpenditure of this line in the amount of $489,536.

Approved State department Subject to the $3.0 Million Limit:

- Worker's Compensation, TPA Fees and Loss Control The Department of Personnel and Administration overexpended this line item by $21,367 reappropriated cash funds. The overexpenditure in this line is due to a prior year accounting error that was corrected in the current fiscal year.

- Worker's Compensation, Legal Services – The Department of Personnel and Administration overexpended this reappropriated cash line in the amount of $250,368. The cause of the overexpenditure was that legal costs related to Worker's Compensation claims were higher than the amount appropriated for this line.
- IDS Operating Expenses – Reprographics – The Department of Personnel and Administration's overexpenditure of this line is $134,643. The factors causing this overexpenditure were one-time expenses incurred on Xerox contract extensions required until a new contract was executed, additional expenditures on the Department of Revenue pipeline project, and a high demand of outsourced printing job requests.
- COFRS Modernization – The Department of Education overexpended their reappropriated cash line by $47,897. The overexpenditure occurred because the department paid for the Federal portion of costs related to the implementation of a new Statewide accounting system from their reappropriated line item. The Department does not have a basis for assigning the costs to their Federal programs in proportion to the benefit provided as required by Federal regulations.
- Colorado Office of Film, Television and Media – The Office of Economic Development and International Trade has an overexpenditure of general funds in the amount of $515,982. Projects completed in prior years were not properly encumbered in the financial system at the time the projects started or carried forward into the current fiscal year. When payment was made in the current fiscal year for prior year projects and current year projects, it caused the overexpenditure.
- COFRS Modernization – The Department of Natural Resources overexpended their cash line related to this appropriation by $26,961 to pay their Federal portion of costs related to the implementation of a new Statewide accounting system. The amount overexpended was The Department does not have any Federal partners to provide funding for this cost.

Overexpenditures Not Allowed to Be Approved (Deficit Fund Balances):

- Home and Community Survey Cash Fund – This cash fund resides at the Department of Public Health and Environment, the Department stated that actual revenue received was about $50,000 less than expected and expenses were slightly higher than anticipated causing a deficit fund balance in the amount of $69,055 at year end.
- High Performance Transportation Enterprise – The Department of Transportation had a deficit fund balance related to this line item of $3,294,462. Pursuant to C.R.S. 43-4-806 (4), the Transportation Commission loaned monies to the High Performance Transportation Enterprise. Although there was a positive cash balance in the fund as of fiscal year end, the remaining unpaid loan liability was greater. The deficit this year has increased from last year's amount of $2,283,235.
- Aviation Fund – The Department of Transportation had a deficit fund balance in this fund in the amount of $158,719 related to lower than anticipated tax revenues resulting from low fuel prices.
- State Share of Districts' Total Program – The Department of Education had a deficit fund balance related to this fund of $836,508. When setting the appropriation amount for fiscal year 2015, it was estimated that mineral leasing revenue would be about $6.5 million higher than the amount actually collected. The fund balance from previous years was not sufficient to absorb the decrease in revenue from mineral leasing.
- Personal Services Line of the Fixed Utilities Fund – The Department of Regulatory Agencies reported a deficit fund balance in this fund in the amount of $390,337. After managing to a structural revenue issue first identified in January, an unexpected further drop in fixed utility revenue (collected by the Department of Revenue) created a revenue shortfall for Fiscal Year 2014-15. June revenue historically hits in the final days of the fiscal year, which is past potential consideration of a supplemental appropriation.
- Real Estate Cash Fund – The Department of Regulatory Agencies had a deficit fund balance in this fund of $81,141 due to an administrative oversight within the division when an invoice was not recorded timely.
- Registration Number Fund – The Governor's Office had a deficit fund balance related to this fund of $105,098. Pursuant to CRS 42-1-407, the Department of Personnel and Administration loaned $300,000 to cover start-up costs until proceeds from the auction of special license plates were generated. Although there was a positive cash balance in the fund as of fiscal year end, the remaining unpaid loan liability was greater.
- Various – With the implementation of the new statewide financial system, CORE, there were 11 small dollar over expenditures of less than two thousand dollars individually totaling $3,923 due to timing mismatches.

The deferral of Medicaid expenditures and revenues for budget purposes only is authorized in CRS 25.5-8-108(5). However, those expenditures are recognized in the current fiscal year for financial statement presentation under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The recognition of those expenditures on the GAAP basis

resulted in fund balance deficits. Because the budget deferral that caused the GAAP deficit fund balance is in compliance with statute, no restriction of Fiscal Year 2015-16 spending authority is recommended. The following cash funds were in deficit fund balance position as a result of this Medicaid activity as of June 30, 2015:

- Department of Health Care Policy and Financing

  Health Care Expansion Fund - $2,477,857

  Medicaid Buy-In Cash Fund - $96,134

  Local Government Fund - $1,497

The General Fund Surplus Schedule (page 165) includes an appropriation reversion from the Department of Revenue in the amount of $2.978 million, included in that reversion is an overexpenditure of $18.9 million in the Old Age Pension program, which is continuously appropriated in the appropriations act. The Department does not record additional continuously appropriated spending authority for the excess expenditure so that the General Fund Surplus Schedule and the General Fund Reversions 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 State 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 the State and its 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 limit be refunded to the taxpayers unless voters approve 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 statutory measure referred to the ballot by the Legislature that authorized the State to retain revenues in excess of the limit for the five Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2009-10. With the end of the Referendum C five-year excess revenue retention period, the State is subject to an Excess State Revenue Cap (ESRC) starting in Fiscal Year 2010-11. Calculation of the original TABOR limit continues to apply, but the ESRC replaces the previous TABOR limit for triggering taxpayer refunds. The basis for the ESRC is the highest adjusted TABOR revenue during the five-year period, which occurred in Fiscal Year 2007-08 and resulted in a Fiscal Year 2014-15 ESRC of $12,361.0 million.

Revenue in Fiscal Year 2014-15 subject to the ESRC was $12,530.8 million, which is $169.7 million over the $12,361.0 million ERSC, and $2,553.8 million over the original TABOR limit. As a result of the ESRC, $169.7 million of Fiscal Year 2014-15 revenue is due back to taxpayers. Combined with un-refunded revenue over the original TABOR limit in Fiscal Year 2004-05 of $0.7 million, and the understatement of prior years' refunds through Fiscal Year 2005-06 of $2.9 million, total taxpayer refunds payable in Fiscal Year 2015-16 are $173.3 million.

Since the inception of Referendum C in Fiscal Year 2005-06 the State has retained $12,376.6 million of excess amounts over the original TABOR limit. $3,593.6 million during the initial five year revenue retention period, and an additional $8,783.0 million as a result of the higher ESRC limit in Fiscal Years 2010-11 through 2014-15.

In the November 2015 general election, voters in Colorado approved Proposition BB, allowing the State to retain $66.1 million of retail marijuana sales and excise taxes that would otherwise have been refunded due to a 2013 Blue Book underestimate of the revenue impact from these taxes.

TABOR requires the State to reserve three percent of fiscal year nonexempt revenues for emergencies. In Fiscal Year 2014-15 that amount was $375.9 million.

At June 30, 2015, the financial net positions, or fund balance of the following funds, were applied to the reserve, up to the limits set in the Long Appropriations Act:

- Major Medical Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Labor Fund – $83,000,000.
- Wildlife Cash Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Parks and Wildlife Enterprise Fund – $34,000,000.
- Perpetual base account of the Severance Tax Fund, a portion of the major Resource Extraction Fund, – $33,000,000.

- Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund, a portion of the major Resource Extraction Fund – $33,000,000.
- Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund, a portion of the major General Fund - $68,328,000.
- Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Private Purpose Trust Fund – $5,000,000.
- The 2014 legislative session Long Appropriations Act designated up to $105,172,000 of State properties as the remainder of the emergency reserve.

The estimate of the needed reserve was based on the December 2014 revenue estimate prepared by the Legislative Council. Because the revenues subject to the TABOR reserve requirement were more than estimated, the amount designated for the reserve was $14,423,166 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.

NOTE 9 Through 17 – DETAILS OF ASSET ITEMS

NOTE 9 – 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 Purpose Revenue Fund unless a specific statute directs otherwise. Most funds are required to invest in noninterest bearing warrants of the General Purpose Revenue Fund if the General Purpose Revenue 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 Purpose Revenue 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 and fiduciary funds, the Cash and Pooled Cash line on the financial statements includes $7,482.5 million ($7,489.8 million at amortized cost) of claims of the State's funds on moneys in the Treasurer's pooled cash.

At June 30, 2015, the treasurer had invested $7,661.8 million (fair value) of the pool and held $5.5 million of certificates of deposit.

The State had an accounting system cash deposit balance of $1,169.7 million in the Treasurer's pool. Under the GASB Statement No. 40 definitions $41.6 million of the State's total bank balance of $1,173.2 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 Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority had cash deposits of $91,802 with a bank balance of $98,352 at December 31, 2014. Of the booked amount, $250,000 was federally insured. The authority also reported as cash and cash equivalents $21.0 million held by the State Treasurer, $239.1 million held in COLOTRUST and CSAFE, and $46.8 million held in a third party, short-term, prime investment fund. COLOTRUST (Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust) and CSAFE (Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust) are local government investment vehicles that qualifies as 2a7-like investment pools, where the value of each share is maintained at $1.00. COLOTRUST, CSAFE and the third party investment fund have credit quality ratings of AAA, while cash held by the State Treasurer is not rated for credit quality.

NOTE 10 – 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 Position*) and be reported outside of the Cash Flows From Operating Activities 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-purpose 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.* Higher Education Institutions and certain State agencies are authorized to move general revenue cash of the Capital Projects Fund to the enterprise or internal service fund for capital projects; when this occurs, a cash transaction is reported on the *Statement of Cash Flows.*
- Donations or Grants 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 Position;* 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 result in increases or decreases in investment balances, and therefore, are reported as noncash transactions. The unrealized gain/loss schedule in Note 14 shows the combined effect of these two sources of unrealized gains or losses.
- Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets – When the cash received at disposal of a capital or other asset is less than the carrying value of the asset, a loss is recorded. The loss results in a reduction of the amount reported for capital or other assets on the Statement of Net Position, 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, 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 Position.* Since no cash is received or disbursed in these transactions, they are reported as noncash.
- Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage – Although no cash is exchanged, entering a capital lease or mortgage changes both the capital asset and related liability balances reported on the *Statement of Net* Position. Therefore, these transactions are reported as noncash.
- Financed Debt Issuance Costs – When costs of debt issuance are financed by and removed from the debt proceeds, the State reports a noncash transaction.
- Fair Value Change in Derivative Instrument – When the State enters into a derivative instrument that qualifies as a hedge and has reported a deferred inflow or deferred outflow, the *Statement of Net Position* also includes a real account, either asset or liability, that is measured at fair value but does not represent a current cash transaction.

NOTE 11 – RECEIVABLES

Primary Government

The Taxes Receivable of $1,395.1 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* primarily comprises the following:

- $1,367.3 million, mainly of self-assessed income and sales tax recorded in the General Purpose Revenue Fund. This amount includes $187.0 million of taxes receivable expected to be collected after one year and reported as an Other Long-Term Asset (rather than Taxes Receivable) on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position.* These long-term receivables are offset by deferred inflows on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*.
- $142.2 million of unemployment insurance premiums receivable recorded in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.
- $31.6 million recorded in the Resource Extraction Fund as severance taxes receivable.
- $41.0 million recorded in nonmajor special revenue funds, of which, approximately $11.6 million is from gaming tax, $14.8 million is insurance premium tax, and $11.7 million is tobacco tax.

In addition, $61.0 million of Taxes Receivable, $79.1 million of Other Receivables, and $223.0 million of intergovernmental receivables were recorded in the Highway Users Tax Fund. All three items were reported as restricted receivables because the State Constitution and federal requirements restrict 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.

The Other Receivables of $881.1 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* are net of $169.9 million in allowance for doubtful accounts and primarily comprise the following:

- $365.1 million of student and other receivables of Higher Education Institutions.
- $294.5 million of receivables recorded in the General Fund, of which $15.7 million is from interest receivable on investments. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing also recorded receivables of $239.7 million related primarily to rebates from drug companies and overpayments to healthcare providers, and the Colorado Mental Health Institutes recorded $4.2 million of patient receivables.
- $112.6 million recorded by Other Governmental Funds including $45.4 million of tobacco settlement revenues expected within the following year, $11.8 million of rent and royalty receivables recorded by the State Lands Funds and $8.6 million from the Great Outdoors Colorado program recorded by Parks and Wildlife.
- $34.1 million recorded by the Resource Extraction Fund.

Component Units

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority had loans receivable of $1.0 billion at December 31, 2014. During 2014, the authority made new loans of $120.7 million and canceled or received repayments for existing loans of $109.5 million.

University of Colorado Foundation contributions receivable of $34.0 million and $51.7 million are reported as Contributions Receivable current and noncurrent, respectively, in the *Statement of Net Position – Component Units*. At June 30, 2015, the amount reported as contributions receivable includes $97.2 million of unconditional promises to give which were offset by a $9.1 million allowance for uncollectible contributions and a $2.4 million unamortized pledge discount using discount rates ranging from 0.03 percent to 5.81 percent.

At June 30, 2015, Contributions Receivable for the Colorado State University Foundation included contributions of $25.8 million, which were offset by $0.9 million of unamortized pledge discounts calculated using the five-year U.S. Treasury note rate and $0.6 million of allowance for uncollectible pledges. At June 30, 2015, contributions from two donors represented approximately 41 percent of net contributions receivable for the foundation.

At June 30, 2015, the combined current and noncurrent Contributions Receivable amount shown for the Colorado School of Mines Foundation of $34.2 million was offset by $3.9 million of allowance for uncollectible pledges and unamortized pledge discounts. Approximately 48 percent of the foundation's contributions receivable at June 30, 2015, consists of a pledge from one donor and approximately $5.0 million is due from trusts held by others.

At June 30, 2015, combined current and noncurrent Contributions Receivable for the University of Northern Colorado Foundation was $7.5 million. It was offset by $0.3 million of allowance for uncollectible pledges and unamortized pledge discounts. Approximately 82 percent of the foundation's contributions receivable at June 30, 2015 consists of a pledge from two donors.

NOTE 12 – INVENTORY

Inventories of $112.1 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* at June 30, 2015, primarily comprise:

- $69.2 million of resale inventories, of which, Resource Extraction recorded $35.9 million, and Higher Education Institutions recorded $29.6 million, and
- $22.3 million of consumable supplies inventories, of which, $10.3 million was recorded by the Higher Education Institutions, $8.1 million was recorded by the Highway Users Tax Fund, $2.5 million by the General Purpose Revenue Fund, and $1.0 million by Parks and Wildlife, a nonmajor enterprise fund, and
- $14.7 million of manufacturing inventories recorded by Correctional Industries, a nonmajor enterprise fund.

NOTE 13 – PREPAIDS AND ADVANCES

Prepaids and Advances of $96.1 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* are primarily general prepaid expenses. The significant items include:

- $17.3 million advanced to Colorado counties by the General Purpose Revenue Fund primarily related to social assistance programs.
- $16.2 million in advances to Colorado cities and special districts by the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.
- $15.7 million advanced to conservation organizations by the Department of Natural Resources from the Species Conservation Fund, a portion of the Resource Extraction Fund.
- $10.7 million in Higher Educational Institutions, of which $6.9 million was at Colorado State University that primarily related to library subscriptions.
- $4.7 million of prize expense paid by the Colorado Lottery to a multistate organization related to participation in the Powerball lottery game.

NOTE 14 – 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 18 and other pension funds are not considered public funds. In general, the statute allows investment in Certificates of Participation related to a lease or lease purchase commitment, local government investment pools, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (with certain limitations), securities lending agreements, corporate or bank debt securities denominated in US dollars, 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.

The statute establishes minimum credit quality ratings at the highest rating by at least two national rating agencies for most investment types. That statute also sets maximum time to maturity limits, but allows 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 subordinated securities and 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 bankers' acceptances or bank notes, certain commercial paper certain international banks, certain loans and collateralized mortgage obligations and certain debt obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the state of Israel. 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 14, 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 2014-15, the State Treasurer realized gains from the sale of investments held for the Public School Permanent Fund of $143,767, for the Unclaimed Property Tourism Trust Fund of $9,393, for the Major Medical Fund of $149,728, and for the Treasurer's pooled cash of $243,773.

The State Treasurer maintains an agency fund for the Great Outdoors Colorado Program (GOCO), a related organization. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the treasurer had $59.2 million and $41.5 million at fair value, respectively, of GOCO's funds on deposit and invested.

The investment earnings of the Unclaimed Property Tourism Trust Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund, are assigned by law to the Colorado Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund, to the State Fair, a nonmajor enterprise fund, and to the Agriculture Management Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund.

As provided by State statute, the State Treasurer held $7.7 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.

The State Treasurer held Colorado Housing and Finance Authority bonds, a related party, totaling $5.8 million as of June 30, 2015. See Note 38 for additional details.

Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines, both reported in the Higher Education Institutions Fund, held $891,791 and $7,229,617 respectively, of hedge funds that were valued based on the net asset value reported by their respective hedge fund managers. 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 $978,107 of net realized gains from the sale of investments held by State agencies other than the State Treasurer during Fiscal Year 2014-15.

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 9)	$	1,169,668
Investments:		
Governmental Activities		8,703,027
Business-Type Activities		2,594,053
Fiduciary Activities		6,306,364
Total	$	18,773,112
Financial Statement Amounts		
Net Cash and Pooled Cash	$	5,975,508
Add: Warrants Payable Included in Cash		215,476
Total Cash and Pooled Cash		6,190,984
Add: Restricted Cash		2,640,471
Add: Restricted Investments		1,007,923
Add: Investments		8,933,734
Total	$	18,773,112

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 *Other* category of the General Fund comprises the issuance trustee's deposit of proceeds from Certificates of Participation issued for local school district capital construction under the Build Excellent Schools Today (BEST) program. The $83.9 million is reported in the Public School Buildings Fund, a Special Purpose General Fund.

Certain trustees have selected the State Treasurer's pool as their primary investment vehicle. The Treasurer accounts for the trustees' deposits in agency funds, and the investment types and related risks are disclosed through the Treasurer's pool investments. The *Other* category of the Other Governmental funds comprises the issuance trustees' deposit of unexpended proceeds from Certificates of Participation issued for BEST issuances ($56.0 million reported in the Debt Service Fund, an Other Governmental Fund), $0.1 million related to the Ralph L. Carr Justice Center (reported in a Special Capital Projects Fund), $3.2 million related to investments in the Public School Fund and $0.5 million related to investments in a State Lands Trust (Nonexependable Public School Fund). None of the securities listed in the table below are subject to custodial credit risk:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			
	Treasurer's Pool	General Fund	Other Governmental	Total
INVESTMENT TYPE				
U.S. Government Securities	$ 3,636,259	$ -	$ 263,052	$ 3,899,311
Commercial Paper	484,971	-	-	484,971
Corporate Bonds	1,754,592	-	231,714	1,986,306
Asset Backed Securities	1,406,349	-	227,346	1,633,695
Mortgages Securities	9,616	7,722	163,951	181,289
Mutual Funds	370,000	-	3,696	373,696
Other	-	83,930	59,829	143,759
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 7,661,787	$ 91,652	$ 949,588	$ 8,703,027

The following table lists the investments of the major enterprise funds, nonmajor enterprise funds in the aggregate, and fiduciary funds by investment type at fair value. Investment types included in the *Other* category for Higher Education Institutions primarily consist of: Private Equities ($60.0 million), Absolute Return Funds ($39.5 million), Real Estate ($32.9 million), Venture Capital ($15.5 million), Miscellaneous investments ($17.2 million), International Equities ($11.2 million), Hedge Funds (8.1 million), Taxable Municipal Bonds ($8.5 million), Certificates of Deposit ($2.9 million) and the issuance trustee's deposit of proceeds from Certificates of Participation (COPs) issued for Higher Education capital construction ($2.2 million). The trustee has selected the State Treasurer's pool as its primary investment vehicle. The Treasurer accounts for the trustee's deposit in an agency fund, and the investment types and related risks are disclosed through the Treasurer's pool investments.

The *Other* category of the Other Enterprise funds primarily comprises the Bridge Enterprise trustee's holdings that include unexpended proceeds from the prior years of $34.8 million of bond issuances. The Other Category of the other Fiduciary funds primarily comprises $101.7 million.

The table below 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	Other Enterprises	Total	Fiduciary
INVESTMENT TYPE				
U.S. Government Securities	$ 326,655	$ -	$ 326,655	$ 12,486
Commercial Paper	2,002	-	2,002	-
Corporate Bonds	234,544	-	234,544	-
Corporate Securities	20,382	-	20,382	-
Repurchase Agreements	218,871	-	218,871	499
Asset Backed Securities	84,791	-	84,791	15,313
Mortgages Securities	87,089	-	87,089	-
Mutual Funds	1,369,404	15,401	1,384,805	6,176,335
Other	197,838	37,076	234,914	101,731
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$ 2,541,576	$ 52,477	$ 2,594,053	$ 6,306,364
INVESTMENTS SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK				
U.S. Government Securities	$ 257	$ -	$ 257	$ -
Corporate Bonds	3,737	-	3,737	-
Corporate Securities	10,810	-	10,810	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	499
Asset Backed Securities	-	-	-	15,313
Mortgages Securities	71	-	71	-
TOTAL SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL RISK	$ 14,875	$ -	$ 14,875	$ 15,812

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 nationally recognized 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 & 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:

- Certain trustees, as discussed under Custodial Credit Risk, have selected the State Treasurer's pool as their primary investment vehicle. The Treasurer accounts for the trustees' deposits in agency funds, and the investment types and related risks are disclosed through the Treasurer's pool investments.

(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 & Other	Total
Treasurer's Pool:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ -	$ -	$ 107,642	$ -	$ 1,406,349	$ 370,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,883,991
High Grade	973,652	-	647,509	-	9,616	-	-	-	-	1,630,777
Upper Medium	33,484	-	887,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	920,510
Lower Medium	-	-	87,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,396
Speculative	-	-	25,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,019
Short-term Ratings										
Highest	1,709,933	484,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,194,904
Higher Education Institutions:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 6,248	$ -	$ 26,240	$ -	$ 46,522	$ 325,326	$ 185	$ -	$ -	$ 404,521
High Grade	148,289	-	37,806	-	27,872	-	111	-	3,284	217,362
Upper Medium	121	-	99,786	-	2,557	-	154	-	567	103,185
Lower Medium	-	-	55,272	-	3,293	-	123	-	-	58,688
Speculative	-	-	1,707	-	285	-	31	-	-	2,023
Very Speculative	-	-	105	-	593	-	6	-	-	704
High Default Risk	-	-	-	-	3,340	-	6	-	-	3,346
Default	-	-	319	-	1,568	-	-	-	-	1,887
Short-term Ratings										
High	-	2,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,002
Unrated	-	-	13,309	218,871	85,049	106	174,621	-	7,518	499,474
Fiduciary Funds:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ 2,839	$ -	$ -	$ 499	$ 15,313	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 18,651
High Grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower Medium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Very Speculative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Default Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term Ratings										
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speculative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrated	9,004	-	-	-	-	6,176,335	101,731	-	-	6,287,070
All Other Funds:										
Long-term Ratings										
Gilt Edge	$ -	$ -	$ 23,853	$ -	$ 227,346	$ 3,269	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 254,468
High Grade	202,166	-	139,913	-	158,105	991	-	-	3,252	504,427
Upper Medium	25,640	-	56,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,711
Lower Medium	-	-	11,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,776
Short-term Ratings										
Unrated	-	-	-	-	13,568	8,165	6,673	-	-	28,406

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 from the State Treasurer and uses duration to measure and manage interest rate risk for most of its investments. However, University Physicians Incorporated, 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 more than ten years, based on the credit quality rating.

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 Major Medical Insurance Fund (5 - 8 years), and the Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund (5 - 10 years).

The CollegeInvest program has investments reported in the College Savings Plan, a Private Purpose Trust Fund. CollegeInvest uses duration to manage the interest rate risk of selected mutual funds in the College Savings Plan. CollegeInvest's Private Purpose Trust Fund holds an inflation protected bond mutual funds in the amount of $235.9 million with a duration of 7.9 years and a short-term inflation protected securities index fund in the amount of $50.0 million with a duration of 2.4 years. These securities are excluded from the duration table on the following page because interest rate risk is effectively mitigated by the inflation protection attribute of the funds.

The following table shows the weighted average maturity and fair value amount for those investments managed using the weighted average maturity measure. The 12.092 year weighted average maturity reported in the Fiduciary Funds represents the Lottery's laddering of U.S. Government bonds to match a prize annuity. The Lottery plans to hold these investments to maturity.

(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	$ 3,636,259	1.339	$ 72,845	4.104	$ 11,843	12.092	$ 263,052	4.774
Commercial Paper	484,971	0.063	2,002	0.500	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds	1,754,592	2.196	97,516	3.150	-	-	231,714	5.853
Asset Backed Securities	1,415,965	2.528	52,768	3.572	-	-	406,611	6.191
Money Market Mutual Funds	370,000	0.010	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,252	9.460
Total Investments	$ 7,661,787		$ 225,131		$ 11,843		$ 904,629	

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 holds repurchase agreements of $218.9 million to provide temporary investment of funds restricted for capital construction projects. The repurchase agreements are over-collateralized and 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. The $218.9 million is not shown in the following duration table; however, the duration associated with the repurchase agreements is 1.39 years.

Certain trustees, as discussed under Custodial Credit Risk, have selected the State Treasurer's pool as their primary investment vehicle. The Treasurer accounts for the trustees' deposits in agency funds, and the investment types and related risks are disclosed through the Treasurer's pool investments. The trustees' investment in the pool is not segregated, but is a share in the overall pool.

The table below presents the fair value amount and duration measure for State agencies that manage some or all of their 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	$ 156,822,373	4.270
U.S. Government Agency Notes	92,246,046	6.440
Municipal Bonds	8,043,765	7.260
Corporate Bonds	132,480,426	7.840
Certificates of Deposit	2,911,788	3.100
Asset Backed Securities	118,311,057	14.570
Bond Mutual Funds	174,366,532	2.680
Colorado State University:		
Bond Mutual Funds	$ 617,248	1.100
Colorado School of Mines:		
Bond Mutual Funds-1	$ 1,031,259	6.400
Bond Mutual Funds-2	953,628	3.100
Bond Mutual Funds-3	725,866	0.800
Bond Mutual Funds-4	747,107	6.500
Colorado Mesa University:		
U.S. Government Securities	$ 814,884	2.730
Corporate Bonds	1,054,408	4.373
Bond Mutual Funds	254,185	3.700
Taxable Municipal Bonds	$ 413,655	2.454
Private Purpose Trust:		
CollegeInvest:		
Bond Mutual Fund-1	$ 671,850,334	6.500
Bond Mutual Fund-2	644,189,471	5.700
Bond Mutual Fund-3	394,554,568	0.121
Bond Mutual Fund-4	379,175,344	1.400
Bond Mutual Fund-5	235,938,672	7.900
Bond Mutual Fund-6	173,667,374	7.300
Bond Mutual Fund-7	100,760,990	4.100
Bond Mutual Fund-8	38,292,293	5.700
Bond Mutual Fund -9	2,363,931	6.600

Foreign Currency Risk

Approximately 9% or $2.2 million of Colorado State University's investments are exposed to foreign currency risk in five international equity funds. By policy, fund managers are to be invested in diversified portfolios consisting primarily of equities from countries with developed markets.

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 90 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.

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. With the implementation of GASB Statement No. 54, unrealized gains are not identified as a separate component of fund balance. The following schedule shows the State's net unrealized gains and (losses) for all funds by fund category.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2014-15	Fiscal Year 2013-14
Governmental Activities:		
Major Funds		
General-General Purpose	$ (1,911)	$ 1,184
General-Special Purpose	(116)	1,174
Resource Extraction	(252)	2,468
Highway Users Tax	(1,852)	2,787
Capital Projects-Regular	571	471
Capital Projects-Special	(4)	11
State Education	(2,156)	4,116
NonMajor Funds:		
State Lands	328	(655)
Other Permanent Trusts	(9)	34
Labor	(1,654)	(1,432)
Gaming	(111)	335
Tobacco Impact Mitigation	(24)	259
Resource Management	(34)	64
Environment Health Protection	(125)	279
Other Special Revenue	76	597
Unclaimed Property	502	966
Information Technology	(72)	131
Highways (Internal Service)	-	-
Administrative Courts	(2)	3
Legal Services	9	13
Other Internal Service	1	-
Business-Type Activities:		
Major Funds		
Higher Education Institutions	(26,192)	138,831
Lottery	(51)	103
NonMajor Funds:		
CollegeInvest	(243)	217
Wildlife	(77)	331
College Assist	(88)	259
State Fair Authority	-	-
Correctional Industries	(10)	15
State Nursing Homes	(5)	48
Prison Canteens	1	11
Petroleum Storage Tank	(16)	20
Transportation Enterprise	(219)	972
Other Enterprise Activities	(15)	16
Fiduciary:		
Pension/Benefits Trust	(20)	159
Private Purpose Trust	(184,464)	525,314
	$(218,234)	$ 679,102

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

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 described at the beginning of this Note 14. The authority's repurchase agreements, which are not held in the authority's name, were all subject to custodial credit risk because its trustee is considered both the purchaser and custodian of the investments. The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's investments at December 31, 2014, were:

(Amounts in Thousands)

		Total
INVESTMENT TYPE		
U.S. Government Securities	$	93,447
Repurchase Agreements		77,866
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$	171,313

The Venture Capital Authority, a nonmajor component unit, through its limited partnership with High Country Venture LLC (General Partner), makes equity investments solely in seed and early stage Colorado companies. 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 Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's repurchase agreements are collateralized with U.S. Treasuries, Government Agencies and obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government. All existing repurchase agreements specify a collateralization rate between 103 percent and 105 percent. Government agency securities collateralizing the repurchase agreements are all rated AAA. U.S. Treasuries and obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Government that collateralize the repurchase agreements are exempt from credit risk disclosure under GASB 40, therefore a rating agency assessment is not required.

Interest Rate Risk

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority manages interest rate risk by matching investment maturities to the cash flow needs of its future bond debt service and holding those investments to maturity. The authority had $171.3 million of investments subject to interest rate risk with the following maturities; one year or less – 7 percent, two to five years – 27 percent, six to ten years – 31 percent, eleven to fifteen years – 25 percent, and sixteen years or more – 10 percent. The authority has entered into 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.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Component Units – Foundations

The four Higher Education Institution foundations reported as component units on the *Statement of Net Position – 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, 2015, the University of Colorado Foundation held $336.2 million of domestic equity securities, $415.0 million of international equity securities, $162.7 million of fixed income securities and $546.9 million of alternative investments including real estate, private equities, hedge funds, absolute return funds, venture capital, oil and gas assets, commodities and other investments. The foundation has adopted FASB guidance in valuing its investments. All but $38.8 million of the $546.9 million alternative investments value falls under FASB's level three fair value hierarchy, meaning that there is little if any market activity for the investments and without pricing information, determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. Estimated values may vary significantly from actual liquidation values.

The foundation's spending policy allows for the distribution of the greater of 4.0 percent of the current market value of the endowment or 4.5 percent of the endowment's trailing thirty-six month average fair market value. The foundation's investment return of $38.7 million is net of $9.8 million of investment fees and comprises $18.2 million of interest, dividends and other income, $50.6 million of realized gains, and $20.3 million of unrealized losses.

At June 30, 2015, the Colorado State University Foundation held $197.2 million of equity securities, $161.8 million of alternative investments (comprising hedged equities, absolute return, private equity and alternative fixed income investments), $17.2 million of

standard fixed income securities, and $22.5 million in cash and other investments.

The Colorado School of Mines Foundation's (CSMF) current spending policy allows 4.5 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 managers. At June 30, 2015 the CSMF held $308.7 million of investments, which consisted of $280.7 million held as a long-term investment pool, $9.7 million in beneficial interests in endowments, $12.1 million in split-interest agreements, $4.7 million in gift annuity agreements and $1.5 million in long-term trusts. Of the $280.7 million held as a long-term investment pool, $29.3 million was held in fixed income securities and mutual funds, $130.7 million in domestic and international equities, $106.5 million in hedge funds and venture capital, and $14.2 million in cash equivalents.

Thirty-eight 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, they are carried at values reported by investment managers. These values may vary significantly from a valuation at a subsequent date.

At June 30, 2015, the University of Northern Colorado Foundation held $44.2 million of equity securities, $25.5 million of fixed income securities, $29.6 million of alternative investments, $3.9 million of cash and other investments and $7.6 million in beneficial interest in trusts held by others. The foundation's investment income of $3.5 million is net of $0.3 million of management fees and comprises $1.9 million of interest and dividends and $1.9 million of realized and unrealized gains.

NOTE 15 – TREASURER'S INVESTMENT POOL

Participation in the State Treasurer's cash/investment pool is mandatory for all State agencies with the exception of Colorado Mesa University, Colorado State University System, Colorado School of Mines, Fort Lewis State College, and the University of Colorado and its blended component units; however, all participate in the Treasurer's Pool with the exception of the University of Colorado. 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.

NOTE 16 – OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

The $766.1 million shown as Other Long-Term Assets on the government-wide Statement of Net Position is primarily long-term taxes receivable, and long-term loans. Long-term taxes receivable of $187.0 million and $61.0 million recorded in the General Purpose Revenue Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund, respectively, are not segregated on the Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund, but are shown in Taxes Receivable and Restricted Receivables, respectively, and the taxes receivables are offset by unearned revenue.

The $448.4 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 ($7.3 million), a major special revenue fund, and the Resource Extraction Fund ($396.1 million), a major special revenue fund. This balance primarily comprises water loan activity. The Water Conservation Board makes water loans from the Water Projects Fund, part of the Resource Extraction Fund, to local entities for the purpose of constructing water projects in the State.

The water loans are made for periods ranging from 10 to 30 years. Interest rates range from 2 to 6 percent for most projects, and they require the local entities or districts to make a yearly payment of principal and interest.

The $129.9 million shown as Other Long-term Assets on the Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds is primarily student loans issued by Higher Education Institutions, but also includes livestock.

NOTE 17 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Primary Government

During Fiscal Year 2014-2015 the State capitalized $39.2 million of interest incurred during the construction of capital assets. The majority of this interest was capitalized by Higher Education Institutions in the amount of $30.8 million, while the remainder was attributable to the Bridge Enterprise Program in the Department of Transportation.

In Fiscal Year 2013-14 the Colorado General Assembly authorized the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) to prepare and operate the decommissioned Fort Lyons Correctional Facility as a supportive residential community for the homeless, for the purpose of providing substance abuse support services, medical care, job training, and skill development for residents. The Department of Corrections and the Department of Personnel and Administration, on behalf of DOLA, executed a quit claim deed in January 2015 to transfer the land, structures and associated water rights. The facility has remained idle, and on June 30, 2015 it had a carrying value of $16.9 million.

The schedule on the following page shows the capital asset activity for Fiscal Year 2014-15.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	CIP Transfers	Decreases/ Adjustments	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	$ 89,608	$ 15,588	$ -	$ (591)	$ 104,605
Land Improvements	7,276	-	-	-	7,276
Collections	10,996	-	-	-	10,996
Other Capital Assets	6,948	7,615	-	(13,500)	1,063
Construction in Progress (CIP)	881,596	651,642	(622,600)	(12,665)	897,973
Infrastructure	935,408	6	10,900	-	946,314
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,931,832	674,851	(611,700)	(26,756)	1,968,227
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	46,556	3,865	1,173	(3,678)	47,916
Buildings	2,653,639	52,239	197,001	(48,268)	2,854,611
Software	250,022	19,091	36,313	(8,490)	296,936
Vehicles and Equipment	791,025	120,195	2,591	(44,235)	869,576
Library Materials and Collections	6,033	241	-	(71)	6,203
Other Capital Assets	38,839	167	-	(1,002)	38,004
Infrastructure	10,676,158	1,808	374,622	(11,726)	11,040,862
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	14,462,272	197,606	611,700	(117,470)	15,154,108
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(28,526)	(2,734)	-	953	(30,307)
Buildings	(811,459)	(81,378)	-	15,660	(877,177)
Software	(170,662)	(22,843)	-	7,800	(185,705)
Vehicles and Equipment	(493,443)	(51,817)	-	28,675	(516,585)
Library Materials and Collections	(3,967)	(417)	-	71	(4,313)
Other Capital Assets	(31,273)	(2,301)	-	258	(33,316)
Infrastructure	(3,322,519)	(416,708)	-	5,173	(3,734,054)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,861,849)	(578,198)	-	58,590	(5,381,457)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	9,600,423	(380,592)	611,700	(58,880)	9,772,651
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	11,532,255	294,259	-	(85,636)	11,740,878
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	507,159	13,034	5,524	(592)	525,125
Land Improvements	16,882	-	-	-	16,882
Collections	23,449	1,772	90	(32)	25,279
Construction in Progress (CIP)	808,507	959,180	(576,430)	(10,823)	1,180,434
Other Capital Assets	-	-	-	15,461	15,461
Infrastructure	14,144	-	11,270	-	25,414
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,370,141	973,986	(559,546)	4,014	1,788,595
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	585,039	4,532	52,175	(5,045)	636,701
Buildings	7,357,475	73,178	436,955	(172,860)	7,694,748
Software	194,920	7,511	2,088	(3,129)	201,390
Vehicles and Equipment	976,878	86,047	13,912	(30,559)	1,046,278
Library Materials and Collections	517,707	22,012	-	(4,830)	534,889
Other Capital Assets	19,595	25	-	(15,474)	4,146
Infrastructure	389,145	2,886	54,416	-	446,447
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	10,040,759	196,191	559,546	(231,897)	10,564,599
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(315,025)	(26,557)	-	4,668	(336,914)
Buildings	(2,606,262)	(245,098)	-	159,032	(2,692,328)
Software	(119,172)	(28,922)	-	2,311	(145,783)
Vehicles and Equipment	(700,674)	(79,793)	-	27,106	(753,361)
Library Materials and Collections	(387,213)	(20,598)	-	3,798	(404,013)
Other Capital Assets	(1,277)	(152)	-	-	(1,429)
Infrastructure	(34,436)	(5,980)	-	-	(40,416)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,164,059)	(407,100)	-	196,915	(4,374,244)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	5,876,700	(210,909)	559,546	(34,982)	6,190,355
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	7,246,841	763,077	-	(30,968)	7,978,950
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 18,779,096	$ 1,057,336	$ -	$ (116,604)	$ 19,719,828

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	$ 28,641
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	2,017
Education	21,885
Health and Rehabilitation	9,767
Justice	43,896
Natural Resources	653
Social Assistance	12,582
Transportation	437,710
Internal Service Funds (Charged to programs and BTAs based on usage)	21,047
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	578,198
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	
Higher Education Institutions	388,761
State Lottery	557
Unemployment Insurance	206
Other Enterprise Funds	17,575
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	407,100
Total Depreciation Expense Primary Government	$ 985,298

Component Units

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District, a nonmajor component unit, reported land, land improvements, buildings, and other property and equipment of $149.5 million, net of accumulated depreciation of $82.7 million, at December 31, 2014. 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.

HLC @ Metro, Inc., a nonmajor component unit, reported $40.7 million of depreciable capital assets net of depreciation. A nondepreciable capital asset for the use of land at below market rent, under an agreement with Metropolitan State University of Denver, carries a value of $5.0 million.

NOTE 18 Through 27 – DETAILS OF LIABILITY ITEMS

NOTE 18 – PENSION SYSTEM AND OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government

A. PLAN DESCRIPTION

Most State of Colorado employees, excluding four-year college and university employees, participate in a defined benefit (DB) pension plan; however, all employees, with the exception of certain higher education employees, have the option of participating in a defined contribution (DC) plan instead (see Note 20). The DB plan's purpose is to provide benefits to members and their dependents at retirement or in the event of death or disability. The plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan, is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA). The State plan and the other divisions' plans described below 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 Info line at 1-800-759-7372, or by visiting http://www.copera.org.

Administration of the Plan

In 1931, State statute established PERA and the State Division Trust Fund; subsequent statutes created the School Division Trust Fund, the Local Government Division Trust Fund, the Judicial Division Trust Fund, the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund, and the Health Care Trust Funds. The state participates in the State Division Trust Fund and judges are part of the Judicial Division Trust Fund. 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.

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

New employees, excluding four-year college and university employees, are allowed 60 days to elect to participate in PERA's defined contribution plan. If that election is not made, the employee is automatically enrolled in the plan to which they last contributed or, if there was no prior participation, to the defined benefit plan. PERA members electing the PERA 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 contribution to the defined contribution plan is the same amount as the contribution to the PERA defined benefit plan.

Prior to legislation passed during the 2006 session, higher education employees may have participated in social security, PERA's defined benefit plan, or the institution's optional retirement plan. Currently, higher education employees, except for community college employees, are required to participate in their institution's optional plan, if available (see Note 20C), unless they are active or inactive members of PERA with at least one year of service credit. In that case they may elect either PERA or their institution's optional retirement 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 60 with 20 years of service, or age 65 with 5 years of service.
- Hired between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010 – 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. For members with less than five years of service credit as of January 1, 2011 age and service requirements increase to those required for members hired between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010.
- Hired between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2016 – any age with 35 years of service, age 58 with 30 years of service, or age 65 with 5 years of service.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2017 – any age with 35 years of service, age 60 with 30 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. For members eligible to retire as of January 1, 2011, reduced service benefits are calculated in the same manner as 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. For members eligible to retire after January 1, 2011, an additional actuarial reduction applies.

Members with five years of service credit as of January 1, 2011, 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 and age plus years of service equals 80 or more.
- Hired between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2010 – age 55 and age plus years of service equals 85 or more. Age plus years of service requirements increase to 85 for members with less than five years of service credit as of January 1, 2011.
- Hired between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2016 – age 58 and age plus years of service equals 88 or more.
- Hired on or after January 1, 2017 – age 60 and age plus years of service equals 90.

Monthly benefits, except as discussed below, are calculated as 2.5 percent times the number of years of services times the highest average salary (HAS). Monthly benefits in the Judicial Division for retirements on or after July 1, 1999 for members hired on or before July 1, 1973 are calculated as 4 percent for the years 0-10, 1.66 percent for years 11-16, 1.5 percent for years 17-20, and 2.5 percent for years 21 and greater.

For retirements in the State and Judicial Divisions before January 1, 2009, HAS was 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; the lowest salary of four periods is used as a base for determining the maximum allowable 15 percent increase.
- 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; the lowest salary of four periods is used as a base for determining the maximum allowable 8 percent increase.

Notwithstanding any other provisions, members first eligible for retirement after January 2, 2011 have a maximum increase between periods of 8 percent.

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

Prior to January 1, 2010, retiree benefits were increased annually based on their 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 for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI).
- 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 percentage point of salaries contributed by employers for employees hired on or after January 1, 2007.)

In the 2010 legislative session, the general assembly set the current benefit increase as the lesser of 2 percent or the average of the monthly CPI amounts for the calendar year preceding the year in which the benefits are paid, and moved the payment date for all increases to July.

If PERA's overall funded status is at or above 103 percent, the annual increase cap of 2 percent will increase by 0.25 percentage points per year. If PERA's overall funded status reaches 103 percent then subsequently drops below 90 percent, the adjusted annual increase cap will decrease by 0.25 percentage points per year, but will never drop below 2 percent. The funded ratio increase does not apply for three years when a negative return on investment occurs.

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. Retiring members who are age 65 and have less than five years of service credit and less than 60 payroll postings will receive a service retirement benefit under the money purchase formula only.

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 have 5 years of service and withdraw their accounts before reaching retirement eligibility and 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. Members not having 5 years of service and not eligible for full or reduced retirement receive an employer matching contribution of one-half of their account balance measured at January 1, 2011. Contributions after January

1, 2011, are not eligible for the additional 50 percent match until the member earns five years of service credit. 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 January 1, 2009, the rate was set at 3 percent and remained at the rate through June 30, 2015.

Disability and Survivor Benefits

PERA provides a two-tiered disability program for most members. 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. There is no earned service requirement for judges, and the earned service requirement may be waived for State troopers who become disabled as the result of injuries in the line of duty.

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. The earned service requirement is waived if a member's death is job-incurred.

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 8.0 percent of their gross covered wages, except for State troopers and Colorado Bureau of Investigation officers, who contribute 10.0 percent. From July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2012, member and State Trooper (including Colorado Bureau of Investigation agents) rates were 10.5 and 12.5 percent, respectively. 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.

In the 2004 and 2010 legislative sessions, the General Assembly authorized an Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) to address a pension-funding shortfall. The AED requires PERA employers to pay an additional 0.5 percent of salary for calendar years 2006 and 2007, with subsequent year increases of 0.4 percent of salary through 2017, to a maximum of 5 percent (except for the Judicial Division whose AED contribution was frozen at the 2010 level).

In the 2006 and 2010 legislative sessions, 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, for calendar years 2008 through 2017, to a maximum of 5 percent (except for the Judicial Division whose SAED contribution was frozen at the 2010 level). The SAED will be deducted from the amount otherwise available to increase State employees' salaries.

At a 103 percent funding ratio, both the AED and the SAED will be reduced by one-half percentage point, and for subsequent declines to below 90 percent funded both the AED and SAED will be increased by one-half percentage point. For the Judicial Division, if the funding ratio reaches 90 percent and subsequently declines, the AED and SAED will be increased by one-half percentage point.

The following table summarizes employer contribution requirements, including AED and SAED for all employees except Judges and State Troopers for the last three fiscal years. The rates in the table are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in Title 24, Article 51, Section 101 (42) of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

	Fiscal Year 2013		Fiscal Year 2014		Fiscal Year 2015	
	CY12	CY13		CY14		CY15
	7-1-12 to 12-31-12	1-1-13 to 6-30-13	7-1-13 to 12-31-13	1-1-14 to 6-30-14	7-1-14 to 12-31-14	1-1-15 to 6-30-15
Employer Contribution Rate	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of Employer Contribution Apportioned to the Heath Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-208(1)(f)	-1.02%	-1.02%	-1.02%	-1.02%	-1.02%	-1.02%
Amount Apportioned to the SDTF	9.13%	9.13%	9.13%	9.13%	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	3.00%	3.40%	3.40%	3.80%	3.80%	4.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S., Section 24-51-411	2.50%	3.00%	3.00%	3.50%	3.50%	4.00%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SDTF	14.63%	15.53%	15.53%	16.43%	16.43%	17.33%

For State Troopers the State was required to contribute 12.85 percent and AED and SAED based on the rates shown in the previous table. For Judges the State was required to contribute 13.66 percent and AED of 2.20 percent and SAED of 1.50 percent (frozen at that level since 2010.

Per Colorado Revised Statutes, an amortization period of 30 years is deemed actuarially sound. At December 31, 2014, the State Division of PERA had a funded ratio of 57.8 percent and a 60-year amortization period based on current contribution rates. The funded ratio on the market value of assets is slightly higher at 59.6 percent. The Judicial Division had a funded ratio of 73.0 percent based on current contribution rates and 75.1 percent based on market rates.

Employer contributions are recognized by the State Division in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the State of Colorado is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the State Division. In Fiscal Year 2014-15 the State made retirement contributions of $447.2 million excluding the Heath Care Trust Fund contribution.

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.

C. PENSION RELATED BALANCES

At fiscal year ended 2015, the State of Colorado reported a liability of $9.1 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2013. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2014. The proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to the State and Judicial Divisions for the calendar year 2014 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the State and Judicial Divisions.

At December 31, 2014, the State of Colorado's proportion of the State Division was 95.85 percent, which was a decrease of 0.01 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2013 (93.60 percent for the Judicial Division, which is an increase of 0.17 percent).

For the Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State of Colorado recognized pension expense for the State and Judicial Divisions of $753.7 million. For the State Division the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

(Amounts In Thousands)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	668
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	183,833	-
differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	81,603	82,413
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	234,451	-
Total	$ 499,887	$ 83,081

For the Judicial Division the state reported deferred outflows of resources for $0.1 million for changes in proportionate share, $3.6 million in the net difference

between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, and $15.4 million in changes of assumptions or other inputs. Additionally, the Judicial Division had deferred inflows of four thousand from the difference between expected and actual experience.

Deferred outflows of resources totaling $234.5 million for the State Division and Judicial Division) related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the Fiscal Year ended 2016. For the State Division other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

(Amounts In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended	
2016	45,167
2017	45,270
2018	45,958
2019	45,958
2020	-
Thereafter	-

For the Judicial Division other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will result in pension expense of $5.5 million in Fiscal Years 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18; $2.5 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19; and $0 in Fiscal Year 2019-20 and thereafter.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

	State Division	Judicial Division
Price inflation	2.80%	2.80%
Real wage growth	1.10%	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.90%	3.90%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.90 to 9.57%	4.40 to 5.40%
Long-term investment Rate of Return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.50%	7.50%
Muncipal bond index rate 12/31/14	None	3.70%
Beginning period of application	None	2041
Discount rate	7.50%	6.14%
Future post-retirement benefit increases:		
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS Benefit Structure (automatic)	2.00%	2.00%
PERA Benefit Structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection of Scale AA to 2020 with Males set back 1 year, and Females set back 2 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2013 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011, adopted by PERA's Board on November 13, 2012, and an economic assumption study, adopted by PERA's Board on November 15, 2013 and January 17, 2014.

The State Division's long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation; ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 7.50 percent.

As of the most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return, presented to the PERA Board on November 15, 2013, the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	26.76%	5.00%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	4.40%	5.19%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	22.06%	5.29%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	6.24%	6.76%
Core Fixed Income	24.05%	0.98%
High Yield	1.53%	2.64%
Long Duration Gov't/Credit	0.53%	1.57%
Emerging Market Bonds	0.43%	3.04%
Real Estate	7.00%	5.09%
Private Equity	7.00%	7.15%
Total	100.00%	

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent for the State Division and 6.14 percent for the Judicial Division. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law, including current and future AED and SAED, until the Actuarial Value Funding Ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Based on those assumptions, for the State Division's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the

Municipal Bond Index Rate. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date. For the Judicial Division the fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.50 percent on plan investments was applied to all periods before 2041 and the Bond Buyer Obligation 10-year Municipal Bond Index published monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was applied on and after 2041 to develop the discount rate.

The following table shows the sensitivity of Colorado's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate for the State Division and Judicial Division from 7.50 percent and 6.14 percent respectively to what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent and 5.14 percent respectively) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent and 7.14 percent respectively):

State Division
(Amount in Thousands)

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 11,560,402	$ 9,015,773	$ 6,875,400

Judicial Division
(Amount in Thousands)

	1% Decrease (5.14%)	Current Discount Rate (6.14%)	1% Increase (7.14%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 172,910	$ 129,500	$ 92,422

OTHER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

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 2014-15 and 2013-14, the Department of Local Affairs transferred $4.2 million and $4.1 million, respectively, to the association for pension contributions and premiums of the accidental death and disability insurance policy the association provides to volunteer firefighters.

Component Units

Employees of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are covered under the State Division of PERA discussed above. Since the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's year end was December 31, 2014, GASB 68 and 71 are not effective until December 31, 2015.

NOTE 19 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing OPEB plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information (see Note RSI-3) following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information, when available, about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

Primary Government

PERA Health Care Trust Fund

The PERA Health Care Program is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan. It 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. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes establishes the Fund and authorizes PERA to administer and subsidize 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 of service 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, 2014, the Health Care Trust Fund had an unfunded actuarial accrued liability of $1.24 billion, a funded ratio of 19.4 percent, and a 30-year amortization period.

The apportionment of the contribution to the Health Care Trust Fund is established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the Colorado Revised Statutes. 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 $27.0 million, $25.9, million, $24.9 million, $24.1 million, and $24.3 million, in Fiscal Years 2014-15, 2013-14, 2012-13, 2011-12, 2010-11 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, two of PERA's insurance carriers offered health care plans in 2014. As of December 31, 2014, there were 54,076 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.

In the December 31, 2014, actuarial valuation, the entry age level dollar actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 7.50 percent investment rate of return and discount rate, and an aggregate 3.90 percent projection of salary increases, both assuming a 2.80 percent inflation rate and real wage growth of 1.10 percent. Medical claims are projected to increase annually at various rates up to 5.45 percent based on different subsidy and premium options. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount on a level percent open basis over 30 years. Except for the discount rate these assumptions primarily affect plan assets available rather than the actuarial accrued liability because the benefit is a fixed subsidy amount.

The financial statements for the PERA Health Care Trust Fund can be found within PERA's financial statements as referenced at the beginning of Note 18.

University of Colorado – Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

The University Post-Retirement Health Care & Life Insurance Benefits Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by the University of Colorado. The University's plan provides medical, prescription drug, dental and life insurance benefits for employees who retire from the University, as well as their spouses, dependents, and survivors. The University's

Board of Regents has the authority to establish and amend benefits provisions.

The contribution requirements of plan members and the University are established by the University's Board of Regents. The University's contribution is based on pay-as-you-go financing requirements. For Fiscal Year 2014-15, the University contributed $16.3 million to the plan. Plan members contributed 0.33 percent of covered payroll (defined as the annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) and the University contributed 1.24 percent of covered payroll.

The University's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The following table shows the components of the University's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the University's net OPEB obligation for the University Post-retirement Health Care & Life Insurance Benefits Plan:

(Amounts In Thousands)

Annual required contribution	$ 65,667
Interest on net OPEB obligation	8,801
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(12,007)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	62,461
Contributions made	(16,269)
Increase/(Decrease) in net OPEB obligation	46,192
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	195,587
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	241,779

The University's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the last three fiscal years were as follows:

(Amounts In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2014-15	$ 62,461	26.1%	$ 241,779
2013-14	$ 46,842	35.5%	$ 195,587
2012-13	$ 47,398	28.50%	$ 165,393

As of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 0.0 percent funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was $523.4 million and the actuarial value of assets was $0.0 million, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of $523.4 million. The UAAL of the plan exceeds the Net OPEB Obligation (NOPEBO) due to the portion of the UAAL not required to be recognized as NOPEBO at the implementation of GASB Statement No. 45. The covered payroll was $1.3 billion, and the ratio of UAAL to covered payroll was 39.2 percent. The current valuation was calculated on the basis of the unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.5 percent investment rate of return, and health care trend rates ranging from 5.5 to 10.0 percent in 2015, down to 5.0 percent in 2030. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount on an open basis over 30 years.

Colorado State University – Other Postemployment Benefits Plans

Colorado State University administers four single employer defined benefit healthcare qualifying trust plans. The Retiree Medical Premium Refund Plan (RMPR) is open to new members and provides a monthly subsidy for medical premiums of up to $200 per month for employees who retire from the University and are participants in its defined contribution plan. The Retiree Medical Premium Subsidy for PERA Participants Plan (RMPS) is closed to new members and provides a monthly subsidy for medical premiums of up to $394 (reduced by the amount of premium subsidy provided by PERA) for employees who are PERA participants and retire from the University. The Umbrella RX Plan (URX) closed to new members and supplements prescription benefits provided through PERA for employees with ten or more years of PERA service. The Long-Term Disability Insurance Plan (LTD) is open to new members and provides a monthly income replacement benefit for employees still on disability after the 91st consecutive calendar day of total disability. LTD covers a percentage of the monthly salary up to established caps and continues until recovery, death, or until attained age between 65 and 70 years depending on when the employee became disabled. The University's Board of Governors has the authority to establish and amend benefits provisions for all plans.

Colorado State University issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for all of the plans. That report may be obtained by writing to 555 S. Howes St., Fort Collins, CO 80523, or by going to: http://busfin.colostate.edu/finstmt.aspx.

The contribution requirements of all plan members and the University are established by the University's Board of Governors. The required contribution for the RMPR, URX and LTD plans is set by the University in consultation with outside benefit consultants, under-writers, and actuaries. The subsidy amount under the RMPS increases annually in alignment with the increase in the cost of individual coverage under the lowest cost medical option. For Fiscal Year 2014-15, the University contributed $1.4 million to the RMPR at a contribution rate of 0.45 percent of covered earnings, $3.0 million to the RMPS at a 10.87 percent contribution rate, and $0.2

million to the URX at a 0.63 percent contribution rate. Employees contributed $1.3 million at a 0.40 percent contribution rate to the LTD plan and there was a one-time adjustment of $1.8 million to the employer contribution of the LTD plan. Members of the RMPS, RMPR, or URX plans are not required to make contributions, however members of the LTD plan are required to contribute. As of June 30, 2015, RMPR had 4,614 active members and 365 retired members or beneficiaries receiving benefits; the RMPS had 664 active members, 182 terminated but eligible members, and 505 retired members or beneficiaries receiving benefits; the URX had 664 active members, 515 terminated but eligible members, and 357 retired members or beneficiaries receiving benefits; and LTD had 4,908 active members and 28 retired members or beneficiaries receiving benefits.

All four plans are on a full accrual basis of accounting. Plan assets are recorded at quoted market prices and contributions benefits and refunds are recorded in the month incurred. Administrative costs are financed as direct expenditures of the trust.

As of the most recent actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2015, The RMPR was 102.0 percent funded, the RMPS was 41.9 percent funded, the URX 21.1 percent funded, and the LTD 62.5 percent funded with net assets of $37.0 million, $21.6 million, $0.6 million, and $7.5 million, respectively. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits for the RMPR, RMPS, URX and LTD was $36.3 million, $51.5 million, $2.7 million, and $12.0 million respectively, resulting in unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities of -$0.7 million, $29.9 million, $2.2 million and $4.5 million, respectively. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) of the RMPR was $305.3 million, and the ratio of unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) to covered payroll was -0.2 percent. Neither the RMPS, the URX, nor the LTD plan contribution is based on salaries or covered payroll.

The RMPR and LTD plans used the entry age normal actuarial cost method, while the RMPS and URX plans use the unit credit method. All four plans used a 4 percent investment rate of return, and used a 3 percent inflation adjustment. The LTD plan also assumed a 4 percent salary increase, while the RMPR, RMPS and URX plans did not incorporate that assumption into their analysis because benefits are not based on salary.

The RMPR and URX assumed no health care cost trend adjustment, and RMPS assumed an annual healthcare cost trend initial rate of 7 percent declining to an ultimate rate of 5 percent. The LTD does not use a healthcare trend rate because it provides income replacement not healthcare. The RMPR and LTD plans used a level percentage of projected payroll to amortize the UAAL and the RMPS and URX plans used a level dollar amount. All four plans originally amortized the UAAL over 30 years. The amortization period for the RMPR was reduced to a one-year open period with the transfer to a qualified trust, while 23 years remain on the closed period for the RMPS and URX and 30 years remains for the LTD open period

Other Programs

The State provides employees with a limited amount of Basic Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage underwritten by Minnesota Life 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 the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority are covered under the PERA Health Care Trust Fund discussed above.

NOTE 20 – 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. The State uses a self-funded approach for certain employee and state-official medical claims. The State's contribution to the premium is subject to appropriation by the legislature each year, and State employees pay the difference between the State's contribution and the premium required to meet actuarial estimates. Since the amount of the State contribution is at the discretion of the legislature, employees ultimately bear the risk of funding the benefit plans.

The premiums, which are based on actuarial analysis, are intended to cover claims, reserves, third party administrator fees, stop-loss premiums and other external administration costs (such as COBRA and case management). Premiums also include a fee to offset the internal costs of administering the plan. Internal costs include developing plan offerings, maintaining the online benefits system, and communicating benefit provisions to employees. Employee healthcare premiums are allowed on a pretax basis under the State's flexible spending account benefits plan. Effective July 1, 2013, premiums also included a fee to implement a statewide wellness program. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, covered employees who elected to participate in the wellness plan received a monthly health insurance premium credit of $10 or $20 depending on the level of participation.

The State offers two statewide, self-funded PPO options administered by United Healthcare and two regional, fully-insured HMO options administered by Kaiser Permanente. Two of these medical options were HSA-qualified high-deductible health plans (HDHPs). Two statewide, dental PPO options administered by Delta Dental were also offered.

The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) covers short-term disability claims for State employees eligible under its retirement plan (see Note 18A). The Group Benefit Plans Fund provides 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 PERA Deferred Compensation Plan (457) was established July 1, 2009, as a continuation of the State Deferred Compensation Plan which was established for State and local government employees in 1981. At July 1, 2009, the State's administrative functions were transferred to PERA in a fiduciary to fiduciary transfer; all costs of administration and funding are borne by the plan participants. The 457 plan allows for voluntary participation to provide additional benefits at retirement, and all employees may contribute to the 457 plan. At conversion, State employees were the primary participants in the 457 plan. In calendar year 2014, participants were allowed to make contributions of up to 100 percent of their annual gross salary (reduced by their 8 percent PERA contribution, which was restored from the temporary increase to 10.5 percent for Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12) to a maximum of $17,500. Participants who are age 50 and older, and contributing the maximum amount allowable, could make an additional $5,500 in 2014, for total contributions of $23,000. Contributions and earnings are tax deferred. At December 31, 2014, the plan had net position of $689.5 million and 17,738 participants.

C. Other Retirement Plans

PERA 401k Plan

The Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) offers a voluntary 401(k) plan entirely separate from the 457 plan, the defined contribution plan, and the defined benefit plan. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. In calendar year 2014, PERA members were allowed to make contributions of up to 100 percent of their annual gross salary (reduced by their 8 percent PERA contribution, which was restored from the temporary increase to 10.5 percent for Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12) to a maximum of $17,500. Participants who are age 50 and older, and contributing the maximum amount allowable, could make an additional $5,500 in 2014, for total contributions of $23,000. Contributions and earnings are tax deferred. On December 31, 2014, the plan had net position of $2,682 million and 68,270 accounts.

PERA Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The PERA Defined Contribution Retirement Plan was established January 1, 2006, as an alternative to the defined benefit plan. All employees, with the exception of certain higher education employees, have the option of participating in the plan. On July 1, 2009, administration of the State's defined contribution plan was transferred to PERA and participants of the State's plan became participants of the PERA defined contribution plan. Existing State plan members at the time of the transfer became participants in the PERA defined contribution plan and retained their vesting schedule for employer contributions, while employer contributions for new members will vest from 50 percent to 100 percent evenly over 5 years. Title 24, Article 51, Part 15 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, assigns the authority to establish Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees.

Contribution requirements are established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1505 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Participants in the plan are required to contribute 8 percent (10 percent for State troopers) of their salary. The contribution rate was restored from the temporary increase in Fiscal Years 2010-11 and 2011-12 to 10.5 percent (12.5 percent for State Troopers). Additionally, the State of Colorado is required to contribute AED and SAED to the State Division as shown in the following table. The rates in the table are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in Title 24, Article 51, Section 101 (42) of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

	Fiscal Year 2013		Fiscal Year 2014		Fiscal Year 2015	
	CY12	CY13		CY14		CY15
	7-1-12 to 12-31-12	1-1-13 to 6-30-13	7-1-13 to 12-31-13	1-1-14 to 6-30-14	7-1-14 to 12-31-14	1-1-15 to 6-30-15
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	3.00%	3.40%	3.40%	3.80%	3.80%	4.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED)	2.50%	3.00%	3.00%	3.50%	3.50%	4.00%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the State Division	5.50%	6.40%	6.40%	7.30%	7.30%	8.20%

Participating employees of the PERA defined contribution plan are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings and are immediately 50 percent vested in the amount of employer contributions made on their behalf. For each full year of participation, vesting of employer contributions increases by 10 percent. Forfeitures are used to pay expenses of the PERA defined contribution plan in accordance with PERA Rule 16.80 as adopted by the PERA Board of Trustees in accordance with Title 24, Article 51, Section 204 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. As a result, forfeitures do not reduce pension expense. At December 31, 2014, the plan had a net position of $131.5 million and 5,046 participants.
The financial statements for the PERA Deferred Compensation Plan, the PERA 401k Plan, and the PERA Defined Contribution Plan can be found within PERA's financial statements as referenced at the beginning of Note 18.

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-College Retirement Equities Fund (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.

Other State Retirement Plans

The State's pension expense to other retirement plans were primarily made to the PERA Defined Contributions Retirement Plan in the amount of $142.0 million and $125.4 million during Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2013-14, respectively. In addition, the State paid $101.4 million and $89.0 million in FICA and Medicare taxes on employee wages during Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2013-14, respectively.

D. Termination Benefits

The University of Colorado provides an early retirement incentive program to tenured professors who are at least 55 years of age, whose age and years of service combined equal at least 70, and who participate in the University's optional retirement plan. The time period for the arrangement is from calendar year 2010 to 2016. The incentive is equal to twice the base salary and supplemental pay and requires the immediate

relinquishment of tenure status. In Fiscal Year 2014-15 77 faculty members participated in the program at a present value accrued cost of $9.1 million, with an assumed discount rate of 5 percent.

Component Units

Employees of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority may voluntarily contribute to the PERA 401k Defined Contribution Pension Plan discussed above.

NOTE 21 – 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. Per statute, individual Department property claims have a $5,000 deductible per occurrence. Claims brought under state law are limited to $350,000 per person and $990,000 per accident pursuant to the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, CRS 24-10-101. The Risk Management Fund is reported as a Special Purpose 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. Workers compensation losses are self-insured per the Risk Management Act (CRS 24-30-1501); the State has purchased $50.0 million of excess insurance per occurrence ($10.0 million deductible). Property claims are self insured as well; $450.0 million of property loss insurance ($500,000 deductible). Flood insurance is also purchased for properties in flood zones designated by FEMA that may carry a higher deductible. The State has also purchased excess liability coverage for automotive liability outside Colorado for $5.0 million per occurrence ($2.0 million deductible), and $10.0 million of employee dishonesty loss coverage ($250,000 deductible). Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior years.

All funds and agencies of the State, except for the University of Colorado, Colorado State University (not including CSU-Pueblo), the University of Northern Colorado, Fort Lewis College, Colorado Mesa University, Western State Colorado University, Adams State University, and component units participate in the State Risk Management Fund. State 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 complex factors such 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 current and long-term liabilities of the Risk Management Fund.

Colorado employers, including the State, are liable for occupational injuries and diseases of their employees through the workers' compensation insurance or self-insurance. Benefits are prescribed by the Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado for medical expenses and loss of wages resulting from job-related injuries. The State is self-insured and uses the services of a third party administrator, Broadspire Services, to administer its plan. The State reimburses Broadspire the current cost of claims paid and related administrative expenses.

From January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2005, the State and its employees purchased insurance for medical claims. Beginning July 1, 2005, the State returned to the self-funding approach (used prior to January 1, 2000) for medical claims except for stop-loss insurance purchased for claims over $375,000 per individual. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State recovered approximately $1.9 million related to the stop-loss insurance claims. The State's contribution to medical premiums is subject to appropriation by the legislature each year, and State employees pay the difference between the State's contribution and the premium required to meet actuarial estimates. Since the amount of the State contribution is at the discretion of the legislature, employees ultimately bear the risk of funding the benefit plans. The claims and related liabilities are reported in the Group Benefit Plans, a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund.

The State recorded $22.6 million of insurance recoveries during Fiscal Year 2014-15. Of that amount approximately $9.9 was related to asset impairments that occurred in prior years. The remaining $12.7 million relates to the current year and was primarily recorded by Group Benefits Plans (including the $1.9 million, as noted above), a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Fund, and $1.6 million by Higher Education in the Higher Education Institutions Fund.

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. As of March 31, 2009, the Colorado Division of Insurance approved the dissolution of UCIP, and all remaining claim liabilities were transferred to the University's self-insurance program. An actuary projects the self-insured plan's undiscounted liabilities. The University purchases excess insurance for losses over its self-insured retention of $500,000 per property claim, $1.25 million per worker's compensation claim, and $1.25 million per general liability claim. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

University of Colorado tort claims are subject to the governmental immunity act, and damages are capped for specified waived areas at $350,000 per person and $990,000 per occurrence. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and settlements did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

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 Anschutz Medical Campus. The University manages excess risk exposure for staff medical claims by purchasing stop-loss insurance of $285,000 per person and $10.8 million in aggregate annually. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 for this program. There have been no claims against the aggregate stop-loss insurance in the previous three years; however, the University collected $193,745 from the stop-loss insurance carrier for individual claims in excess of the threshold from Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15. An insurance brokerage firm estimates liabilities of the plan using actuarial methods.

The University of Colorado Denver 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 and over $500,000 per claimant. For claims outside of governmental immunity, the Trust has purchased stop-loss insurance to cover claims greater than $1.5 million per occurrence and $8.0 million in aggregate annually. The discounted liability for malpractice is determined annually by an actuarial study. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage in Fiscal Years 2014-15, however, the University collected $512,375 from the stop-loss insurance carrier for individual claims in excess of the threshold from Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2014-15.

Colorado State University is self-insured for employee medical and dental plans, but purchases re-insurance for healthcare claims over $275,000. The related liability is based on underwriting review of claims history and current data. The University is self-insured for worker's compensation up to $500,000 and has purchased reinsurance for individual claims up to statutory limits. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

The Colorado State University general liability claims arising out of employment practices are self-insured up to $500,000 with excess insurance purchased for claims up to $10.0 million and additional insurance purchased for claims up to $15.0 million, for a total of $25.0 million per occurrence. The University is self-insured for property damage up to $100,000, but has purchased excess insurance providing coverage up to $1.0 billion per occurrence. The University also carries cyber risk liability insurance up to $5.0 million ($100,000 deductible for cyber extortion; $20,000 deductible for foreign notification; and $10,000 deductible for crisis management and public relations). The University also purchased $1.0 million of international liability insurance, $25.0 million of aviation liability insurance ($1,000 deductible), and $1.0 million of unmanned aerial vehicles liability insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, 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, professional liability, property, auto, and worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2005-06. The University has purchased $3.0 million of general liability insurance ($0 deductible), $3.0 million of professional liability insurance ($25,000 deductible), $1.0 million of automobile liability ($0 deductible), $3.0 million of errors and omissions insurance ($25,000 deductible), $3.0 million of employment practices liability ($25,000 deductible), $500,000 of worker's compensation insurance ($1,000 deductible), $1.0 million of employee fraud insurance ($5,000 deductible), $500.0 million of property insurance ($25,000 deductible), and $2.0 million umbrella liability ($10,000 self-insured retention). There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

Fort Lewis College manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The College has purchased $500,000 of worker's compensation insurance ($5,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2010-11, the College was covered under the State's risk management program. The College retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal

Year 2009-10. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

Fort Lewis College manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The College has purchased blanket building and personal property insurance of $408.3 million ($10,000 deductible), $2.0 million of general liability ($0 deductible), $5.0 million of fine arts insurance ($2,500 deductible). The College has also purchased $1.0 million of employee dishonesty insurance ($10,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011-12, the College was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Colorado Mesa University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased worker's compensation insurance ($5,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2010-11, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2009-10. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

Colorado Mesa University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased general liability insurance ($0 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011-12, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2010-11. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Western State Colorado University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased $500,000 of worker's compensation insurance ($500 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011-12, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2011-12. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Western State Colorado University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased general liability insurance of $2,000,000 ($1,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2012-13, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2012-13. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Adams State University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased worker's compensation insurance of $500,000 per occurrence ($500 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011-12, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Adams State University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased general liability for auto, fidelity, liability and fire insurance of $1.0 million per occurrence (no deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011-12, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Changes in claims liabilities were as follows:

(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				
2014-15	23,395	10,599	6,565	27,429
2013-14	29,194	(2,094)	3,705	23,395
2012-13	29,883	4,715	5,404	29,194
Workers' Compensation				
2014-15	120,600	43,642	33,885	130,357
2013-14	119,689	32,911	32,000	120,600
2012-13	109,609	50,525	40,445	119,689
Group Benefit Plans:				
2014-15	14,248	183,548	183,079	14,717
2013-14	12,647	162,025	160,424	14,248
2012-13	13,695	138,851	139,899	12,647

(Amounts in Thousands)

(Continued) Fiscal Year	Liability at July 1	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Liability at June 30
University of Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2014-15	14,445	8,684	9,271	13,858
2013-14	10,962	11,715	8,232	14,445
2012-13	10,015	7,694	6,747	10,962
University of Colorado Denver:				
Medical Malpractice				
2014-15	7,139	4,060	1,701	9,498
2013-14	5,448	3,798	2,107	7,139
2012-13	5,655	1,196	1,403	5,448
Graduate Medical Education Health Benefits Program				
2014-15	1,711	7,644	7,556	1,799
2013-14	1,386	8,595	8,270	1,711
2012-13	1,408	6,806	6,828	1,386
Colorado State University:				
Medical, Dental, and Disability Benefits and General Liability				
2014-15	33,555	40,237	45,132	28,660
2013-14	32,540	40,337	39,322	33,555
2012-13	28,948	36,300	32,708	32,540
University of Northern Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2014-15	81	32	57	56
2013-14	101	69	89	81
2012-13	57	133	89	101
Fort Lewis College:				
Worker's Compensation				
2014-15	21	24	32	13
2013-14	3	18	-	21
2012-13	301	(298)	-	3
General Liability				
2014-15	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	-
2012-13	167	(167)	-	-
Adams State University				
General Liability				
2014-15	-	-	-	-
2013-14	-	-	-	-
2012-13	11	(11)	-	-
Colorado Mesa University:				
Workers' Compensation				
2014-15	17	50	39	28
2013-14	67	26	76	17
2012-13	67	56	56	67
General Liability				
2014-15	-	548	548	-
2013-14	118	(30)	88	-
2012-13	118	259	259	118
Western State Colorado University:				
Workers' Compensation				
2014-15	14	(11)	3	-
2013-14	110	-	96	14
2012-13	208	(70)	28	110
General Liability				
2014-15	-	-	-	-
2013-14	20	(20)	-	-
2012-13	-	20	-	20

Component Units

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority maintains commercial insurance for most risks of loss, and is self-insured for any director or officer legal liability. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

NOTE 22 – 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, 2015, the State had the following gross amounts of assets under capital lease:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Gross Assets Under Lease (Before Depreciation)

	Land	Buildings	Equipment and Other
Governmental Activities	$ 735	$ 69,514	$ 247,762
Business-Type Activities	-	42,738	43,940
Total	$ 735	$ 112,252	$ 291,702

At June 30, 2015, the State expected the following sublease rentals related to its capital and operating leases:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Sublease Rentals

	Capital	Operating	Total
Governmental Activities	$ 103	$ 373	$ 476
Business-Type Activities	-	735	735
Total	$ 103	$ 1,108	$ 1,211

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the State incurred the following contingent rentals related to capital and operating leases:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Contingent Rentals

	Capital	Operating	Total
Business-Type Activities	$ -	$ 28	$ 28
Total	$ -	$ 28	$ 28

Colorado State University Research Foundation (CSURF), a related party, is a not-for-profit Colorado corporation, established to aid and assist the institutions governed by the Colorado State University System Board of Governors in their research and educational efforts. Support provided by the Foundation to the institutions (Colorado State University and Colorado State University – Pueblo) includes patent and licensing management, finance and acquisition of research and educational facilities, and acquisition and management of equipment and land. Colorado State University paid CSURF $959,474 in Fiscal Year 2014-15 for leased space, and at June 30, 2015 had total future lease obligations for leased space of $6.9 million. It also paid CSURF $2.7 million during the fiscal year for equipment and vehicles and had total future lease obligations for leased equipment and vehicles of $24.1 million.

In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the Community College of Aurora made operating lease payments of approximately $2.1 million to the Community College of Aurora Foundation, which is the landlord for the Community College's main campus.

For Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State recorded building and land rent of $53.7 million for governmental-type activities and $27.8 million for business-type activities. The State also recorded equipment and vehicle rental expenditures of $10.8 million and $40.5 million for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. The above amounts were payable to entities external to State government and do not include transactions with the State's fleet management program.

The State recorded $4.4 million of capital lease interest costs for governmental activities and $1.5 million for business-type activities.

The State entered into approximately $23.2 million of capital leases related to the State's fleet management program, which is reported in an internal service fund that does not report capital lease proceeds.

Future minimum payments at June 30, 2015, for existing leases were as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Operating Leases		Capital Leases			
			Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
Fiscal Year(s)	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	$ 46,395	$ 21,544	$ 27,759	$ 4,609	$ 8,618	$ 1,537
2017	36,798	18,072	25,701	3,987	8,361	1,371
2018	32,990	16,329	20,573	3,353	6,003	1,178
2019	28,001	12,916	17,998	2,882	4,169	1,033
2020	21,246	11,079	15,456	2,467	3,801	941
2021 to 2025	75,557	20,293	47,831	7,161	18,575	2,996
2026 to 2030	9,732	4,147	14,091	2,050	4,422	398
2031 to 2035	1,793	656	2,920	272	332	11
2036 to 2040	873	613	-	-	-	-
2041 to 2045	733	443	-	-	-	-
2046 to 2050	677	266	-	-	-	-
2051 to 2055	661	-	-	-	-	-
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments And Imputed Interest	$ 255,456	$ 106,358	$ 172,329	$ 26,781	$ 54,281	$ 9,465

Component Units

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority leases office facilities under an operating lease that expires December 31, 2018. Total rental expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was $128,862. The total minimum rental commitment as of December 31, 2014 is $474,956.

Effective October 1, 1999, the University of Colorado Foundation entered into an agreement to lease the building in which it operates. According to the lease terms, payments were to be paid through September 2014. In May 2014 the lessor pledged to give $3.5 million to the Foundation instead of making a nonreciprocal transfer of the building, with a promise to pay no later than October 31, 2014. The pledge was fulfilled and the Foundation accounted for the gift as a $3,323,000 permanently restricted endowment and a $177,000 temporarily restricted asset.

The University of Colorado Foundation leases office space and equipment under operating leases expiring on various dates through 2018. The total rental expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 was $166,253. The total minimum rental commitment under the leases was $195,566 at June 30, 2015.

NOTE 23 – SHORT-TERM DEBT

On July 22, 2014 the State Treasurer issued $500.0 million of General Fund Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes (GTRAN), Series 2014A. The notes were due and payable on June 26, 2015, at a coupon rate of 1.8 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was $8.4 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of $7.8 million resulting in net interest costs (including the cost of issuance) of $645,905 and a yield of 0.112 percent. The notes were issued for cash management purposes and were repaid by June 26, 2015, as required by the State Constitution.

Statutes authorize the State Treasurer to issue notes and lend the proceeds to local school districts in anticipation of local school district revenues to be collected at a later time. On July 15, 2014, the State Treasurer issued $165.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2014A. The notes were due and payable on June 29, 2015, at a coupon rate of 1.0 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was $1.6 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of $1.4 million, resulting in net interest costs (including cost of issuance) of $411,190 or 0.105 percent. The notes matured on June 29, 2015 and were repaid.

On January 5, 2015, the State Treasurer issued $245.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2014B. The notes were due and payable on June 29, 2015, at a coupon rate of 1.75 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was $2.1 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of $2.0 million, resulting in net interest costs (including cost of issuance) of $265,085 or 0.097 percent. The notes matured on June 29, 2015, and were repaid.

The following schedule shows the changes in short-term financing for the period ended June 30, 2015:

(Amount in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1	Changes Additions	Changes Reductions	Ending Balance June 30
Governmental Activities:				
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	$ -	$ 500,000	$ (500,000)	$ -
Education Loan Anticipation Notes	-	410,000	(410,000)	-
Total Governmental Activities Short-Term Financing	-	910,000	(910,000)	-
Total Short-Term Financing	$ -	$ 910,000	$ (910,000)	$ -

NOTE 24 – NOTES, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE

Primary Government

Various institutions of higher education, the State Nursing Homes, History Colorado, the Judicial Branch, and the Departments of Corrections, Transportation, Agriculture, Treasury, Labor and Employment, and Personnel & Administration have outstanding notes, bonds, and/or Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purchase of equipment or to construct facilities or infrastructure. Except for the Department of Corrections which receives Capital Projects Fund appropriations for lease payments related to COPs, 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 except to fund buildings for State use, to defend the State or the U.S. (in time of war), or to provide for unforeseen revenue deficiencies; additional restrictive limitations related to the valuation of taxable property also apply.

During Fiscal Year 2014-15 the State's governmental activities had $167.3 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 $1035.1 million in available net revenue after operating expenses to meet the $535.6 million of debt service requirement related to revenue bonds.

The revenue of an individual business-type activity is generally not available to meet the debt service requirements of another business-type activity. (See additional disclosures regarding pledged revenue in Note 35.)

During Fiscal Year 2014-15 the State recorded $251.3 million of interest costs, of which $75.8 million was recorded by governmental activities and $175.4 million was recorded by business-type activities. The governmental activities interest cost primarily comprises $20.5 million of Highway Users Tax Fund interest on Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation, $17.6 million of interest on Certificates of Participation issued by the Judicial Branch, and $29.0 million of interest on Certificates of Participation issued by the State Treasurer for the Building Excellent Schools Today program. The business-type activities interest cost primarily comprises $146.4 million of interest on revenue bonds issued by institutions of higher education, $13.6 million of interest paid to lending institutions that made loans to students under the College Assist loan guarantee program, $9.9 million of interest on bonds issued by the Bridge Enterprise in the Transportation Enterprise, and $5.2 million of interest on Unemployment Insurance Fund's federal loan and revenue bonds. College Assist and the Transportation Enterprise are nonmajor enterprise funds.

Annual maturities of notes, bonds, and COPs payable at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities									
Fiscal Year	Revenue Bonds		Notes Payable		Certificates of Participation		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2016	$ 157,220	$ 10,268	$ 2,045	$ 317	$ 41,710	$ 48,223	$ 200,975	$ 58,808
2017	126,099	2,680	2,090	275	42,805	47,143	170,994	50,098
2018	-	-	2,135	231	43,990	45,956	46,125	46,187
2019	-	-	2,175	187	45,280	44,627	47,455	44,814
2020	-	-	2,220	142	26,465	43,284	28,685	43,426
2021 to 2025	-	-	4,585	144	238,440	198,004	243,025	198,148
2026 to 2030	-	-	-	-	320,985	153,792	320,985	153,792
2031 to 2035	-	-	-	-	250,765	90,771	250,765	90,771
2036 to 2040	-	-	-	-	104,665	42,652	104,665	42,652
2041 to 2045	-	-	-	-	83,980	16,022	83,980	16,022
2046 to 2050	-	-	-	-	4,745	158	4,745	158
Subtotals	283,319	12,948	15,250	1,296	1,203,830	730,632	1,502,399	744,876
Unamortized Prem/Discount	6,470	-	-	-	23,998	-	30,468	-
Totals	$ 289,789	$ 12,948	$ 15,250	$ 1,296	$ 1,227,828	$ 730,632	$ 1,532,867	$ 744,876

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Business-Type 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
2016	$ 229,276	$ 177,633	$ 1,192	$ 795	$ 20,854	$ 16,626	$ 251,322	$ 195,054
2017	236,759	173,772	1,170	784	21,774	15,671	259,703	190,227
2018	114,423	167,355	664	728	22,829	14,623	137,916	182,706
2019	120,404	162,899	126	711	23,779	13,474	144,309	177,084
2020	125,889	160,819	109	704	24,684	12,315	150,682	173,838
2021 to 2025	665,490	708,698	25,065	5,169	139,855	42,366	830,410	756,233
2026 to 2030	735,087	547,171	7	-	91,140	11,888	826,234	559,059
2031 to 2035	748,033	362,833	-	-	12,675	254	760,708	363,087
2036 to 2040	632,805	180,954	-	-	-	-	632,805	180,954
2041 to 2045	256,595	51,017	-	-	-	-	256,595	51,017
2046 to 2050	50,340	16,866	-	-	-	-	50,340	16,866
2051 to 2055	54,020	6,865	-	-	-	-	54,020	6,865
Subtotals	3,969,121	2,716,882	28,333	8,891	357,590	127,217	4,355,044	2,852,990
Unamortized Prem/Discount	242,776	-	(16)	-	41,641	-	284,401	-
Unaccreted Interest	(9,331)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,331)	-
Totals	$ 4,202,566	$ 2,716,882	$ 28,317	$ 8,891	$ 399,231	$ 127,217	$ 4,630,114	$ 2,852,990

In March 2008, the Colorado School of Mines entered a derivative instrument agreement (interest rate swap) as an effective hedge against expected increasing interest costs on its variable rate debt. See Note 28 for additional information.

Assuming current interest rates are applied over the term of the debt, at June 30, 2015, the Colorado School of Mines' aggregate debt service payments and net swap cash payments are reflected in the table below:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Net Debt Service for Colorado School of Mines' Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2016	$ 625	$ 50	$ 1,379	$ 2,054
2017	675	49	1,356	2,080
2018	975	48	1,327	2,350
2019	550	47	1,302	1,899
2020	575	46	1,282	1,903
2021 to 2025	4,325	217	6,015	10,557
2026 to 2030	9,675	177	4,909	14,761
2031 to 2035	14,125	98	2,715	16,938
2036 to 2040	8,635	16	440	9,091
Totals	$ 40,160	$ 748	$ 20,725	$ 61,633

The original principal amount of the State's debt disclosed in the above tables is as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Certificates of Participation	Total
Governmental Activities	$ 1,488,500	$ 21,075	$ 1,351,736	$ 2,861,311
Business Type Activities	5,371,698	34,011	466,203	$ 5,871,912
Total	$ 6,860,198	$ 55,086	$ 1,817,939	$ 8,733,223

Component Units

In April 2014 the University of Colorado Foundation set up a one-year, committed, unsecured line of credit for $10 million with a bank. The credit line contains annual loan covenants and carries an interest rate tied to the Daily One Month LIBOR plus 150 basis points. No amounts were outstanding at June 30, 2015.

Debt service requirements to maturity for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority at December 31, 2014, excluding unamortized original issue discount and premium and deferred refunding costs are:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	$ 45,650	$ 32,368	$ 78,018
2016	46,870	30,458	77,328
2017	46,445	28,303	74,748
2018	44,470	26,134	70,604
2019	42,970	24,083	67,053
2020 to 2024	185,575	93,306	278,881
2025 to 2029	135,170	57,358	192,528
2030 to 2034	127,970	29,883	157,853
2035 to 2039	38,825	4,350	43,175
2040 to 2044	6,440	779	7,219
Total Future Payments	$ 720,385	$ 327,022	$ 1,047,407

The original principal amount for the outstanding bonds was $1,368.8 million. Total interest paid during 2014 was $34.2 million.

All of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's Small Water Resources Program bonds are insured as to payment of principal and interest by National Public Finance Guaranty, a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA, Inc. The Water Resources Revenue Bonds, Series 2004B, 2004C, 2004E, 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, 2005C, 2005D, Series 2008A, Series 2009A, Series 2010A, 2011A and 2013A are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. The Water Resources Revenue Bonds Series 2014A are insured as to payment of principal and interest by Build America Mutual Assurance Company. The authority can issue up to $150.0 million (excluding refunding bonds) of outstanding Small Water Resources Revenue Bonds, and as of December 31, 2014, it had $10.9 million of these bonds outstanding.

Metropolitan State University of Denver has unconditionally guaranteed the debt service on bonds issued by the Metropolitan State College of Denver Roadrunner Recovery and Reinvestment Act Finance Authority and transferred to HLC @ Metro, Inc. in October 2010. Bonds of $54.9 million were issued to finance the University's Hotel and Hospitality Learning Center. The debt service requirements to maturity for HLC @ Metro, Inc. at June 30, 2015, are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 710	$ 3,202	$ 3,912
2017	825	3,178	4,003
2018	1,075	3,138	4,213
2019	1,250	3,090	4,340
2020	1,300	3,038	4,338
2021 to 2025	7,165	14,198	21,363
2026 to 2030	8,535	11,965	20,500
2031 to 2035	10,390	8,980	19,370
2036 to 2040	12,750	5,227	17,977
2041 to 2043	10,475	899	11,374
Total Future Payments	$ 54,475	$ 56,915	$ 111,390

NOTE 25 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Primary Government

The following table summarizes the changes in long-term liabilities for Fiscal Year 2014-15:

(Amount in Thousands)

	Restated Beginning Balance July 1	Changes Additions	Changes Reductions	Ending Balance June 30	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	$ 3,117	$ 2,922	$ (2,985)	$ 3,054	$ 2,915
Accrued Compensated Absences	156,462	17,881	(12,341)	162,002	12,185
Claims and Judgments Payable	363,214	9,150	(24,897)	347,467	47,682
Capital Lease Obligations	174,996	24,605	(27,272)	172,329	27,760
Bonds Payable	443,880	-	(154,091)	289,789	157,220
Certificates of Participation	1,267,870	68	(40,110)	1,227,828	41,710
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages	17,385	-	(2,135)	15,250	2,045
Net Pension Liability	5,214,111	351,415	-	5,565,526	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	402,954	264,417	(243,562)	423,809	-
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	8,043,989	670,458	(507,393)	8,207,054	291,517
Business-Type Activities					
Accrued Compensated Absences	268,265	46,213	(24,918)	289,560	20,960
Claims and Judgments Payable	40,982	5,800	(5,322)	41,460	-
Capital Lease Obligations	42,192	24,743	(12,654)	54,281	8,618
Derivative Instrument Liabilities	8,566	1,617	(668)	9,515	-
Bonds Payable	3,967,022	1,116,723	(841,019)	4,242,726	229,902
Certificates of Participation	403,761	146,451	(150,981)	399,231	20,853
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages	4,810	25,253	(1,746)	28,317	1,192
Net Pension Liability	3,427,830	151,918	-	3,579,748	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	181,511	60,268	-	241,779	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	46,511	45,447	(6,776)	85,182	-
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities	8,391,450	1,624,433	(1,044,084)	8,971,799	281,525
Fiduciary Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	604,678	459,063	(599,326)	464,415	429,412
Accrued Compensated Absences	55	7	-	62	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	4,708	671	(4,708)	671	-
Total Fiduciary Activities Long-Term Liabilities	609,441	459,741	(604,034)	465,148	429,412
Total Primary Government Long-Term Liabilities	$ 17,044,880	$ 2,754,632	$ (2,155,511)	$ 17,644,001	$ 1,002,454

The beginning balance was restated to include $5,214.1 million in governmental activities and $3,427.8 million in business type activities in net pension liabilities with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. The changes in the net pension liability are netted as increases for the governmental and business type activities since that information is not readily available. See Note 18 for additional pension information.

Accrued compensated absences and net pension liabilities of both governmental activities and the business-type activities are normally liquidated using resources of the fund that are 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 and net pension liabilities.

The amounts shown in the schedule above for Notes, Bonds, and Certificates of Participation do not include short-term borrowing disclosed in Note 23. A current portion is not normally identifiable for Claims and Judgments Payable, Derivative Instrument Liabilities, Other Post Employment Benefits in business-type activities and Other Long-Term Liabilities in both governmental activities and business type activities.

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 notes 19 and

21 for the amount of claims reported and paid and other adjustments to these actuarially determined liabilities.)

Governmental activities include internal service funds which apply full accrual accounting, and as a result, additions to Capital Lease Obligations shown above include amounts that are not shown as capital lease proceeds on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds*

At June 30, 2015, the following obligations were classified as Other Long-Term Liabilities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*:

The $423.8 million shown for governmental activities primarily comprises:

- $264.2 million of tax refunds payable at the Department of Revenue, which were at various levels of administrative and legal appeal. These refunds relate to tax revenues of the General Purpose Revenue Fund and Highway Users Tax Fund. Payment is not expected within one year.
- $156.8 million of pollution remediation obligations at the Department of Public Health and Environment (see Note 27 for additional information on pollution remediation obligations).
- $2.8 million of unclaimed property liabilities estimated to be due to claimants.

The $85.2 million (including $1.7 million Due to Component Units) shown for business-type activities primarily comprises $29.5 million of unearned revenue in Higher Education Institutions, the most significant balances of which relate to an early retirement incentive program and an alternate Medicare program at the University of Colorado ($8.5 million and $18.6, respectively). The High Performance Transportation Enterprise in the Department of Transportation includes $54.0 million payable under a Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation loan.

Component Units

Changes in long-term liabilities are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority					
Bonds Payable	$ 768,410	$ 37,115	$ (85,140)	$ 720,385	$ 45,650
Other Long-Term Liabilities	$ 152,655	$ 121,753	$ (83,731)	$ 190,677	$ 121,063

Other Long-Term Liabilities of the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority were primarily contained in its Drinking Water and Water Pollution Control Funds, accounting for $35.0 million of the $47.1 million total. Other long-term liabilities of the Water Operations Fund were $12.1 million. Fifty-nine percent of total, other long-term liabilities ($28.0 million) were related to project costs payable – amounts not yet requisitioned – on loans made to local government borrowers.

The University of Colorado Foundation has beneficial interest in various split-interest agreements including charitable gift annuities, charitable remainder trusts (annuity and unitrust), two charitable lead trusts, a pooled life income fund, charitable remainder trusts held by others, and perpetual trusts. Charitable gift annuity assets are immediately available to the foundation. After termination of charitable remainder trust 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 Position – Component Units.* Actuarially determined life expectancies and applicable 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 the value of 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 Position – Component Units*. At June 30, 2015, the foundation held $44.1 million of split interest agreement investments with $20.6 million of related liabilities and reported $6.3 million of net beneficial interest in charitable trusts held by others.

At June 30, 2015, the University of Colorado Foundation held $354.8 million of endowments and other funds in trust for the University of Colorado and another entity.

On the *Statement of Net Position – Component Units,* this liability is reported primarily as Deposits Held in Custody and partially as Other Current Liabilities.

At June 30, 2015, the Colorado State University Foundation held $14.2 million of endowments and related expendable accounts for Colorado State University. On the *Statement of Net Position – Component Units,* this liability is reported as Deposits Held in Custody.

At June 30, 2015, the Colorado School of Mines Foundation (CSMF), acting as trustee, held charitable trust and pooled income assets of $16.8 million; related liabilities of $10.1 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 part of Other Long-Term Liabilities on the *Statement of Net Position – Component Units.*

CSMF has entered several gift annuity contracts that require future payments to the donor or their named beneficiaries; these requirements are reported as part of the $10.1 million mentioned above and total $4.9 million. At June 30, 2015, CSMF reported $34.5 million of assets held in trust, primarily for the Colorado School of Mines, which are shown on the *Statement of Net Position – Component Units* as Deposits Held in Custody.

NOTE 26 – DEFEASED DEBT

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 2014-15, debt was defeased in both governmental and business-type activities.

At June 30, 2015, 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 Treasury	$ 133,435
Department of Corrections	89,510
Business-Type Activities:	
University of Colorado	451,410
Colorado State University	280,265
Colorado School of Mines	8,040
Western State College	10,130
University of Northern Colorado	33
Colorado Mesa University	61,830
Community College System	2,130
Adams State College	16,415
Auraria Higher Education Center	19,185
Total	$ 1,072,383

The Board of Trustees of the University of Colorado issued $100,440,000 of its Tax-Exempt University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B-1 to partially defease its 2005B Enterprise Revenue Bonds, 2006A Enterprise Revenue Bonds, 2006B Enterprise Revenue Bonds, 2007A Enterprise Revenue Bonds, and 2009 Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5.1 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.0 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 19.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $9,578,659. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $7,690,178 and a book loss of $10,999,673 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 19.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Colorado issued $102,450,000 of its University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A to partially defease its 2006A Enterprise Revenue Bonds, 2007 Enterprise Revenue Bonds, and 2009 Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5.09 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.18 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 24.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $13,517,795. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $9,854,772 and a book loss of $13,554,685 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 24.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Colorado issued $3,925,000 of its University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B to partially defease its 2005A Enterprise Revenue Bonds, and 2005B Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.61 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.05 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 20.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $744,936. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $586,797 and a book loss of $25,629 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 20.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Colorado issued $71,325,000 of its Taxable University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015C to partially defease its 2007 Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.94 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 2.63 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 12.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $5,375,800. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $3,795,178 and a book loss of $4,728,644 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 12.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the Colorado State University issued $67,675,000 of its Colorado State University System Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C to defease its 2007B Colorado State University

System Enterprise Revenue Bonds, 2008A Colorado State University System Enterprise Revenue Bonds, and 2009A Colorado State University System Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.925 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.265 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 23.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $8,314,719. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $5,094,336 and a book loss of $7,487,618 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 23.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Northern Colorado issued $21,510,000 of its Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A to defease its 2005 Auxiliary Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest of 5 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.129 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 25.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $3,453,708. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $2,248,062 and a book gain of $938,023 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 25.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the Auraria Higher Education Center issued $13,060,000 of its Auraria Higher Education Center Certificates of Participation (Administrative Office Facility Refunding Project), Series 2015 to defease its 2005 Auraria Higher Education Center Certificates of Participation (Administrative Office Facility Project), The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.32 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 2.2 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 7.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $1,767,125. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $1,531,999 and a book loss of $732,655 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 7.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the Auraria Higher Education Center issued $6,030,000 of its Auraria Parking Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 to defease its 2004A Auraria Parking Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.4 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.306 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 14.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $1,092,180 The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $819,439 and a book loss of $52,722 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 14.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the Adams State University issued $19,330,000 of its Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 to defease its 2009A Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Improvement Bonds, The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5.379 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 2.85 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 24.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $3,499,990. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $2,513,202 and a book loss of $2,312,583 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 24.0 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the Colorado Mesa University issued $19,005,000 of its Board of Trustees for Colorado Mesa University Enterprise Revenue Refunding Note, Series 2014B to defease its 2007 Board of Trustees for Mesa State College Enterprise Revenue Bonds, The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.96 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 2.96 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 22.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $3,766,764 The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $2,891,395 and a book loss of $1,839,805 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 22.0 years of the new debt.

The State of Colorado issued $110,485,000 of its State of Colorado Higher Education Capital Construction Lease Purchase Financing Program Certificates of Participation , Series 2014A to defease its 2008 State of Colorado Higher Education Capital Construction Lease Purchase Financing Program Certificates of Participation, The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5.38 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 2.35 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 12.0 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by $11,771,740 The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of $10,786,985 and a book loss of $18,370,173 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 12.0 years of the new debt.

NOTE 27 – POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS

Various State agencies and institutions of higher education have pollution remediation obligations as defined by GASB Statement No. 49. Liability amounts are included in Other Current Liabilities or Other Long-Term Liabilities on the government-wide and proprietary fund-level *Statement of Net Positions.*

The State has numerous instances of hazardous waste contamination that qualify as Superfund sites. Superfund is the federal government's program to clean up these hazardous waste sites. A hazardous waste site becomes a Superfund site when it is placed on an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) list that ranks sites according to a process that assesses current or potential health impacts. The following individually significant items are all Superfund sites under the control of the Department of Public Health and Environment (DPHE).

The State's total amount of pollution remediation obligations as of June 30, 2015 was $161.6 million ($4.8 million of which was a current liability). Superfund sites account for approximately $160.4 million ($3.6 million of which was a current liability) of the State's total pollution remediation obligation. Other pollution obligations of the State generally include remediation activities related to asbestos abatement and removal, land contamination, and leaking underground storage tanks. Individually significant pollution remediation obligations are disclosed below:

- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Summitville Mine of approximately $70.5 million related to the operation of a water treatment plant. The new water treatment plant was completed in Fiscal Year 2011-12, and the operating and maintenance costs of the new plant are to be shared with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA. Beginning in calendar year 2023, the State will assume 100 percent of the operating costs of the new plant, estimated at $2.8 million annually. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact operating costs. As of June 30, 2015, the State has received $6.0 million in recoveries from other responsible parties.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities in the Clear Creek Basin of approximately $57.0 million related to a number of inactive precious metal mines that caused contamination in surface water and soil in the basin. The liability includes remediation and site clean-up activities, projected post-remediation operating and monitoring costs, the State operation of an existing water treatment plant, and operation of a new water treatment plant whose construction commenced in 2013. Current operating and maintenance costs are borne 100 percent by the State. The State's share of the costs to complete the remaining remediation projects is estimated to total $2.7 million through 2017. Beginning in 2016, the department will share these costs with the EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA for 10 years, after which time the State assumes 100 percent of the costs. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Captain Jack Mill of approximately $5.8 million related to the clean-up of contamination from mine waste piles and drainage. The EPA and the State have agreed upon a remediation plan from a recently completed engineering study. Two remedial design projects on surface and subsurface water have been completed. The cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA, is expected to end in 2018 at which time the State assumes 100 percent of the cost. Construction cost estimates were based upon an engineering study and construction bids received by the State. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA's cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Nelson Tunnel of approximately $18.1 million related to the clean-up of contamination from mine waste piles and drainage. The liability includes the construction of a water treatment plant from 2014 to 2016. The State will be liable for a share of construction costs for a water treatment plant as well as future operating and maintenance costs in a cost-

sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA until 2027, after which time the State assumes 100 percent of the costs. Plant construction cost estimates were based upon engineering designs and construction bids received by the State. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA's cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.

NOTE 28 – DEFERRED INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of assets by the entity that is applicable to a future reporting period, and deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of assets by the entity that is applicable to a future reporting period. The table below provides information about amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows on the *Statement of Net Position* as of June 30, 2015.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activites
Deferred Outflow of Resources:		
Derivative Instruments	-	2,167
Refunding Losses	8,963	169,310
Pensions:		
Investment Earnings	114,460	72,992
Decreases in Proportionate Share	69,502	12,236
Changes in Assumptions	15,350	-
Contributions After the Measurement Date	142,521	91,930
	350,796	**348,635**
Deferred Inflow of Resouces		
Nonexchange Transactions	338	309
Refunding Gains	-	935
Unavailable Governmental Revenue	973	-
Pensions:		
Experience Losses	407	265
Increases in Proportionate Share	45,544	36,871
	47,262	**38,380**

A. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

On March 5, 2008, the Colorado School of Mines entered into an interest rate swap agreement in connection with its Variable Rate Demand Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2008A debt issuance. The swap agreement was not terminated with the refunding of the Series 2008A bonds by the Series 2010A Refunding Bonds issued in 2010. This agreement continues to qualify as a hedging derivative instrument per GASB Statement No. 53 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments. Changes in the fair value of hedging derivative instruments are reported as either deferred inflows or deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position, and accordingly, the State recognized a deferred outflows $2.2 million as of June 30, 2015.

The Swap Agreement is a cash flow hedge and was entered into with the objective of protecting against the potential of rising interest rates on existing variable rate revenue bonds. The Agreement, with an original notional

amount of $43.2 million and current notional amount of $40.2 million, provides for net settlement payments to or from Morgan Stanley equal to the difference between the Agreement's fixed rate of 3.59 percent (payable by the School) and 67 percent of the one-month British Bankers' Association London Interbank Offering Rate (payable by Morgan Stanley), which was 0.13 percent at June 30, 2015. Cash flows between the parties are settled on the net difference. The market value to Colorado School of Mines as of June 30, 2015 was $9.5 million liability as determined by Morgan Stanley, counterparty to the Swap Agreement. The Agreement has an effective date of March 5, 2008, and a termination date of December 1, 2037. The derivative is reported under Noncurrent Liabilities on the *Statement of Net Position*.

There are inherent risks associated with interest rate swaps that the Colorado School of Mines monitors and addresses including:

- Termination Risk – Terminating the transaction while the market value is negative would likely require a termination payment by the School.
- Credit Risk – This is the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations. The School considers the swap agreement counterparty's (Morgan Stanley) credit quality rating and the ability of the counterparty to withstand credit market turmoil. As of June 30, 2015, Morgan Stanley's credit rating is A3 by Moody's and A- by Standards & Poor's.
- Basis Index Risk – Basis risk arises as a result of movement in the underlying variable rate indices that may not be in tandem, creating a cost differential that could result in a net cash outflow by the School. Basis risk can also result from the use of floating, but different, indices. To mitigate basis risk, the School's policy requires indices used in an interest rate swap agreement to be recognized market indices.

B. REFUNDING GAINS AND LOSSES

Refunding gains and losses on debt refunding transactions are recorded as deferred inflows or deferred outflows, respectively, and generally amortized over the life of the new debt. On June 30, 2015, deferred outflows in governmental activities related to unamortized refunding losses included $5.0 million in the Department of Transportation and $4.0 million in the Department of Corrections. All of the unamortized refunding gains and losses in business-type activities were in Higher Education Institutions.

UNAVAILABLE GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

Deferred Inflows are recorded for unavailable revenue in governmental funds that result from long-term receivables. The majority of the deferred inflow balance is recognized as revenue over time in the government-wide Statement of Activities. The deferred inflow balance represents residual timing differences in recognizing the related revenue, primarily related to long-term taxes receivable.

C. NONEXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Deferred inflows are recorded for grant receipts when all of the eligibility requirements for the grant have been met except the time requirement. As of June 30, 2015, the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, a governmental activity, held $0.3 million and Colorado State University, a business-type activity, held $0.3 million in receipts awaiting the passage of time.

D. PENSIONS

Primary Government

Changes in Assumptions include differences between assumed and actual economic and demographic conditions. Related deferred inflow or outflow balances are amortized over the remaining service life of active and inactive employees.

Investment Earnings include the difference between expected and actual earnings and include differences between assumed and actual rates of return. Balances are amortized over a five year period.

Experience Losses includes the differences between items such as assumed and actual salaries, benefits, and mortality, disability, and retirement rates. The related balances are amortized over the remaining service life of active and inactive employees.

Increases/Decreases in Proportionate Share represent the difference between the employer share of a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan in the current versus prior year. This is assessed at the pension plan employer level, which generally represents State Agencies or divisions thereof. The related balances are amortized over the remaining service life of active and inactive employees.

Contributions After the Measurement Date represent contributions after the pension plan's fiscal year end and the State's fiscal year end. The expenses related to these deferred outflows are recognized in full in the subsequent fiscal year.

Additional information about the State's pension plans can be found in Note 18.

Component Unit

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority recorded $4.1 million as a deferred outflow of resources for costs and losses of issuing current and advance refunding bonds. The Authority also recorded $0.5 million in deferred inflows of resources for bond refunding gains.

NOTES 29 Through 32 – DETAILS OF NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

NOTE 29 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CHANGES

A. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The beginning net position/fund balance was restated as a result of the following prior period adjustments.

Governmental activities increased by $6,625,696 in the General Fund due to the Department of Health Care Policy and Finance incorrectly calculating the Home Clinical Pastoral Education receivable due from the federal government. The Colorado Gaming Fund decreased and the Other Special Revenue Fund increased by $1,125,016 due to revenue received for Agritourism which was recorded in the Travel and Tourism Additional Sources Fund when it should have been recorded in the Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund.

	Adjustment Related to Prior Year Errors	
Governnent-Wide Statements		
Governmental Activities	$	6,625,696
Total	$	6,625,696
Fund-Level Statements		
Governmental Funds		
General Fund	$	6,625,696
Colorado Gaming Fund		(1,125,016)
Other Special Revenue Funds		1,125,016
Total	$	6,625,696

B. ACCOUNTING CHANGES

During Fiscal Year 2014-15, the State implemented GASB Statement No. 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. As a result of this implementation, the state, as a cost-sharing employer participating in a defined benefit plan, is required to record their proportionate share of the unfunded pension liability, related deferred inflows and outflows and expenses/expenditures in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 beginning fund balance or beginning net position was adjusted by PERA's calendar year 2014 net pension liability and contributions to PERA from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014. The table below shows the effect of these changes to the beginning fund balance or beginning net position on the government-wide Statement of Activities and the fund-level statements as listed.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Adjustment Related to Accounting Change	
Governnent-Wide Statements		
Governmental Activities	$	5,087,553
Business-Type Activities		3,342,300
Total	$	8,429,853
Fund-Level Statements		
Major Proprietary Funds		
Higher Education Institutions	$	2,959,988
Unemployment Insurance		571
State Lottery		22,031
Other Entperprises		359,710
Internal Service Funds		265,388
Total	$	3,607,688

Amounts shown in this note are actual balances and may not agree to the amounts shown on financial statements due to rounding on the statements.

NOTE 30 – FUND BALANCE

On the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*, the fund balance comprises the following (See Note 6I for additional details.):

	Restricted Purposes	Committed Purposes	Assigned Purposes
GENERAL FUND:			
General Government	$152,257	$ 672,673	$ 20,731
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	-	25,323	-
Education	245,424	7,568	-
Justice	1,267	-	-
Natural Resources	-	280	-
TOTAL	$398,948	$ 705,844	$ 20,731
RESOURCE EXTRACTION:			
General Government	$ 66,000	$ -	$ -
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	-	304,601	-
Education	-	16,000	-
Natural Resources	12,971	912,298	-
TOTAL	$ 78,971	$ 1,232,899	$ -
HIGHWAY USERS TAX:			
General Government	$ 63,820	$ 15,216	$ -
Health and Rehabilitation	3,132	-	-
Justice	947	4,210	-
Transportation	874,611	16,339	-
TOTAL	$942,510	$ 35,765	$ -
CAPITAL PROJECTS:			
General Government	$ -	$ 326,230	$ -
Education	-	6,082	-
Justice	5	3,776	-
Natural Resources	-	142	-
Social Assistance	-	445	-
TOTAL	$ 5	$ 336,675	$ -
STATE EDUCATION:			
Education	$686,258	$ -	$ -
TOTAL	$686,258	$ -	$ -
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:			
General Government	$149,277	$ 319,601	$ -
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	65,663	284,975	-
Education	-	84,706	-
Health and Rehabilitation	17,186	141,903	-
Justice	-	181,373	-
Natural Resources	3,103	18,666	-
Social Assistance	-	49,126	-
Transportation	-	779	-
TOTAL	$235,229	$ 1,081,129	$ -

The significant fund balances held for restricted purposes as of June 30, 2015, include:

- $246.3 million in the General Fund in the Education function includes $244.9 million related to the BEST program; a portion in cash from bond proceeds issued by the Treasurer and a portion in local school district matching funds restricted for public school fund construction under a settlement agreement.
- $874.6 million in the Highway Users Tax Fund in the Transportation function from motor fuels tax and fees that pursuant to Article X, Section of the State Constitution is restricted for highway construction and maintenance.
- $686.3 million in the State Education Fund in the Education function from 0.33 percent of income taxes is restricted for educational purposes pursuant to Article IX, Section 17 of the State Constitution.

The significant fund balances held for committed purposes as of June 30, 2015, include:

- $672.7 million in the General Fund in the General Government function includes $523.8 million that represents the portion of the $576.5 million representing the six and one-half percent statutory reserve available on a GAAP basis (see Note 6I). Additionally, the legislature set aside $58.0 million in the Proposition AA Refund Restricted Account pending the results of the November 2015 for a potential TABOR refund (see Note 8B).
- $304.6 million in the Resource Extraction Fund in the Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs function includes $299.0 million - $72.6 million from severance tax and federal mineral leasing moneys held for the Department of Local Affairs for distribution to local governments and $226.5 from severance tax receipts by the Department of Local Affairs.
- $912.3 million in the Resource Extraction Fund in the Natural Resources function includes $493.5 million that represents cash balances and loans receivable for loans issued to local governments by the Colorado Water Conservation Board and $389.1 million represents long term severance tax loans receivables.
- $323.0 million primarily in the Capital Projects funds in the General Government function represents cash and receivables related to appropriated multi-year capital projects.
- $319.6 million in the Other Governmental Funds in the General Government function primarily represents $224.3 million in the Unclaimed Property Funds and $73.0 million in Tobacco Litigation Settlement Funds.
- $285.0 million in Other Governmental Funds in the Business, Community and Consumer Affairs function primarily represents $88.7 million in the Major Medical Fund, $49.9 million in the Limited Gaming Fund, $28.3 million in the Workmen's Compensation Fund, $25.2 million in the Clean and Renewable Energy Fund, and $19.8 million in the Employment Support Fund.
- $142.0 million in the Other Governmental Funds in the Health and Rehabilitation function primarily represents $31.3 million in the Natural Resources Damage Recovery Fund, $19.3 million in the Small Communities Water and Wastewater Grant Fund, $15.4 million from the Hazardous Substances Response Fund, and $15.1 million the Natural Disaster Cash Fund.
- The $181.4 million in Other Governmental Funds in the Justice function primarily represents $23.6 million in the Disaster Emergency Fund in the Department of Public Safety, $13.3 million in the Supreme Court Committee Fund, $10.6 million in the Victims Assistance Fund, and $10.2 million in the Victims Compensation Fund.

NOTE 31 – STABILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with C.R.S. 24-75-201.1 1(d) the State maintains a General Purpose Revenue Fund statutory reserve for purposes of budget stabilization. The reserve is calculated as six and one-half percent of General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations. C.R.S. 24-75-201.5(1)(a) further requires the Governor to take action within the fiscal year to preserve one half of the reserve when economic forecasts indicate revenues will not be adequate to maintain the required reserve. In conjunction with the Governor's actions to reduce expenditures, the legislature has traditionally taken action to use the reserve. Historically, the statutory reserve has only been expended during recessionary periods when other budget measures have been exhausted. In Fiscal Year 2014-15 there was no use of the reserve. As of June 30, 2015, on a legal budgetary basis the reserve was $576.5 million. On a GAAP basis only $523.8 million was available for the reserve (see Note 6I).

Article XXIV Section 7 of the State Constitution created the Old Age Pension Stabilization Fund, which is reported as a component of the General Fund – Special Purpose Funds. The fund is maintained at $5.0 million and is only accessible through appropriation for old age pension basic minimum awards. Historically, the reserves in the fund have not been accessed.

NOTE 32 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Individual interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2015, were:

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	General Fund	Resource Extraction	Highway Users Tax	Capital Projects
SELLER'S/LENDER'S RECEIVABLE				
MAJOR FUNDS:				
General Fund				
General Purpose	$ 13,231	$ -	$ 187	$ -
Special Purpose	27,584	-	-	-
Resource Extraction	-	-	-	-
Highway Users	66	-	-	-
Capital Projects				
Regular Capital Projects	4,677	-	-	1,607
Higher Education Institutions	1,092	261	140	643
NONMAJOR FUNDS:				
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:				
Gaming	-	-	-	-
Environment and Health Protection	4,150	-	-	-
Other Special Revenue	-	-	238	-
ENTERPRISE FUNDS:				
Wildlife	-	-	-	-
State Fair Authority	238	-	-	-
Correctional Industries	-	-	-	-
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS:				
Information Technology	116	-	-	925
Highways	-	-	-	-
FIDUCIARY FUNDS:				
Group Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-
Other Fiduciary	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	$ 51,154	$ 261	$ 565	$ 3,175

(Amounts in Thousands)

BUYER'S / BORROWER'S PAYABLE

Higher Education Institutions	State Lottery	All Other Funds	Total
$ 2,999	$ -	$ 28,059	$ 44,476
-	14,725	-	42,309
-	-	10,535	10,535
-	-	4,008	4,074
-	-	-	6,284
-	-	2,242	4,378
-	-	1,583	1,583
-	-	-	4,150
-	-	7,221	7,459
-	3,182	-	3,182
-	-	-	238
2,111	-	-	2,111
-	-	-	1,041
-	-	5	5
760	-	-	760
-	13,912	-	13,912
$ 5,870	$ 31,819	$ 53,653	$ 146,497

All of the material receivables and related payables shown in the schedule on the previous two pages 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 General Purpose Revenue Fund receivable of $28.1 million from All Other Funds primarily includes $13.6 million of receivables from the Limited Gaming Fund, $6.2 million from various cash funds to support incurred Medicaid expenditures.

The Special Purpose General Fund receivable of $27.6 million from the General Purpose Revenue Fund primarily includes $26.1 million in personal services and operating line item reversions, payable to the State Employee Reserves Fund.

The Special Purpose General Fund receivable of $14.7 million from the State Lottery primarily consists of a payable recorded by the Conservation Trust Fund for $12.7 million, and to the Building Excellent Schools Today Grant Program in the amount of $2.0 million.

The Resource Extraction Fund receivable of $10.5 million from All Other Funds primarily includes $9.1 million of loans from the Division of Parks and Wildlife Fund.

The Other Fiduciary Fund receivable of $13.9 million was recorded by the State Treasurer for the Great Outdoors Colorado Fund. This is a statutory distribution of the Lottery net proceeds.

NOTE 33 – TRANSFERS BETWEEN FUNDS

Transfers between funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, were as follows:

TRANSFER-OUT FUND	General Fund	Resource Extraction	Highway Users Tax
MAJOR FUNDS:			
General Fund:			
General Purpose	$ 3,253,258	$ -	$ 5,570
Special Purpose	108,168	-	6
Resource Extraction	72,935	-	-
Highway Users Tax	9,732	-	-
Capital Projects:			
Regular Capital Projects	-	-	500
Special Capital Projects	765	-	-
State Education	37,887	-	-
Higher Education Institutions	3,971	-	-
Lottery	53,190	-	530
NONMAJOR FUNDS:			
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:			
Labor	355	3,029	-
Gaming	13,797	-	683
Tobacco Impact Mitigation	4,210	-	334
Resource Management	116	-	-
Environment and Health Protection	5,056	-	3
Unclaimed Property	197	-	-
Other Special Revenue	83,518	-	2,170
PERMANENT FUNDS:			
State Lands Trust	108,725	-	-
Other Permanent Trust	-	-	-
ENTERPRISE FUNDS:			
Wildlife	5,026	-	-
College Assist	66	-	-
State Fair	113	-	-
Correctional Industries	691	-	-
State Nursing Homes	1,857	-	-
Prison Canteens	77	-	-
Other Enterprise	182	-	-
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS:			
Central Services	1,367	-	-
Information Technology	317	-	-
Capitol Complex	1,806	-	-
Administrative Courts	230	-	-
Legal Services	3,211	-	-
Other Internal Service	1,272	-	-
FIDUCIARY FUNDS:			
Group Benefit Plans	247	-	-
Other Fiduciary	54	-	-
TOTAL	$ 3,772,396	$ 3,029	$ 9,796

(Amounts in Thousands)

TRANSFER-IN FUND

Capital Projects	State Education	Higher Education Institutions	All Other Funds	TOTAL
$ 253,348	$ 25,321	$ 181,088	$ 101,611	$ 3,820,196
1,000	82	-	11,421	120,677
-	-	3,697	17,426	94,058
640	-	-	172,389	182,761
1,607	-	131,812	21,450	155,369
-	-	-	7,451	8,216
-	-	7,296	40,525	85,708
-	-	-	-	3,971
-	-	-	12,798	66,518
-	-	-	30	3,414
4,517	-	5,874	25,512	50,383
7,124	-	13,008	1,524	26,200
-	-	-	-	116
-	-	-	167	5,226
-	-	-	21,771	21,968
118	-	-	16,524	102,330
-	-	1,096	1,311	111,132
-	-	-	282	282
-	-	-	1,830	6,856
-	-	-	-	66
-	-	-	-	113
-	-	-	-	691
-	-	-	-	1,857
-	-	-	-	77
4	-	-	34,192	34,378
-	-	-	-	1,367
-	-	-	-	317
-	-	-	134	1,940
-	-	-	-	230
-	-	-	63	3,274
-	-	-	-	1,272
-	-	-	-	247
-	-	-	20	74
$ 268,358	$ 25,403	$ 343,871	$ 488,431	$ 4,911,284

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 Purpose Revenue Fund and into the State Public School Fund (a Special Purpose General Fund) of $3,184.0 million, to the Capital Projects Fund of $248.5 million for controlled maintenance and capital projects, and into the Higher Education Institutions of $181.1 million (primarily for student financial aid, occupational education, and job training).

In addition to these General Purpose Revenue Fund transfers, other individually significant routine transfers include the following:

Additional transfers-out of the General Purpose Revenue Fund includes $25.3 million to the State Education Fund. Transfers-out of the General Purpose Revenue Fund to All Other Funds includes $35.5 million to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund from additional sales tax on retail marijuana collected in the General Purpose Revenue Fund and $20.9 million to the Department of Public Health primarily for recycling resources ($1.5 million), the nutrients grant program ($2.0 million), and for natural disasters ($17.0 million). The Judicial Department also transferred $15.2 million to the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund, the Department of Revenue $6.7 million to the Advanced Industries Acceleration Fund, and the Department of Regulatory Agencies $4.1 million to the Department of Public Safety.

Transfers-out from the special-purpose funds within the General Fund primarily comprises $84.5 million in transfers from the Public School Fund to the Charter School Institute Fund. Other transfers include $10.0 million from the Older Coloradoans Cash Fund and $6.4 million from the State Employee Reserve Fund in the Department of Public Safety's account to the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

Transfers-out from the special-purpose funds within the General Fund primarily comprise $11.3 million from the School Capital Construction Assistance Fund to the Debt Service Fund for payment on outstanding certificates of participation issued by the Building Excellent Schools Today program.

The Resource Extraction transfer-out to the Special Purpose General Fund includes a $69.5 million transfer from the Mineral Leasing Fund to the State Public School Fund. Transfers to All Other Funds includes $10.0 million from the Severance Tax Perpetual Base Fund for the Small Communities Water and Wastewater Grant Fund and $4.0 million from the Severance Tax Operating Fund for various parks and wildlife programs in the Department of Natural Resources.

The Highway Users Tax Fund transfer-out to All Other Funds includes $169.7 million to the Debt Service Fund to pay debt service on Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation.

The Capital Construction Fund transfers-out include $131.8 million to Institutions of Higher Education representing spending on state-funded capital projects managed by the institutions and $18.4 million to the Department of Correction's Debt Service Fund for payment towards outstanding certificates of participation related to some of its prisons.

The State Education Fund transfers-out includes $27.0 million to the special-purpose Professional Development and Student Support Fund in the General Fund and $34 million to the Early Literacy Fund in All Other Funds.

The Lottery transfer-out to the Special Purpose General Fund primarily comprises $51.2 million to the Conservation Trust Fund in the Department of Local Affairs as a statutory distribution of Lottery net proceeds. Additionally, $12.8 million was transferred to the Division of Parks and Wildlife in All Other Funds.

The Gaming transfers-out includes a distribution of limited gaming revenues to the General Purpose Revenue Fund of $13.6 million and $23.0 million to the Creative Industries Cash Fund in the Governor's Office of Economic Development and International Trade.

The Tobacco Impact Mitigation Fund transfers-out to Higher Education Institutions of $13.0 million represents funding from the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Moneys Health Education Fund for the University of Colorado.

The Unclaimed Property transfers out include a transfer of $21.0 million to the Adult Dental Fund in the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing in All Other Funds.

The Other Special Revenue Fund transfers-out primarily includes transfers of $32.8 million from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the General Fund, $23.9 million from the Retail Marijuana Excise Tax Fund to the School Capital Construction Assistance Fund, $9.5 million from the Correctional Treatment Cash Fund to the General Purpose Revenue Fund to support programs in the Departments of Human Services and Public Safety, and various indirect cost transfers with the largest occurring in the Department of Regulatory Agencies ($4.1 million) and in the Judicial Department ($1.9 million) Additionally, the transfers-out to All Other Funds includes transfers of $15.8 million from the Justice Center Cash Fund to the Debt Service Fund for payment on the outstanding certificates of participation related to the Ralph L. Carr Justice Center.

The State Lands Trust transfer-out to the special-purpose General Funds includes $92.5 million to the School Capital Construction Assistance fund and $16.0 million for the State Public School Fund related to distributions to school districts and charter schools.

The Other Enterprise Fund transfers-out to All Other Funds represents a transfer of $34.1 million from CollegeInvest to the Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative Fund.

NOTE 34 – 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. Net donor restricted endowment appreciation totaled $12.8 million, which includes depreciation of investment value for some institutions of higher education.

The University of Colorado reported net appreciation on endowment investments of $13.3 million that was available for spending. The university reported the related net position in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable on the *Statement of Net Position – 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 also be expended.

NOTE 35 – PLEDGED REVENUE

Various institutions of higher education, the Department of Labor and Employment, and the Highway Users Tax Fund have issued bonds, notes, and/or Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purchase of equipment, and the construction of facilities and infrastructure. Specific user revenues are pledged for the payments of interest and future retirement of the obligations. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the following pledges were in place:

The Department of Transportation pledged $167.5 million of federal grants under agreement with the Federal Highway Administration and certain motor vehicle fees and taxes of the Highway Users Tax Fund to meet the debt service commitment on the agency's Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes. The debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 1999-00 to finance the reconstruction of a portion of a major interstate highway through Denver and other infrastructure projects across the State, and it has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2016-17. The pledged revenue represents approximately 12.0 percent of the total revenue stream, and $296.3 million of the pledge commitment remains outstanding.

The Department of Transportation Statewide Bridge Enterprise pledged $113.7 million of federal highway funds, Build America Bonds, and surcharges to meet the current year interest payments on debt issued for construction activities related to the Funding Advancement for Surface Transportation and Economic Recovery (FASTER) Bridge Program. The debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2010-11, and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2040-41. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the revenue stream, and $643.4 million of the pledge commitment remains outstanding.

The Department of Labor and Employment pledged $249.9 million of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Premium collections to secure $256.5 million of principal and interest on debt issued to stabilize unemployment insurance rates. The debt was issued in Fiscal Year 2013-14, and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2016-17. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the revenue stream, and $256.5 million of the pledge commitment (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

Higher Education Institutions have pledged auxiliary fees primarily related to student housing rent, and in some cases tuition, to meet the debt service commitment of their various bond issues. The debt issues involved had an earliest origination date in Fiscal Year 2002-03 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2054-55. In some instances the gross revenue of the activity is pledged and in other instances the net available revenue is pledged. Total pledged revenue of the Higher Education Institutions is approximately $766.9 million. Individually significant Higher Education Institution pledges include:

- $338.0 million pledged by the University of Colorado to secure $129.2 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction of enterprise facilities and to refund prior enterprise debt. The related debt will be issued in Fiscal Year 2015-16 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2045-46. The pledged revenue represents approximately 50.5 percent of the revenue stream, and $2.5 billion of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $223.4 million pledged by Colorado State University to secure $49.0 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction, expansion, or renovation of certain recreation, research, athletic, and academic facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2007-08 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2054-55. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the total revenue stream, and $1.6 billion of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $45.9 million pledged by the Colorado School of Mines to secure $20.6 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance refunding of previous debt and for capital improvements. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2014-15 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2042-43. The pledged revenue represents approximately 55.2 percent of the total student fee and auxiliary revenue streams and 100% of the tuition

and facilities fee revenues. $198.1 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

- $26.8 million pledged by Metropolitan State University of Denver to secure $5.1 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction, expansion, or renovation of certain academic facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2009-10 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2040-41. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the total revenue stream, and $115.1 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $23.5 million pledged by Colorado Mesa University to secure $13.4 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to construct auxiliary facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2009-10 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2041-42. The pledged revenue represents approximately 56.8 percent of the revenue stream and $321.5 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $26.7 million pledged by the University of Northern Colorado to secure $10.0 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance refunding of previous debt and for improvements of auxiliary facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2007-08 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2039-40. The pledged revenue represents 30.3 percent of the total auxiliary and student fee revenue streams and also represents 100.0 percent of gross tuition revenues. $209.9 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $17.6 million pledged by Colorado State University – Pueblo to secure $5.3 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance construction, remodeling, and acquisition of the Student Center, recreation facilities and student housing facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2007-08 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2043-44. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the revenue stream, and $171.1 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $8.7 million pledged by the Fort Lewis College to secure $4.3 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance construction new residence hall, expansion and renovation of the student center, and various energy conservation improvements. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2007-08 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2037-38. The pledged revenue represents 39.3 percent of the revenue stream, and $81.5 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- $8.1 million pledged by the Western State Colorado University to secure $6.0 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance a new student apartment complex and a new sports complex. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2008-09 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2044-45. The pledged revenue represents 42.5 percent of the revenue stream, and $188.3 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

Revenue available to meet debt service requirements is shown in the following table:

(Amounts In Thousands)

Agency Name	Gross Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Available Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirements Principal	Interest	Total
Department of Transportation	$ 1,358,950	$ (1,191,461)	$ 167,488	$ 157,220	$ 10,268	$ 167,488
Higher Education Institutions	1,250,735	(579,200)	671,536	107,878	152,923	260,801
Labor - Unemployment Insurance	249,925	-	249,925	249,925	6,623	256,548
Statewide Bridge Enterprise	113,687	-	113,687	-	18,234	18,234
	$ 2,973,297	$ (1,770,661)	$ 1,202,636	$ 515,023	$ 188,048	$ 703,071

NOTE 36 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

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.

University Physicians Incorporated (UPI) is a not-for-profit entity that performs the billing, collection, and disbursement functions for professional services provided by the University of Colorado Denver teaching hospital. UPI is also a component unit of the State that is blended into the Higher Education Institutions Fund. In addition, UPI provides its services under contracts with the University of Colorado Hospital Authority (UCHA), a related party unit of the State.

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 the use of its facilities. This segment is part of the Higher Education Institutions Enterprise.

The following page presents condensed financial information for the State's segments.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO	AURARIA HIGHER EDUCATION CENTER	
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS INCORPORATED	PARKING FACILITIES	STUDENT FACILITIES
ASSETS:			
Current Assets	$ 219,146	$ 6,021	$ 9,240
Other Assets	182,406	5,065	348
Capital Assets	44,112	48,593	22,990
Total Assets	445,664	59,679	32,578
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	-	110	322
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities	57,589	3,169	4,229
Noncurrent Liabilities	10,194	42,146	31,317
Total Liabilities	67,783	45,315	35,546
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	-	8	22
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	32,549	4,654	(2,662)
Restricted for Permanent Endowments:			
Restricted Net Position	-	4,505	2,231
Unrestricted	345,332	5,307	(2,237)
Total Net Position	$ 377,881	$ 14,466	$ (2,668)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

OPERATING REVENUES:			
Tuition and Fees	$ -	$ -	$ 5,220
Sales of Goods and Services	680,035	9,611	17,890
Other	-	-	50
Total Operating Revenues	680,035	9,611	23,160
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Depreciation	4,125	2,396	1,941
Other	625,251	5,579	20,319
Total Operating Expenses	629,376	7,975	22,260
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	50,659	1,636	900
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):			
Investment Income	4,612	164	15
Gifts and Donations	(15,029)	-	-
Other Nonoperating Revenues	(6)	-	-
Debt Service	(203)	(1,233)	(897)
Other Nonoperating Expenses	-	(2,375)	(6,963)
Total Nonoperating Revenues(Expenses)	(10,626)	(3,444)	(7,845)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:			
Transfers-Out	-	(1,195)	(1,448)
Total Contributions, Transfers, and Other	-	(1,195)	(1,448)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	40,033	(3,003)	(8,393)
TOTAL NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING RESTATED	337,848	17,469	5,725
TOTAL NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 377,881	$ 14,466	$ (2,668)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY:			
Operating Activities	$ 67,273	$ (1,159)	$ 2,889
Noncapital Financing Activities	(15,029)	(1,195)	(103)
Capital and Related Financing Activities	(7,664)	(2,378)	(2,114)
Investing Activities	(12,814)	(35)	27
NET INCREASE (DECR.) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	31,766	(4,767)	699
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	67,125	10,482	4,536
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 98,891	$ 5,715	$ 5,235

NOTE 37 – COMPONENT UNITS

The State reports nine component units under the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 14 – The Financial Reporting Entity, Statement No. 39 – Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units, and Statement No. 61 – The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus-An Amendment to GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. The State's component units are separated into major, and nonmajor below. Financial statements for the major component units are presented in the Basic Financial Statements and for the nonmajor component units in the Supplementary Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

A. MAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

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. It is authorized to issue bonds, notes, or other obligations which constitute its debt and not the debt of the State of Colorado. Its primary revenue sources are income from invested bond proceeds, interest on loans made to local governments from bond proceeds, administrative charges on the loans, and EPA grants. The Authority incurred $2.1 million in expenses for the State during 2014 for two State departments.

The University of Colorado Foundation was incorporated in 1967 and is authorized by the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado to 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. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, the foundation distributed $109.2 million of gifts and income to or for the benefit of the University of Colorado and other beneficiaries.

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 2014-15, the foundation transferred $51.6 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. During Fiscal Year 2014-15 , the foundation transferred, $33.1 million to the University, $14.0 million for capital projects.

The University of Northern Colorado Foundation is a tax-exempt organization incorporated in 1996 to provide program, scholarship and other support to the University of Northern Colorado. The foundation's primary revenue is derived from contributions and investment income. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, the foundation granted $9.4 million to the University and paid $1.7 million to the University for contract expenses. At June 30, 2015 the Foundation owed the University $0.9 million.

B. NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

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 General Assembly 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.

CoverColorado was a not-for-profit public entity created to provide access to health insurance for those Colorado residents who were unable to obtain health insurance, or who were unable to obtain health insurance except at prohibitive rates or with restrictive exclusions. In March 2010 with the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the need for high risk insurance pools such as CoverColorado was eliminated. CoverColorado paid remaining health claim liabilities through December 2014 and ceased operations on March 31, 2015 (see Note 41).

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 of insurance-premium tax credits, which it subsequently sold to insurance companies. The VCA deferred the revenue related to the sale, and recognizes it as 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 Position - Component Units* to reflect the contribution of capital by the State.

In 2005, the authority created Colorado Fund I, LP with a portion of the proceeds from the sale of premium tax credits. The VCA has committed to providing up to $21.8 million to Colorado Fund I LP, originally thru June 2015 and extended to June 2016 (unless otherwise terminated), for investment in businesses meeting criteria established by the authority, specifically including businesses in the life sciences, information technology, agri-technology and medical device industries, and retail. As of December 31, 2014, the VCA has contributed approximately $21.8 million or 100 percent of its total funding commitment to Colorado Fund I, LP.

In 2010 the authority created Colorado Fund II, LP and has committed to providing up to $25.4 million over the term of the fund (through December 2019 unless otherwise terminated). As of December 31, 2014, the VCA has contributed approximately $19.5 million or 77 percent of its total funding commitment to Colorado Fund II, LP.

In August 2010, the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan State College of Denver (now Metropolitan State University of Denver) established the HLC @ Metro, Inc. as a non-profit entity to provide for the financing, construction, operation, and management of the Hotel and Hospitality Learning Center at MSU Denver. The facility, which opened in August 2012, includes a fully functioning hotel and learning laboratory for the University's Hospitality, Tourism, and Events department.

NOTE 38 – RELATED PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Primary Government

University of Colorado Denver Anschutz Medical Campus enters into related-party transactions with University of Colorado Health (UCHealth) under contracts that support the University's medical education mission. During Fiscal Year 2014-15, under these contracts, UCHealth paid the University $46.6 million and the University paid UCHealth $12.5 million. Not included in these amounts are $0.7 million in reimbursements during the fiscal year made by UCHealth to the University for salaries and benefits of state classified employees who work at UCHealth, and for whom the University is responsible. At June 30, 2015 the University had accounts receivable from UCHealth for $5.9 million, and had accounts payable to UCHealth for $20,000.

The University of Colorado Health and Welfare Trust exists to provide healthcare benefits to employees of the Trust members, who are the University of Colorado, UCHealth and University Physicians, Inc. The Trust provides healthcare benefits on a self-insured basis where risks are transferred to the pool. The University is not financially accountable for the Trust. During Fiscal Year 2014-15 the Trust paid medical claims on behalf of the University of $137.5 million. The University contributed $153.4 million to the Trust and its employees contributed $17.5 million. At June 30, 2015 the University had accounts receivable from the Trust for $567,000 and accounts payable to the Trust for $1.3 million.

The Colorado State University – Pueblo Foundation was established to benefit Colorado State University Pueblo. The Foundation transferred $3.1 million in cash and $18,892 in in-kind assets to the University in Fiscal Year 2014-15. At June 30, 2015 the University had an account receivable from the Foundation for $2.1 million.

The Adams State University Foundation provides scholarships and work-study grants to students, and program development grants to Adams State University. The Foundation provided $1.3 million in scholarships, grants and operating expense reimbursements during Fiscal Year 2014-15.

The Colorado Mesa University Foundation provides financial assistance to Colorado Mesa University students and assists the University in serving educational needs. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the Foundation awarded $976,423 in scholarship funds directly to students. Also in Fiscal Year 2014-15, the Colorado Mesa University Real Estate Foundation donated $1.6 million in property to the University. The University made operating transfers to the Foundation for $571,437 and transferred $1.6 million to the Colorado Mesa University Real Estate Foundation.

The Fort Lewis College Foundation exists to support Fort Lewis College. During Fiscal Year 2014-15 the Foundation funded $0.7 million for scholarships and passed through $1.3 million in grants for program support.

Metropolitan State University of Denver Foundation, Inc. was organized and is operated to promote the general welfare and development of Metropolitan State University of Denver. The foundation provided $2.4 million of funding to the University in Fiscal Year 2014-15. The foundation also reimbursed the University $236,505 for services provided by University employees. At June 30, 2015 the Foundation owed the University $747,900.

Western State Colorado University Foundation was established to aid Western State Colorado University in fulfilling its educational mission. The Foundation transferred $4.0 million to the University in Fiscal Year 2014-15.

The Auraria Foundation provided $3.8 million to the Auraria Higher Education Center in Fiscal Year 2014-15. Of this amount, a grant for $100,000 was given for the

Campus Signage Project and grant for $3.6 million was given for the Tivoli Project. At June 30, 2015 the Auraria Higher Education Center had an account receivable from the Foundation of $1.7 million.

Most of the State's community colleges have established foundations to assist in their educational missions. With the exception of Front Range Community College, Northeastern Junior College, Pikes Peak Community College, Pueblo Community College and Red Rocks Community College, none of these foundations made annual transfers to their related community colleges in excess of $500,000.

In Fiscal Year 2014-15 the Northeastern Junior College Foundation funded $482,340 in student scholarships and instructional grants to Northeastern Junior College. It also passed through $4,587 in other funding and reimbursed the Junior College $13,775 for administration expenses.

The Front Range Community College provided scholarship funds totaling $514,418 to Front Range Community College. The College provided personnel and operating expense support to the Foundation totaling $314,151.

Pikes Peak Community College Foundation provided $573,726 to Pikes Peak Community College in the form of reimbursements for direct expenditures, financial aid support and grant funds. The College in turn reimbursed the Foundation $210,136 for operating expenditures. At June, 30, 2015, Pikes Peak Community College has an account receivable from the Foundation for $304,804.

The Pueblo Community College Foundation provided Pueblo Community College $1.4 million in the form of scholarships, grants, construction funds, program funding and discretionary funds.

The Red Rocks Community College Foundation provided $1.7 million to Red Rocks Community College. Of this amount, the Foundation provided $408,841 for scholarships and a $1.0 million pass through grant for construction of the Arvada Health Professions and Science building. The remainder was given for various special programs, endowed teaching chairs and operating expenses. The College provided $277,483 to the Foundation for operating expenses.

The Great Outdoors Colorado Board (GOCO) is a constitutionally created entity whose purpose is to administer the GOCO 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 Year 2014-15, the board funded $23.9 million of wildlife and parks programs at the Department of Natural Resources. At June 30, 2015, GOCO owed the Department of Natural Resources $15.3 million.

The Colorado Historical Foundation accepts gifts, grants, donations and endowments on behalf of History Colorado. Upon request, the Foundation transfers these funds to History Colorado where they are utilized for their intended purposes. At the end of Fiscal Year 2014-15, History Colorado had billed the Colorado Historical Foundation $0.4 million and has an account receivable from the Foundation for that amount.

The Colorado Health Benefit Exchange, operating as Connect for Health Colorado, is a related party to the State through the Department of Health Care Policy & Financing. During Fiscal Year 2014-15 the Colorado Health Benefit Exchange reimbursed the State $338,389 for personnel expenses and $3.9 million for software programming and other information technology expenses.

Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) is a related party to the State in three different activities as follows:

- The Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Bond Program supports existing programs administered by CHFA that provide loans to small businesses, farms and ranches within the State of Colorado. CHFA operates these programs in coordination with the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Farm Service Agency, and the U.S. Rural Business Cooperative Service. The Department of Treasury holds three CHFA bonds with a face value of $7.1 million as of June 30, 2015. The Department receives monthly payments from CHFA for all principal payments and interest collected by the Authority. On bond maturity dates ranging from 2025 through 2031, the Department of Treasury will receive any unpaid principal balance of the bonds, plus all accrued and unpaid interest.
- CHFA acts as the fiscal agent for the Colorado Energy Office State Energy Plan grant that provides loans for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects. The outstanding loan balance at CHFA on June 30, 2015 was $9,439,547. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the Energy Office paid CHFA $48,543 in administrative fees for this service.

Under CRS 8-77-103.5 CHFA is authorized "…to issue bonds and notes as are necessary to maintain adequate balances in the unemployment compensation fund or to repay moneys advanced to the State from the Federal Unemployment trust fund, or both." On June 28, 2012, as a conduit issuer in an exchange transaction, CHFA issued Colorado Unemployment Compensation Fund Special Revenue Bonds with a par value of $624,805,000. Bond payments are funded by employers' unemployment insurance premiums. The bonds are special, limited obligations of the Authority, payable and secured by

assets held in a trust estate which consists of pledged revenue and principal funded by the State's unemployment compensation fund. Pledged revenues in the trust consist, at least in part, of employers' unemployment insurance premiums. The bonds do not create a financial obligation of the Authority beyond payment of principal and interest. As of June 30, 2015, $249,925,000 of bonds was outstanding. The Department of Labor and Employment paid CHFA $60,000 in administration fees in Fiscal Year 2014-15 for this arrangement.

Component Units

The Venture Capital Authority (VCA) has Limited Partnership Agreements with Colorado Fund I, LP and Colorado Fund II, LP, and has selected High Country Venture, LLC, to serve as manager and general partner of both funds. The partnership agreements allocate income or loss 20 percent to the general partner and 80 percent to the limited partners in accordance with their respective partnership percentages. As of December 31, 2014, VCA's investments in Colorado Fund I and Colorado Fund II totaled $23.8 million and $26.7 million respectively.

NOTE 39 - SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

The High Performance Transportation Enterprise (HPTE), a portion of the nonmajor Transportation Enterprise, entered into a 50 year concession agreement with Plenary Roads Denver (Plenary). Plenary will finance, design and construct US-36 Phase I and Phase II tolled and managed lanes. Plenary will assume the liability of the HPTE's existing loan when Phase I is placed into service. Phase II is expected to be completed in January 2016. As of June 30, 2015, construction in progress totaled $183.8 million.

In March 2014, HPTE transferred the operations of the I-25 high occupancy toll (HOT) lanes to Plenary. Plenary has the right to collect 1-25 HOT lane tolls and the US-36 lanes tolls when those lanes are placed in service. For both the I-25 HOT and US-36 managed lanes, Plenary has the right to raise the toll rate, with approval of the HPTE Board. If the HPTE Board does not approve the requested rate, HPTE must compensate Plenary for the loss of revenue.

Upon completion of Phase I, Plenary will assume the obligation for HPTE's existing $54.0 million loan secured through the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act as well loan interest totaling $2.0 million. In addition, Plenary will be responsible for maintaining the managed lanes.

NOTE 40 – ENCUMBRANCES

Most encumbrances are supported by annual appropriations and lapse at year-end. However, the Capital Projects Fund, Institutions of Higher Education, and the Highway Users Tax Fund include multi-year encumbrances of $27.6 million, $113.7 million and $1.3 billion, respectively, which are related to purchase orders and long-term contracts for the construction of major capital projects and infrastructure.

NOTE 41 – SPECIAL ITEMS

Component Unit

On May 28, 2013 House Bill 13-1115 was enacted, and repealed CoverColorado effective April 1, 2014. The program was required to settle all health claim liabilities by December 31, 2014 and make a final accounting by March 31, 2015. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, Cover Colorado recognized $231,731 of general and administrative operating expenses, and transferred its remaining assets to The Denver Foundation ($2.3 million) and to the Colorado Health Benefit Exchange ($0.8 million). The Statement of Revenues and Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, Other Component Units(Nonmajor) presents operating results for Fiscal Year 2013-14 and the first three months of Fiscal Year 2014-15.

NOTE 42 – FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

In Fiscal Year 2010-11, Metropolitan State University of Denver's Board of Trustees (formerly the Metropolitan State College of Denver Board of Trustees) approved the incorporation of a special purpose nonprofit corporation to be known as HLC @ Metro, Inc. The HLC @ Metro Inc., a discretely presented nonmajor component unit of the State, created the Hotel/Hospitality Learning Center (HLC) to enhance the University's Hospitality, Tourism, and Events department. The Metropolitan State College of Denver Roadrunner Recovery and Reinvestment Act Finance Authority issued approximately $55.0 million in revenue bonds in October 2010, loaning the proceeds to HLC @ Metro, Inc. to construct the HLC. The HLC generates revenue as a facility open to the general public. Should HLC @ Metro Inc. not fulfill its obligation to pay any and all principal and interest, the University is obligated to make the payment due. The guarantee remains in effect until there is no remaining outstanding balance on the 2010 bond issuance. As of June 30, 2015, no liability was recorded by the University as HLC @ Metro Inc. was deemed fully capable of making its debt payments.

NOTE 43 – CONTINGENCIES

The Colorado Governmental Immunity Act (CGIA) sets upper limits on State liability at $350,000 per individual and $990,000 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. Effective January 1, 2012, the Act was amended to waive the State's sovereign immunity for legal proceedings in which the State has been determined to be negligent in conducting prescribed fires.

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, engaged in regulatory misfeasance, 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. While it is reasonably possible that awards of judgment could occur, it is unlikely that those awards would have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

The State is the defendant in numerous lawsuits involving claims of inadequate, negligent, or unconstitutional treatment of prisoners, mental health patients, nursing home 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.

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 up to 25 percent, or $2.1 billion, of the $8.5 billion outstanding balance of loans in repayment status. However, the probability of a material loss is remote, and the State's liability is capped at the net position of the College Assist program of $79.7 million.

At June 30, 2015, the Lottery Division of the Department of Revenue had outstanding annuity contracts of approximately $232.8 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. Individual claims exceeding $5.0 million include three claims for refunds ranging from $13.3 million to $40.6 million for income taxes. The Department of Revenue will vigorously defend these claims. The likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is uncertain.

Various notes and bonds have been issued by state school districts that may impact the State. Colorado statutes provide that if a district indicates it will not make a required payment to bondholders by the date on which it is due, the State Treasurer shall forward to the paying agent the amount necessary to make the payment. The State shall then withhold state property-tax-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 approximately $7.5 billion are outstanding. Of this amount, $1.4 billion is covered by private insurance.

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. Individually significant disallowances are disclosed in the following paragraph.

The TABOR Foundation, a not-for-profit entity that is not part of State government, has filed suit against the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing alleging that the hospital provider fee is a tax, not a fee; therefore, requiring a vote of the people. The plaintiff challenge the fee imposed in Fiscal Years 2011, 2012 and 2013, and seek a refund of all revenue collected, kept, or spent unconstitutionally, plus interest. Approximately $2.65 billion has been collected in fees. The Complaint was filed on June 26, 2015. The Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing filed a motion to dismiss arguing that the hospital provider fee is a fee and not a tax. The Motion is fully briefed and is pending before the district court. The Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing will vigorously defend claims. The State is unable to estimate the likelihood of an adverse outcome.

The National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB), has filed suit against the Colorado Secretary of State alleging that §§ 24-21-104 and 24-21-104.5, C.R.S. violate TABOR. These provisions allocate fees collected by the Secretary's Business and Licensing Division to a cash fund, and authorize appropriations from that cash fund to the Secretary's Elections Division and to counties to support election functions. NFIB seeks a refund of allegedly unconstitutionally collected registration fees, and the imposition of penalties, interest, fees, and costs in accordance with Colorado Constitution Article X, § 1. The complaint does not seek a precise monetary award; The State’s estimate of exposure is approximately $20 million. The parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment in Denver District Court. After full briefing and oral argument, on November 3, 2015, the District Court granted summary judgment in the Secretary's favor. The Court did not decide whether the fees are taxes. NFIB has filed a timely appeal to the Colorado Court of Appeals, and the Court has not set a briefing schedule. The Secretary will vigorously defend claims. The State is unable to estimate the likelihood of an adverse outcome.

The State believes it has a reasonable possibility of favorable outcomes for the actions discussed in this Note 43, but the ultimate outcome cannot presently be determined. Except as otherwise noted, no provision for a liability has been made in the financial statements related to the contingencies discussed in this note.

NOTE 44 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Primary Government

A. DEBT ISSUANCES AND REFUNDINGS

On July 21, 2015, the State issued Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ETRAN), Series 2015A. The notes were issued with a premium of $1,933,500, an average coupon rate of 1.55 percent, and a true interest cost of 0.30 percent. The notes mature on June 29, 2016. The total due at maturity includes $165.0 million in principal and $2,394,167 in interest. By statute, interest on the notes is payable from the General Fund.

On July 23, 2015, the State issued General Fund Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (GTRAN), Series 2015A. The notes were issued with a premium of $7,731,000, an average coupon rate of 1.67 percent, and a true interest cost of 0.28 percent. The notes mature on June 28, 2016. The total due on that date includes $600 million in principal and $9,305,556 in interest.

On August 6, 2015, the Colorado State University System sold $96,490,000 Series 2015 E-1, $42,125,000 Series 2015 E-2 (Green Bonds) and $17,670,000 Series 2015 F in System Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The proceeds of the sale of the Series 2015 E-1, E-2, and F Bonds will be used for the construction, acquisition, improvement and equipping of a biology building for research and teaching; a medical center building; a plant environmental research center to be used for teaching, research and outreach; and academic space; and various parking and pedestrian structures and pathways. All projects are in Fort Collins. The proceeds will also be used for other capital projects as designated by the Board of Governors, to pay capitalized interest and cost of issuance on bonds.

On August 12, 2015, the Auraria Higher Education Center issued $5,050,000 in Student Fee Revenue Bond, Series 2015A and $250,000 in Student Fee Taxable Revenue Bond, Series 2015B for the purpose of financing construction of the Tivoli Park/Quad, the Tivoli Patio and Coffee Lounge, and other future student gathering spaces throughout campus. The repayment of the bonds is funded by a $5 per student, per semester fee.

On September 28, 2015, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, part of the Colorado Department of Public Safety (CDPS), issued Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 2015 for $9,915,000. The net proceeds will be used to refinance the existing lease of the site and improvements by CDPS, constituting the Colorado Bureau of Investigation's Grand Junction, Colorado, regional office and forensic laboratory, and to pay the executory costs.

In November, 2015, the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado approved a resolution in which the University of Colorado Real Estate Foundation (CUREF) would transfer ownership of two parcels of land and improvements from Campus Village Apartments (CVA) to the University of Colorado – Denver (CU-Denver). The properties include 4.75 acres of land located at 4th and Walnut, which is the site of a 250,773 square foot student housing facility, and 3.16 acres of adjacent land. CU-Denver will apply a Supplemental Credit Facility (SCF) extended by the University's Treasury to defease the existing debt carried by CUREF. The total amount needed to transfer the property is estimated at $61.7 million.

On January 12, 2016, the State issued Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ETRAN), Series 2015B. The notes were issued with a premium of $2,394,167, an average coupon rate of 2.10 percent, and a true interest cost of 0.24 percent. The notes mature on June 29, 2016. The total due at maturity includes $339.0 million in principal and $3,307,528 in interest. By statute, interest on the notes is payable from the General Fund.

On January 21, 2016, the Colorado Mesa University issued $26,575,000 of Series 2016 Bonds. The bonds were issued with a premium of $1,791,955. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to construct and equip a new residence hall on campus, expand and renovate the Maverick Center, with remaining proceeds used for additional capital improvements on the campus.

On January 29, 2016, the University of Northern Colorado entered into an energy performance contract with McKinistry Essention LLC. The contract includes $8.85 million in financing from Banc of America Public Capital Corp for up to 20 capital projects and will result in long-term energy savings and reductions in utility costs. The financing agreement spans 15 years at a rate of 2.69% and funds are currently being held in escrow with BOKF, NA. The agreement provides that any obligations payable after the current fiscal year are contingent upon funds for that purpose being available. In addition to the principal amount, the total due at maturity includes $1,915,020 of interest.

On February 24, 2016, the Colorado Community College System issued $18,340,000 of System-wide Revenue Bonds (Series 2016). The bonds were issued with a premium of $617,180. The proceeds will be used to refund the 2003 debt of Pikes Peak Community College of $3,060,000, with the remaining proceeds to be used to finance the construction and equipping of the new student recreation center on the Red Rocks Community College, Lakewood campus.

On February 25, 2016, the Colorado School of Mines issued $34,690,000 of Series 2016 Institutional Enterprise Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The bonds were issued with a premium of $5,239,719. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to provide bridge funding for the construction, improvement, and equipping the CoorsTek Center for Applied Science and Engineering on the School of Mines campus. In addition, proceeds of the Series 2016 Bonds will be used to advance refund a portion of the Board's Institutional Enterprise Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2009A , and the Board's Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2009C.

On February 26, 2016, the Metropolitan State University of Denver issued $27,450,000 of Series 2016 Revenue Bonds. The bonds were issued with a premium of $2,824,423. The proceeds of the bonds will be used in the construction of the Aerospace and Engineering Sciences Building.

On March 9, 2016, the Auraria Higher Education Center refinanced the 2006 Parking Bond in the amount of $5,845,000. This has an interest rate of 1.80% and a maturity date of April 1, 2026.

On April 7, 2016, , the Auraria Higher Education Center refinanced the 2006 Student Fee Bond in the amount of $7,415,000. This has an interest rate of 1.40% and a maturity date of May 1, 2021.

B. OTHER

On July 22, 2015, under the service concession agreement with the High Performance Transportation Enterprise (HPTE) and Plenary Roads Denver (Plenary), the completion of Phase I of the U.S. 36 project occurred and tolling commenced. The completion initiated the transfer of HPTE's $54 million loan secured through the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act to Plenary. The required debt service reserve of $1.6 million was also transferred to Plenary and the operations and maintenance reserve of $0.6 million was returned to HPTE. Additionally, HPTE recognized revenue of $120 million previously recorded at June 30, 2015 as unearned revenue from the Regional Transportation District related to an Intergovernmental Agreement.

On September 24, 2015, the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing agreed to repay the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) $12.1 million for disallowed outstanding costs relating to prior period services provided by Denver Health. Denver Health is reimbursing the State for $6.1 million of this amount.

On September 30, 2015, College Assist transferred $6.3 million from the Operating Fund to the Federal Fund, based on a change in methodology. The change was the result of the Department of Education's Office of the Inspector General audit report, issued on September 29, 2014, covering the Federal Student Aid's (FSA) oversight of guaranty agencies during the wind-down of the Federal Family Education Loan Program. The report states that the methodology that FSA uses to calculate agency compliance with the statutory 25 basis point minimum reserve ratio is flawed. In response to the audit report, the FSA said it will cease adding in allowances and other non-cash charges beginning with the Federal Fiscal Year 2015 calculation.

On April 1, 2016, the Department of Personnel and Administration entered into an agreement with Banc of America Public Capital Corp ("BAPCC") to provide the lease purchase financing of State motor vehicles for Fiscal Year 2015-2016 in an amount not to exceed $30,000,000.

On April 25, 2016, the Department of Revenue received notification that they lost a court case in the Colorado Supreme Court. This case involved the taxpayer's claim for refund (amended returns) based on their position that their cost of capital, or Return on Investment, is a deductible cost in calculating gross income subject to severance tax. This case, and the other subsequent refund claims from this taxpayer, as well as protective claims from other taxpayers, are estimated at an additional $12.5 million in severance tax refunds ($5.9 million in tax and $6.6 million in interest through June 30, 2015).

Component Units

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority has formalized a plan to issue $8.4 million in debt on April 14, 2015.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED GENERAL FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 2,640,623	
Income Taxes			6,142,955	
Other Taxes			257,646	
Sales and Services			366	
Interest Earnings			12,040	
Other Revenues			16,467	
Transfers-In			304,997	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			9,375,094	
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 9,311	$ 9,318	8,790	$ 528
Corrections	720,430	720,902	717,333	3,569
Education	3,357,896	3,357,973	3,357,445	528
Governor	34,367	31,297	30,150	1,147
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,264,444	2,307,557	2,313,291	(5,734)
Higher Education	761,983	767,971	767,971	-
Human Services	782,002	788,527	774,525	14,002
Judicial Branch	444,078	446,268	440,580	5,688
Labor and Employment	637	662	660	2
Law	13,534	13,575	13,477	98
Legislative Branch	40,946	40,963	40,963	-
Local Affairs	17,361	17,649	17,526	123
Military and Veterans Affairs	8,186	8,245	7,775	470
Natural Resources	26,226	26,309	26,272	37
Personnel & Administration	6,709	7,130	7,070	60
Public Health and Environment	63,894	60,974	58,587	2,387
Public Safety	133,598	134,566	126,286	8,280
Regulatory Agencies	1,883	1,885	1,885	-
Revenue	74,419	74,864	74,316	548
Transportation	700	906	206	700
Treasury	3,226	3,178	2,031	1,147
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	8,765,830	8,820,719	8,787,139	33,580
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	992	2,064	90	1,974
Corrections	20,093	59,890	25,644	34,246
Education	8,645	11,959	1,019	10,940
Governor	13,934	53,304	7,358	45,946
Higher Education	202,458	400,311	100,298	300,013
Human Services	43,293	34,721	6,096	28,625
Military and Veterans Affairs	5,360	11,005	2,837	8,168
Personnel & Administration	14,606	26,093	8,370	17,723
Public Health and Environment	323	323	-	323
Public Safety	3,833	15,827	4,543	11,284
Revenue	53,088	94,852	1,014	93,838
Transportation	500	1,000	500	500
Treasury	18,588	18,588	18,575	13
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	385,713	729,937	176,344	553,593
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 9,151,543	$ 9,550,656	8,963,483	$ 587,173
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 411,611	

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 POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED CASH FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 22,226	
Income Taxes			519,802	
Other Taxes			88,528	
Tuition and Fees			778,158	
Sales and Services			994,004	
Interest Earnings			24,575	
Other Revenues			611,796	
Transfers-In			1,029,507	
Capital Contributions			302	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			4,068,898	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 30,145	$ 30,640	29,585	1,055
Corrections	71,517	73,442	54,228	19,214
Education	1,242,142	1,240,985	1,161,254	79,731
Governor	229,865	240,738	212,951	27,787
Health Care Policy and Financing	915,893	862,388	836,819	25,569
Higher Education	692,318	709,633	690,046	19,587
Human Services	215,607	183,560	148,472	35,088
Judicial Branch	126,614	125,195	110,833	14,362
Labor and Employment	58,477	58,619	57,046	1,573
Law	57,690	58,262	51,205	7,057
Legislative Branch	1,083	1,111	1,041	70
Local Affairs	13,306	13,458	12,584	874
Military and Veterans Affairs	2,383	2,383	1,997	386
Natural Resources	170,371	169,671	149,079	20,592
Personnel & Administration	110,836	111,782	100,112	11,670
Public Health and Environment	197,515	198,116	164,597	33,519
Public Safety	199,053	198,580	172,991	25,589
Regulatory Agencies	81,597	81,756	74,753	7,003
Revenue	188,353	187,260	113,176	74,084
State	21,788	22,159	20,306	1,853
Transportation	34,358	34,477	33,744	733
Treasury	2,511	2,567	2,471	96
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	4,663,422	4,606,782	4,199,290	407,492
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	700	2,845	759	2,086
Corrections	660	19,747	18,427	1,320
Governor	13,911	26,314	5,795	20,519
Higher Education	88,963	186,884	11,834	175,050
Human Services	-	469	327	142
Judicial Branch	-	24,896	16,345	8,551
Labor and Employment	-	5,933	965	4,968
Natural Resources	13,105	35,502	5,639	29,863
Personnel & Administration	14,411	15,411	933	14,478
Public Health and Environment	-	49,474	3,292	46,182
Public Safety	4,322	6,883	823	6,060
Transportation	-	500	500	-
Treasury	18,588	18,588	18,351	237
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	154,660	393,446	83,990	309,456
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 4,818,082	$ 5,000,228	4,283,280	716,948
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ (214,382)	

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 POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED FEDERALLY FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Federal Grants and Contracts			$ 4,646,889	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			4,646,889	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Corrections	-	2,359	-	2,359
Health Care Policy and Financing	4,425,735	4,419,393	4,315,535	103,858
Higher Education	-	22	22	-
Human Services	327,538	330,243	298,050	32,193
Military and Veterans Affairs	360	1,021	51	970
Public Health and Environment	24,220	24,401	20,395	4,006
Public Safety	-	303	225	78
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	4,777,853	4,777,742	4,634,278	143,464
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 4,777,853	$ 4,777,742	4,634,278	$ 143,464
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 12,611	

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
RECONCILING SCHEDULE
ALL BUDGET FUND TYPES
TO ALL GAAP FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			
	GENERAL	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	HIGHWAY USERS TAX	CAPITAL PROJECTS
BUDGETARY BASIS:				
Revenues and Transfers-In Appropriated (Required Supplementary Information):				
General	$ 9,375,094	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cash	616,658	42,732	228,863	18,411
Federal	4,565,332	-	-	685
Sub-Total Revenues and Transfers-In Appropriated	14,557,084	42,732	228,863	19,096
Revenues and Transfers-In Non-Appropriated (Supplementary Information):				
General	319,683	-	-	260,551
Cash	3,982,077	609,491	1,700,582	3,966
Federal	2,556,217	152,429	837,065	6,322
Sub-Total Revenues and Transfers-In Non-Appropriated	6,857,977	761,920	2,537,647	270,839
Total Revenues and Transfers-In Appropriated and Non-Appropriated	21,415,061	804,652	2,766,510	289,935
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out Appropriated (Required Supplementary Information):				
General Funded	8,780,147	-	-	183,336
Cash Funded	548,339	38,969	223,131	18,810
Federally Funded	4,554,374	-	-	707
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out Appropriated	13,882,860	38,969	223,131	202,853
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out Non-Appropriated(Supplementary Information):				
General Funded	589,138	-	-	-
Cash Funded	3,966,343	284,881	1,819,655	11,922
Federally Funded	2,557,399	152,479	862,795	5,517
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out Non-Appropriated	7,112,880	437,360	2,682,450	17,439
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers-Out Appropriated and Non-Appropriated	20,995,740	476,329	2,905,581	220,292
Excess of Revenues and Transfers-In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers-Out - Budget Basis - Appropriated	674,224	3,763	5,732	(183,757)
Excess of Revenues and Transfers-In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers-Out - Budget Basis - Non-Appropriated	(254,903)	324,560	(144,803)	253,400
BUDGETARY BASIS ADJUSTMENTS:				
Increase/(Decrease) for Unrealized Gains/Losses	(2,027)	(252)	(1,852)	567
Increase for Budgeted Non-GAAP Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Expenditures Not Budgeted	501,950	178,497	698,389	1,198
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Revenue Adjustments	(672,257)	(342,654)	(699,278)	(8,714)
Increase/(Decrease) for Non-Budgeted Funds	-	-	-	-
Excess of Revenues and Transfers-In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers-Out - GAAP Basis	246,987	163,914	(141,812)	62,694
GAAP BASIS FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION:				
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	935,027	1,203,292	1,130,372	273,986
Prior Period Adjustments (See Note 29A)	(6,626)	-	-	-
Accounting Changes (See Note 29B)	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 1,175,388	$ 1,367,206	$ 988,560	$ 336,680

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

		PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES						
STATE EDUCATION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	STATE LOTTERY	OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE	**FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES**	**TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT**
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,375,094
555,655	1,308,304	804,214	10,961	530	169,445	310,365	2,760	4,068,898
-	79,919	-	-	-	953	-	-	4,646,889
555,655	1,388,223	804,214	10,961	530	170,398	310,365	2,760	18,090,881
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580,234
82	1,754,707	2,081,354	708,323	539,527	321,168	36,269	1,703,209	13,440,755
-	119,261	-	30,670	-	410,723	-	-	4,112,687
82	1,873,968	2,081,354	738,993	539,527	731,891	36,269	1,703,209	18,133,676
555,737	3,262,191	2,885,568	749,954	540,057	902,289	346,634	1,705,969	36,224,557
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,963,483
912,146	1,332,072	673,376	5,780	41,658	180,489	305,844	2,666	4,283,280
-	78,244	-	-	-	953	-	-	4,634,278
912,146	1,410,316	673,376	5,780	41,658	181,442	305,844	2,666	17,881,041
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	589,138
47,175	1,402,159	2,161,186	492,502	127,981	214,000	40,700	1,273,527	11,842,031
-	112,043	(8,089)	30,671	-	414,253	-	-	4,127,068
47,175	1,514,202	2,153,097	523,173	127,981	628,253	40,700	1,273,527	16,558,237
959,321	2,924,518	2,826,473	528,953	169,639	809,695	346,544	1,276,193	34,439,278
(356,491)	(22,093)	130,838	5,181	(41,128)	(11,044)	4,521	94	209,840
(47,093)	359,766	(71,743)	215,820	411,546	103,638	(4,431)	429,682	1,575,439
(2,156)	(1,052)	-	-	(51)	(607)	(65)	612	(6,883)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
264	661,968	21,148	(1,178)	(370,825)	18,602	(15,647)	754	1,695,120
(264)	(805,291)	4,086	-	(531)	(29,250)	(3,516)	(17,908)	(2,575,577)
-	-	165,828	-	-	-	-	-	165,828
(405,740)	193,298	250,157	219,823	(989)	81,339	(19,138)	413,234	1,063,767
1,091,998	2,099,400	5,584,645	403,006	3,074	1,299,073	34,411	6,115,535	20,173,819
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,626)
-	-	(2,959,988)	(571)	(22,031)	(359,710)	(265,388)	-	(3,607,688)
$ 686,258	$ 2,292,698	$ 2,874,814	$ 622,258	$ (19,946)	$ 1,020,702	$ (250,115)	$ 6,528,769	$ 17,623,272

GENERAL FUND SURPLUS SCHEDULE

The General Fund for GAAP purposes is not equivalent to the General Fund for budgetary purposes. The General Fund for GAAP purposes contains activities that are considered cash funds for budget purposes, and includes, State Public School, Risk Management Fund, and Other Special Purpose Funds that do not have a sufficient original-source revenue stream to qualify as special revenue funds. The General Purpose Revenue Fund balance represents $653.6 million of the GAAP General Fund balance of $1,175.4 million on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.*

The General Purpose Revenue 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 fund balance reported in the General Purpose Revenue Fund 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. This schedule includes both appropriated and nonappropriprated activity. 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* by the specific purpose revenue funds discussed above and in several other ways as discussed in the following paragraphs.

The total fund balance in the General Purpose Revenue Fund column on the *Combining Balance Sheet – General Funds* represents cumulative general-purpose and augmenting revenues in excess of expenditures. The ending general fund surplus is reconciled to the General Purpose Revenue Fund fund balance on the *Combining Balance Sheet – General Fund Components* presented in the Supplementary Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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 Purpose Revenue Fund. These revenues in excess of the related expenditures become part of total fund balance. *(See Note 8A beginning on page 82 for information regarding the Old Age Pension expenditure at the Department of Revenue.)*

In order to measure the general fund surplus, encumbrances of the prior year related to approved rollforwards are subtracted from the revised budget and reduce the ending general fund surplus balance in the line item titled "State Controller Approved Rollfowards" because the related balances are not available for subsequent appropriation.

In order to properly state the amounts reverted, most restrictions on the revised budget are not reflected in the amounts shown. Unspent unrestricted appropriations are reported as reversions on the schedule, with the exception of unspent appropriations related to unreleased prior year Medicaid overexpenditure restrictions.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND SURPLUS

BUDGET AND ACTUAL - BUDGETARY BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE/ BUDGET	REVISED ESTIMATE/ BUDGET	ACTUAL	REVERSIONS OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION	EXCESS AUGMENTING REVENUE EARNED
REVENUES:					
Sales and Use Tax	$ 2,769,000	$ 2,880,900	$ 2,876,615		
Other Excise Taxes	94,100	96,500	113,387		
Individual Income Tax, net	5,706,600	5,887,400	5,888,036		
Corporate Income Tax, net	724,900	654,600	635,115		
Estate Tax	-	-	32		
Insurance Tax	241,200	250,600	256,663		
Parimutuel, Courts, and Other	27,400	35,100	18,532		
Investment Income	25,600	11,200	8,869		
Gaming	12,200	-	13,571		
TABOR Refund (See Note 8B)	-	(194,000)	(169,740)		
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES	9,601,000	9,622,300	9,641,080		
ACTUAL BUDGET RECORDED AND EXPENDITURES:					
Agriculture	9,311	9,318	8,790	$ 528	$ 8
Corrections	720,430	720,902	717,333	3,569	307
Education	3,357,896	3,357,723	3,357,195	528	130
Governor	34,367	31,397	30,250	1,147	1,117
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,264,444	2,308,175	2,313,898	(5,723)	709
Higher Education	761,983	761,306	761,306	-	41
Human Services	782,002	790,238	775,353	14,885	606
Judicial Branch	444,078	446,286	440,598	5,688	54
Labor and Employment	637	662	660	2	5
Law	13,534	13,575	13,477	98	123
Legislative Branch	40,946	40,963	40,963	-	172
Local Affairs	21,655	22,478	22,252	226	5
Military and Veterans Affairs	8,186	8,245	7,775	470	-
Natural Resources	26,226	26,309	26,272	37	8
Personnel & Administration	6,709	8,293	7,586	707	1,450
Public Health and Environment	63,894	62,405	60,018	2,387	447
Public Safety	133,598	134,566	126,279	8,287	1,191
Regulatory Agencies	6,033	6,035	6,035	-	6
Revenue	213,934	215,871	212,893	2,978	191
State	-	-	-	-	37
Transportation	700	206	206	-	-
Treasury	105,182	125,227	124,080	1,147	84
TOTAL ACTUAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES	9,015,745	9,090,180	9,053,219	$ 36,961	$ 6,691
Variance Between Actual and Estimated Budgets	(68,150)	72,357	-		
TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET	8,947,595	9,162,537	9,053,219		
EXCESS GENERAL REVENUES OVER (UNDER) GENERAL FUNDED EXPENDITURES	653,405	459,763	587,861		
EXCESS AUGMENTING REVENUES			6,691		
TRANSFERS (Not Appropriated By Department):					
Transfers-In From Various Cash Funds	16,500	65,600	51,290		
Transfers-Out To Various Cash Funds	(58,400)	(40,600)	(42,234)		
Transfer-Out to Capital Projects - General Fund	(225,000)	(248,000)	(248,002)		
Transfer-Out to Capital Projects - General Fund-Exempt Account	(500)	(500)	(500)		
Transfers-Out to the State Education Fund	(25,300)	(25,300)	(25,321)		
TOTAL TRANSFERS	(292,700)	(248,800)	(264,767)		
EXCESS REVENUES AND TRANSFERS OVER(UNDER) BUDGET BASIS EXPENDITURES	360,705	210,963	329,785		
BEGINNING GENERAL FUND SURPLUS	-	25,000	25,000		
Release of Prior Year Statutory Reserve (5.0%)	410,900	410,900	410,935		
Establish Current Year Statutory Reserve (6.5%)	(569,900)	(576,500)	(576,485)		
Release of Contractually Restricted Energy Performance Leases			8,096		
Contractually Restricted Energy Performance Leases			(1,267)		
GAAP Revenues/(Expenditures) Not Budgeted			(5,227)		
Relase of Assigned Prior Year State Controller Approved Rollfowards			7,651		
State Controller Approved Rollfowards			(20,731)		
Proposition AA Refund Restricted Account		(58,000)	(58,000)		
Prior Period Adjustment (see Note 29)			(6,626)		
ENDING GENERAL FUND SURPLUS	$ 201,705	$ 12,363	113,131		
ADJUSTMENTS TO BUDGETED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR GAAP FUND BALANCE:					
GAAP Medicaid Expenditures Deferred to Fiscal Year 2015-16 for Budget			(111,636)		
GAAP Payroll Expenditures Deferred to Fiscal Year 2015-16 for Budget			(94,477)		
GAAP Information Technology Expenditures Deferred to Fiscal Year 2015-16 for Budget			(750)		
GAAP Revenues Related to Deferred Medicaid Payroll and Medicaid Program Expenditures			88,796		
GAAP FUND BALANCE NOT AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL FUND SURPLUS:					
Fair Value of Investments in Excess of Cost			2,101		
Restricted			1,267		
Committed			581,844		
Assigned			20,731		
Shortfall in GAAP Basis Statutory Reserve			52,641		
ENDING GAAP GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE FUND BALANCE			$ 653,648		

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

With the implementation of a new financial system, Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), in Fiscal Year 2014-15, the budget schedules are now presented as appropriated and nonappropriated for each category. The appropriated schedules are part of the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section while the nonappropriated schedules are part of the Supplementary Information (SI) section.

The three budget-to-actual schedules in the RSI show revenues and expenditures that are legislatively appropriated, excluding informational only appropriations that do not require action of the legislature but are included in the appropriations bills for informational purposes only (see pages 159 to 161). These schedules are presented in the budgetary fund structure discussed below.

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 primarily made up of revenues received from the federal government. All other financial resources received are general-purpose revenues, and are not designated for specific expenditures until appropriated by the General Assembly.

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 budgetary fund may be shown as a transfer-in or revenue in another budgetary 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 paid on a monthly basis 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.
- Certain payments by state agencies to the Office of Information Technology for information technology services purchased in June using general-funded appropriations 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 service 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. In most years, this results in the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing excluding expenditures accrued for services provided but not yet billed.
- Expenditures of the fiscal year in the following three categories that have not been paid at June 30 are reported in the following year: Old Age Pension Health and Medical Care program costs; state contributions required by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003; and financial administration costs of any non-administrative expenditure under the Children's Basic Health Plan.
- Unrealized gains and losses on investments are not recognized as changes in revenue on the budgetary basis.
- Pension expense related to unfunded pension liabilities are not recognized on a budgetary basis.

B. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The financial operations of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the 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 its 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 and institution of higher education capital projects.

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.

Most general and cash funded appropriations, with the exception of capital projects, lapse at year-end unless specifically required by the General Assembly or executive action is taken to rollforward all or part of the remaining unspent budget authority. Appropriations that meet the strict criteria for rollforward are reported in Note 40. Since capital projects appropriations are generally available for three years after appropriation, significant amounts of the capital budgets remain unexpended at fiscal year-end. Cash funded highway construction, maintenance and operations in the Department of Transportation are appropriated as operating budgets, but remain available in future years through action of the Transportation Commission. In Fiscal Year 2014-15, the Department of Transportation capitalized project expenditures of $410.2 million from all funding sources.

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. The appropriation may be retroactively 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 and special bills, excluding informational only appropriations. The column titled Final Spending Authority includes the original appropriation and supplemental appropriations of the Legislature.

Spending occurs outside of the legislative appropriations process primarily for custodial purposes, federally-funded activity for which there is no general-purpose revenue matching requirement, statutory transfers, and other miscellaneous budgetary items. Additional budget-to-actual schedules related to nonappropriated activity are included in the Supplementary Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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. In the General Purpose Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund, 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.

D. BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

The *Reconciling Schedule – All Budget Fund Types to All GAAP Fund Types* (see page 162) shows how revenues, expenditures/expenses, and transfers under the budgetary basis in the budgetary fund structure (see pages 159 to 161) and how nonappropriated revenues, expenditures/expenses, and transfers under the budgetary basis in the budgetary fund structure (pages 238 to 240) relate to the change in fund balances/net position 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 related to loan activity and depreciation, are not budgeted by the General Assembly. In addition, certain General Purpose Revenue Fund payroll disbursements for employee time worked in June by employees paid on a monthly basis, June general-funded purchases of service from the Office of Information Technology, and Medicaid and certain other assistance program payments (see Section A above) 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”. Additionally, this line item includes some transactions considered expenditures for budgetary purposes, such as loan disbursements and capital purchases in proprietary fund types, are not expenditures on a GAAP basis.

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 deferred 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 of money 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 – THE STATE'S DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF PENSION LIBILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Proportionate Share:

The State's defined benefit pension plan is administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA). The plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. The schedule below presents the State's (primary government's) proportionate share of the net pension liability for its retirement plan. The amounts presented for each Division for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year. Additionally, information is not available for fiscal years prior to 2014.

(Amounts In Thousands)

	2015		2014	
	State Division	Judicial Division	State Division	Judicial Division
State's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	95.85%	93.60%	95.86%	93.44%
State's proportionate Share of Net Pension liability (asset)	$ 9,015,773	$ 129,500	$ 8,539,181	$ 102,756
State's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,530,865	$ 50,596	$ 2,476,598	$ 46,957
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (assets) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	356.23%	255.95%	344.79%	218.83%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	148.98%	201.98%	156.94%	252.48%

Contributions:

The following schedule presents a ten year history of the State's (primary government's) contribution to PERA for the State and Judicial Divisions:

State Division

(Amounts In Thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Contractually required contributions	$ 466,883	$ 399,955	$ 362,791	$ 272,068	$ 252,727	$ 287,394	$ 272,957	$ 236,155	$ 233,151	$ 186,285
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(466,883)	(399,955)	(362,791)	(272,068)	(252,727)	(287,394)	(272,957)	(236,155)	(233,151)	(186,285)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered-employee payroll	2,607,999	2,503,941	2,405,633	2,526,097	2,345,730	2,712,631	2,582,169	2,233,019	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.90%	15.97%	15.08%	10.77%	10.77%	10.59%	10.57%	10.58%	N/A	N/A

Judicial Division

(Amounts In Thousands)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Contractually required contributions	$ 7,306	$ 6,259	$ 5,677	$ 4,258	$ 3,955	$ 4,498	$ 4,272	$ 3,696	$ 3,649	$ 2,915
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(7,306)	(6,259)	(5,677)	(4,258)	(3,955)	(4,498)	(4,272)	(3,696)	(3,649)	(2,915)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered-employee payroll	53,488	39,185	37,647	39,532	36,709	42,451	40,410	34,946	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.66%	15.97%	15.08%	10.77%	10.77%	10.59%	10.57%	10.58%	N/A	N/A

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS OR OTHER INPUTS AFFECTING TRENDS IN ACTUARIAL INFORMATION

The discount rate for the Judicial Division was lowered from 6.66 percent in Calendar Year 2013 to 6.14 percent in Calendar Year 2014 to reflect the change in the Municipal Bond Index from 4.73 percent on the prior measurement date to 3.70 percent on the measurement date.

NOTE RSI-3 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT INFORMATION

As required by GASB Statements No 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, and No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, the following is the State's Schedule of Funding Progress for its other post-employment benefit plans.

Under the standards, the State must disclose the funding progress of the other postemployment benefit plans for the most recent and two preceding actuarial valuations. See Note 19 on page 110 for additional information regarding the plans listed in the schedule.

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Fiscal Year	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll[1] (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll[1] ((b-a)/c)
University of Colorado:							
2014-15	7/1/2014	$ -	$ 523,409,000	$ 523,409,000	0.0%	$ 1,336,248,000	39.2%
Restated 2013-14	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 406,782,000	$ 406,782,000	0.0%	$ 1,253,260,000	32.5%
2012-13	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 406,782,000	$ 406,782,000	0.0%	$ 1,141,100,000	35.6%
2011-12	7/1/2010	$ -	$ 343,144,000	$ 343,144,000	0.0%	$ 1,089,502,474	31.5%
2010-11	7/1/2010	$ -	$ 343,144,000	$ 343,144,000	0.0%	$ 1,023,525,000	33.5%
Colorado State University:							
RMPR							
2014-15	1/1/2015	$ 36,988,354	$ 36,252,781	$ (735,573)	102.0%	$ 305,287,641	-0.2%
2013-14[2]	1/1/2014	$ 36,329,003	$ 34,013,693	$ (2,315,310)	106.8%	$ 285,017,218	-0.8%
2012-13	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 31,062,884	$ 31,062,884	0.0%	$ 259,316,500	12.0%
RMPS							
2014-15	1/1/2015	$ 21,554,455	$ 51,483,575	$ 29,929,120	41.9%	N/A	N/A
2013-14[2]	1/1/2014	$ 19,696,918	$ 50,077,254	$ 30,380,336	39.3%	N/A	N/A
2012-13	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 45,849,293	$ 45,849,293	0.0%	N/A	N/A
URX							
2014-15	1/1/2015	$ 581,396	$ 2,749,825	$ 2,168,429	21.1%	N/A	N/A
2013-14[2]	1/1/2014	$ 497,968	$ 2,840,945	$ 2,342,977	17.5%	N/A	N/A
2012-13	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 2,556,178	$ 2,556,178	0.0%	N/A	N/A
LTD							
2014-15	1/1/2015	$ 7,506,099	$ 12,016,221	$ 4,510,122	62.5%	N/A	N/A
2013-14[2]	1/1/2014	$ 5,350,150	$ 11,569,893	$ 6,219,743	46.2%	N/A	N/A
2012-13	7/1/2012	$ -	$ 15,465,978	$ 15,465,978	0.0%	N/A	N/A

[1] The CSU-RMPS, CSU-URX, and CSU-LTD plans' benefits are not based on salaries or covered payroll.

[2] In Fiscal Year 2013-14, Colorado State University transferred assets into a qualified trust for its RMPR, RMPS, URX and LTD plans.

Colorado State University's Statements of Net Positions and Statements of Changes in Plan Net Position, and Schedule of Employer Contributions are presented below.

Colorado State University
Post Employment Benefit Plan Statements
As of and for the Period Ended June 30, 2015

	RMPR	RMPS	URX	LTD
STATEMENT OF PLAN NET POSITION				
Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 36,984,662	$ 21,552,304	$ 581,338	$ 7,391,426
Employee Receivables	-	-	-	113,924
Interest and Dividend Receivables	3,691	2,151	58	749
Liabilities:				
Accrued Payables	308	178	5	62
Total Net Position	$ 36,988,045	$ 21,554,277	$ 581,391	$ 7,506,037
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET POSITION				
Additions:				
Contributions from Employers	$ 1,367,706	$ 3,041,052	$ 176,549	$ 1,813,213
Contributions from Members	-	-	27,588	1,346,183
Net Investment Income from Interest and Dividends	40,813	22,756	602	7,194
Net Investment Income from Investment Expense	(3,805)	(2,120)	(56)	(667)
Deductions:				
Benefits & Refunds Paid to Members & Beneficiaries	708,480	1,193,505	$ 71,842	$ 948,892
Administrative Expense	37,192	10,824	49,418	61,144
Change in Net Position	$ 659,042	$ 1,857,359	$ 83,423	$ 2,155,887
Net Position - Fiscal Year Beginning	36,329,003	19,696,918	$ 497,968	$ 5,350,150
Net Position - Fiscal Year Ending	$ 36,988,045	$ 21,554,277	$ 581,391	$ 7,506,037
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS				
Annual Required Contribution	$ 1,368,284	$ 3,040,231	$ 176,890	$ 1,209,439
Percent Contributed	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	261.2%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	This fund is the general operating fund for state operations and is used unless another fund has been established for a particular activity. The fund consists of general purpose revenues from various tax collections the largest being income and sales taxes.
SPECIAL PURPOSE REVENUE	The State Public School fund is a statutory fund that distributes substantially all of its resources to school districts each year, most of the funds' resources are transfers into the fund from the General Purpose Revenue Fund. The Risk Management fund accounts for the State's liability, property, and worker's compensation insurance activities; its revenues are primarily from charges to State agencies. The Other Special Purpose Fund comprises all other funds without sufficient original source revenues to qualify as Special Revenue Funds. Included in this category is the Building Excellent Schools Tomorrow (BEST) program that provides grants and funds for public school construction, Lottery proceeds held by the Division of Parks and Wildlife for parks and outdoor recreation projects, the Charter School Institute, as well as over thirty smaller funds.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: RISK MANAGEMENT	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE	TOTAL
ASSETS:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 197,811	$ 4,178	$ 19,326	$ 91,708	$ 313,023
Taxes Receivable, net	1,367,281	-	-	-	1,367,281
Other Receivables, net	293,517	-	77	910	294,504
Due From Other Governments	749,761	7,254	-	46	757,061
Due From Other Funds	44,475	-	-	42,310	86,785
Due From Component Units	135	-	-	-	135
Inventories	8,894	-	-	-	8,894
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	41,564	-	57	2	41,623
Restricted Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	4	(2,449)	-	344,951	342,506
Restricted Receivables	-	-	-	172	172
Investments	7,722	-	-	83,930	91,652
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,711,164	$ 8,983	$ 19,460	$ 564,029	$ 3,303,636
LIABILITIES:					
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 652,110	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 652,110
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	906,075	14	326	27,831	934,246
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 8B)	173,346	-	-	-	173,346
Due To Other Governments	74,171	-	-	23,583	97,754
Due To Other Funds	37,853	-	-	13,301	51,154
Unearned Revenue	24,173	-	5	31	24,209
Claims and Judgments Payable	398	-	-	-	398
Other Current Liabilities	11,062	-	-	-	11,062
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,879,192	14	331	64,746	1,944,283
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	178,324	5,641	-	-	183,965
FUND BALANCES:					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories	8,894	-	-	-	8,894
Prepaids	40,912	-	57	2	40,971
Restricted	1,267	(837)	-	398,518	398,948
Committed	581,844	4,165	19,072	100,763	705,844
Assigned	20,731	-	-	-	20,731
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	653,648	3,328	19,129	499,283	1,175,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 2,711,164	$ 8,983	$ 19,460	$ 564,029	$ 3,303,636

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: RISK MANAGEMENT	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS: OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE	TOTAL
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Individual and Fiduciary Income	$ 5,888,042	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,888,042
Corporate Income	635,115	-	-	-	635,115
Sales and Use	2,706,875	-	-	-	2,706,875
Excise	97,161	-	-	-	97,161
Other Taxes	273,670	-	-	-	273,670
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	13,906	-	-	1,998	15,904
Charges for Goods and Services	15,354	-	62,003	228	77,585
Rents	283	-	-	7	290
Investment Income (Loss)	10,225	44	178	5,394	15,841
Federal Grants and Contracts	7,082,973	-	-	7,872	7,090,845
Other	146,335	2,068	941	17,787	167,131
TOTAL REVENUES	16,869,939	2,112	63,122	33,286	16,968,459
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government	154,291	-	64,618	3,176	222,085
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	173,417	-	-	11,520	184,937
Education	703,671	952	-	3,930	708,553
Health and Rehabilitation	593,594	-	-	1,188	594,782
Justice	1,313,231	-	-	51	1,313,282
Natural Resources	35,485	-	-	-	35,485
Social Assistance	7,797,790	-	-	11,573	7,809,363
Capital Outlay	38,290	-	-	162,095	200,385
Intergovernmental:					
Cities	32,442	-	-	35,098	67,540
Counties	1,233,650	-	-	12,653	1,246,303
School Districts	678,129	3,204,903	-	153,340	4,036,372
Special Districts	50,034	-	-	16,135	66,169
Federal	10	-	-	-	10
Other	25,366	-	-	81	25,447
Debt Service	7,676	-	-	43,187	50,863
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,837,076	3,205,855	64,618	454,027	16,561,576
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	4,032,863	(3,203,743)	(1,496)	(420,741)	406,883
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers-In	140,111	3,274,286	-	357,999	3,772,396
Transfers-Out	(3,820,196)	(86,550)	(1,300)	(32,827)	(3,940,873)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	68	-	-	-	68
Insurance Recoveries	91	-	8,411	-	8,502
Bond/COP Refunding Proceeds	11	-	-	-	11
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(3,679,915)	3,187,736	7,111	325,172	(159,896)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	352,948	(16,007)	5,615	(95,569)	246,987
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	307,326	19,335	13,514	594,852	935,027
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)	(6,626)	-	-	-	(6,626)
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 653,648	$ 3,328	$ 19,129	$ 499,283	$ 1,175,388

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS

REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS	This fund accounts for projects that are either fully or partially funded with general-purpose revenue that is transferred from the General Purpose Revenue Fund. It also includes cash-funded or mixed funded projects.
SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	This fund accounts for certain projects that are not funded with any general-purpose revenue. This includes projects funded with the proceeds of certificates of participation such as the Colorado History Center and the Ralph L. Carr Justice Center, federal projects in the Department of Military Affairs, Lottery-funded projects in the Department of Natural Resources, and several smaller projects.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 335,507	$ 5,096	$ 340,603
Other Receivables, net	18	-	18
Due From Other Governments	189	-	189
Due From Other Funds	-	6,284	6,284
Investments	-	3,808	3,808
Other Long-Term Assets	60	-	60
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 335,774	$ 15,188	$ 350,962
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 7,572	$ 3,535	$ 11,107
Due To Other Funds	2,869	306	3,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,441	3,841	14,282
Restricted	-	5	5
Committed	325,333	11,342	336,675
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	325,333	11,347	336,680
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 335,774	$ 15,188	$ 350,962

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTAL
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Other Taxes	$ 965	$ -	$ 965
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	12	-	12
Investment Income (Loss)	4,488	52	4,540
Federal Grants and Contracts	747	6,259	7,006
Other	297	-	297
TOTAL REVENUES	6,509	6,311	12,820
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	3,224	306	3,530
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	938	-	938
Education	2,339	172	2,511
Health and Rehabilitation	44	-	44
Justice	4,792	126	4,918
Social Assistance	1,020	67	1,087
Capital Outlay	34,696	4,148	38,844
Debt Service	3,637	-	3,637
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	50,690	4,819	55,509
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(44,181)	1,492	(42,689)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	261,905	6,453	268,358
Transfers-Out	(155,369)	(8,216)	(163,585)
Insurance Recoveries	427	183	610
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	106,963	(1,580)	105,383
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	62,782	(88)	62,694
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	262,551	11,435	273,986
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 325,333	$ 11,347	$ 336,680

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The following statements present the combining balance sheet for Other Governmental Funds comprising Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Permanent funds.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	PERMANENT	TOTAL
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 1,065,719	$ -	$ -	$ 1,065,719
Taxes Receivable, net	40,977	-	-	40,977
Other Receivables, net	100,848	-	11,760	112,608
Due From Other Governments	27,986	340	23	28,349
Due From Other Funds	13,192	-	-	13,192
Inventories	190	-	-	190
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	4,468	-	6	4,474
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	68,351	218	124,897	193,466
Restricted Investments	25,136	-	736,004	761,140
Investments	128,664	55,976	-	184,640
Other Long-Term Assets	17,002	-	27,962	44,964
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	81	-	62,063	62,144
Depreciable Capital Assets for Investment	-	-	20,778	20,778
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,492,614	$ 56,534	$ 983,493	$ 2,532,641
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ 699	$ -	$ -	$ 699
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	130,294	-	3,118	133,412
Due To Other Governments	19,530	-	21	19,551
Due To Other Funds	38,119	-	86	38,205
Unearned Revenue	42,390	-	11	42,401
Claims and Judgments Payable	89	-	-	89
Other Current Liabilities	3,995	-	-	3,995
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	135	-	-	135
TOTAL LIABILITIES	235,251	-	3,236	238,487
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	913	-	543	1,456
FUND BALANCES:				
Inventories	190	-	-	190
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	971,676	971,676
Prepaids	4,468	-	6	4,474
Restricted	178,695	56,534	-	235,229
Committed	1,073,097	-	8,032	1,081,129
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,256,450	56,534	979,714	2,292,698
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 1,492,614	$ 56,534	$ 983,493	$ 2,532,641

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	PERMANENT	TOTALS
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
Sales and Use	$ 50,741	$ -	$ -	$ 50,741
Excise	170,955	-	-	170,955
Other Taxes	158,892	-	-	158,892
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	420,137	-	-	420,137
Charges for Goods and Services	662,228	-	84	662,312
Rents	5,062	-	191,580	196,642
Investment Income (Loss)	14,571	485	24,072	39,128
Federal Grants and Contracts	195,876	-	211	196,087
Additions to Permanent Funds	-	-	401	401
Unclaimed Property Receipts	60,883	-	-	60,883
Other	39,065	-	1,307	40,372
TOTAL REVENUES	1,778,410	485	217,655	1,996,550
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General Government	25,554	-	-	25,554
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	269,795	-	-	269,795
Education	27,763	-	-	27,763
Health and Rehabilitation	93,870	-	-	93,870
Justice	212,604	-	-	212,604
Natural Resources	2,852	-	12,180	15,032
Social Assistance	815,324	-	-	815,324
Transportation	2,808	-	-	2,808
Capital Outlay	4,011	-	213	4,224
Intergovernmental:				
Cities	67,072	-	-	67,072
Counties	92,945	-	27	92,972
School Districts	42,802	-	-	42,802
Special Districts	13,076	-	-	13,076
Federal	332	-	-	332
Other	43,275	-	-	43,275
Debt Service	1,425	213,574	-	214,999
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,715,508	213,574	12,420	1,941,502
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	62,902	(213,089)	205,235	55,048
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers-In	230,280	224,871	809	455,960
Transfers-Out	(209,637)	-	(111,414)	(321,051)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	3,341	3,341
Insurance Recoveries	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	20,643	224,871	(107,264)	138,250
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	83,545	11,782	97,971	193,298
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	1,172,905	44,752	881,743	2,099,400
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 1,256,450	$ 56,534	$ 979,714	$ 2,292,698

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

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 MANAGEMENT	This fund accounts for receipts from licenses, rents, and fees related to managing the water, oil and gas resources of the State. Most of the related programs are managed by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources.
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.
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	This fund reports the escheats funds managed by the State Treasurer that are not held in trust for claimants. 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. Per statute, the owner's legal rights to the asset are protected in perpetuity; however, historically not all of the assets are claimed. The assets ultimately expected to be claimed and paid are reported as Net Position Held In Trust in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund, a nonmajor Fiduciary Fund.
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	This fund category represents a collection of 231 individual active 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 232 for a detail listing of these funds that have net position/fund balance in excess of $200,000.)

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	LABOR	GAMING	TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 126,091	$ 132,400	$ 99,275
Taxes Receivable, net	14,782	11,617	11,715
Other Receivables, net	16,609	146	45,376
Due From Other Governments	2,657	4	11,275
Due From Other Funds	-	1,583	-
Inventories	-	1	-
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	24	39	48
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	57,864	10,487	-
Restricted Investments	25,136	-	-
Investments	6,252	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	9,426	-
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 249,415	$ 165,703	$ 167,689
LIABILITIES:			
Tax Refunds Payable	$ -	$ -	$ 1
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	20,722	6,722	37,197
Due To Other Governments	-	19,215	183
Due To Other Funds	6,997	21,561	4,719
Unearned Revenue	-	811	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	77	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	1,302	-	-
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	6	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,098	48,315	42,100
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	-	-	110
FUND BALANCES:			
Inventories	-	1	-
Prepaids	24	39	48
Restricted	83,000	37,166	20,130
Committed	137,293	80,182	105,301
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	220,317	117,388	125,479
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 249,415	$ 165,703	$ 167,689

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
$ 15,326	$ 169,167	$ 102,856	$ 420,604	$ 1,065,719
-	-	-	2,863	40,977
11	24,531	1,147	13,028	100,848
-	1,958	-	12,092	27,986
-	4,150	-	7,459	13,192
-	188	-	1	190
-	75	23	4,259	4,468
-	-	-	-	68,351
-	-	-	-	25,136
-	-	122,412	-	128,664
-	-	-	7,576	17,002
-	-	-	81	81
$ 15,337	$ 200,069	$ 226,438	$ 467,963	$ 1,492,614
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 698	$ 699
727	19,335	1,694	43,897	130,294
-	-	-	132	19,530
37	3,587	2	1,216	38,119
-	3,706	-	37,873	42,390
-	-	-	12	89
-	15	-	2,678	3,995
-	-	-	129	135
764	26,643	1,696	86,635	235,251
-	-	-	803	913
-	188	-	1	190
-	75	23	4,259	4,468
3,103	6,798	-	28,498	178,695
11,470	166,365	224,719	347,767	1,073,097
14,573	173,426	224,742	380,525	1,256,450
$ 15,337	$ 200,069	$ 226,438	$ 467,963	$ 1,492,614

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	LABOR	GAMING	TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Sales and Use	$ -	$ -	$ -
Excise	-	-	144,178
Other Taxes	45,399	110,106	-
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	1,448	592	86,918
Charges for Goods and Services	226	1,466	931
Rents	-	544	-
Investment Income (Loss)	1,292	1,915	707
Federal Grants and Contracts	16,689	-	79,014
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	-	-
Other	94	1,054	3,142
TOTAL REVENUES	65,148	115,677	314,890
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	655	27	27
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	64,279	37,304	-
Education	-	16,862	1,141
Health and Rehabilitation	-	82	28,737
Justice	55,147	-	-
Natural Resources	-	-	-
Social Assistance	-	-	204,370
Transportation	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	100	142	16
Intergovernmental:			
Cities	2,007	16,086	1,322
Counties	4,558	15,382	27,105
School Districts	571	228	36,990
Special Districts	5,347	188	-
Federal	43	-	-
Other	5,201	708	5,995
Debt Service	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	137,908	87,009	305,703
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(72,760)	28,668	9,187
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	-	23,169	32,194
Transfers-Out	(3,414)	(50,383)	(26,200)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(3,414)	(27,214)	5,994
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(76,174)	1,454	15,181
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	296,491	114,809	110,298
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 29A)	-	1,125	-
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 220,317	$ 117,388	$ 125,479

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,741	$ 50,741
-	-	-	26,777	170,955
-	-	-	3,387	158,892
214	43,149	-	287,816	420,137
1,415	608,293	1	49,896	662,228
-	2	-	4,516	5,062
123	1,651	5,458	3,425	14,571
-	1,921	-	98,252	195,876
-	-	60,883	-	60,883
587	3,300	127	30,761	39,065
2,339	658,316	66,469	555,571	1,778,410
-	402	2,499	21,944	25,554
115	1,264	1,850	164,983	269,795
-	-	-	9,760	27,763
-	53,416	-	11,635	93,870
-	18,209	-	139,248	212,604
2,852	-	-	-	2,852
-	579,929	-	31,025	815,324
-	121	-	2,687	2,808
109	1,060	638	1,946	4,011
774	5,752	9	41,122	67,072
1,733	4,849	-	39,318	92,945
-	352	-	4,661	42,802
307	3,368	149	3,717	13,076
-	109	30	150	332
6	1,726	17	29,622	43,275
-	-	-	1,425	1,425
5,896	670,557	5,192	503,243	1,715,508
(3,557)	(12,241)	61,277	52,328	62,902
-	35,622	-	139,295	230,280
(116)	(5,226)	(21,968)	(102,330)	(209,637)
(116)	30,396	(21,968)	36,965	20,643
(3,673)	18,155	39,309	89,293	83,545
18,246	155,271	185,433	292,357	1,172,905
-	-	-	(1,125)	-
$ 14,573	$ 173,426	$ 224,742	$ 380,525	$ 1,256,450

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. This fund also includes unclaimed assets from estates or trusts with unknown beneficiaries. Per statute, these assets become property of the State after 21 years.
OTHER PERMANENT TRUST	This fund category represents several minor permanent funds including Wildlife for Future Generations Fund and the Veterans Monument Preservation Fund.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
PERMANENT FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
ASSETS:			
Other Receivables, net	$ 11,760	$ -	$ 11,760
Due From Other Governments	-	23	23
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	6	-	6
Restricted Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	116,888	8,009	124,897
Restricted Investments	736,004	-	736,004
Other Long-Term Assets	27,962	-	27,962
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	62,063	-	62,063
Capital Assets Held as Investments	20,778	-	20,778
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 975,461	$ 8,032	$ 983,493
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 3,118	$ -	$ 3,118
Due To Other Governments	21	-	21
Due To Other Funds	86	-	86
Unearned Revenue	11	-	11
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,236	-	3,236
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	543	-	543
FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for:			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Fund Principal	971,676	-	971,676
Prepaids	6	-	6
Committed	-	8,032	8,032
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	971,682	8,032	979,714
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 975,461	$ 8,032	$ 983,493

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES PERMANENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
REVENUES:			
Charges for Goods and Services	$ 84	$ -	$ 84
Rents	191,580	-	191,580
Investment Income (Loss)	24,007	65	24,072
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	211	211
Additions to Permanent Funds	401	-	401
Other	1,304	3	1,307
TOTAL REVENUES	217,376	279	217,655
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	-	-	-
Natural Resources	12,180	-	12,180
Capital Outlay	213	-	213
Intergovernmental:			
Counties	27	-	27
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	12,420	-	12,420
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	204,956	279	205,235
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers-In	809	-	809
Transfers-Out	(111,132)	(282)	(111,414)
Sale of Capital Assets	3,341	-	3,341
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(106,982)	(282)	(107,264)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	97,974	(3)	97,971
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	873,708	8,035	881,743
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 971,682	$ 8,032	$ 979,714

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:

PARKS AND WILDLIFE	Expenses of this fund are to preserve the State's parks, 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 Fitzsimons, Homelake, Walsenburg, Florence, and Rifle.
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.
TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	This fund consists of the Bridge Enterprise and the High Performance Transportation Enterprise in the Department of Transportation. The bridge and highway construction activity is financed through bond issuances and user fees. Before Fiscal Year 2010-11 these enterprises were reported as Other Enterprises.
OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	The other enterprise activities includes the State and Collegeinvest. The State includes 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 POSITION
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 65,072	$ 67,589	$ -	$ 4,366
Investments	-	-	-	-
Student and Other Receivables, net	21,594	213	45	1,632
Due From Other Governments	5,648	1,341	-	427
Due From Other Funds	3,182	-	238	2,111
Inventories	1,062	-	-	14,838
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	4,926	29	147	-
Total Current Assets	101,484	69,172	430	23,374
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	34,000	10,787	-	-
Restricted Receivables	-	31,609	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	-	1,779
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	162,977	324	12,118	3,932
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	364,235	-	859	920
Total Noncurrent Assets	561,212	42,720	12,977	6,631
TOTAL ASSETS	662,696	111,892	13,407	30,005
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	10,321	249	357	2,114
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	17,420	336	193	5,124
Due To Other Governments	-	21,069	-	-
Due To Other Funds	549	-	1,256	-
Unearned Revenue	36,402	168	488	220
Compensated Absences Payable	278	-	-	56
Leases Payable	-	-	78	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	20	5,145	3	-
Total Current Liabilities	54,669	26,718	2,018	5,400
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Due to Other Funds	9,061	-	-	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	6,185	151	131	1,250
Capital Lease Payable	-	-	1,148	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	213,229	5,012	6,835	29,999
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	228,475	5,163	8,114	31,249
TOTAL LIABILITIES	283,144	31,881	10,132	36,649
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	2,425	535	1	2
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	527,212	324	11,751	4,853
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Emergencies	34,000	-	-	-
Other Purposes	65,961	22,725	-	-
Unrestricted	(239,725)	56,676	(8,121)	(9,385)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 387,448	$ 79,725	$ 3,630	$ (4,532)

STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ 19,255	$ 4,492	$ 2,670	$ 327,915	$ 41,513	$ 532,872
563	-	-	-	65	628
2,296	215	4,254	8,632	870	39,751
3,362	-	-	4,392	275	15,445
-	-	-	-	-	5,531
210	613	-	-	188	16,911
-	-	-	10	250	5,362
25,686	5,320	6,924	340,949	43,161	616,500
-	-	-	2,085	112	46,984
-	-	-	-	-	31,609
-	-	-	37,076	14,773	51,849
-	-	-	-	-	1,779
31,822	1,647	186	367,765	12,061	592,832
8,839	-	-	380,667	4,143	759,663
40,661	1,647	186	787,593	31,089	1,484,716
66,347	6,967	7,110	1,128,542	74,250	2,101,216
6,455	310	352	1,079	1,543	22,780
4,458	791	1,369	61,508	8,083	99,282
950	-	7	-	-	22,026
-	-	-	-	50	1,855
9	-	-	129,907	34	167,228
236	-	6	-	377	953
343	-	-	-	-	421
490	-	-	-	484	974
-	-	-	-	18	5,186
6,486	791	1,382	191,415	9,046	297,925
-	-	-	4,000	-	13,061
1,718	253	787	32	599	11,106
3,114	-	-	-	-	4,262
1,029	-	-	325,000	4,800	330,829
82,364	6,919	7,348	12,079	18,950	382,735
-	-	-	54,000	-	54,000
88,225	7,172	8,135	395,111	24,349	795,993
94,711	7,963	9,517	586,526	33,395	1,093,918
3,271	1	1,036	1,991	114	9,376
35,669	1,647	186	448,498	10,921	1,041,061
-	-	-	21,210	-	21,210
-	-	-	-	-	34,000
-	-	-	-	-	88,686
(60,849)	(2,334)	(3,277)	71,396	31,364	(164,255)
$ (25,180)	$ (687)	$ (3,091)	$ 541,104	$ 42,285	$ 1,020,702

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES
OPERATING REVENUES:				
License and Permits	$ 105,278	$ -	$ -	$ -
Tuition and Fees	-	-	-	-
Sales of Goods and Services	3,859	-	6,517	46,227
Investment Income (Loss)	-	6,341	-	-
Rental Income	-	-	645	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	31,344	334,629	-	2,085
Intergovernmental Revenue	24,060	-	11	1
Other	4,267	2,987	-	239
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	168,808	343,957	7,173	48,552
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	98,036	38,144	5,087	14,585
Operating and Travel	79,134	286,708	3,924	7,770
Cost of Goods Sold	268	-	-	26,873
Depreciation and Amortization	8,543	84	825	418
Intergovernmental Distributions	5,269	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	13,576	-	-
Prizes and Awards	16	-	895	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	191,266	338,512	10,731	49,646
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(22,458)	5,445	(3,558)	(1,094)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):				
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Fines and Settlements	351	-	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	1,034	-	1,122	101
Rental Income	10,494	-	-	220
Gifts and Donations	754	-	256	4
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	586	-	-	-
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	6,342	-	-	-
Debt Service	(79)	-	(47)	-
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	19,482	-	1,331	325
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(2,976)	5,445	(2,227)	(769)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:				
Capital Contributions	966	-	378	-
Transfers-In	19,682	-	1,318	-
Transfers-Out	(6,856)	(66)	(113)	(691)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	13,792	(66)	1,583	(691)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	10,816	5,379	(644)	(1,460)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	576,409	79,774	10,481	23,497
Accounting Changes (See Note 29B)	(199,777)	(5,428)	(6,207)	(26,569)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 387,448	$ 79,725	$ 3,630	$ (4,532)

STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ 742	$ -	$ 12,512	118,532
-	-	-	-	662	662
27,441	19,181	10	98,745	2,940	204,920
-	-	-	-	423	6,764
-	-	-	-	1,014	1,659
26,557	-	-	16,108	953	411,676
240	-	-	4,759	-	29,071
193	29	12	19	362	8,108
54,431	19,210	764	119,631	18,866	781,392
37,997	3,952	13,849	12,757	7,508	231,915
10,258	1,223	26,042	(6,226)	10,305	419,138
-	13,140	-	-	143	40,424
2,250	164	-	4,576	715	17,575
4,839	-	-	-	-	10,108
-	-	-	-	-	13,576
-	1	-	-	-	912
55,344	18,480	39,891	11,107	18,671	733,648
(913)	730	(39,127)	108,524	195	47,744
-	-	39,267	-	-	39,267
-	-	-	-	37	388
161	62	38	3,477	50	6,045
2	-	-	-	-	10,716
-	-	-	2,886	304	4,204
(8)	-	-	(168)	(47)	363
128	-	-	-	-	6,470
(189)	-	-	(12,276)	(401)	(12,992)
(3)	-	-	(408)	-	(411)
91	62	39,305	(6,489)	(57)	54,050
(822)	792	178	102,035	138	101,794
-	-	-	-	-	1,344
1,241	-	-	-	-	22,241
(1,857)	(77)	-	-	(34,379)	(44,039)
(616)	(77)	-	-	(34,379)	(20,454)
(1,438)	715	178	102,035	(34,241)	81,340
53,220	4,993	5,133	452,427	93,139	1,299,073
(76,962)	(6,395)	(8,402)	(13,358)	(16,613)	(359,711)
$ (25,180)	$ (687)	$ (3,091)	$ 541,104	$ 42,285	$ 1,020,702

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash Received from:			
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fees for Service	94,081	-	4,728
Sales of Products	2,765	-	146
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	35,817	341,280	-
Loan and Note Repayments	-	-	-
Income from Property	10,494	-	645
Other Sources	31,671	1,662	1,881
Cash Payments to or for:			
Employees	(99,584)	(38,446)	(4,950)
Suppliers	(36,720)	(6,249)	(3,248)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	(6,728)	-	-
Others for Student Loans and Loan Losses	-	(297,713)	-
Other Governments	(5,269)	-	-
Other	(13,287)	-	(969)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13,240	534	(1,767)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Transfers-In	41,567	2,443	1,169
Transfers-Out	(29,216)	(2,510)	(136)
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	468	-	-
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(475)	-	-
Gifts and Grants for Other Than Capital Purposes	754	-	-
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	-	-	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	13,098	(67)	1,033
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(31,884)	(12)	(263)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,192	-	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(79)	-	-
Capital Lease Payments	-	-	(125)
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(30,771)	(12)	(388)

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 662	$ 662
10,997	25,770	-	-	96,315	1,367	233,258
34,542	1,105	19,205	-	-	1,406	59,169
2,076	28,991	-	12	20,990	1,431	430,597
-	-	-	-	-	331	331
220	2	-	-	-	996	12,357
240	263	29	39,454	66,079	8,263	149,542
(14,230)	(37,199)	(3,915)	(14,269)	(13,480)	(6,918)	(232,991)
(34,701)	(5,665)	(14,218)	(3,564)	(18,809)	(7,689)	(130,863)
-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(6,729)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(297,713)
-	(4,914)	-	-	-	-	(10,183)
(45)	(38)	(8)	(24,995)	-	(863)	(40,205)
(901)	8,315	1,093	(3,362)	151,095	(1,015)	167,232
-	2,490	-	-	-	-	47,669
(691)	(3,106)	(77)	-	-	(34,412)	(70,148)
-	-	-	-	-	-	468
-	-	-	-	-	(97)	(572)
4	-	-	-	-	304	1,062
-	-	-	-	25,000	-	25,000
-	(465)	-	-	-	-	(465)
(687)	(1,081)	(77)	-	25,000	(34,205)	3,014
(843)	(792)	-	(4)	(181,172)	(680)	(215,650)
549	93	-	-	-	92	1,926
-	(84)	-	-	(10,089)	(776)	(11,028)
-	(448)	-	-	-	-	(573)
(294)	(1,231)	-	(4)	(191,261)	(1,364)	(225,325)

(Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and Dividends on Investments	1,111	6,429	1,122
Proceeds from Sale/Maturity of Investments	-	-	-
Purchases of Investments	-	-	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	(77)	(88)	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	1,034	6,341	1,122
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	(3,399)	6,796	-
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	102,471	71,580	-
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 99,072	$ 78,376	$ -
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH			
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	(22,459)	5,446	(3,558)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	8,543	84	825
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	(6,341)	-
Net Periodic Pension Cost	-	-	-
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	17,357	-	256
Compensated Absences	177	(8)	(6)
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	10,553	-	(17)
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows Related to Operating Activities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(14,009)	13,478	(243)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	76	-	18
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	(10,961)	(261)	(170)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	805	(519)	(130)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	23,158	(11,345)	1,258
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 13,240	$ 534	$ (1,767)
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:			
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	-	-	79
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	966	-	299
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments and Interest Receivable Accruals	-	-	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	6	-	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals			

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CDNTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
111	166	61	54	3,677	726	13,457
-	-	-	-	45,004	956	45,960
-	-	-	-	-	(235)	(235)
(10)	(5)	1	(16)	(219)	(258)	(672)
101	161	62	38	48,462	1,189	58,510
(1,781)	6,164	1,078	(3,328)	33,296	(35,395)	3,431
6,147	13,091	3,414	5,998	296,704	77,020	576,425
$ 4,366	$ 19,255	$ 4,492	$ 2,670	$ 330,000	$ 41,625	$ 579,856
(1,094)	(913)	730	(39,127)	108,523	194	$ 47,742
418	2,250	164	-	4,576	715	17,575
-	-	-	-	-	(423)	(6,764)
-	-	-	-	-	-	0
220	127	-	39,267	2,698	37	59,962
27	147	23	149	9	23	541
-	644	-	4	(34,345)	294	(22,867)
(777)	1,732	26	(564)	(2,326)	294	(2,389)
(823)	(3)	11	-	-	30	(691)
(1,977)	(6,391)	(310)	(352)	(1,074)	(1,538)	(23,034)
(355)	2,142	(75)	(2,722)	31,576	6,862	37,584
3,460	8,580	524	(17)	41,458	(7,503)	59,573
$ (901)	$ 8,315	$ 1,093	$ (3,362)	$ 151,095	$ (1,015)	$ 167,232
-		-	-	-	-	79
-		-	-	-	-	1,265
-		-	-	-	64	64
-	8	-	-	168	47	229
	34			4,108	137	4,279

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, fleet, and motor pool.
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	This fund accounts for computer and 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. Only certain capitol complex capital assets are reported in this fund, and other capitol complex capital assets are reported 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.
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	This fund accounts for the operations of the Office of Administrative Courts in the Department of Personnel & Administration.
LEGAL SERVICES	This fund accounts for the Attorney General's services to State agencies in the Department of Law.
OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	This fund primarily 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 POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 7,202	$ 28,876	$ -	$ -
Other Receivables, net	1,046	5,441	47	5
Due From Other Governments	12	316	-	-
Due From Other Funds	-	1,041	-	5
Inventories	511	-	176	178
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	18	420	-	-
Total Current Assets	8,789	36,094	223	188
Noncurrent Assets:				
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	65,989	50,883	19,432	208
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	992	130	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	65,989	51,875	19,562	208
TOTAL ASSETS	74,778	87,969	19,785	396
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	932	10,824	401	120
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	3,326	27,628	846	2
Due To Other Funds	12	-	138	384
Unearned Revenue	-	5,015	40	-
Compensated Absences Payable	27	244	19	-
Leases Payable	14,595	3,618	1,042	-
Other Current Liabilities	74	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	18,034	36,505	2,085	386
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Compensated Absences	549	6,850	259	-
Capital Lease Payable	51,552	22,277	14,855	-
Net Pension Liability	18,378	212,306	8,956	2,637
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	70,479	241,433	24,070	2,637
TOTAL LIABILITIES	88,513	277,938	26,155	3,023
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	838	519	350	49
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	(157)	25,980	3,664	208
Unrestricted	(13,484)	(205,644)	(9,983)	(2,764)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (13,641)	$ (179,664)	$ (6,319)	$ (2,556)

PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ 679	$ 775	$ 6,744	$ 1,249	$ 45,525
16	15	11	21	6,602
-	-	-	-	328
-	-	-	-	1,046
-	-	-	-	865
1	-	6	-	445
696	790	6,761	1,270	54,811
588	-	794	-	137,894
-	-	-	-	1,122
588	-	794	-	139,016
1,284	790	7,555	1,270	193,827
160	462	22,667	175	35,741
78	325	2,702	268	35,175
-	-	-	-	534
-	-	-	32	5,087
-	-	155	-	445
-	-	-	-	19,255
-	-	-	-	74
78	325	2,857	300	60,570
-	307	1,630	35	9,630
-	-	-	-	88,684
497	10,555	61,744	3,415	318,488
497	10,862	63,374	3,450	416,802
575	11,187	66,231	3,750	477,372
-	372	5	178	2,311
588	-	794	-	31,077
281	(10,307)	(36,808)	(2,483)	(281,192)
$ 869	$ (10,307)	$ (36,014)	$ (2,483)	$ (250,115)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Sales of Goods and Services	$ 62,144	$ 217,869	$ 20	$ 2,018
Rental Income	-	-	11,085	-
Other	798	-	16	-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	62,942	217,869	11,121	2,018
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	8,478	138,573	3,766	1,097
Operating and Travel	27,993	82,426	6,262	966
Cost of Goods Sold	7,726	-	48	-
Depreciation and Amortization	15,926	3,672	1,164	48
Intergovernmental Distributions	-	1,128	-	-
Prizes and Awards	-	1	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	60,123	225,800	11,240	2,111
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	2,819	(7,932)	(119)	(93)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):				
Investment Income (Loss)	1	(72)	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(1,034)	(28)	5	-
Debt Service	(1,447)	(379)	(776)	(4)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(2,480)	(479)	(771)	(4)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	339	(8,411)	(890)	(97)
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:				
Capital Contributions	323	-	-	-
Transfers-In	139	1,851	115	-
Transfers-Out	(1,367)	(317)	(1,940)	-
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(905)	1,534	(1,825)	-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(566)	(6,877)	(2,715)	(97)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	5,050	22,416	5,216	53
Accounting Changes (See Note 29B)	(18,125)	(195,204)	(8,820)	(2,512)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ (13,641)	$ (179,664)	$ (6,319)	$ (2,556)

PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ 154	$ 4,253	$ 38,015	$ 4,882	$ 329,355
-	-	-	-	11,085
-	-	-	66	880
154	4,253	38,015	4,948	341,320
339	4,037	40,509	1,855	198,654
185	512	2,772	1,460	122,576
-	-	-	-	7,774
112	1	123	-	21,046
-	-	-	-	1,128
-	-	-	-	1
636	4,550	43,404	3,315	351,179
(482)	(297)	(5,389)	1,633	(9,859)
-	6	72	2	9
-	-	-	-	(1,057)
-	-	(4)	-	(2,610)
-	6	68	2	(3,658)
(482)	(291)	(5,321)	1,635	(13,517)
-	-	-	-	323
351	-	-	-	2,456
-	(230)	(3,274)	(1,272)	(8,400)
351	(230)	(3,274)	(1,272)	(5,621)
(131)	(521)	(8,595)	363	(19,138)
1,247	545	(702)	586	34,411
(247)	(10,331)	(26,717)	(3,432)	(265,388)
$ 869	$ (10,307)	$ (36,014)	$ (2,483)	$ (250,115)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Cash Received from:				
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fees for Service	61,633	207,341	20	966
Sales of Products	-	173	-	1,049
Income from Property	-	-	11,088	-
Other Sources	851	5,015	61	-
Cash Payments to or for:				
Employees	(8,817)	(130,002)	(3,913)	(1,119)
Suppliers	(34,729)	(70,740)	(6,112)	(860)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-	-	-
Other Governments	-	(1,128)	-	-
Other	(32)	(430)	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	18,906	10,229	1,144	36
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Transfers-In	1,094	1,851	115	-
Transfers-Out	(1,954)	(317)	(1,940)	-
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	229	-	-	-
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(192)	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(823)	1,534	(1,825)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(895)	(14,502)	(107)	(32)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	1,269	3,161	-	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(933)	(7,465)	-	(4)
Capital Lease Payments	(16,196)	(7,834)	(1,818)	-
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(16,755)	(26,640)	(1,925)	(36)

PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
144	4,241	38,031	4,865	317,241
-	-	2	23	1,247
-	-	-	-	11,088
-	-	-	52	5,979
(272)	(4,185)	(30,212)	(1,975)	(180,495)
(144)	(182)	(272)	(474)	(113,513)
-	-	-	(795)	(795)
-	-	-	-	(1,128)
-	-	-	(20)	(482)
(272)	(126)	7,549	1,676	39,142
351	-	-	-	3,411
-	(230)	(3,274)	(1,272)	(8,987)
-	-	-	-	229
-	-	-	-	(192)
351	(230)	(3,274)	(1,272)	(5,539)
(29)	(8)	(513)	(7)	(16,093)
-	-	-	7	4,437
-	-	(4)	-	(8,406)
-	-	-	-	(25,848)
(29)	(8)	(517)	-	(45,910)

Continued

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 (Continued)

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX	HIGHWAYS
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Interest and Dividends on Investments	1	-	-	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	-	(72)	-	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	1	(72)	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	1,329	(14,949)	(2,606)	-
CASH AND POOLED CASH , FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	5,873	43,825	2,606	-
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	$ 7,202	$ 28,876	$ -	$ -
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH				
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 2,819	$ (7,931)	$ (119)	$ (93)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	15,926	3,672	1,164	48
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	-	-	5	-
Compensated Absences	66	1,416	32	-
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	(57)	6,673	43	-
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(455)	(5,462)	2	(5)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(154)	-	74	(62)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	(925)	(6,156)	(401)	(120)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	589	1,203	(319)	(74)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	1,097	16,814	663	342
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 18,906	$ 10,229	$ 1,144	$ 36
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:				
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	254	-	-	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	281	28	-	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	1	73	-	-
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	24,543	-	-	-

PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
-	9	62	1	73
-	(2)	9	1	(64)
-	7	71	2	9
50	(357)	3,829	406	(12,298)
629	1,132	2,915	843	57,823
$ 679	$ 775	$ 6,744	$ 1,249	$ 45,525
$ (482)	$ (297)	$ (5,389)	$ 1,633	$ (9,859)
112	1	123	-	21,046
-	-	-	-	5
-	21	(14)	(7)	1,514
-	8	-	-	6,667
(9)	(11)	19	7	(5,914)
-	-	-	-	(142)
(161)	(462)	(22,654)	(175)	(31,054)
19	19	433	71	1,941
249	595	35,031	147	54,938
$ (272)	$ (126)	$ 7,549	$ 1,676	$ 39,142
-	-	-	-	254
-	-	-	4	313
-	-	-		74
-	-	-	-	24,543

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the State in its governmental capacity on behalf of local governments, citizens, and other external parties. Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds are included in this category, but are shown in the Basic Financial Statements. The major components of the remaining fiduciary funds are:

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

TREASURER'S	This fund primarily includes moneys managed by the State Treasurer on behalf of qualified charter schools (those charters schools meeting specific statutory requirements) to finance capital construction with bonds guaranteed by the moneys in this fund. Qualified charter schools choosing to participate in this program make annual payments to the fund that may be used by the Treasurer to make debt service payments if any of the qualified schools is unable to do so.
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	This fund comprises a portion of the escheats funds 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 legal rights to the asset are protected in perpetuity. The fund reports Net Position Held in Trust for the amount ultimately expected to be claimed and paid based on analysis of the history of claims paid versus collections. The remaining unclaimed assets are reported in the Unclaimed Property nonmajor Special Revenue Fund.
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 stipends appropriated by the Legislature and distributes them to qualified institutions on behalf of students attending public and certain private institutions of higher education in the State. The appropriated amounts are held in trust in the COF until the institutions apply for the stipend on behalf of the students. Any unused stipends remain in the COF and do not revert to the State.

MULTI-STATE LOTTERY WINNERS	The Multistate Lottery Winners Fund was created in Fiscal Year 2007-08 to account for the Colorado Lottery's investments held by the Multi-State Lottery Association (MUSL) for the benefit of Colorado's Powerball annuity prize winners. The winnings are invested by MUSL in bond funds with staggered maturities that correspond with the annual payments required under the terms of the annuity. Under an agreement with MUSL, the Colorado Lottery is responsible for making payments to the Colorado winners.
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; amounts held for the trustee related to Certificates of Participation or revenue Bonds for Higher Education Institutions, Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST), the Bridge Enterprise program; and assets invested for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (a discretely presented component unit).

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TREASURER'S	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 11,839	$ 123,630	$ 40,453
Investments	-	-	-
Other Receivables, net	24	-	15,974
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments:			
Government Securities	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	499
Asset Backed Securities	-	15,313	-
Mutual Funds	-	-	6,176,335
Other Investments	-	-	101,731
TOTAL ASSETS	11,863	138,943	6,334,992
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ -	$ -	$ 10,121
Unearned Revenue	-	-	3,338
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	3,298
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	16,757
NET POSITION:			
Held in Trust for:			
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	11,863	138,943	6,318,235
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 11,863	$ 138,943	$ 6,318,235

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	MULTISTATE LOTTERY WINNERS	OTHER	TOTALS
$ 37	$ -	$ 9,103	$ 185,062
-	-	643	643
-	-	941	16,939
-	11,843	-	11,843
-	-	-	499
-	-	-	15,313
-	-	-	6,176,335
-	-	-	101,731
37	11,843	10,687	6,508,365
$ -	$ -	$ 4,990	$ 15,111
-	-	4,068	7,406
-	-	-	3,298
-	-	9,058	25,815
37	11,843	1,629	6,482,550
$ 37	$ 11,843	$ 1,629	$ 6,482,550

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TREASURER'S	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN
ADDITIONS:			
Additions By Participants	$ -	$ -	$ 791,120
Investment Income/(Loss)	130	(570)	201,202
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	38,748	-
Other Additions	821	-	1,143
Transfers-In	6,500	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS	7,451	38,178	993,465
DEDUCTIONS:			
Distributions to Participants	-	-	-
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	443	30,416	577,378
Transfers-Out	-	-	-
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	443	30,416	577,378
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	7,008	7,762	416,087
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	4,855	131,181	5,902,148
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 11,863	$ 138,943	$ 6,318,235

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	MULTISTATE LOTTERY WINNERS	OTHER	TOTALS
$ 290,869	$ -	$ 10,237	$ 1,092,226
-	1,682	76	202,520
-	-	-	38,748
-	-	1,587	3,551
-	-	-	6,500
290,869	1,682	11,900	1,343,545
290,844	469	-	291,313
-	-	11,751	619,988
-	-	74	74
290,844	469	11,825	911,375
25	1,213	75	432,170
12	10,630	1,554	6,050,380
$ 37	$ 11,843	$ 1,629	$ 6,482,550

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGENCY FUNDS			
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 114,630	$ 1,496,338	$ 1,491,445	$ 119,523
Taxes Receivable, net	145,249	280,477	269,925	155,801
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 259,879	$ 1,776,815	$ 1,761,370	$ 275,324
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ -	$ 8,853	$ 6,916	$ 1,937
Due To Other Governments	255,413	1,657,102	1,639,846	272,669
Claims and Judgments Payable	56	828	827	57
Other Long-Term Liabilities	4,410	676	4,425	661
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 259,879	$ 1,667,459	$ 1,652,014	$ 275,324

	OTHER AGENCY FUNDS			
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 157,535	$ 265,107	$ 251,649	$ 170,993
Taxes Receivable, net	6,120	11,637	11,064	6,693
Other Receivables, net	351	4,457	4,264	544
Inventories	6	-	1	5
Other Long-Term Assets	13,689	1,134	2,776	12,047
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 177,701	$ 282,335	$ 269,754	$ 190,282
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ -	$ 449	$ 421	$ 28
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,274	33,369	32,749	1,894
Due To Other Governments	10,623	124,256	123,369	11,510
Due To Other Funds	1,086	14,389	15,475	-
Unearned Revenue	-	290	290	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	90	149	171	68
Other Current Liabilities	163,816	192,265	179,386	176,695
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	514	177	614	77
Other Long-Term Liabilities	298	13	301	10
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 177,701	$ 365,357	$ 352,776	$ 190,282

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 427,637	$ 239,762	$ 396,078	$ 271,321
Due From Other Funds	10,520	13,912	10,520	13,912
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 438,157	$ 253,674	$ 406,598	$ 285,233
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 2	$ 129	$ 131	$ -
Other Current Liabilities	435,664	251,237	433,297	253,604
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	2,491	29,158	20	31,629
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 438,157	$ 280,524	$ 433,448	$ 285,233

TOTALS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 699,802	$ 2,001,207	$ 2,139,172	$ 561,837
Taxes Receivable, net	151,369	292,114	280,989	162,494
Contributions Receivable, net				
Other Receivables, net	351	4,457	4,264	544
Due From Other Funds	10,520	13,912	10,520	13,912
Inventories	6	-	1	5
Other Long-Term Assets	13,689	1,134	2,776	12,047
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 875,737	$ 2,312,824	$ 2,437,722	$ 750,839
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	$ -	$ 9,302	$ 7,337	$ 1,965
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,276	33,498	32,880	1,894
Due To Other Governments	266,036	1,781,358	1,763,215	284,179
Due To Other Funds	1,086	14,389	15,475	-
Unearned Revenue	-	290	290	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	146	977	998	125
Other Current Liabilities	599,480	443,502	612,683	430,299
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	3,005	29,335	634	31,706
Other Long-Term Liabilities	4,708	689	4,726	671
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 875,737	$ 2,313,340	$ 2,438,238	$ 750,839

COMPONENT UNITS

The following statements present the Other Component Units (Nonmajor) aggregated in the combined component unit statements beginning on page 64. Descriptions of each of the component units presented can be found in Note 37 on page 149.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
OTHER COMPONENT UNITS (NONMAJOR)
JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	COVER COLORADO	VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY	HLC @ METRO	TOTAL
ASSETS:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	$ 1,008	$ -	$ 14,679	$ 542	$ 16,229
Other Receivables, net	761	-	18	165	944
Due From Other Governments	-	-	-	363	363
Prepaids, Advances and Deposits	250	-	-	-	250
Total Current Assets	2,019	-	14,697	1,070	17,786
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	7,630	-	-	8,361	15,991
Investments	-	-	50,488	-	50,488
Other Long-Term Assets	271	-	-	1,232	1,503
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	129,764	-	-	40,657	170,421
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	19,743	-	-	5,001	24,744
Total Noncurrent Assets	157,408	-	50,488	55,251	263,147
TOTAL ASSETS	159,427	-	65,185	56,321	280,933
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-	1,286	1,286
Other Current Liabilities	12	-	-	348	360
Total Current Liabilities	12	-	-	1,634	1,646
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	54,163	54,163
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	-	-	-	54,163	54,163
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12	-	-	55,797	55,809
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in Capital Assets:	149,507	-	-	45,658	195,165
Restricted for:					
Other Purposes	7,671	-	-	-	7,671
Unrestricted	2,237	-	65,185	(45,134)	22,288
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 159,415	$ -	$ 65,185	$ 524	$ 225,124

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION OTHER COMPONENT UNITS (NONMAJOR) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	COVER COLORADO	VENTURE CAPITAL AUTHORITY	HLC @ METRO	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Fees	$ -	$ 4,393	$ -	$ -	$ 4,393
Sales of Goods and Services	-	-	-	9,366	9,366
Investment Income (Loss)	-	-	12,689	-	12,689
Rental Income	1,360	-	-	-	1,360
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,360	4,393	12,689	9,366	27,808
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Operating and Travel	335	1,457	32	5,429	7,253
Depreciation and Amortization	4,593	-	-	1,512	6,105
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,928	1,457	32	6,941	13,358
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(3,568)	2,936	12,657	2,425	14,450
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):					
Investment Income (Loss)	17	57	67	9	150
Gifts and Donations	-	-	4,150	219	4,369
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-	-	987	987
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(147)	-	-	-	(147)
Debt Service	-	-	-	(3,375)	(3,375)
Other Expenses	-	-	-	(13)	(13)
Other Revenues	2,312	-	-	-	2,312
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	2,182	57	4,217	(2,173)	4,283
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(1,386)	2,993	16,874	252	18,733
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:					-
Special Items (See Note 41)	-	(56,142)	-	-	(56,142)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	-	(56,142)	-	-	(56,142)
					-
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(1,386)	(53,149)	16,874	252	(37,409)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	160,801	53,149	48,311	272	262,533
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	$ 159,415	$ -	$ 65,185	$ 524	$ 225,124

CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule presents the capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, 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 Position.* 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, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	LAND	LAND AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	BUILDINGS	LIBRARY BOOKS AND COLLECTIONS
GENERAL GOVERNMENT				
Governor's Office	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Legislature	-	-	-	-
Military Affairs	3,556	10,073	67,901	-
Personnel & Administration	6,736	2,826	83,496	-
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10,292	12,899	151,397	-
BUSINESS, COMMUNITY & CONSUMER AFFAIRS				
Agriculture	103	-	8,066	-
[1]GOV, CEO, OEDIT	-	-	-	51
Labor and Employment	543	255	5,682	-
Local Affairs	-	341	-	-
Regulatory Agencies	-	29	-	-
Revenue	536	-	902	-
State	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,182	625	14,650	51
EDUCATION				
Education	152	34	559,330	1,384
Higher Education	1,842	834	104,003	9,059
Subtotal	1,994	868	663,333	10,443
HEALTH AND REHABILITATION				
Public Health and Environment	188	52	4,425	-
Human Services	3,068	2,403	93,979	-
Subtotal	3,256	2,455	98,404	-
JUSTICE				
Corrections	2,964	2,507	562,784	-
DHS, Division of Youth Services	1,675	440	74,469	-
Judicial	1,605	7	230,614	2,383
Law	-	41	-	9
Public Safety	1,399	1,540	21,353	-
Regulatory Agencies	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7,643	4,535	889,220	2,392
NATURAL RESOURCES				
Natural Resources	63,879	249	16,648	-
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE				
Human Services	-	1,789	2,158	-
Military Affairs	36	1,339	1,958	-
Health Care Policy and Financing	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	36	3,128	4,116	-
TRANSPORTATION				
Transportation	16,141	127	139,666	-
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	$ 104,423	$ 24,886	$ 1,977,434	$ 12,886

[1]Governor's Office, Colorado Energy Office, and the Office of Economic Development and International Trade

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	SOFTWARE	OTHER CAPITAL ASSETS	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	INFRASTRUCTURE	TOTALS
$ 36,826	$ 41,998	$ -	$ 3,903	$ -	$ 82,727
675	9	-	-	-	684
329	1	19	1,664	-	83,543
82,675	2,338	15	4,890	-	182,976
3,098	10,232	-	1,313	-	14,643
123,603	54,578	34	11,770	-	364,573
1,925	62	-	109	-	10,265
30	-	-	-	-	81
520	448	14	13,042	-	20,504
116	3	643	-	-	1,103
202	159	-	-	-	390
99	122	-	-	-	1,659
844	5	-	-	-	849
3,736	799	657	13,151	-	34,851
2,385	1,115	-	216,986	-	781,386
1,169	78	-	2,028	55	119,068
3,554	1,193	-	219,014	55	900,454
5,146	2,213	3,433	-	-	15,457
1,366	(10)	61	317	-	101,184
6,512	2,203	3,494	317	-	116,641
8,452	126	264	13,239	-	590,336
247	-	-	185	-	77,016
14,919	3,988	-	12,519	-	266,035
1,720	155	-	-	-	1,925
27,161	4,748	151	8,727	-	65,079
23	-	-	-	-	23
52,522	9,017	415	34,670	-	1,000,414
1,131	98	1,151	1,632	-	84,788
1,717	36,238	-	21,342	-	63,244
85	-	-	2,635	-	6,053
90	270	-	-	-	360
1,892	36,508	-	23,977	-	69,657
160,041	6,835	-	593,442	8,253,248	9,169,500
$ 352,991	$ 111,231	$ 5,751	$ 897,973	$ 8,253,303	$ 11,740,878

OTHER FUNDS DETAIL

In the combined and combining statements several fund categories show a column titled "Other". The schedule on the following pages provide a summary of assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance 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 POSITION/FUND BALANCE FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets/ Deferred Outflows	Liabilities/ Deferred Inflows	Net Position/ Fund Balance
OTHER PERMANENT FUNDS				
Wildlife for Future Generations - Nonexpendable	TRUST 33-1-112	6,036	-	6,036
Wildlife for Future Generations - Expendable	TRUST 33-1-112	1,161	-	1,161
Other Permanent - Nonexpendable	TRUST	747	-	747
Veterans Monument Preservation - Nonexpendable	TRUST 2480-1401	78	-	78
Hall Historical Marker - Nonexpendable	TRUST 24-80-209	8	-	8
Veterans Monument Preservation - Expendable	TRUST 2480-1401	$ 2	$ -	$ 2
Total Other Permanent Funds		$ 8,032	$ -	$ 8,032
OTHER PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS				
Early Intervention Services Trust	27-10.5-706	9,753	9,043	710
Supplemental Purse & Breeders Awards	12-60-704	643	-	643
Brand Estray Fund	35-41-102	291	15	276
Total Other Private Purpose Funds		$ 10,687	$ 9,058	$ 1,629
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
CollegeInvest	23-3.1-205.4	34,403	11,284	23,119
Early Achievers Scholarship Trust	23-3.1-206.9	14,854	57	14,797
Capitol Parking Fund	NONE	14,321	5,434	8,887
Grounds Cash Fund	26-1-133.5(2)	4,656	414	4,242
Clean Screen Authority	42-4-307.5	523	400	123
Nursing Teacher Loan Forgiveness Fund	23-3.6-102(1)	69	-	69
Other Enterprise Funds	VARIOUS	56	1	55
Work Therapy Cash Fund	26-8-107	378	450	(72)
Business Enterprise Program	26-8.5-107	1,089	1,477	(388)
Enterprise Services Fund	24-80-209	866	2,300	(1,434)
Brand Inspection Fund	35-41-102	4,578	11,692	(7,114)
Total Other Enterprise Funds		$ 75,793	$ 33,509	$ 42,284
OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS				
Professional Development Cash Fund	24-50-122(2)	321	821	(500)
Debt Collection Fund	24-30-202.4	1,124	3,107	(1,983)
Total Other Internal Service Funds		$ 1,445	$ 3,928	$ (2,483)
OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE GENERAL FUNDS				
School Capital Construction Assistance Fund	22-43.7-104	358,325	29,455	328,870
Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund	24-75-302.5	70,012	-	70,012
State Employee Reserve Fund	24-50-104	32,429	6,363	26,066
Economic Development Fund	24-46-105	31,944	7,085	24,859
Intellectual And Developmental Disabilities Services	25.5-10-207	11,479	1,703	9,776
Legislative Department Cash	2-2-1601(1)	8,949	79	8,870
Indirect Cost Excess Recovery Fund	24-75-1401	7,019	9	7,010
Old Age Pension Stabilization Fund	26-2-116	5,000	-	5,000
Housing Development Grant Fund	24-32-721	6,582	2,021	4,561
Ballot Information Publication & Distribution Revolving	1-40-124.5	2,601	-	2,601
Older Coloradans Cash Fund	26-11-205.5	3,050	1,442	1,608
Persistent Drunk Driver Fund	42-3-130.5	1,995	467	1,528
State Social Security Income Stabilization Fund	26-2-210(1)	1,230	-	1,230
Tax Amnesty Cash Fund	39-21-202	962	-	962
Colorado Health Care Services Fund	25.5-3-112	821	-	821
Charter School Assistance Fund	22-30.5-515	1,723	967	756
Underfunded Courthouse Facility Cash Fund	13-1-304	649	-	649
Child Welfare Transition Cash Fund	25.5-6-409.5(9)	580	-	580
Charter School Institute Fund	22-30.5-506	2,675	2,110	565
Diseased Livestock Fund	35-50-140.5	431	-	431
Colorado Family Support Loan Fund	27-10.5-502	533	117	416
Energy Research Cash Fund	24-48.5-120	331	2	329
Colorado National Guard Tuition Fund	23-5-111.4	458	134	324
Conservation Trust Fund	24-35-210(10)	12,751	12,505	246

(Continued)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL FUND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets/ Deferred Outflows	Liabilities/ Deferred Inflows	Net Position/ Fund Balance
Real Estate Proceeds Fund	28-3-106	220	-	220
Legislative Expenses Fund	2-3-1002(1)	214	-	214
Start Smart Nutrition Program Fund	22-82.7-105	249	48	201
Advance Technology Fund	25-16.5-105(2)	145	-	145
Colorado Heritage Communities Fund	24-32-3207	127	-	127
Advanced Industries Export Acceleration Cash Fund	24-47-103(8)	192	69	123
Firefighter Benefits Cash Fund	29-5-302(11)(a)	125	21	104
Hospitality Career Secondary Education Fund	24-46.3-204	49	2	47
Comprehensive Report On The Value Of US Military Activities	28-4.5-101(6)(a	18	-	18
Child Protection Ombudsman Program	13-3.3-107(1)	105	97	8
Youth Advisory Council Cash Fund	2-2-1306	4	-	4
Prepaid Wireless Trust Cash Fund	29-11-102.5	1	-	1
Recovery Audit Cash Fund	24-30-203.5	1	-	1
OAP Health And Medical Care Fund	25.5-2-101(2)	35	35	-
School Turnaround Leaders Development Fund	22-13-106.(1)	15	15	-
Total Other Special Purpose General Funds		$ 564,029	$ 64,746	$ 499,283
OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS				
Mortgage Fraud Custodial Funds	Settlement	40,932	512	40,420
Consumer Protection Custodial Funds	6-1-103	35,421	306	35,115
Colorado Opportunity Scholarship Initiative Fund	23-303-1005	33,274	25	33,249
Marijuana Tax Cash Fund	39-28.8-501	32,083	3,872	28,211
Gear Up Scholarship Trust Fund	SETTLEMENT	25,737	-	25,737
Advance Industries Acceleration Fund	24-48.5-117	14,495	1,002	13,493
Marijuana Cash Fund	12-43.3-501	13,724	335	13,389
Supreme Court Committee Fund	COURT RULE 227	14,028	681	13,347
Victims Assistance Fund	24-4.2-104	10,684	42	10,642
Victims Compensation Fund	24-4.1-117	10,176	16	10,160
Judicial Information Technology Cash Fund	13-32-114	11,494	1,646	9,848
Offender Services Fund	16-11-214	8,477	578	7,899
HUD Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program	29-4-708(K)	6,887	437	6,450
Judicial Stabilization Cash Fund	13-32-101	6,715	654	6,061
Colorado Bureau Of Investigation Identification Unit	24-33.5-426	5,033	302	4,731
Creative Industries Cash Fund	24-48.5-301(2)	4,691	43	4,648
Judicial Collection Enhancement Fund	16-11-101.6	5,144	527	4,617
Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project Cash Fund	26-5-105.4(4)(b	6,000	1,418	4,582
Conveyance Safety Fund	None	3,975	52	3,923
Uniform Commercial Credit Code Custodial Funds	4-1-102	4,071	151	3,920
Supplier Database Cash Fund	24-102-202.5	3,937	81	3,856
Correctional Treatment Cash Fund	18-19-103(4)	6,090	2,417	3,673
Justice Center Cash Fund	13-32-101(7)	4,147	655	3,492
Energy Efficiency Project Fund	24-38.5-106(4)	3,469	-	3,469
Department Of State Cash Fund	24-21-104	5,438	2,111	3,327
Process And End Users Fund	25-17-202.5	3,477	253	3,224
Local Firefighter Safety And Disease Prevention Fund	24-33.5-1231	3,206	24	3,182
Auto Theft Prevention Cash Fund	42-5-112(4A)	5,685	2,565	3,120
Public School Construction And Inspection Fund	24-33.5-1207	3,214	261	2,953
Performance-Based Collaborative Management Incentive	24-1.9-104	3,255	246	3,009
Other Education Special Revenue Funds	VARIOUS	2,746	3	2,743
Disabled Telephone Users Fund	40-17-104	2,923	196	2,727
Division Of Professions And Occupations Cash Fund	24-34-105	19,060	16,357	2,703
Criminal Alien Assistance Cash Fund	17-1-107.5	2,697	-	2,697
Housing Rehabilitation Revolving Loans	29-4-728	2,371	-	2,371
Donations - Governor's Office	CUSTODIAL	2,708	371	2,337
Help America Vote Act Fund	FED HAVA 2002	2,270	6	2,264

(Continued)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF INDIVIDUAL FUND ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE FOR OTHER PERMANENT, PRIVATE PURPOSE, ENTERPRISE, INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS, AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND NAME	Statutory Cite	Assets/ Deferred Outflows	Liabilities/ Deferred Inflows	Net Position/ Fund Balance
Instant Criminal Background Check Fund	24-33.5-424	2,567	615	1,952
Inspection And Consumer Services Cash Fund	35-1-106.5	2,091	210	1,881
Patient Benefit Fund	CUSTOIDAL	1,814	5	1,809
Attorney's Fees And Costs Fund	24-31-108(2)	1,795	4	1,791
Victims Assistance And Law Enforcement Fund	24-33.5-506	1,882	169	1,713
HUD Community Development Block Grant Fund	24-76-101	8,408	6,735	1,673
Collection Agency Board Custodial Fund	24-31-108	1,535	7	1,528
P.O.S.T. Board Cash Fund	24-31-303(2)	2,161	635	1,526
Commercial Vehicle Enterprise Fund	42-1-225(1)	1,526	5	1,521
History Colorado Restricted Donations	24-80-209	1,617	113	1,504
Public School Transportation Fund	22-51-103(1)	2,146	649	1,497
Federal Tax Relief Act Of 2003	FEDERAL	1,469	23	1,446
Traumatic Brain Injury Fund	26-1-210(1)	1,761	495	1,266
Child Care Assistance Cliff Effect Pilot Program Fund	26-2-808(2.5)	1,177	-	1,177
State Patrol Contraband Fund	24-33.5-225	1,143	-	1,143
Plant Health, Pest Control And Environmental Protection	35-1-106.3	3,275	2,192	1,083
Travel And Tourism Additional Sources Fund	24-49.7-106	1,999	954	1,045
Colorado Bureau Of Investigation Contraband Fund	24-33.5-415	961	36	925
Liquor Enforcement Division & State Licensing Authority	24-35-401	1,054	205	849
Court Security Cash Fund	13-1-204(1)	1,377	535	842
Auto Dealers License Fund	12-6-123	1,156	345	811
MFP Rebalancing Fund	Federal	727	-	727
Public Deposit Administration Fund	11-10.5-112	1,030	304	726
Restorative Justice Surcharge Fund	Restricted	768	65	703
Library Trust Fund	Restricted	666	6	660
Howard Fund	26-8-104(1)C	657	6	651
Innovative Energy Fund	24-38.5-102.5	696	128	568
HUD Home Grant Revolving Loan Fund	NONE	1,138	576	562
Law Enforcement Grant Fund	25-17-207(4)	552	-	552
Texaco Oil Overcharge Fund	SETTLEMENT	549	-	549
Agricultural Products Inspection Fund	35-23-114(3)	680	148	532
Other Human Services Special Revenue Funds	VARIOUS	1,333	863	470
Division Of Securities Cash Fund	11-51-707	1,986	1,518	468
Building Regulation Fund	24-32-3309	507	72	435
Exxon Oil Overcharge Funds	SETTLEMENT	433	-	433
Identity Theft Financial Fraud Fund	24-33.5-1707	460	53	407
Insurance Fraud Cash Fund	10-3-207.5(2)	1,958	1,561	397
Waste Tire Market Development Fund	25-17-202.9	421	79	342
Judicial Performance Cash Fund	13-5.5-107	358	30	328
Waste Tire Fire Prevention Fund	25-17-202.8	314	-	314
State Public Financing Fund	24-36-121(7)	310	-	310
Violent Offender Id Fund	24-33.5-415.6	330	28	302
Interstate Compact Probation Transfer Cash Fund	18-1.3-204(4)	285	7	278
Wine Development Fund	35-29.5-105	450	173	277
Diamond Shamrock Settlement Funds	SETTLEMENT	253	-	253
Prescription Drug Monitoring Fund	12-22-706(1)	259	8	251
Food Distribution Program Service Fund	26-1-121(4B)	344	106	238
Family-Friendly Court Program Fund	13-3-113(6)	250	14	236
State And Veterans Nursing Homes Patient Benefit Fund	26-12-108(2)	230	-	230
Vickers Oil Overcharge Funds	E.O. 56-87	230	-	230
Public Safety Inspection Fund	8-1-151	248	19	229
Uniform Consumer Credit Code Cash Fund	5-6-204	1,271	1,043	228
Property Tax Exemption Fund	39-2-117(3)	313	97	216
Broadband Fund	40-15-509.5(4)	201	-	201
Cervidae Disease Fund	35-50-115	201	-	201
167Funds with Net Assets Below $200,000		34,907	28,457	6,450
Total Other Special Revenue Funds		$ 467,963	$ 87,438	$ 380,525

NON-APPROPRIATED BUDGET SCHEDULES

The schedules on the following pages provide, by department, nonappropriated budget-to-actual activity. The budgets are based on a variety of sources that are not subject to appropriation by the General Assembly that generally include most federal awards, custodial agreements, and Colorado statutes. In Higher Education Institutions informational only appropriations for tuition and certain fees contained in the State's legislative appropriations act are not controlling. Therefore, expenditures may exceed recorded budgets in these appropriations.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED GENERAL FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 163,413	
Income Taxes			380,195	
Other Taxes			15,944	
Sales and Services			23	
Interest Earnings			745	
Other Revenues			1,019	
Transfers-In			18,896	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			580,234	
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Governor	-	100	100	-
Health Care Policy and Financing	-	617	607	10
Higher Education	-	329	329	-
Human Services	-	1,028	828	200
Judicial Branch	-	17	17	-
Local Affairs	4,295	4,829	4,726	103
Personnel & Administration	-	1,162	516	646
Public Health and Environment	-	1,431	1,431	-
Regulatory Agencies	4,150	4,150	4,150	-
Revenue	175,059	175,059	174,121	938
Treasury	133,718	153,811	153,811	-
Transfers Not Appropriated by Department	248,502	248,502	248,502	-
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	565,724	591,035	589,138	1,897
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 565,724	$ 591,035	589,138	$ 1,897
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ (8,904)	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED CASH FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			$ 798,855	
Other Taxes			1,152,211	
Tuition and Fees			1,886,623	
Sales and Services			1,328,627	
Interest Earnings			305,562	
Other Revenues			2,738,253	
Transfers-In			5,230,624	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			13,440,755	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 3,759	$ 4,244	1,974	$ 2,270
Corrections	16,870	17,284	16,948	336
Education	3,541,241	3,538,914	3,514,406	24,508
Governor	201,401	222,345	80,475	141,870
Health Care Policy and Financing	14,932	47,973	11,569	36,404
Higher Education	3,068,763	3,014,603	3,085,578	(70,975)
Human Services	212,329	167,287	160,370	6,917
Judicial Branch	45,662	68,596	55,500	13,096
Labor and Employment	686,541	688,801	549,051	139,750
Law	34,340	43,610	38,311	5,299
Legislative Branch	8,655	8,680	4,353	4,327
Local Affairs	323,588	341,109	198,879	142,230
Military and Veterans Affairs	303	303	294	9
Natural Resources	909,731	906,692	415,650	491,042
Personnel & Administration	432,340	435,498	428,260	7,238
Public Health and Environment	66,798	85,906	26,136	59,770
Public Safety	184,748	187,435	97,493	89,942
Regulatory Agencies	2,001	2,625	1,606	1,019
Revenue	772,917	794,942	346,777	448,165
State	769	420	420	-
Transportation	2,805,430	2,994,236	1,013,782	1,980,454
Treasury	1,770,802	1,773,183	1,773,183	-
Budgets/Transfers Not Recorded by Department	3	8,733	8,733	-
SUB-TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	15,103,923	15,353,419	11,829,748	3,523,671
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Natural Resources	39,298	42,881	12,283	30,598
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	39,298	42,881	12,283	30,598
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 15,143,221	$ 15,396,300	11,842,031	$ 3,554,269
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ 1,598,724	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED FEDERALLY FUNDED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN:				
Federal Grants and Contracts			$ 4,112,687	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN			4,112,687	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT:				
Capital and Multi-Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	$ 4,102	$ 14,884	5,977	$ 8,907
Corrections	1,239	5,431	3,179	2,252
Education	638,567	841,157	591,095	250,062
Governor	6,428	44,407	21,815	22,592
Health Care Policy and Financing	229,959	314,756	267,885	46,871
Higher Education	22,434	393,978	343,439	50,539
Human Services	340,166	1,351,927	1,169,167	182,760
Judicial Branch	10,305	27,280	20,588	6,692
Labor and Employment	100,122	223,819	136,087	87,732
Law	1,748	1,748	1,667	81
Local Affairs	70,296	228,636	88,397	140,239
Military and Veterans Affairs	214,736	18,034	11,962	6,072
Natural Resources	29,084	83,546	42,239	41,307
Personnel & Administration	-	28	25	3
Public Health and Environment	267,097	386,412	259,673	126,739
Public Safety	58,436	406,356	121,291	285,065
Regulatory Agencies	1,387	7,217	3,894	3,323
Revenue	824	4,698	2,224	2,474
State	-	2,801	462	2,339
Transportation	514,360	1,203,783	879,148	324,635
Treasury	-	156,854	156,854	-
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	2,511,290	5,717,752	4,127,068	1,590,684
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT	$ 2,511,290	$ 5,717,752	4,127,068	$ 1,590,684
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS-IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS-OUT			$ (14,381)	