

The Community Report

Year Ended December 31, 2022

City and County of Denver, Colorado



About Our City

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

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

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



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To the Citizens of Denver	3
Mayor's Message	4
Denver's Profile	7
City Organization	8
Denver City Government Metrics	9
Online Services	11
Financial Reporting Awards	12
Where the Money Comes From	13
Where the Money Goes	15
Property Tax Dollars	17
Combined Financial Statements	19
What We Own	21
Glossary	23
The City and County of Denver	24



Margaret Danuser,
Chief Financial Officer

Dear Neighbors . . .

As the City and County of Denver's Chief Financial Officer, it is with pride and purpose that I present to the people of Denver our 2022 **Community Report**. As we enter a new mayoral administration and continue recovering from a pandemic, we continue to value transparency and accountability. This report provides a high-level view of our city's priorities and practices as we administer public funds and support Denver's efforts to continue building an equitable and responsive Denver.

The 2022 **Community Report**, also referred to as a Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR), provides an accessible way to learn about the City's finances and Denver's financial future. This report includes condensed and simplified information from the 2022 **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)**. Please take note that the data in this report is unaudited, provides only information on primary government funds, and is presented on a non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) basis. This means that it excludes discrete component unit and fiduciary fund information, contains condensed financial information and does not provide all of the necessary financial statements and note disclosures required by GAAP. Refer to the ACFR for these full details.

I am proud to announce that the City received the **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** for its annual budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022, the **Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting** for its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, and the **Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award** for its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). These awards acknowledge that the City's financial reporting and management practices are recognized as best practices in Denver, Colorado, and the nation.

I would like to thank the hard-working staff of the Controller's Office and the Budget and Management Office teams for their continued attention to detail and excellence in reporting to the public this important financial information, as well as their commitment to making our budget and annual financial reports accessible and easy to follow for all residents. These teams are responsible for producing this report, but also the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, and the Mayor's Budget. They are dedicated public servants who work diligently to provide quality service and full accountability of the City's finances. Electronic copies of this report, the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, and the Mayor's Budget are available on the City's website at www.denvergov.org/finance.

Finally, a note of sincere thanks to all of you reading this report for engaging in your city's leadership and for your commitment to the city we share. Together, we will keep working every day to make our city stronger.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Margaret Danuser', written in a cursive style.

Margaret Danuser
Chief Financial Officer



**Mayor
Michael Hancock**

Dear Denver Residents . . .

As we rebuild with a renewed sense of purpose, our recovery and renewal remains strong. Thanks to sound financial management, increased investment from the federal government, and better than expected 2022 revenue, we have been able to take bold steps to build a just economy that works for everyone. Although we face some economic headwinds in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was clear that the choices we make would need to prioritize residents and communities who were impacted the most by the pandemic. With Denver's allocation of \$308 million in relief funding from the American Rescue Plan Act, our mission is to ensure that those resources are used to rebuild an inclusive, sustainable economy that works for everyone.

Here are just several examples of the critical work we've done to support our neighbors:

This year, Denver continued the city's successful support of Safe Outdoor Spaces (SOS) through 2024. Safe Outdoor Spaces have operated at eight locations across Denver, providing critical shelter to over 490 people, who would have otherwise been sleeping on our streets. The stability of these spaces has helped people obtain and keep jobs, and over 170 people have already moved into more permanent housing, including temporary parking sites, these spaces have served over 515 people, 180 of whom have since moved into more permanent housing.

The Behavioral Health Needs Assessment Takes a unique approach in its methodology by speaking to both sets of people in the community impacted by behavioral healthcare: providers and residents. The research sheds light on many of those most impacted by the global health pandemic and offers recommendations for improvement, which is also expected to be funded in part with ARPA dollars.

American Rescue Plan Act funding has enabled us to make investments in our community that will have generational impacts... We will be thoughtful in stepping down the programming currently supported by this funding and will work to ensure that we will be able to continue to support what we created with this funding. - Mayor Michael B. Hancock



The city invested in priority neighborhoods support have helped support our business challenges. The city's \$2.15 million Neighborhood Activation Program, funded through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), made 22 local grants in less than 90 days. Finally, we added resources to address public health and safety downtown. Downtown Denver Action Partners launched a coordinated strategy joining strong enforcement with compassionate, community-minded response, joined by community members collaboratively pledging support to Downtown Denver.

We continue to think big and make decisions that can move Denver forward with conviction and equity as we move to the next administration. I am proud of what we've started and can't wait to see where we go from here.

Respectfully,



Michael B. Hancock
Mayor



“Denver is making historic, generational investments in community-supported infrastructure. These investments will do more than build projects - they will build futures and opportunities for our residents who need them most.”



Quick Facts

Founded as Denver City	November 22, 1858
Incorporated as Denver City	November 7, 1861
Consolidated as City and County	November 15, 1902

Geography

Land	153.3 square miles
Water	1.6 square miles

Government

Mayor	
13-Member City Council	4-Year Terms,
Auditor	Maximum of 3 Terms

Demographics*

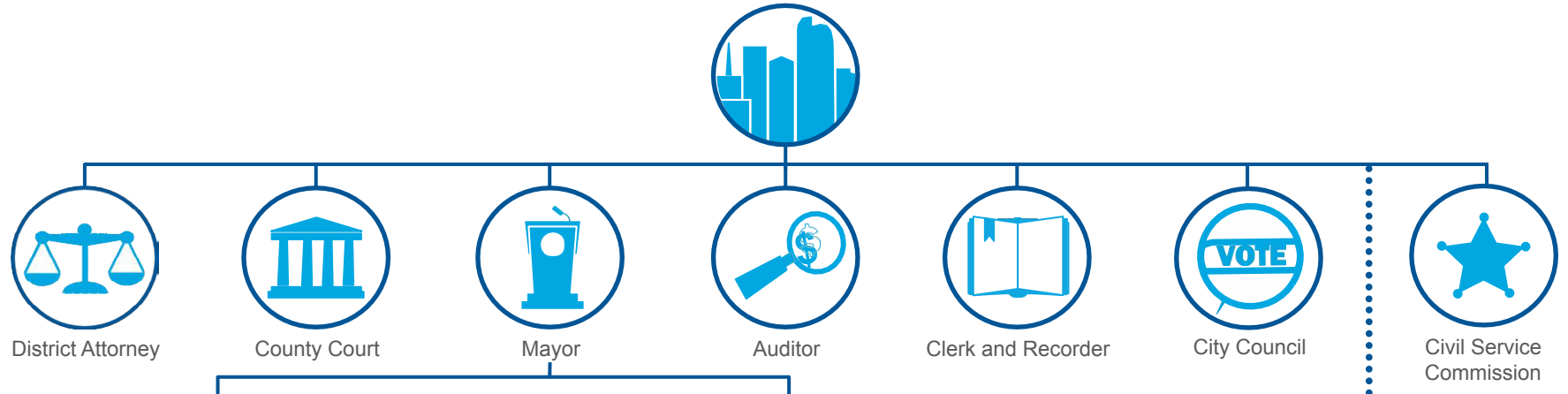
Residents	713,252
Race and Ethnicity	
White	68.80%
Hispanic and Latino	29.40%
Black and African American	9.00%
Asian	3.60%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.80%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.10%
Other or more than one	9.90%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.00%
Median Household Income	\$78,177
Median Home Cost	\$459,100
Home Ownership	49.60%
Persons per Household	2.21

Education*

High School Graduates	90.00%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	52.50%

*Estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The People of the City and County of Denver



Departments		Offices and Agencies		Independent Offices and Agencies	
Can only be created or abolished by an amendment to the City Charter, which is voted on by the people		Are established by order of the mayor, or By City ordinance, and can be abolished without a vote of the people		Operate independently and include both City offices and agencies that report to independent boards, and outside offices and agencies that receive City support	
Aviation	City Attorney	Emergency Management and Homeland Security	Denver Economic Development and Opportunity	Board of Adjustment for Zoning Appeals	Denver Zoological Gardens
Community Planning And Development	Transportation and Infrastructure	Children's Affairs	Human Rights and Community Partnerships	Denver Art Museum	Career Service Hearing Office
Excise and Licenses	Finance	Independent Monitor	Climate Action, Sustainability and Resiliency	Denver Botanical Gardens	Museum of Nature and Science
General Services	Human Services	Technology Services	Special Events	Denver Public Library	Human Resources
Parks and Recreation	Public Safety	Performance-Based Infrastructure	Housing Stability	Denver Health	Municipal Public Defender
Public Health And Environment		Office of Social Equity and Innovation		Board of Ethics	

Denver City Government Metrics

Arts and Venues Attendance	2022	2021	2020
Boettcher Concert Hall	158,825	39,707	53,527
Buell Theatre	487,967	70,419	70,993
Colorado Convention Center	547,256	339,039	226,126
Denver Coliseum	301,562	20,402	202,559
Ellie Caulkins Opera House	159,216	59,506	27,800
Galleria and Sculpture Park	6,692	9,880	1,200
McNichols Building	30,487	39,884	19,446
Red Rocks Amphitheater	1,546,135	1,164,744	25,013

Community Development			
Permits issued	62,250	58,787	60,147

Denver Airport System			
Passenger air traffic	69,286,461	58,828,552	33,700,000

Economic Opportunity			
Low income affordable housing units created	560	587	541
Percent of job seekers entering employment	51.42%	49.13%	54.42%

Excise and Licenses			
Number of business license transactions	39,269	25,524	22,404

Fire	2022	2021	2020
Number of emergency responses	128,129	125,241	111,242
Number of Flame/Smoke Responses	5,743	5,643	4,670
Number of inspections	31,840	32,244	27,947
Number of engines/trucks	43/23	43/23	43/23
Number of stations	39	39	39



Library	2022	2021	2020
Number of public libraries	26	26	26
Total volumes borrowed	6,788,153	6,118,184	5,458,956
Volumes in collection	1,646,583	1,558,336	1,685,336
Parks and Recreation			
Acreage owned	21,619	20,474	20,474
Number of golf courses	8	8	8
Mountain Acreage	14,591	14,141	14,141
Number of parks (includes mountain parks)	365	347	347
Parkways (miles)	63	63	63
Athletic fields/lighted	309/47	313/46	313/46
Recreation centers	31	31	31
Swimming pools	31	31	31
Tennis courts/lighted	143/93	147/91	147/91
Transportation and Infrastructure			
Number of potholes repaired (tons of asphalt)	1,327	1,516	2,329
Recyclables collected (tons)	39,288	43,815	46,500
Street resurfacing (square yards)	3,246,321	3,358,790	3,987,853
Police			
Number of patrol marked/ unmarked vehicles	416/163	419/166	419/166
Number of physical arrests	27,605	30,174	30,174
Number of stations	6	6	6
Number of traffic violations	30,878	48,334	48,334
Wastewater			
Sanitary sewers (miles)	1,563	1,551	1,546
Storm sewers (miles)	833	829	842



Denver.org

[Denvergov.org](https://denvergov.org) is the best source for information about your city government. Visit denvergov.org 24 hours a day, seven days a week to find information about city services, easily pay your taxes or service bills, or access public records. Residents can also follow city departments and agencies and programs on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Flickr and more, and these channels can be accessed through denvergov.org.

[Denvergov.org](https://denvergov.org) has been revamped to feature a more navigable, user-friendly menu, which breaks services and information down as follows:

My Property

Find your schedule for trash and recycling, pay or research your property taxes, get information on neighborhood inspections, look up zoning information, get a permit for a remodeling or construction project, and view or pay your storm drainage or wastewater bill.

Community

Learn all about the city government's community services and initiatives. Get information on multimodal transit, housing, animal control, arts and cultural programs, neighborhood organizations, and much more.

Business

Obtain city services and information for business owners, including licensing, permitting, tax information, city contract information, employer information, city jobs, and other resources for Denver's business community.

Vehicles and Parking

Pay a parking ticket, register your vehicle, get your street sweeping schedule, and learn about all of Denver's transportation options.

Public Safety

Connect with Denver's fire, police and sheriff departments. Find a station, file a report, learn about emergency services, obtain inmate services, and learn about Denver's public safety initiatives.

Government

Find detailed information about the city's structure, processes and policies. Access pages for all of Denver's departments, agencies, offices, and programs.

Transparent Denver

Transparent Denver is a one-stop site that provides user-friendly 24-hour access to financial information. Transparent Denver features an interactive/searchable checkbook, financial and budget reports, investment information, the city's real estate portfolio, and links to register for and pay your business taxes online.

Visit Transparent Denver at

www.denvergov.org/transparency.

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

- Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting** - The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has given an **Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting** to the City and County of Denver for its Popular Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. This was the tenth consecutive year that the city has received this award. The Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government popular reports. In order to receive an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting, a government unit must publish a Popular Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability, and reader appeal. An Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current report continues to conform to the Popular Annual Financial Reporting requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.
- Certification of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting** - Additionally, the GFOA awarded a **Certification of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting** to the City and County of Denver for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. This was the 42nd consecutive year that the city has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal regulations. A certification is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certification of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.
- Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** - Finally, the GFOA presented a **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** to the City for its Annual Budget for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022. This was the 34th consecutive year that the city has received this prestigious award. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communication device. This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current annual budget document continues to conform to program requirements, and we have submitted it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.



Government Finance Officers Association

Award for
Outstanding
Achievement in
Popular Annual
Financial Reporting

Presented to

City and County of Denver
Colorado

For its Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2021

Christopher P. Merrill
Executive Director/CEO

Dollars In - Governmental Activities Revenue

Funding for the City and the services provided to residents comes from many sources. In 2022, the City's governmental activities revenues totaled \$2,931,585,000. The majority, or 60%, of total governmental activities revenue comes from sales and use tax and property tax, which is 87.48% of tax revenue. The City also receives revenue from charges for services, grants, investment income and various other revenue streams.

Although the City still faces challenges to a full economic recovery from the economic downturn related to the COVID-19 pandemic, revenues increased considerably in 2022. Total 2022 governmental activities revenues were \$2,931,585,000, reflecting an increase of \$123,496,000 when compared to 2021.

These increases in revenue are primarily made up of sales and use tax revenue, which increased by \$120,249,000, and charges for services revenue, which increased by \$42,822,000, due to the expiration of COVID-19 restrictions and a significant increase in retail and food services as the City is experiencing pre-pandemic levels in consumer spending. Property tax revenues increased by \$24,884,000 primarily due to an increase in property values. Operating grants decreased by \$105,472,000 due to the discontinuance of certain federal funding previously received in response to the pandemic.

The following provides a brief description of the City's governmental activities revenue sources:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where the Money Comes From

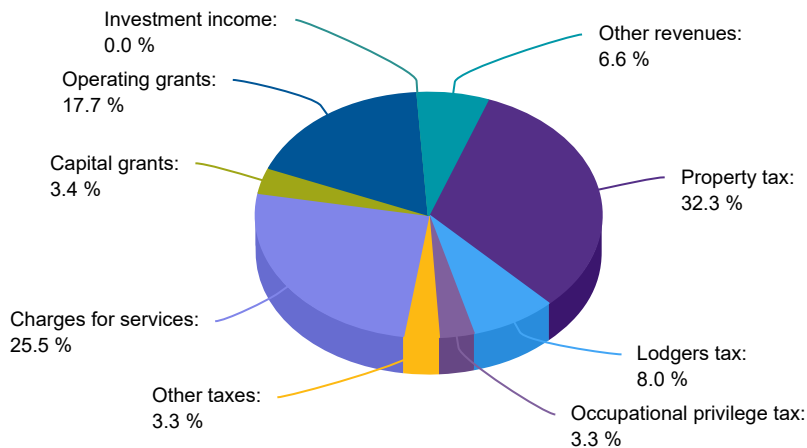
Governmental Activities Revenue*	2022	2021**	2020
Sales and use tax	\$ 1,199,536	\$ 1,079,287	\$ 791,510
Property tax	558,707	533,823	510,841
Lodgers tax	138,250	90,696	47,149
Occupational privilege tax	56,383	52,319	50,669
Other taxes	57,087	56,886	40,918
Charges for services	442,345	399,523	311,005
Capital grants	58,676	108,977	104,157
Operating grants	306,318	411,790	329,212
Investment income	-	4,153	97,767
Other revenues	114,283	70,635	74,434
Total	\$ 2,931,585	\$ 2,808,089	\$ 2,357,662



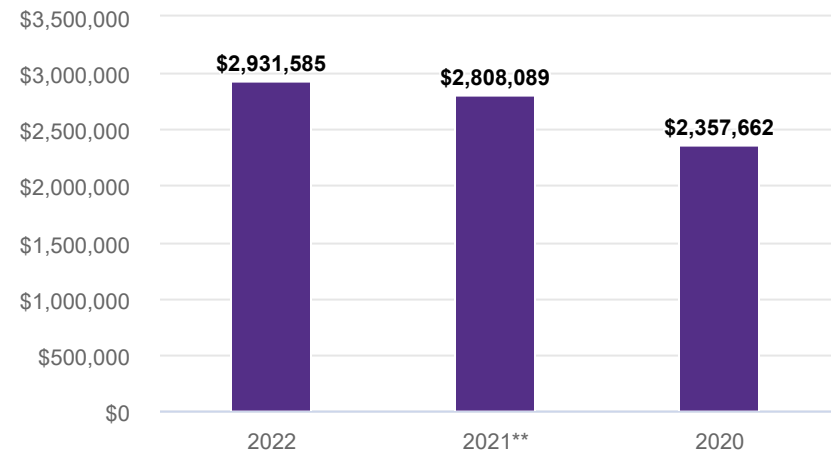
*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

**Beginning balances for December 31, 2021 were restated.

Governmental Activities Revenue



Governmental Activities Revenue*



*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

Dollars Out - Governmental Activities Expenses

The City provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, water and sewer services, health and air transportation facilities, recreational activities and cultural events. The City is also responsible for the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, buildings, parks and other amenities. In 2022, governmental activities expenses totaled \$2,453,236,000, which was an overall decrease of \$153,990,000 from 2021. The City experienced a decrease of \$65,548,000 in expenses in general government, primarily due to costs related to the City's response to the COVID-19 pandemic which have been diminished since moving toward post pandemic normalcy. These cost reductions included supporting emergency sheltering, PPE, testing, and workplace safety purchases, as well as programs assisting with economic recovery, housing support, public health needs, food assistance and other programs that are no longer needed. The City also experienced a decrease in expenses for other governmental functions such as Public Safety by \$175,205,000, Transportation and Infrastructure by \$21,507,000, and Human Services by \$11,007,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

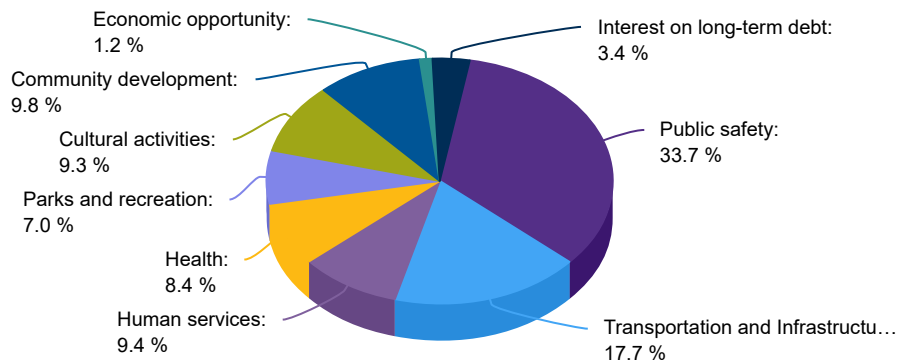
Where the Money Goes

Governmental Activities Expenses*	2022	2021	2020
General government	\$ 585,790	\$ 651,338	\$ 594,462
Public safety	630,018	805,223	855,496
Transportation and Infrastructure	329,635	351,142	306,170
Human services	176,068	165,061	159,248
Health	156,791	129,433	130,305
Parks and recreation	131,187	114,000	106,702
Cultural activities	173,674	147,593	123,649
Community development	183,775	172,452	178,505
Economic opportunity	22,117	15,354	12,385
Interest on long-term debt	64,181	55,630	60,650
Total	\$ 2,453,236	\$ 2,607,226	\$ 2,527,572

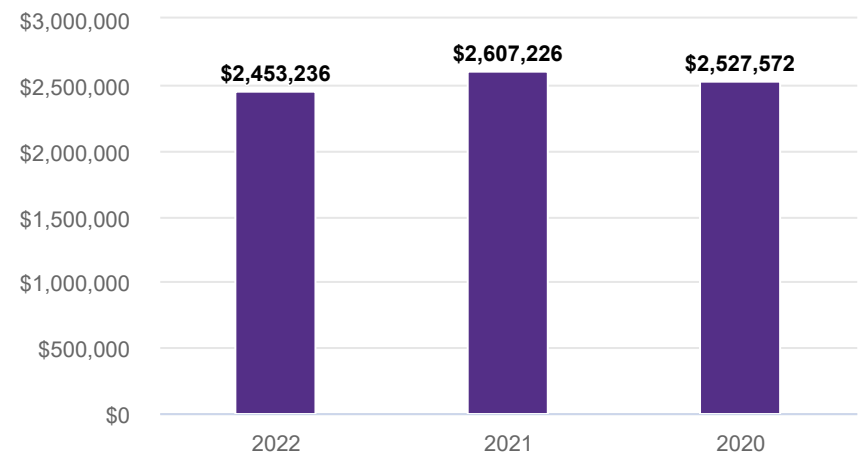


*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

Governmental Activities Expenses



Governmental Activities Expenses*

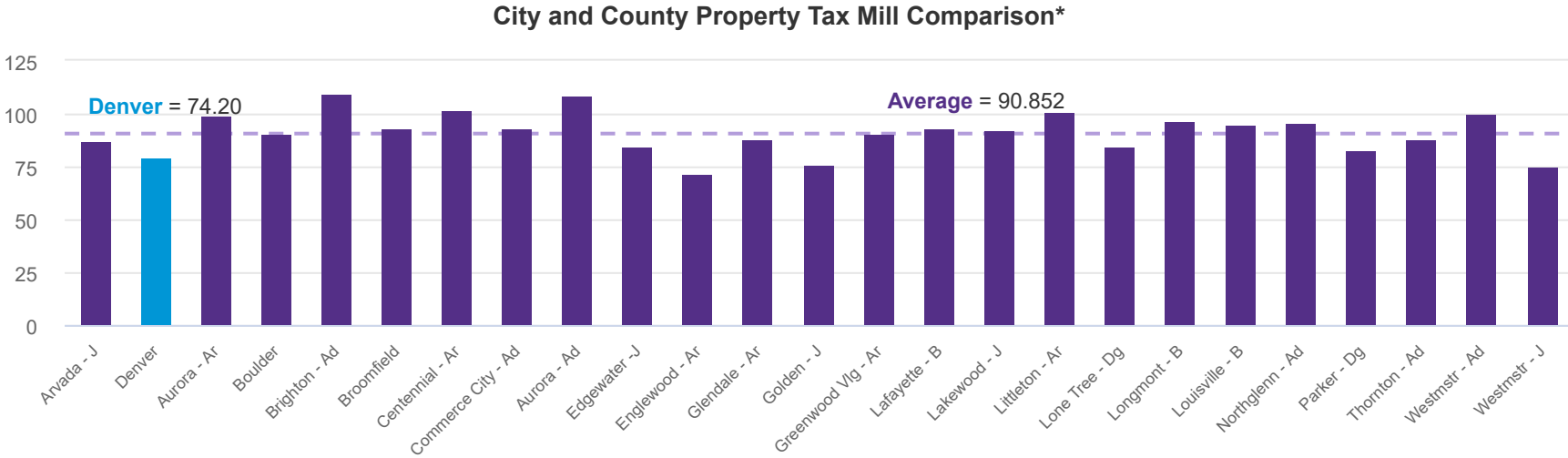


*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

How Your Property Taxes are Calculated

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

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



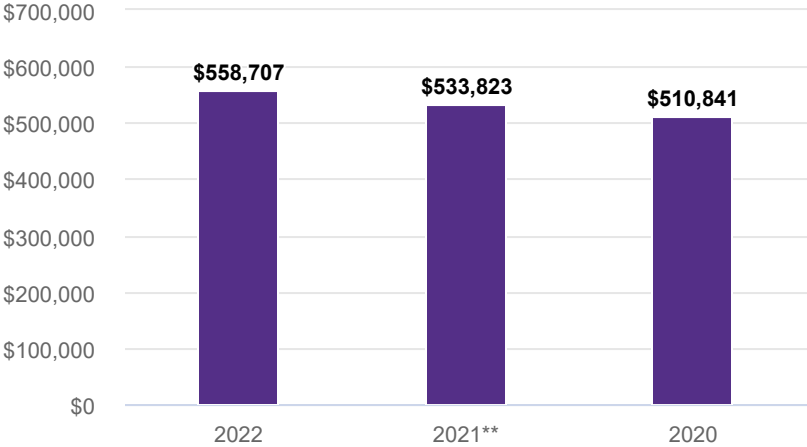
*Mill levy data above represents residents who reside within city borders. Several cities are composed of multiple service districts (i.e., fire) for which a different mill levy is assessed to those who reside within each service district. In these cases, the average of the service districts were taken. For cities that are in multiple counties, the respective county is noted - Ar = Arapahoe County, J = Jefferson County, D = Douglas County, Ad = Adams County, W = Weld County, and B = Boulder County. Additionally, the mill levy data represents 2021 mill rates payable in 2022; the above information only includes Denver city mills and School District #1, but does not include special districts.



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

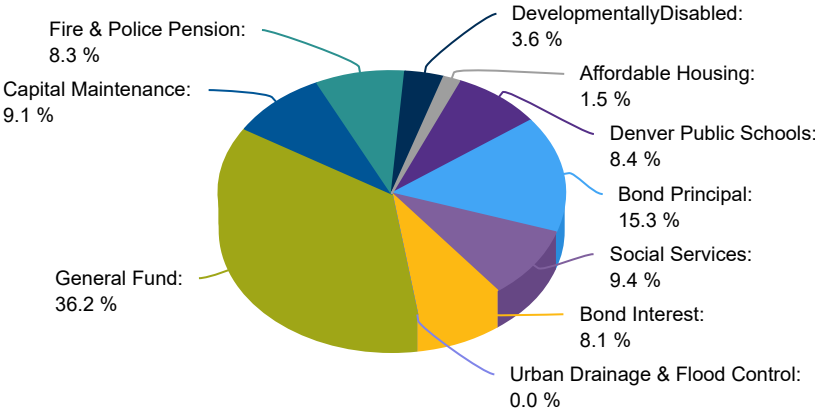
The 2022 **property tax collection allocation breakdown** is illustrated in the pie chart below.

Property Tax Collection Allocation*



*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

Property Tax Collection Allocation



Balance Sheet

The City and County of Denver's Balance Sheet depicts our financial condition as of December 31, 2022. The balance sheet is a summary of what the city owns (assets and deferred outflows) and owes (liabilities and deferred inflows), including governmental and business-type activities. This Balance Sheet excludes component units and fiduciary funds.

Total net position is the difference between total assets (what we own), including deferred outflows, and total liabilities (what we owe), including deferred inflows. In 2022, total assets and deferred inflows exceeded the total liabilities and deferred outflows, causing an overall increase to total net position.

The total net position of the city increased by \$433,085,000, reflecting a marked increase in capital assets, which was tempered but not fully offset by increases in deferred outflows.

Balance Sheet - Primary Government*	2022	2021**	2020
Current and other assets	\$ 9,196,207	\$ 6,928,035	\$ 6,216,408
Capital assets	10,913,653	10,208,882	9,306,210
Total assets	\$ 20,109,860	\$ 17,136,917	\$ 15,522,618
Deferred outflows	422,455	526,549	522,002
Noncurrent liabilities	12,969,952	11,379,835	10,574,672
Other liabilities	1,084,107	932,259	713,552
Total liabilities	\$ 14,054,059	\$ 12,312,094	\$ 11,288,224
Deferred inflows	1,447,475	753,676	579,038
Net position			
Invested in capital assets	2,977,613	2,897,919	2,613,295
Restricted	3,072,196	2,626,267	2,057,662
Unrestricted	(1,019,028)	(926,490)	(493,599)
Total net position	\$ 5,030,781	\$ 4,597,696	\$ 4,177,358

*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

**As restated, following the implementation of the GASB 87-Leases pronouncement.



Income Statement

The City and County of Denver's Income Statement reflects the city's financial activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. As compared to 2021, total revenue increased by .2%, due to the expiration of citywide COVID-19 restrictions.

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

Income Statement - Primary Government*	2022	2021**	2020
REVENUES			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 1,755,023	\$ 1,467,523	\$ 1,112,258
Operating grants and contributions	306,318	411,790	329,212
Capital grants and contributions	142,589	147,118	147,029
General revenues:			
Property tax	558,707	533,823	510,841
Sales and use tax	1,199,536	1,079,287	791,510
Other taxes and fees	251,720	199,901	138,736
Investment income (loss)	(204,288)	(34,125)	259,881
Other revenues	127,086	323,020	418,138
Total revenues	\$ 4,136,691	\$ 4,128,337	\$ 3,707,605
EXPENSES			
Governmental activities	2,453,236	2,607,226	2,527,572
Wastewater management	145,527	150,482	151,126
Denver airport system	1,075,889	921,608	964,700
Other enterprise funds	29,114	28,683	28,552
Total expenses	\$ 3,703,766	\$ 3,707,999	\$ 3,671,950
Change in net position	432,925	420,338	35,655
Net position - January 1 (as previously reported)	4,597,696	4,177,358	4,130,610
Adoption of accounting principle GASB 84	-	-	11,093.00
Net position - January 1 (as restated)	\$ 4,597,696	\$ 4,177,358	\$ 4,141,703
Net position - December 31	\$ 5,030,621	\$ 4,597,696	\$ 4,177,358

*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

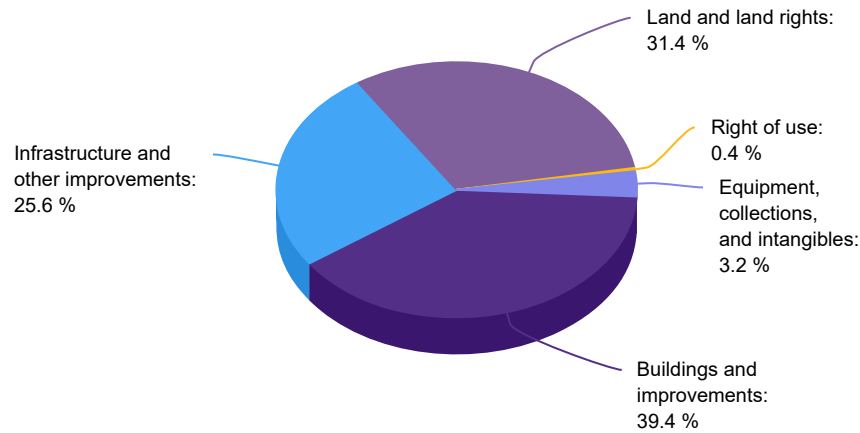
**Ending balances for December 31, 2021 were restated.

Capital Assets

The City’s capital assets totaled \$10,913,653,000 as of December 31, 2022. This investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, infrastructure and other improvements (including streets, alleys, bridges, etc.), land, various equipment and collections, GASB 87 right of use assets, and construction in progress. The business-type capital assets, which include Denver International Airport (DEN), Wastewater, Environmental Services, and Golf, account for 64.76% of all City capital assets. DEN assets comprise 85.72% of all business-type capital assets.

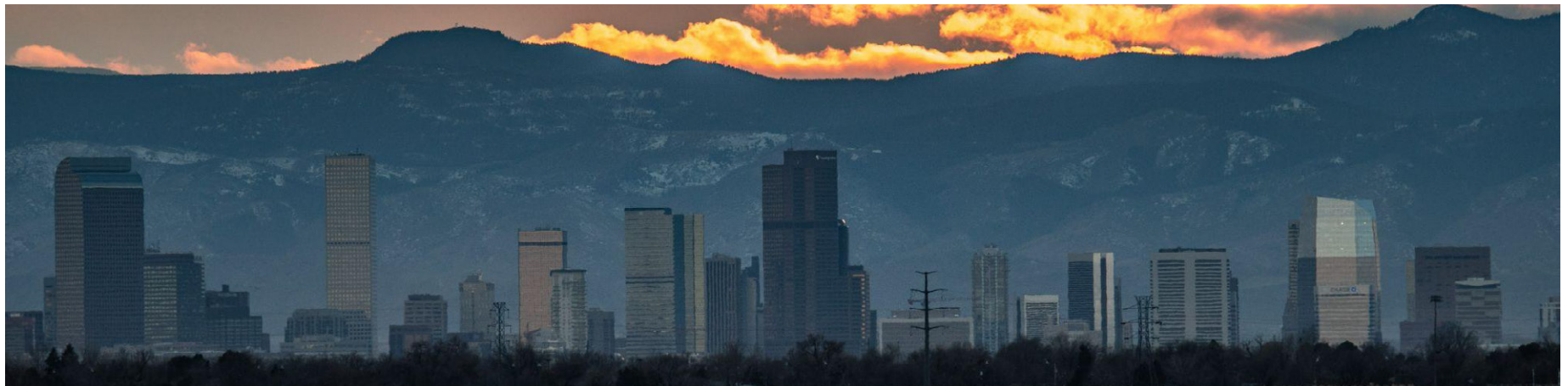
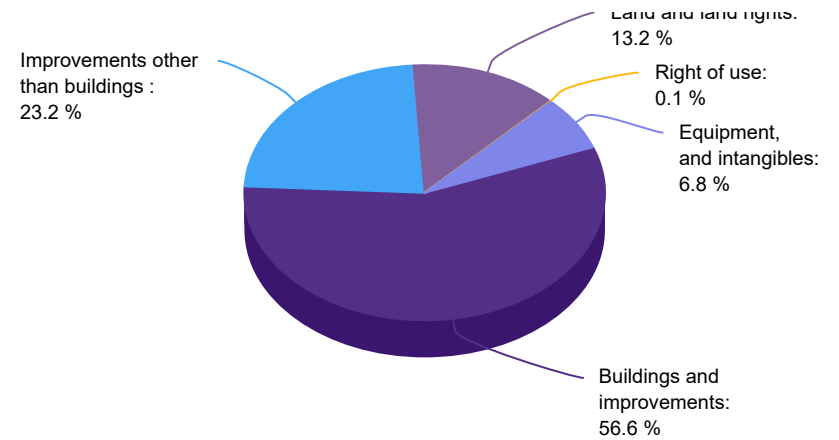
Governmental Activities Capital Assets

\$3,845,766,000



Business-Type Capital Assets

\$7,067,887,000



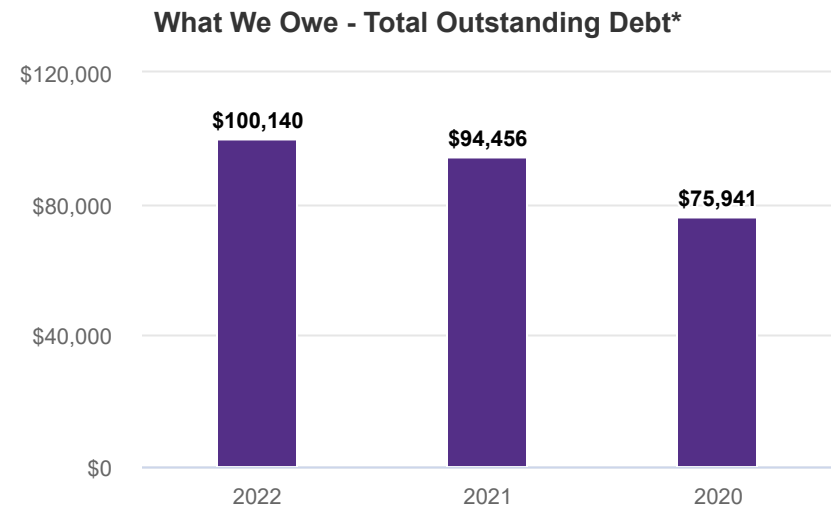
Debt

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

1. General Obligation – Debt backed by the full faith and credit of the city. As of December 31, 2022, the City's General Obligation bonds are rated AAA, the highest bond rating, by Standard & Poor's rating agency, Fitch Ratings, and Moody's Investors Service, indicating the City is considered stable and dependable. The credit rating results in ready access to financial markets and lower interest rates on the issued debt thereby lowering the cost. This high rating is indicative of Denver's strong economy and financial management.
2. Revenue Bonds – Debt secured by future income derived from acquired or constructed assets, such as The Colorado Convention Center.
3. Certificates of Participation/Capital Leases – Financing arrangements that provide funds for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and equipment.

Outstanding Debt*			
Governmental	2022	2021	2020
General obligation bonds	\$ 958,413	\$ 689,366	\$ 766,120
General obligation bonds - Direct Placement	46,810	61,700	76,250
Revenue bonds	850,239	849,000	589,430
Certificates of Participation	-	642,930	341,635
Certificates of Participation - Direct Placement	-	165,144	71,993
GASB 87 Lease liability	404,282	-	-
Total Governmental	\$ 2,259,744	\$ 2,408,140	\$ 1,845,428
Business-Type			
Revenue bonds	\$ 7,252,700	\$ 4,851,345	\$ 5,000,360
Revenue bonds - Direct Placement	499,295	1,378,060	741,570
Certificates of Participation	-	642,930	-
Certificates of Participation - Direct Placement	-	165,144	6,712
GASB 87 Lease liability	2,269	-	-
Total Business-Type	\$ 7,754,264	\$ 7,037,479	\$ 5,748,642
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 10,014,008	\$ 9,445,619	\$ 7,594,070

*Amounts are expressed in thousands.



*Amounts are expressed in thousands.

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

Assets - what the City and County of Denver owns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liabilities - what the City and County of Denver owes.

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

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

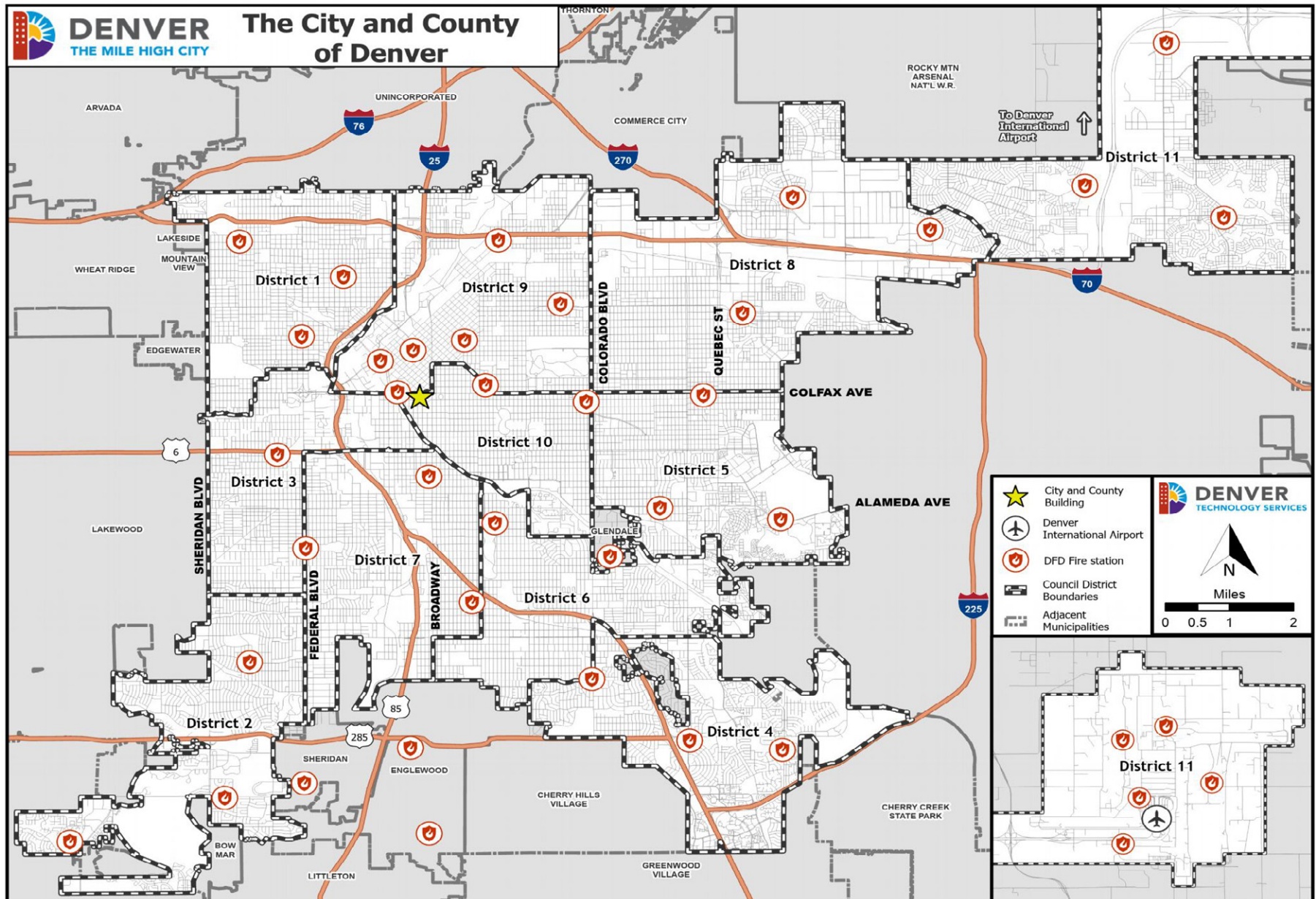
Other liabilities - items such as payables, payroll, accrued interest and unearned revenue.

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

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

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

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





DENVER

THE MILE HIGH CITY

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

201 West Colfax Avenue, Department 1109 Denver, Colorado 80202
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