

COMMERCE CITY, CO POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2022



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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the City of Commerce City's Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR). The PAFR is a summary of financial highlights and activities for the fiscal year 2022 that are drawn from financial statements reported in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). The ACFR is a more detailed and complete financial presentation prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and was audited by the city's independent external auditors.

The PAFR is an unaudited document, and while the financial data in the ACFR conforms with GAAP, the PAFR does not include fund-level details and disclosures that are required by GAAP. This report presents the city's financial information in a readily accessible and easy to understand manner, designed to provide a meaningful recap of the city's 2022 year-end financial status.

Additional financial information can be found in the ACFR, available at city clerk's office and online at c3gov.com/FinancialReports.

If you have questions regarding this report, contact the Finance Department at finance@c3gov.com or 303-289-3627.



Top Row: Benjamin Huseman, Mayor; Jennifer Allen-Thomas, Mayor Pro Tem; Oscar Madera, Ward I Middle Row: Renée Chacon, Ward III; Susan Noble, Ward IV; Craig Hurst, At-Large Bottom Row: Sean Ford, At-Large; Kristi Douglas, At-Large; Craig Kim, At-Large

As one of the state's fastest-growing communities, Commerce City is redefining itself for the next generation, building on historic values of community, industry and family. The city covers 36.30 square miles and is expected to grow to a 61-square-mile area during the next 20 years.

Commerce City is a home-rule municipality and operates under a council-manager form of government in which the city council sets the city vision and approves the budget, while the city manager serves as the chief executive officer for the organization.

City Council adopts the budget annually in November. The city's fiscal year coincides with the calendar year (January 1st - December 31st).



Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge

The Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge is the largest land-based, urban wildlife refuge in the United States. Outdoor enthusiasts can take advantage of trails, open space and a state-of-the-art visitor center located within 27 square miles of open lakes, wetlands, and grasslands.

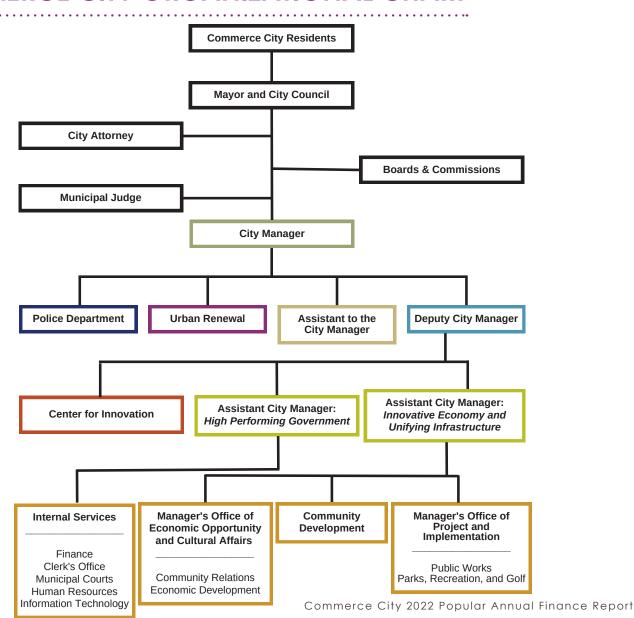
City Council's Goals

- 1. Promote a balanced, thriving, and inclusive city economy that cultivates, attracts, and retains business
- 2. Protect resident health, safety, and education by promoting public safety, environmental health, and sustainability
- 3. Develop and maintain public infrastructure, facilities, and transportation to improve community appearance and encourage continued development
- 4. Address the full spectrum of housing needs, encourage sustainable development, and protect residents through enhanced oversight and balanced residential growth
- 5. Promote City unity and support our diverse community by encouraging community connectivity, fostering civic pride, and improving resident health and wellness
- 6. Lead in managerial best practices through strong stewardship of public funds, being an employer of choice, and providing technologically innovative and transparent public service

COMMERCE CITY AT A GLANCE



COMMERCE CITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



THE CITY'S NET POSITION

Below is an overview of the city's net position. This number represents the financial well-being of the city as a whole. Over time these numbers can be used as a measure of the city's overall financial well-being based on increases or decreases. In 2022, the city's net position increased overall by \$26.3 million from 2021. The totals below include both governmental and business-type activities. For more details, please refer to the government-wide statement of net position in the city's 2022 published ACFR, located at **c3gov.com/FinancialReports.**

The city's total net position at the end of 2022 was \$438,014,219 and is comprised of the following:



Net investment in capital assets

\$205,918,486

Represents the city's net investment in capital assets

Governmental Activities Revenues



Restricted

\$58,945,256

Portion that is restricted for existing resources



Unrestricted (obligations)

\$173,150,478

Portion that is not yet classified

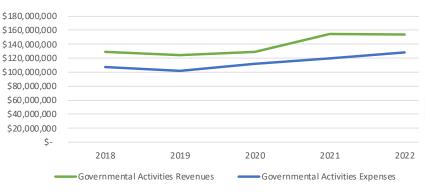
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

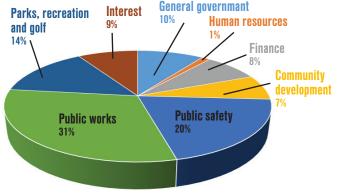
5-Year Trend Data

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	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Charges for services	19,510,388	17,759,001	17,236,702	23,852,110	19,183,755
Operating grants	1,887,559	1,418,912	682,769	1,087,738	1,669,656
Capital grants/contributions	s 8,366,529	3,019,880	4,909,342	2,198,922	21,110,171
Taxes	86,856,919	91,061,645	91,989,040	121,663,697	125,372,984
Other	12,109,674	10,764,565	13,978,419	6,063,331	(13,820,794)
Total	\$128,731,069	\$124,024,003	\$128,796,272	\$154,865,798	\$153,515,772
Governmental Activities Expenses					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government	8,139,192	8,404,634	10,842,027	10,908,393	12,280,883
Human resouces	1,208,526	1,138,344	1,220,749	1,248,728	1,559,306
Finance	10,229,600	10,498,927	10,341,324	10,350,521	10,277,011
Community development	4,619,630	5,000,163	10,873,056	11,400,862	9,261,784
Public safety	18,458,719	19,648,844	21,790,833	22,162,407	25,809,762
Public works	35,905,823	27,469,869	33,034,515	36,904,188	39,648,726
Parks, recreation and golf	16,858,897	18,794,815	12,850,757	15,421,500	18,489,801
Interest	11,604,574	11,009,314	11,083,648	10,995,172	11,153,065
Total	\$107,024,961	\$101,964,910	\$112,036,909	\$119,391,771	\$128,480,338

Governmental Activities Revenues & Expenses 2018-2022

2022 Total Cost of Services





	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Governmental Activities Revenues	\$128,731,069	\$124,024,003	\$128,796,272	\$154,865,798	\$153,515,772	
Governmental Activities Expenses	\$107,024,961	\$101,964,910	\$112,036,909	\$119,391,771	\$128,480,338	

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds include the city's one Enterprise Fund (Solid Waste Management) and three Internal Service Funds (Fleet Management, Information Technology, and Facility Services). All four of these proprietary funds report services for which the city charges customers a fee. The Enterprise Fund is reported as Business-type Activities, while the three Internal Service Funds are reported as Governmental Activities.

 The Solid Waste Management Fund collects 5% of fees earned by the Republic Services landfill operation.
 The revenues are used for solid waste management projects and services within the city. In 2022 the city collected \$1,224,894 in fees.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

The city has three funds that support all city departments in their operations and administration of activities. They provide the funding necessary to run the city's internal operations. These internal service funds include fleet management, information technology, and facility services. Below are the operating expenses for each fund in 2022.



Fleet Management - \$4,517,155



Information Technology - \$5,485,551



Facility Services - \$3,633,208

Fund balance at end of 2022 ···

These remaining funds can be rolled over to the next year.

Balance \$17,399,013

GENERAL FUND

Fund balance at the end of 2022

\$86,237,977

The General Fund is the city's primary operating fund and the largest source of day-to-day service delivery. For this reason, the main focus of this report will revolve around the General Fund. This fund is used to account for all financial resources traditionally associated with government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

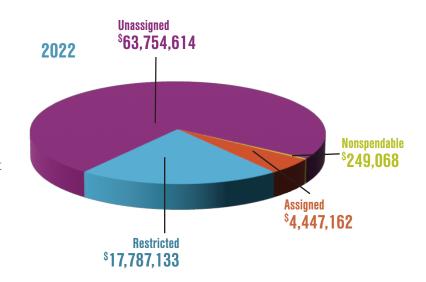
General Fund Balances

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nonspendable	\$272,486	\$298,847	\$268,115	\$224,596	\$249,068
Restricted	\$18,560,292	\$23,470,947	\$18,882,057	\$20,014,931	\$17,787,133
Assigned	-	\$4,578,098	\$5,227,435	\$5,393,402	\$4,447,162
Unassigned	\$53,273,405	\$55,099,042	\$62,168,516	\$89,936,865	\$63,754,614
Total	\$72,106,183	\$83,446,934	\$86,546,123	\$115,569,794	\$86,237,977

General Fund Revenues

Where the money comes from:

In 2022, this fund reported \$112,246,097 in revenues a decrease of 10.1% from 2021. This decrease is caused by the mark-to-market entry recorded at year-end 2022. This is not a realized loss, however, is a required book entry to account for the current market rate prices of bonds within the City's investment portfolio. Since the City does not sell its bonds prior to maturity, this negative book entry is never realized as a loss. A majority of the General Fund revenue comes from the collection of sales and use taxes.



General Fund revenue highlights:

2K sales and use tax increased by

Sales and Use Tax increased by

Photo red light enforcement decreased by -6.8%

Building Permits decreased by -11.7%

1.5%

1.5%

Recreation/golf fees increased by

Franchise fees increased by 13.9%

10.1%

A 1% sales and use tax increase took effect in 2014 and contributes to continued increases in the General Fund. This tax is dedicated toward the building and maintenance of new parks, recreation and road projects. The ballot measure was a result of a two-year, communitydriven process to identify how to implement programs and services that address growing population needs, achieve vision and build a better Commerce City.

The city's expenses continue to increase to support the city's growing population.

GENERAL FUND EXPENSES

What it takes to run the city

The city's total cost of services to run day-to-day operations is \$86,977,235. This amount increased \$12.3 million over 2021. In addition, approximately \$55.1 million was transferred from the General Fund to support other funds. Included in this amount were transfers of \$42.7 million to the Capital Expenditures Fund and \$11.7 million to the Debt Service Fund. General Fund expenditures help to improve and maintain continuing operations throughout the city. The following totals include operating costs and personnel for the following functions of government:

















The expenditures highlighted in the General Fund include internal service fund allocations. For more information please refer to the city's 2022 published ACFR at c3gov.com/FinancialReports.

Capital Expenditure Fund

The Capital Expenditure Fund pays for major capital projects such as building roads and parks. During 2022 this fund incurred \$18.4 million in capital costs.

Balance \$130,100,603

The major projects include:

Road Enhancement Projects (including 88th Avenue Widening and Brighton Road) - \$9,336,773Buffalo Run Irrigation - \$4.792.126 Peoria Bridge Replacement - \$793.930

Turnberry Drainage Outfall - \$618,354





On December 8, 2022, City Council members and staff joined Delwest in the grand opening of The Landing at Greyhound Park, a new income-restricted apartment building and a major milestone in the redevelopment project of the Mile High Greyhound Park.

Northern Infrastructure GID Fund \$14.562.972

The Northern Infrastructure General Improvement District Fund was established in 2008 to support the city's growth and expansion in the north. To date, completed projects include infrastructure work along East 104th Avenue. Expenditures within this Fund are largely related to debt service payments for the general obligation bonds issued to complete these projects in Northern Infrastructure GID Fund. The NIGID paid off the remainder of the 2002 Series bonds in 2022. There are no more debt service requirements for this issuance.

Urban Renewal Authority Fund \$4,554,639

The Commerce City Urban Renewal Authority (URA) Fund is used to account for the expenditures related to acquisition, clearance, rehabilitation, conservation, development and redevelopment in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare for residents of the city.

Major URA successes in the last 10 years include Victory Crossing (where the civic center is located) and the Mile High Greyhound Park (MHGP). MHGP was purchased by the URA in 2011 for mixed-use redevelopment. The site is well on its way to becoming a vibrant, mixed-use area in the coming years. At full buildout, MHGP will provide residential, retail, office, hospitality and educational uses to the historic part of Commerce City.

This fund expended \$3,412,726

CITY DEBT AND ASSETS

Assets

The city's total governmental activity assets for 2022 were reported as \$797,949,918, with a 8.4% increase from 2021.

Non-depreciable assets

(Including land, golf course, water rights, and construction in progress)

\$85,238,710

Depreciable assets, net of depreciation

\$382,982,888



Buildings - \$76,510,997

• Decreased by 5%



Infrastructure - \$269,642,503

• Increased by 5%



Parks and trails - \$29,523,163

• Decreased by 8%



Machinery, equipment and intangibles - \$7,306,225

• Increased by 5%



The city's housing authority, a component unit, reported total capital assets, net of depreciation as \$2,396,568 in 2022. The services provided by the authority exclusively benefit the city's residents. For more information, and to view the housing authority's annual financial reports, please contact the city's finance department.



The city invested approximately \$18.4 million in capital assets for fiscal year 2022. These funds were dedicated to road/pavement management, parks, street lights, buildings, land, equipment and construction in progress.

LONG-TERM DEBT

The city's total long-term debt outstanding is \$312,989,365 million. More than half of that debt is due to sales tax revenue bonds which support the city's capital improvement and preservation plan.

General Improvement Districts General Obligation (GO) Bonds and Loan

\$61,575,000 - NIGID GO Bonds

\$14,125,000 - ECAGID GO Loan

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

\$200,005,000

Certificates of Participation

\$28,106,769

Net Deferred Premiums

\$9,177,596

For more detailed information about the city's long-term debt, please refer to the 2022 ACFR, which can be found at www.c3gov.com/FinancialReports.



In Fiscal Year 2022, the Urban Renewal Authority of Commerce City approved funding to construct a new gateway into the city's historic Downtown Derby. This recent investment signifies the city's continued commitment of revitalizing Derby.

The city has three General Improvement Districts (GIDs)

- 1. The Northern Infrastructure General Improvement District (NIGID)
- 2. The E-470 Commercial Area General Improvement District (ECAGID)
- 3. The E-470 Residential
 Area General Improvement
 District (ERAGID)

The objective of the NIGID is the development of roadway, water, and wastewater improvements in the District that will promote the health, prosperity, security, and general welfare of the citizens of the City and the District.

The objective of the ECAGID is the development of roadway, water, and wastewater improvements in the District that will promote the health, prosperity, security, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the City and the District.

The objective of the ERAGID is the construction, installation, maintenance, and operation of water and sewer improvements, roadway and related improvements, and recreation improvements, for the benefit of its municipal residents.

The GIDs have their own property tax levies to generate revenue necessary to retire debt.

CONTACT THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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