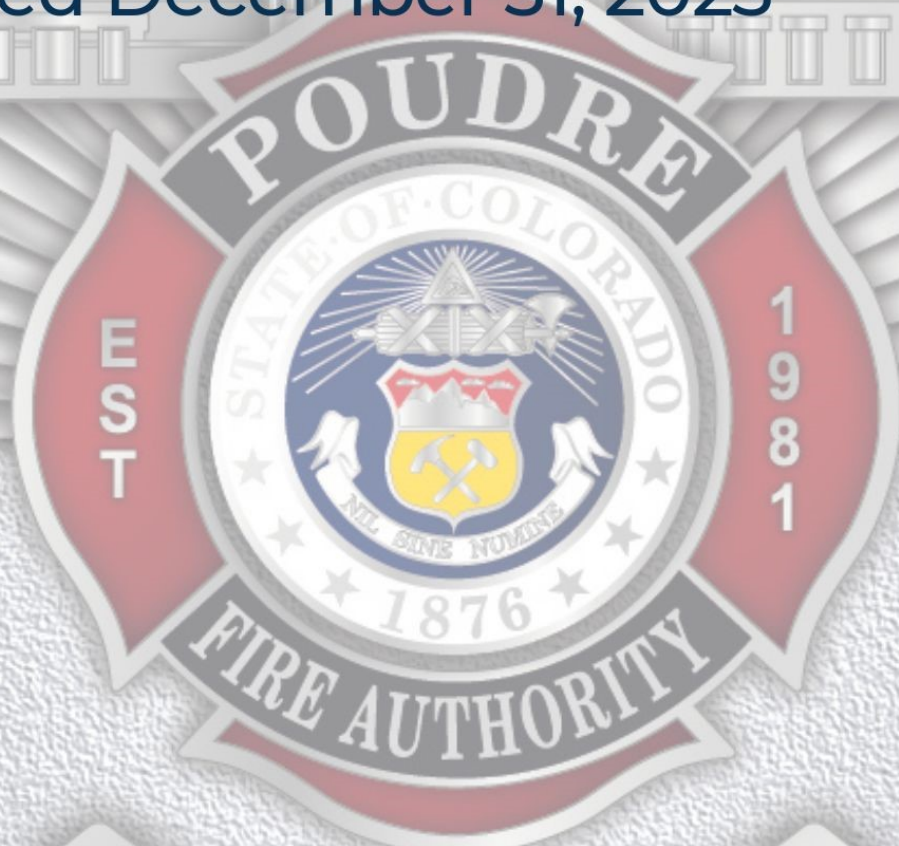


2023 ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Poudre Fire Authority
Year Ended December 31, 2023



A partnership of the City of Fort Collins and Poudre Valley Fire Protection District in proudly serving Fort Collins, Timnath, Laporte, Bellvue, Horsetooth, Redstone Canyon, and areas within unincorporated Larimer and Weld counties in Colorado

2023

Poudre Fire Authority

Colorado

Annual Comprehensive Financial

Report For the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2023

Prepared by Poudre Fire Authority Staff:

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal	02
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.....	07
Organizational Chart	08
Elected Officials and Poudre Fire Authority Senior Leadership.....	09

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor’s Report.....	10
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MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A).....14

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position.....	23
Statement of Activities.....	24
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet	25
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position.....	26
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	27
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	28
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Actual and Budget – General Fund.....	29
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	30

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER THAN MD&A

Schedule of the Authority’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset).....	57
Schedule of Authority’s Contributions	58

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Capital Projects Fund	61
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Actual and Budget (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis)	62

STATISTICAL SECTION (unaudited)

Net Position by Component – Last Ten Years – Exhibit A.....	66
Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Years – Exhibit B	67
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years – Exhibit C	68
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years – Exhibit D.....	69
Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds – Last Ten Years – Exhibit E	70
Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Years – Exhibit F.....	71
Demographic and Economic Statistics – Last Ten Years – Exhibit G.....	72
Principal Employers – City of Fort Collins – 2023 and Ten Years Ago – Exhibit H	73
Full-time Equivalent Employees by Function/Program – Last Ten Years – Exhibit I	74
Operating Indicators by Function/Program – Last Ten Years – Exhibit J.....	75
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program – Last Ten Years – Exhibit K.....	76

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



2023 Independence Day Parade in Fort Collins, CO
Poudre Fire Authority Honor Guard and Antique Engine



Letter of Transmittal

August 1, 2024

Poudre Fire Authority Board of Directors and Community Members

We submit, for your information and review, the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Financial Report) for the Poudre Fire Authority, Fort Collins, Colorado, for the year ended December 31, 2023. This Financial Report will be submitted to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for consideration of the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. The certificate of achievement from GFOA will assist Poudre Fire Authority (the Authority) with compliance in Section 4b, Financial Practices, in the Center for Public Safety accreditation process.

This report consists of staff's representation concerning the finances of the Authority. Consequently, staff assumes responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed information is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and activities of the various funds of the Authority. The Authority has included all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Authority's financial activities.

The Intergovernmental Agreement forming the Authority states in Section 5.2 (Records and Accounts) that the Board shall provide for the auditing of all books and accounts and other financial records of the Authority on an annual basis, with such auditing to be conducted by a certified public accountant. The independent auditor, Plante Moran, concluded, based upon the audit, that there was reasonable basis for rendering unmodified opinions that the Authority's financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, are fairly presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A. The Authority's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor.

POUDRE FIRE AUTHORITY

102 Remington St. Fort Collins, CO 80524 970.416.2891 www.poudre-fire.org



Governmental Structure

The Poudre Fire Authority was formed in 1981 through the consolidation of the Poudre Valley Fire Protection District (District) and the City of Fort Collins Fire Department. Both jurisdictions adopted an intergovernmental agreement that outlines the governance of the Authority. The governing body is a five-member board of directors with the Fort Collins City Council appointing two Council members, the District Board appointing two members, and the four Authority Board members appointing the fifth board member, currently and historically, the City Manager. The Authority Board of Directors appoints the Fire Chief.

This joining of forces enables the Authority to take a comprehensive, regional approach to the provision of emergency services. The results since 1981 include improved insurance ratings, lower long-term costs to the taxpayer, enhanced ability to respond to large crises situations, the elimination of duplication of resources, and long-range decision making as set forth in the past and current strategic plans. These plans are the product of an extensive process to develop a future vision of community needs and the most efficient and effective means to meet those needs. In addition, staff developed and included a Long-Range Financial Plan in the 2023 budget document to make multi-year projections regarding the Authority's financial condition. The annual budget provides flexibility in the face of community change with annual review of the Strategic Plan and Long-Range Financial Plan.

The Authority is funded by the City of Fort Collins and the District through a combination of property taxes in the District and property, sales, and use taxes in the City. It also receives some compensation from Fire Prevention Bureau fees, fleet maintenance fees, wildland firefighting, urban search and rescue deployments, and hazardous materials responses provided outside of the jurisdiction.

Financial Condition: Economy, Long-Term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

2023 Economic Information: The local unemployment rate was 2.8% at the end of 2023 and compares to the State rate of 3.3% and the national rate of 3.7%. The Fort Collins community is vibrant with innovation, craft brewers, software, hardware, bioscience, and clean energy companies contribute inventions, ideas, and products that affect the local economy positively.

Populations of the City of Fort Collins and the District served by the Authority saw an immaterial collective increase of ~2,000 (0.96%) from prior year 2022. The community relies heavily on sales and use tax revenues, which provided an increase of 3.2% in net sales and use tax collections from 2022. Inflation was 3.5%, as measured by the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Consumer Price Index for the second half of 2023 versus second half of 2022. Assessed property values continued strong growth in 2023, contributing to the growth in the essential economic indicators for the City and District. 2023 provided an increase in the number of building permits (1,002 in 2023 versus 636 in 2022), which can be attributed to the number of multi-family dwelling units being built in Fort Collins.



Overall, government funds' net position increased 10.9% in 2023. At year-end, the Authority held \$37,067,776 in unrestricted net position, which is an increase of 18.8% from 2022. Please see page 23 for more information about the Authority's total net position.

Larimer County and the Town of Timnath, in the District, collect capital improvement fees on behalf of PFA, which are held by the District until PFA requests the funds. The City of Fort Collins also collects capital improvement fees on behalf of PFA, and those funds are held by the City until requested by PFA. In 2023, PFA requested \$3,511,575 in capital expansion fee funds from the City of Fort Collins in anticipation of the purchase of a new Headquarters Facility. The purchase did not take place in 2023; the funds are reflected in the capital budget and are anticipated to be utilized in full in 2024 on a new Headquarters Facility.

Data-Informed and Transparent: The Authority actively embraces transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. The Authority participates with the City of Fort Collins in its OpenData portal (fcgov.com/opendata), which includes Open Book, an online tool designed to disclose expenses in a simple and easy to use format, and in its Community Dashboard (fcgov.com/metrics), an online tool that measures the community's progress in attaining key outcomes. The Authority reports two measures; percent of time fire contained to room of origin (85% in 4th quarter 2023) and percent of time Authority fire personnel are on scene within 7 minutes 20 seconds in the urban area (80% for year-end 2023).

Impact of Financial Policy on Financial Statements: The Authority Board has established financial policies, approved annually via Board resolution, which help to ensure financial stability. The Authority will adopt and maintain a balanced budget, as defined by state statute, wherein expenditures will not exceed available revenues plus beginning fund balances. Once the budget has been approved, the Board of Directors, upon recommendation of the Fire Chief, may make supplemental appropriations from prior year reserves and unanticipated revenue.

The modified accrual basis is used for budgeting and accounting. This means that revenues are recognized when they become measurable or available (cash basis), while expenditures are accounted for or recognized in the budgeting period incurred (accrual basis).

An unappropriated Reserve for Contingency of 3% of operating revenues can be accessed only by the Board of Directors. If the revenue reserve and contingency reserve are depleted below reserve policy level (6%), the Fire Chief will develop a restoration plan, which may include expenditure reductions; rate or fee increases; revenue transfers from other portions of fund balance or capital reserve, to restore balances over a two-year period. The restoration plan will be a high financial priority and be reviewed and updated by the Authority Board every six months.

Intergovernmental Agreement/Revenue Allocation Formula: The Authority has addressed its large funding challenges through the long-term funding stream provided in the



Intergovernmental Agreement's (Agreement) Revenue Allocation Formula (RAF). On July 15, 2014, the District and Fort Collins City Council approved a Restated Intergovernmental Agreement, between the two entities, establishing the Poudre Fire Authority. As a part of the Agreement, the RAF was restated to utilize the City's sales, use, and property tax revenue forecasts to develop Authority funding, and the City phased-in its total contribution to equal the RAF calculation over a five-year period that began in 2015. In addition, in 2019, City Council referred a ballot measure to renew Keep Fort Collins Great revenues without a sunset provision to Fort Collins voters who approved the ballot measure by 61%.

Strategic Plan: Authority staff developed a Strategic Plan (approved in March 2022) that will guide the Authority over the coming three years. The process involved internal and external stakeholders and includes goals and objectives to align the Authority's actions.

Accreditation: The Authority was awarded accredited status for the second time by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) on October 15, 2020. This is a five-year cycle and each year the organization maintains accredited status by submitting an Annual Compliance Report (ACR). Over the course of 2023, the Authority continued its intended approach to address all the peer review team's recommendations. The Authority is integrating the processes and systems that have been established to ensure continuous quality improvement and placing continued focus on planning and analysis as a value to drive improved outcomes. The Authority continues to address overall response time issues. The most recent efforts include modifications to the definition of the urban response zone boundaries and the development of turnout time benchmarks, which contribute greatly to the overall response times. The next step was an education campaign with Authority personnel allowing them to see turnout time performance in near real time. The next phase of this effort is to work with the Authority's communications partners (FC911 primarily) to address call processing times. A new Strategic Plan for the Authority was completed in early 2022 and will carry the organization forward from 2022 to 2025. Objectives identified within this plan have been the focus of organizational efforts since its creation with some initiatives reaching completion. Finally, the Authority continues to work towards improved accuracy of data entry through a quality assurance program and through the Risk Assessment/Standards of Cover Process (RA/SOC).

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Agreement: The Northern Larimer County Emergency Response Area EMS agreement with UHealth / Poudre Valley Hospital Emergency Medical Services was initially presented to the Authority Board on May 5, 2015, and approved. This agreement provides exclusive ambulance services within the Authority's jurisdiction, which will ensure continued, high quality ambulance services both within the Authority boundaries and in neighboring communities through a contractual agreement. After the required yearly evaluation of contractual responsibilities and service provisions, the contract has been extended to May 31, 2025.

Timnath Intergovernmental Agreement: The Agreement between the Authority, District, and the Town of Timnath was approved by the Town of Timnath, Timnath Development Authority, District, and the Authority in June 2015. The Agreement provides tax increment

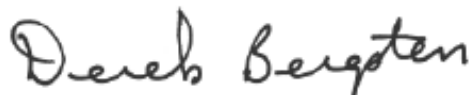


funding from Timnath, through the District, for the Authority's budget. The term of the Agreement expires on December 15, 2029.

Other Information:

The Authority acknowledges the dedicated efforts of all officials and City and Authority staff involved in managing and accounting for the Authority's financial operations. The process of financial planning, management, and accounting requires a team effort by the Authority Board of Directors, District Board of Directors, City Council, and City and Authority staff to be successful. The preparation of this 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was made possible by the dedicated service of the City's Finance Department as well as Authority Budget staff, who worked many extra hours to ensure the completion of this document while fulfilling other responsibilities over the past few months. The Authority would also like to recognize and thank Plante Moran, the firm that serves as the Authority's external auditor.

Respectfully submitted,



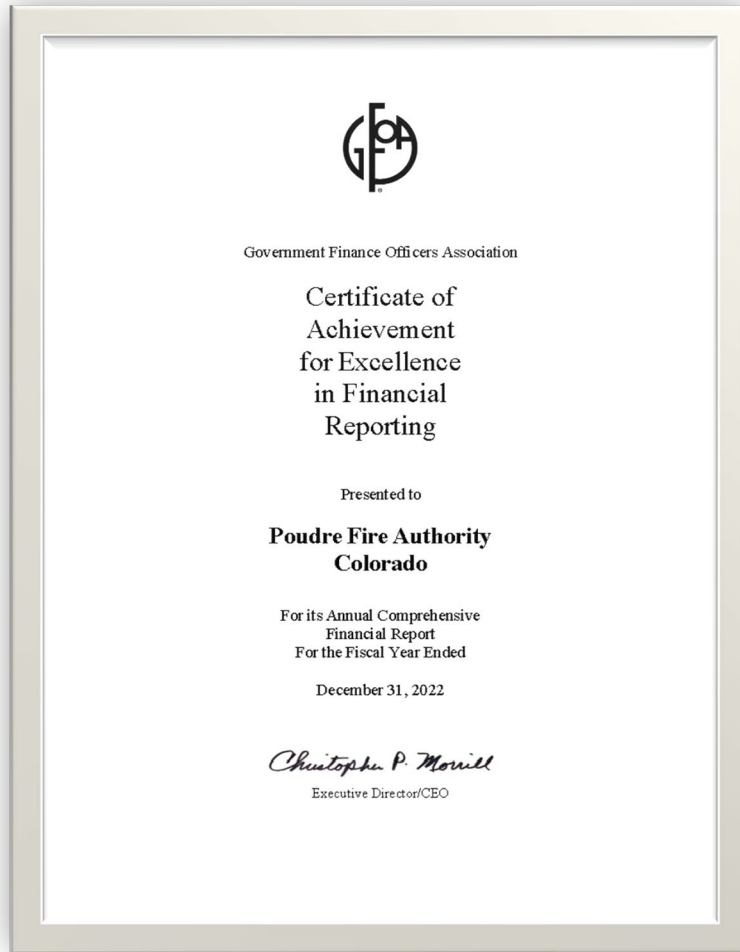
Derek Bergsten
Fire Chief



Kirsten Howard
Budget and Administration Manager



Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting



The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Poudre Fire Authority for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This was the eighth consecutive year the Authority has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

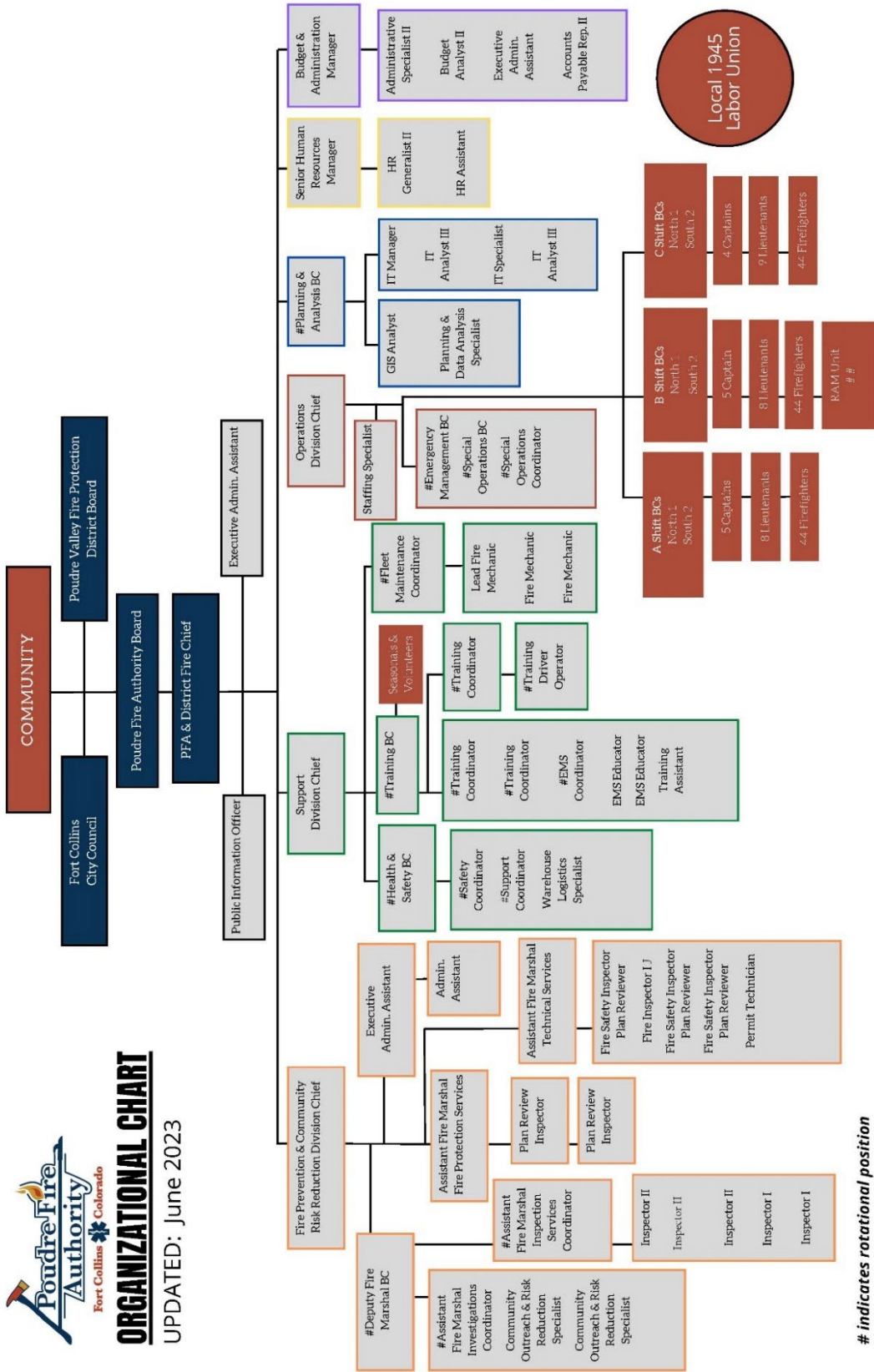
A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.



ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

UPDATED: June 2023

Organizational Chart



indicates rotational position

Elected Officials and Poudre Fire Authority Senior Leadership
As of December 31, 2023

Poudre Valley Fire Protection District Board of Directors

Martina Wilkinson, Chair
Tess Heffernan, Vice Chair
Dave Pusey, Secretary/Treasurer
Michael DiTullio, Board member
Bill Salmon, Board member

Fort Collins City Council

Jeni Arndt, Mayor
Susan Gutowsky, Councilmember, District 1
Julie Pignataro, Councilmember, District 2
Tricia Canonico, Councilmember, District 3
Melanie Potyondy, Councilmember, District 4
Kelly Ohlson, Councilmember, District 5
Emily Francis, Councilmember, District 6

Poudre Fire Authority Board of Directors

Emily Francis, Chair
Tess Heffernan, Vice Chair
Susan Gutowsky, Board member
Dave Pusey, Board member
Kelly DiMartino, City Manager, Board member

Poudre Fire Authority Senior Leadership

Derek Bergsten, Fire Chief
Brandon Garcia, Operations Division Chief
Ross Reinking, Support Division Chief
Shawn McGaffin, Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction Division Chief
Tyson Barela, Training Division Chief
Janet Miller, Human Resources Senior Manager
Kirsten Howard, Budget and Administration Manager



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Poudre Fire Authority
Fort Collins, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Poudre Fire Authority (the "Authority") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Authority as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in its financial position and the respective budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.



To the Board of Directors
Poudre Fire Authority
Fort Collins, Colorado

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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. The 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. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

To the Board of Directors
Poudre Fire Authority
Fort Collins, Colorado

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements or whether the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

July 31, 2024

FINANCIAL SECTION



Ice Rescue at Horsetooth Reservoir, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Poudre Fire Authority (the Authority) offers the readers of the Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. In addition to this overview and analysis based on currently known facts, decisions and conditions, the Authority would encourage readers to consider the information presented in the Authority's basic financial statements, which begin on page 23 of this report.

Financial Highlights

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Authority exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 by \$68,994,675 (net position). Of the net position balance, \$37,067,776 is unrestricted and is available to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations in accordance with the Authority's fund designations and fiscal policies.

The General Fund, the Authority's primary operating fund, reported a decrease of \$4,280,070 (20.6%) in fund balance.

The Capital Projects Fund reported an increase of \$10,121,687 (126.2%) in fund balance.

The changes in fund balance for each fund are interrelated to benefit large facility projects. The General Fund transferred \$6,377,008 to the Capital Projects Fund for new facility purchase and construction. Further, the Capital Projects Fund received a one-time contribution of \$3,511,576 in capital expansion fees from the City to additionally fund the facility purchase.

The 2023 budget supported the implementation of accreditation recommendations and initiatives to achieve strategic goals, capital funding, and facility maintenance.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. The Authority's basic financial statements consist of the following three components: 1) Government-wide Financial Statements, 2) Fund Financial Statements, and 3) Notes to the Financial Statements. Other supplementary information is included at the end of the report.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances using the accrual basis of accounting, the basis of accounting used by most private-sector businesses.

The statement of net position presents information on all the Authority's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows. The difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows is reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may provide an indication of whether the Authority's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information reflecting how the Authority's net position has changed during the current fiscal year just ended. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenditures are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave). The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Authority that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges for services (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Authority include administration, operations, support, and fire prevention and community risk reduction. The Authority does not currently have any business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements. Traditional users of the Authority's financial statements will find the fund financial statement presentation more familiar. The focus is on major funds rather than fund types. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. A major fund should generally meet both of the following criteria: 1) total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least 10% of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for that fund type (i.e., governmental or enterprise funds) and 2) total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5% of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The Authority, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Authority's funds, the General Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund, are governmental funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to report those same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide statements, the fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which provides revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available, and expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except for long-term debt and similar long-term items, which are recorded when due. Therefore, the focus of the governmental fund financial statements is on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Since the focus of the governmental funds is on near-term resources, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. To facilitate this comparison, reconciliations are provided for both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the

General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. Both funds are considered to be major funds.

The Authority adopts an annual appropriated budget for both governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-29 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are considered an integral part of the basic financial statements since they provide additional information needed to gain a full understanding of the data provided in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 30-56 of this report.

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position

Statement of Net Position
as of December 31, 2023

	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 36,102,210	\$ 30,485,422
Net pension asset	8,101	5,799,748
Capital assets and right to use lease assets	31,904,504	31,118,334
Total assets	68,014,815	67,403,504
Deferred outflows of resources		
Other pension-related items	7,980,610	4,351,076
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,980,610	4,351,076
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	75,995,425	71,754,580
Current liabilities	3,187,555	2,973,192
Long-term liabilities	1,011,567	714
Total liabilities	4,199,122	2,973,906
Deferred inflows of resources		
Unavailable revenue - lease	88,133	-
Other pension-related items	2,718,696	6,552,015
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,806,829	6,552,015
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	7,005,951	9,525,921
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	31,774,679	30,910,324
Restricted	152,220	5,936,167
Unrestricted	37,067,776	25,382,169
Total net position	\$ 68,994,675	\$ 62,228,660

For more detailed information, see page 23 for the Statement of Net Position.

A large portion of the Authority's net position (46.1%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide emergency services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Authority's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The increase in net investment in capital assets is attributed to continued construction in progress associated with multiple apparatus builds, the final steps of construction for the fleet maintenance shop at Station 6, and offset by depreciable capital assets being expensed and items not in use being disposed of in 2023, even though the balance remained relatively consistent to prior year.

The restricted balance in net position, \$152,220, is associated with \$136,419 of Keep Fort Collins Great (KFCG) revenues received in prior years, \$7,700 received by a charitable event held at Inlet Bay Marina, and \$8,101 net pension asset for the Statewide Hybrid Pension Plan.

The balance of unrestricted net position, \$37,067,776, may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations to its citizens and employees.

The Authority's total net position increased \$6,766,015 (10.9%) during the current fiscal year.

Changes in Net Position: The following table reflects a condensed summary of the activities and changes in net position. For more detailed information, see page 24 of this report.

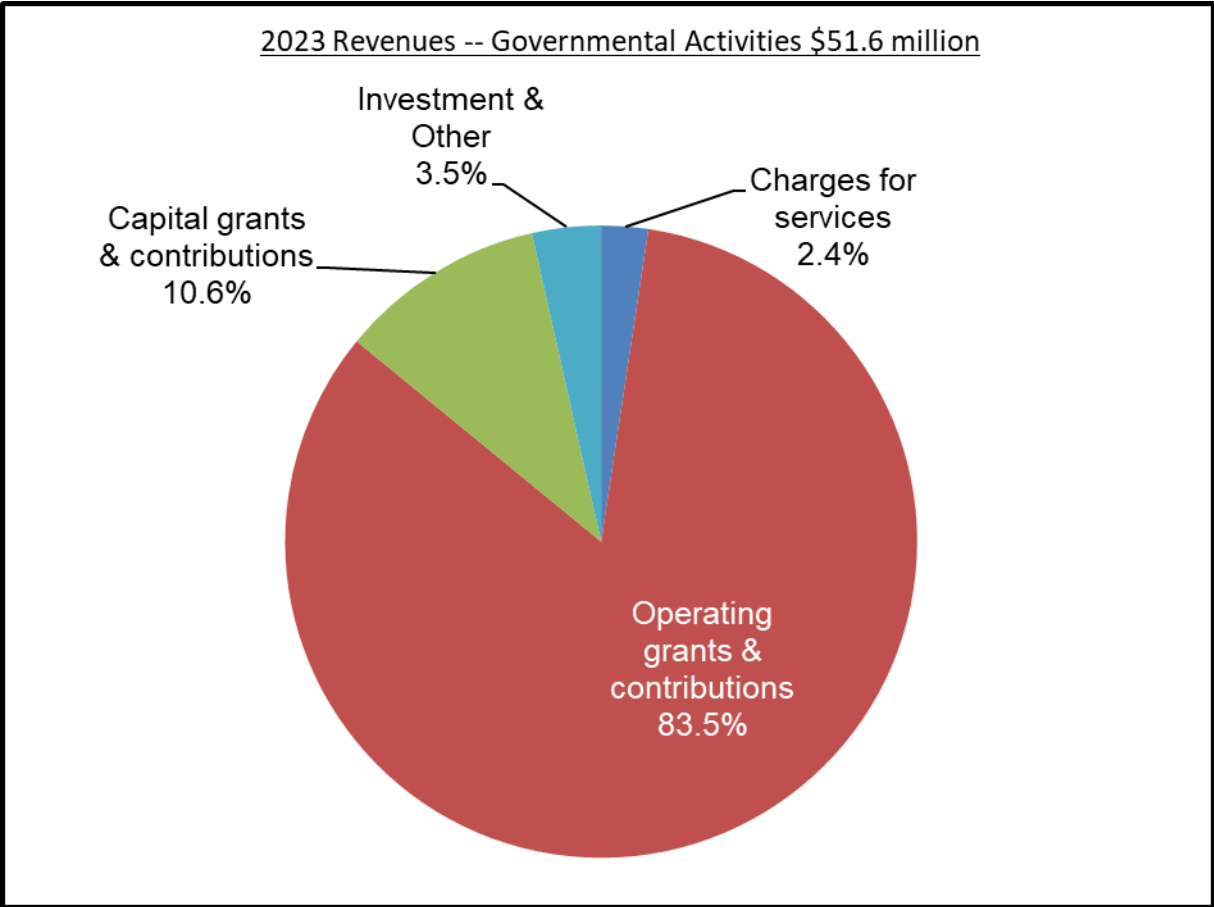
Statement of Activities & Changes in Net Position

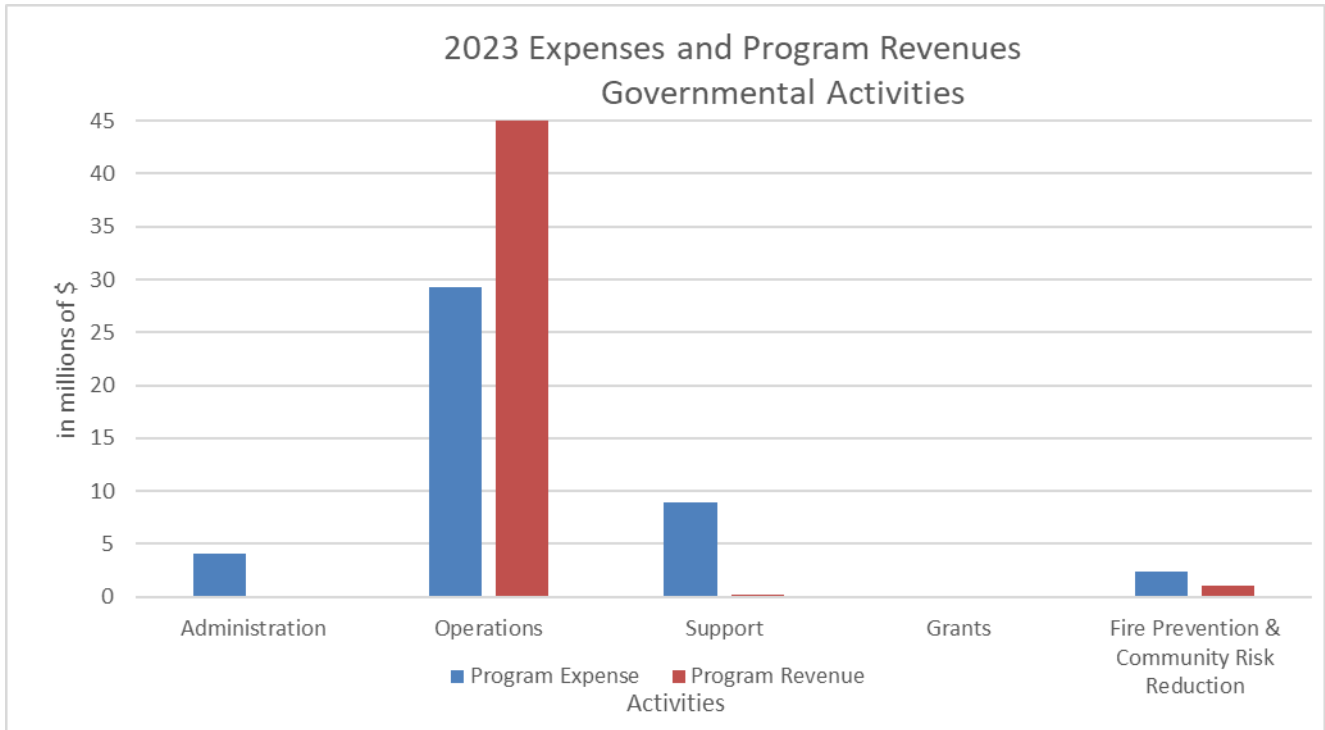
December 31, 2023

	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,235,208	\$ 1,334,495
Operating grants and contributions	43,114,437	42,082,092
Capital grants and contributions	5,448,185	1,730,449
General revenues:		
Investment earnings/(loss)	1,573,301	(1,111,053)
Gain on sale of capital assets	112,579	100,870
Miscellaneous revenue	65,879	212,075
Total Revenues	51,549,589	44,348,928
Expenditures:		
Administration	4,122,032	4,599,652
Operations	29,678,065	24,666,081
Support	8,541,714	6,818,465
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction	2,410,609	2,789,644
Grants	31,154	161,421
Total Expenses	44,783,574	39,035,263
Change in net position	6,766,015	5,313,665
Net position - beginning	62,228,660	56,914,995
Net position - ending	\$ 68,994,675	\$ 62,228,660

*Prior to 2022, grant-related expenses were included within the receiving division.

The Authority is funded by the City of Fort Collins (the City) and the District through a combination of property and specific ownership taxes in the District and property, sales, and use taxes in the City. It also receives funds from the State of Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Prevention and Control for wildland firefighting and hazardous materials responses provided outside of the jurisdiction, as well as interest income, and charges for services for fleet maintenance and within the Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction Division, such as building plan reviews and inspection fees. The four Divisions of the Authority (Administration, Operations, Support, and Fire Prevention and Community Risk Reduction) make up the General Fund and are funded by the aforementioned revenues.





Financial Analysis of the Authority’s Funds

As noted previously, the Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Authority's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Authority's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$34,638,779, an increase of \$5,841,617 (20.3%) as compared to the prior year. Increases of \$5,488,892 (12.7%) from intergovernmental revenues and \$2,684,354 (241.6%) in earnings on investments largely contributed to the combined ending fund balances.

Of the ending fund balance, \$9,421,378 (27.2%) represents unassigned fund balance for spending at the Authority's discretion, \$3,500 (0.01%) is nonspendable funds committed to prepaid items, \$152,220 (0.4%) is for voter approved initiatives and restricted donations, and \$25,061,681 (72.4%) is assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been set aside to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior period and to be used in future years for purchasing replacement goods and vehicles, or for maintenance on existing facilities.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Authority. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund was comprised of a nonspendable fund balance of \$3,500; unassigned fund

balance of \$9,421,378; restricted fund balance of \$152,220; and assigned fund balance of \$6,918,071. Total General Fund balance was \$16,495,169.

The General Fund balance decreased \$4,280,070 from prior year. The decrease in fund balance is namely attributed to fund transfers of \$6,377,008 from General Fund reserves to the Capital Projects Fund. Total revenues increased by \$3,294,115 yet expenditures increased by \$3,534,056. Of the expenditure increase, \$3,413,276 (96.6%) occurred within the Operations Division. While an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$2,044,609 existed, the total activities within other financing sources of \$6,324,679 ultimately decreased the fund balance of the General Fund.

The Capital Projects Fund balance conversely increased by \$10,121,687 from prior year. The fund received \$6,377,008 in transfers from the General Fund, and \$3,511,576 in capital expansion fee revenues originally collected by the City on behalf of PFA. Additionally, expenditures decreased by \$1,549,301 (42.3%) compared to the prior year due to the completion of the mechanics bay at Station 6.

Budgetary Highlights

General Fund: The increase from the total original budgeted expenditures to the final budget amounted to \$1,675,298 and can be summarized as follows:

Appropriations of \$1,675,298 were approved by the Authority Board from reserves and unanticipated revenue originating from FEMA coronavirus expenditure reimbursements, wildland deployment reimbursement revenues, insurance proceeds, sale of vehicles and equipment, tuitions from hosted training courses, and third party code compliance enforcement.

General Fund. Actual expenditures were \$2,020,916 less than total final budgeted expenditures and can be summarized as follows:

Actual expenditures were less than budgeted by 4.4%. Subsidiaries of PFA's Support and Operations Divisions largely contributed to the excess of revenues. These programs operated conservatively to honor replacement schedules designed to accumulate contribution revenues to facilitate rotational replacement of equipment and softwares in accordance with National Fire Protection Association standards. For example, these programs accounted for \$382,628 of the appropriation increases to capital outlay, yet only expensed 39.9% of revised budget total for capital outlay.

It must be noted that while the final budget for the General Fund had a deficiency of revenues over expenditures, appropriations from Reserve for Contingency, assigned reserves for encumbrances, and/or assigned subsidiary reserves were included in both the original and revised budgets to allow for \$6,377,008 in interfund transfers and operation of select Support Division subsidiary programs above respective contribution revenues for the fiscal year.

Capital Assets. The Authority's investment in capital assets and right to use lease assets as of December 31, 2023 (net of accumulated depreciation) were as follows:

Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation
as of December 31, 2023

	2023	2022
Land	\$ 2,270,576	\$ 2,270,576
Construction in progress	4,101,042	3,833,550
Building & improvements	14,703,359	15,033,326
Improvements other than buildings	1,347,540	968,158
Machinery & equipment	9,282,767	9,008,594
Right to use - Leased assets	696	4,130
Right to use - Software	198,525	-
Total Capital Assets	\$ 31,904,504	\$ 31,118,334

Additional information on the Authority’s capital assets can be found on page 43 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

The Authority has no long-term debt.

Economic Factors

The continued increase in housing starts and building activity, as noted in prior years, continued during 2023, resulting in an increase to property tax revenue for the City, contributing to the increase in revenue contributions to the Authority in 2023. In addition to the continued growth in property tax revenue, net sales and use tax collections for the City of Fort Collins increased 3.0% from 2022.

The District weathered multiple legislative pressures and therefore only increased contributions to PFA by \$5,750.

The Authority's financial statements are designed to provide users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors) with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability. Questions concerning any of the information presented in this report or requesting additional information should be addressed to the Authority Budget Office, 102 Remington Street, Fort Collins, CO 80524.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Rescue Training at Horsetooth Reservoir- 2023

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,394,176
Investments	29,780,736
Receivables:	
Accounts	537,946
Interest	195,181
Lease	93,669
Prepaid items	3,500
Due from other governments	97,002
Total Current Assets	<u>36,102,210</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Restricted net pension asset	8,101
Capital assets (non-depreciable)	6,371,618
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	25,333,665
Right to use lease asset (net of amortization)	696
Right to use SBITA (net of amortization)	198,525
Total Assets	<u>68,014,815</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Other pension-related items	<u>7,980,610</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>7,980,610</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>75,995,425</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	369,250
Wages payable	712,596
Retainage payable	13,214
Unearned revenue	230
Deposits held	13,339
Due within one year, compensated absences	1,957,114
Due within one year, lease liability	708
Due within one year, SBITA liability	115,903
Total Current Liabilities:	<u>3,182,354</u>
Non-current liabilities:	
Net pension liability	<u>1,011,567</u>
Total Non-current Liabilities	<u>1,011,567</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows - lease	88,133
Other pension-related items	<u>2,718,696</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,806,829</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>7,000,750</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	31,774,679
Restricted for Keep Fort Collins Great, donations, and net pension asset	152,220
Unrestricted	<u>37,067,776</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 68,994,675</u>

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

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Functions/ Programs					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction</u>	<u>Grants</u>
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:						
EXPENDITURES:						
Personnel services	\$ 34,765,706	\$ 1,873,569	\$ 27,018,949	\$ 3,578,458	\$ 2,292,363	\$ 2,367
Contractual services	4,361,463	1,701,958	145,972	2,428,022	84,194	1,317
Commodities	2,360,901	25,612	-	2,273,812	34,007	27,470
Other	354,989	354,944	-	-	45	-
Depreciation	2,940,515	165,949	2,513,144	261,422	-	-
Total Expenses	44,783,574	4,122,032	29,678,065	8,541,714	2,410,609	31,154
PROGRAM REVENUES:						
Charges for services	1,235,208	-	11,003	161,543	1,062,662	-
Operating grants and contributions	43,114,437	-	43,073,416	-	-	41,021
Capital grants and contributions	5,448,185	-	5,448,185	-	-	-
Total Program Revenues	49,797,830	-	48,532,604	161,543	1,062,662	41,021
Net Program Revenue (Expenditure)	\$ 5,014,256	\$ (4,122,032)	\$ 18,854,539	\$ (8,380,171)	\$ (1,347,947)	\$ 9,867
GENERAL REVENUES:						
Investment earnings/(loss)	1,573,301					
Gain on sale of capital assets	112,579					
Other miscellaneous	65,879					
Total General Revenues	1,751,759					
Change in Net Position	6,766,015					
Net Position - January 1	62,228,660					
Net Position - December 31	\$ 68,994,675					

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

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Total Governmental</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,662,100	\$ 2,732,076	\$ 5,394,176
Investments	14,453,125	15,327,611	29,780,736
Receivables:			
Accounts	532,791	5,155	537,946
Interest	94,725	100,456	195,181
Lease	93,669	-	93,669
Prepaid Item	3,500	-	3,500
Due from other governments	97,002	-	97,002
Total Assets	<u>17,936,912</u>	<u>18,165,298</u>	<u>36,102,210</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	347,562	21,688	369,250
Wages payable	712,596	-	712,596
Retainage payable	13,214	-	13,214
Unearned revenue	230	-	230
Deposits held	13,339	-	13,339
Total Liabilities	<u>1,086,941</u>	<u>21,688</u>	<u>1,108,629</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenues - grants	266,669	-	266,669
Deferred inflows related to leases	88,133	-	88,133
Total Deferred inflows of resources	<u>354,802</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>354,802</u>
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,441,743</u>	<u>21,688</u>	<u>1,463,431</u>
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	3,500	-	3,500
Restricted	152,220	-	152,220
Assigned	6,918,071	18,143,610	25,061,681
Unassigned	9,421,378	-	9,421,378
Total Fund Balances	<u>16,495,169</u>	<u>18,143,610</u>	<u>34,638,779</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 17,936,912</u>	<u>\$ 18,165,298</u>	<u>\$ 36,102,210</u>

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

**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 34,638,779
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization used in governmental activities are not current financial resources. Therefore they are not reported in the funds.	31,705,283
Right to use leased assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Right to use assets at historical cost less accumulated amortization	696
Right to use subscription based IT assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Right to use subscription assets at historical cost less accumulated amortization	198,525
Lease receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as a deferred inflows related to leases in the funds.	88,133
Grant receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenues of resources from grants.	266,669
Compensated absences that are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(1,957,114)
Long term liabilities due and payable within the next year are	
Lease liabilities	(708)
Subscription based IT liabilities	(115,903)
Net pension asset	8,101
Net pension liability	(1,011,567)
Deferred outflows of resources, other pension-related items	7,980,610
Deferred inflows of resources, other pension-related items	(2,806,829)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 68,994,675</u>

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

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Total Governmental</u>
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 43,209,021	\$ 5,448,185	\$ 48,657,206
Fees and charges for services	1,230,808	-	1,230,808
Earnings on investments	1,225,181	348,121	1,573,301
Licenses and permits	4,400	-	4,400
Miscellaneous revenue	183,390	-	183,390
Total Revenues	<u>45,852,799</u>	<u>5,796,306</u>	<u>51,649,105</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Operations	27,945,652	43,265	27,988,917
Administration	3,623,085	-	3,623,085
Support	8,315,327	-	8,315,327
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction	2,398,491	-	2,398,491
Grant projects	31,154	-	31,154
Capital outlay	1,494,482	2,068,612	3,563,094
Total Expenditures	<u>43,808,191</u>	<u>2,111,877</u>	<u>45,920,067</u>
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>2,044,609</u>	<u>3,684,429</u>	<u>5,729,038</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND USES			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	52,329	60,250	112,579
Transfers in	-	6,377,008	6,377,008
Transfers out	(6,377,008)	-	(6,377,008)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(6,324,679)</u>	<u>6,437,258</u>	<u>112,579</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(4,280,070)</u>	<u>10,121,687</u>	<u>5,841,617</u>
Fund Balances--January 1	<u>20,775,239</u>	<u>8,021,923</u>	<u>28,797,162</u>
Fund Balances--December 31	<u>\$ 16,495,169</u>	<u>\$ 18,143,610</u>	<u>\$ 34,638,779</u>

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

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 31, 2023**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 5,841,616
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Expenditures for capital assets less current year depreciation	473,697
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Right to use leased asset capital outlay expenditures which were capitalized	4,914
Amortization expense for right to use leased assets	(4,130)

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to the governmental funds. However, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities on the statement of net position, so this transaction has no effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items as expenditures in the period when the debt is created. However, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. Additionally, payments on leases and SBITAs are expenditures in the governmental funds, but payments reduce payables within the statement of activities.

Lease payments	1,328
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SBITA payments	197,895
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Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the government funds.	(212,095)
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Change in compensated absences	(196,849)
Change in net pension asset	(5,791,647)
Change in net pension liability	<u>(1,011,567)</u>
	(7,000,063)

Change in deferred outflow of resources, other pension-related items	3,629,534
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Change in deferred inflow of resources, other pension-related items	<u>(3,833,319)</u>
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Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 6,766,015</u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
ACTUAL AND BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Variance with Actual</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	\$43,209,021	\$ 42,741,750	\$ 42,988,993	\$ 220,027
Fees and charges for services	1,230,808	884,397	1,116,024	114,784
Earnings/(loss) on investments	1,225,181	204,000	204,000	1,021,181
Licenses and permits	4,400	10,000	10,000	(5,600)
Miscellaneous revenue	183,390	264,799	185,160	(1,770)
Total Revenues	<u>45,852,799</u>	<u>44,104,946</u>	<u>44,504,177</u>	<u>1,348,622</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Personnel costs	\$35,336,813	\$ 35,633,947	\$ 35,092,219	(244,594)
Purchased professional/technical services	987,622	995,937	1,668,570	680,947
Purchased property services	1,320,941	943,207	982,802	(338,139)
Other purchased services	2,013,459	1,811,864	2,095,137	81,678
Supplies	2,414,459	2,659,565	2,821,359	406,900
Capital outlay	1,494,482	1,668,000	2,722,711	1,228,229
Other	240,414	441,288	446,308	205,894
Total Expenditures	<u>43,808,191</u>	<u>44,153,808</u>	<u>45,829,106</u>	<u>2,020,916</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>2,044,609</u>	<u>(48,862)</u>	<u>(1,324,929)</u>	<u>3,369,538</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of capital assets	52,329	-	52,329	-
Transfers out	(6,377,008)	(6,177,008)	(6,377,008)	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>(6,324,679)</u>	<u>(6,177,008)</u>	<u>(6,324,679)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(4,280,070)</u>	<u>(6,225,870)</u>	<u>(7,649,608)</u>	<u>3,369,538</u>
Fund Balance--January 1	<u>20,775,239</u>	<u>20,370,700</u>		
Fund Balance--December 31	<u>\$16,495,169</u>	<u>\$ 14,144,830</u>		

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I.	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	
	A. Reporting Entity.....	33
	B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements.....	33
	C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting	34
	D. Financial Statement Presentations.....	34
	E. Budgetary Data.....	35
	F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance/Net Position.....	36
II.	Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	
III.	Detailed Notes on all Funds	
	A. Deposits and Investments.....	41
	B. Capital Assets.....	45
	C. Fund Balances.....	46
IV.	Other Information	
	A. Risk Management.....	46
	B. Related Party Transactions.....	47
	C. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans	48
	D. Employee Benefit Trusts Other Than Pensions	57
	E. Legal Matters.....	58

NOTE I. REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

An Intergovernmental Agreement (Agreement) between the City of Fort Collins (the City) and the Poudre Valley Fire Protection District (the District) established the Poudre Fire Authority (the Authority) on December 22, 1981 and was amended and restated on July 15, 2014. The 1981 agreement conveyed all fire protection property of the City and the District to the Authority and all firefighters of the City and the District became employees of the Authority.

The 2014 amended and restated agreement updated general terms of the 1981 agreement such as the language to appoint the 5th member of the Authority Board, the impact of annexations on the Revenue Allocation Formula, appointment of a legal advisor to the Authority, and consolidation of the 1981 agreement and amendments thereto. However, updating and revising the Revenue Allocation Formula, which details the financial contributions of the District and the City to the operation of the Authority, was the key change to the Agreement.

The more significant accounting policies reflected in the financial statements are summarized as follows:

A. Reporting Entity

The Authority was created as an independent governmental entity to provide consolidated fire and rescue service within the territorial limits of the City and the District. The Authority is administered by a governing board of five members who are appointed by the City and District. Funding is provided to the Authority from these two entities.

The Authority is considered a stand-alone government for financial reporting purposes. As such, it follows the same principles as if it were a primary government as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification.

The reporting entity of the Authority consists of its own legal entity and those organizations for which it is financially accountable. Entities for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Authority are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are included in the reporting entity. As of December 31, 2023, there are no legal entities that meet this criterion.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. All activities of the Authority are governmental activities, which are generally supported by intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly

associated with a specific function or program. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program.

Investment earnings and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Authority considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. As under accrual accounting, expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as those related to compensated absences and incurred claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Charges for services, amounts due from other governments and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. Other revenue items such as licenses and permits are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received by the Authority; as a result, they are not susceptible to accrual.

D. Financial Statement Presentation

The accounts of the Authority are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues, and expenditures. The various funds are summarized by type within the financial statements.

The Authority reports the following major governmental funds:

The General fund is the Authority's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Authority, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Capital Projects fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. Revenues and other financing sources are derived primarily from intergovernmental revenue or transfers from the General Fund.

E. Budgetary Data

Budgetary Accounting and Control

Appropriated budgets are established for all funds of the Authority.

General Fund

The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis that is consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund budget is not consistent with GAAP because appropriations do not lapse at year end.

Legal Level of Control

The legal level of budgetary control is at the individual fund level, except for capital projects and federal and state grants for which the legal level of control is at the project or grant level. For budgetary purposes, operating transfers are considered expenditures.

Lapsing Appropriations

All appropriations unexpended or unencumbered lapse at the end of the year to the applicable fund, except capital project and federal and state grant appropriations, which lapse when the project or grant activity is completed. Appropriations, which are encumbered at year end, are carried over to the ensuing year at which time they are matched with their corresponding expenditures.

Budgetary Procedures

The Authority's budget is approved by the governing Board prior to the commencement of the fiscal year. The Authority's management may transfer any unused budgeted amount or portion thereof from one budget category to any other budget category at the legal level of budgetary control without approval of the Board. Other budget amendments must be approved in the form of a resolution by the Board.

Nine resolutions of supplemental appropriations to the original budget were approved in 2023.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is utilized by the Authority to record purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies to assure effective budgetary control and accountability. Encumbrances outstanding at year end represent the estimated amount of expenditures likely to result if orders for goods and services are completed. In governmental funds, encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as assigned fund balance since they do not represent expenditures or liabilities.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance/Net Position

Cash and Investments

The Authority has stated certain investments at fair value in accordance with the GASB Codification. Fair value is determined utilizing the third-party custodian's statements, Wall Street Journal, Bloomberg, and other recognized pricing services.

The Authority's cash and investments are held in the name of and managed by the City. Whenever possible, cash is pooled with the City's funds to enhance investment capabilities and maximize investment income. Investments are made taking into consideration cash flow needs, market conditions, and contingency plans. On behalf of the Authority, the City's investment policies prescribe eligible investments, investment diversification, and maturity and liquidity guidance, which are utilized in managing the investment portfolio.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are expressed net of allowances for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable are expected to be fully collectible and therefore there is no allowance recorded for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which are acquired or constructed, are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000, and an estimated useful life of greater than one year. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Capital assets other than land and impaired assets are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method with estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings.....	25-50 years
Improvements other than buildings.....	15-25 years
Machinery and equipment	5-15 years

Lease Receivables

As lessor, the Authority recognizes a lease receivable. The lease receivable is measured using the net present value of future lease payments to be received for the lease term and deferred inflow of resources at the beginning of the lease term. Deferred inflows of resources are recognized as inflows on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The recognition does not apply to short-term leases, contracts that transfer ownership, leases of assets that are investments, or certain regulated leases.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority reports deferred outflows/inflows of resources as follows:

Lease-Related Amounts – When the Authority is a lessor on a lease agreement, a deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the lease. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Pension-Related Amounts – In the statement of net position, a deferred inflow of resources is reported for the unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense related to the net pension liability, such as the unamortized portion of the net difference projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and other differences between expected and actual experience. Deferred (outflows) of resources is recognized for consumption of net position based on expenditures to be recognized in the future. Deferred inflows/(outflows) for the net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments are recognized over a period of five years.

Unavailable Revenues – Unavailable revenue is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from grants. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Compensated Absences

The Authority allows employees to accumulate unused vacation pay and to defer overtime pay by accumulating compensatory leave up to maximum limits. Unused sick pay is not recognized as a liability because it does not meet the criteria for accrual. The liability associated with these benefits is reported in the government-wide financial statements. Compensated absences are

considered a current liability as employees typically use the full balance in the subsequent year and the Authority records usage on a first in, first out basis. Liability for compensated absences has historically been liquidated by the general fund.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Compensated absences	\$ 1,760,265	\$ 2,095,542	\$ (1,898,693)	\$ 1,957,114

Long-Term Obligations

The Authority currently has no long-term debt.

Lease Liability

The Authority leases certain assets from various third parties. The Authority recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset in the financial statements. At the commencement of a lease, the Authority initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its useful life or the lease term. The Authority has elected to use the same capitalization thresholds for leased assets that it uses for purchased assets. See additional details under the *Capital Assets* section on page 29.

The assets leased are copy machines. Payments are generally fixed monthly with certain variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability. Variable payments generally relate to operating costs of the leased item and were not included in the calculation of the right-to-use asset. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets on the statement of net position. Lease asset activity of the Authority is included in Note III – B. Capital Assets.

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority had a lease asset of \$696. Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, the Authority had an outstanding liability for all its leases of \$708, and all of which is due during the year ended December 31, 2024.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Lease liabilities	\$ 3,431	\$ -	\$ (2,723)	\$ 708

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) Liability

The Authority subscribes to various software packages from third parties. The Authority recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use SBITA in the financial statements. At the commencement of a subscription, the Authority initially measures the SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of the subscription payments made. The SBITA is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the SBITA is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its useful life or the subscription term. The Authority has elected to use the same capitalization thresholds for leased assets that it uses for purchased assets. See additional details under the *Capital Assets* section on page 29.

The software payments are generally fixed annually with certain variable payments not included in the measurement of the SBITA liability. Variable payments generally relate to operating costs of the subscription item and were not included in the calculation of the right-to-use SBITA. SBITAs are reported with other capital assets and leases on the statement of net position. SBITA activity of the Authority is included in Note III – B. Capital Assets.

The Authority monitors changes in circumstances that would require remeasurement of its subscription and will remeasure the SBITA and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability.

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority had an outstanding liability for all its SBITA leases of \$115,903, and all of which is due during the year ended December 31, 2024.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
SBITA liabilities	\$ 313,798	\$ -	\$ (197,895)	\$ 115,903

Fund Balance/Net Position

In the fund financial statements, fund balance of the Authority’s governmental funds may be classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

Nonspendable fund balances indicate amounts that cannot be spent either: a) due to form; for example, inventories and prepaid amounts, or b) due to legal or contractual requirements to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balances indicate amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balances indicate amounts constrained for a specific purpose by a government using its highest level of decision-making authority – a Board resolution. It would require action by the same governing body (Board of Directors) to remove or change the constraints

placed on the resources. This action must occur prior to year-end; however, the amount can be determined in the subsequent period.

For the capital projects fund, any remaining positive amounts not classified in the above categories are reported as assigned. For the general fund, amounts constrained for the intent to be used for a specific purpose has been delegated to the Board of Directors, which has authority to assign amounts. Amounts reported as assigned should not result in a deficit in the unassigned fund balance.

Unassigned fund balances indicate amounts in the general fund that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, or assigned. The general fund is the only fund that would report a positive amount in unassigned fund balance. When both unassigned and committed or assigned resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use committed or assigned resources first, then unassigned resources as needed.

In the government-wide fund financial statements, net position is restricted for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for specific purposes or through enabling legislation that is a legally enforceable restriction on the use of revenues. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. The government-wide statement of net position reports \$152,220 of restricted net position.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that effect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Authority adopted the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*. This standard requires the recognition of certain intangible subscription assets and liabilities for software that previously were classified as operating leases and outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. It established a single model for subscription arrangement accounting based on the foundational principle that software subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying intangible asset. Under this standard, a lessee is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use SBITA asset. The Authority has applied the provisions of this standard to the beginning of the period of adoption, and there was no impact on the beginning net position.

NOTE II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Individual Funds

The Authority has no excess of expenditures over appropriations at the fund level within each of the individual funds. The actual to budget comparisons for both governmental funds may reflect immaterial excess expenditures at the program or grant level within the fund.

NOTE III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

The Authority's deposits and investments are held in the name of, and managed by, the City. As such, they are not evidenced by accounts or securities in the Authority's name that exist in physical or book entry form.

The City's deposits of cash are governed by Colorado State Statutes that specify eligible depositories for public cash deposits, which must be Colorado institutions and must maintain federal insurance (FDIC) on deposits held.

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized in accordance with the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The fair value of the collateral must be at least 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. All deposits in 2023 were in eligible public depositories, as defined by the Public Deposit Protection Act of 1989.

Deposits

The carrying amount of the Authority's deposits held by the City as of December 31, 2023, was \$5,394,176. The bank balance was \$5,201,435.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

For deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits might not be returned. Due to the federal deposit insurance and the collateral, no deposits for the Authority were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

Investment policies are governed by Colorado statute and the Authority's own investment policies and procedures. Investments of the Authority may include:

- Obligations of the United States such as T-bills, notes, and bonds.
- Bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of which the principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States government, such as Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) bonds, GNMA participation certificates and GNMA pass throughs.
- Debentures or similar obligations issued by a federal intermediate credit bank or by a bank for cooperatives.
- Notes or bonds secured by mortgages or trust deeds insured pursuant to Title II of the "National Housing Act" (the Act), obligations of national mortgage associations or similar credit institutions organized under Title III of the Act and debentures issued by the Federal Housing Administration under Section 204-A of the Act.
- Repurchase agreements of any marketable security, where the fair value of such security is at all times at least equal to the monies involved and there is assignment of such security to the Authority or its agent.

A change in the interest rates on variable (floating) rate bonds likewise affects the amounts of interest received on those securities.

The Authority's investments are subject to interest rate and credit risk as described below:

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment policy limits at least 80 percent of the Authority's investment portfolio to maturities of less than five years and at least five percent of the Authority's operating investment portfolio to maturities of 120 days or less. Based on the current rate environment, the Authority assumes that all callable securities will be called on the first call date.

Credit Risk

The Authority's investment policy limits investments to the top three ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). As of December 31, 2023, the Authority's investments in Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) agency securities were rated AAA by Moody's Investor Services and AA+ by Standard and Poor's (S&P). The Authority also has a share of Corporate Bonds with ratings ranging from AA- to AA+ from S&P and AA3 to AAA from Moody's. The Authority's investment policy also allows for the Authority to invest in local government investment pools.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Authority's investment policy places no limit on the amount the City, on behalf of the Authority, may invest in any one issuer. At the end of 2023, the Authority had 44.5% of its investments in FHLB, 15.2% in FCCB, 4.5% in FNMA and 11.7% in FHLMC.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's investment policy restricts the holding of securities by counterparties.

Fair Value Measurements

The City, on behalf of the Authority, categorizes its assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest to Level 3 inputs. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

Information regarding the City's fair value, credit risk rating, maturity, and fair value measurement are described below.

Investment prices for the City's securities are reported by US Bank, the City's custodial bank. US Bank acquires its pricing data from Interactive Data, a third-party provider, which provides global security evaluations and fair value pricing for fixed income securities. Their evaluations represent a good faith opinion to what a buyer in the marketplace would pay in a current sale. Interactive Data's evaluations are based on market data and evaluated pricing models that vary by asset class and incorporate trade, bid, and other market information as well as evaluated pricing applications utilizing benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing to prepare evaluations. In addition, model processes such as the Option Adjusted Spread model are used to assess interest rate impacts and develop prepayment scenarios. For each asset class, teams of evaluators gather information from

market sources and integrate relevant credit information, perceived market movements, and sector news into the evaluated pricing applications and models.

The City, on behalf of the Authority, invests primarily in fixed income securities and Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP).

For the City, the following fair value techniques were utilized in measuring the fair value of its investments.

U.S. Government Agency and Investment Grade Corporate Securities: U.S. Government Agency securities are reported at fair value based on a multi-dimensional relational model and Option Adjusted Spread model. The model inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other reference data including Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine (TRACE) reported trades. TRACE is a program developed by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) which allows for the reporting of over-the counter transactions for eligible fixed-income securities.

Marketable Certificates of Deposit: The investments are reported at fair value based on multiple market and industry inputs. A model is utilized to intake all information and assign a fair value. The model inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other reference data including TRACE reported trades.

The City, on behalf of the Authority, has no other investments meeting the fair value disclosure requirements of GASB Statement No. 72. As of December 31, 2023, the City held, on behalf of the Authority, the following investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Credit Risk Rating S&P/Moody's	Fair Value Measurement Level	Fair Value	Investment Maturities		
				Up to 120 days	121 days to 5 years	More than 5 years
<i>Investments measured by fair value levels</i>						
<i>Instrumentality</i>						
Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)	AA+/AAA	2	\$ 4,511,909	\$ -	\$ 4,511,909	\$ -
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)	AA+/AAA	2	13,258,031	401,215	12,856,816	-
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC)	AA+/AAA	2	3,477,801	-	3,477,801	-
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)	AA+/AAA	2	1,353,760	515,035	838,725	-
Corporate bonds	AA+/AA1	2	665,242	-	665,242	-
Corporate bonds	AAA/AAA	2	433,315	259,352	173,963	-
Corporate bonds	AA+/AA3	2	822,244	-	822,244	-
Corporate bonds	AA-/AA3	2	1,175,133	-	1,175,133	-
Corporate bonds	AA+/AA2	2	244,062	-	244,062	-
Corporate bonds	AA+/AAA	2	3,276,655	441,073	2,835,582	-
Corporate bonds	AA/AA2	2	511,099	-	511,099	-
Marketable Certificates of Deposit		2	51,485	-	51,485	-
Total Investments Controlled by the City			\$ 29,780,736	\$1,616,675	\$28,164,061	\$ -
Percent of Total				5%	95%	

B. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, follows:

	Beginning Balance as restated	2023 Additions	2023 Transfers	2023 Deletions	Ending Balance
Primary Government:					
Governmental activities					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 2,270,576	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,270,576
Construction in progress	3,833,550	2,441,834	(2,174,343)	-	4,101,042
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>6,104,126</u>	<u>2,441,834</u>	<u>(2,174,343)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,371,618</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	26,286,118	211,929	-	-	26,498,047
Improvements other than buildings	2,230,172	505,467	-	-	2,735,639
Machinery and equipment	23,844,541	254,982	2,174,343	(807,497)	25,466,368
Right to use - Leased assets - Equipment	4,914	-	-	-	4,914
Right to use - Software	313,798	-	-	-	313,798
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>52,679,543</u>	<u>972,378</u>	<u>2,174,343</u>	<u>(807,497)</u>	<u>55,018,766</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements	(11,252,792)	(541,896)	-	-	(11,794,688)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,262,014)	(126,085)	-	-	(1,388,099)
Machinery and equipment	(14,835,947)	(2,155,152)	-	807,497	(16,183,602)
Right to use - Leased assets	(2,109)	(2,109)	-	-	(4,218)
Right to use - Software	-	(115,273)	-	-	(115,273)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(27,352,862)</u>	<u>(2,940,515)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>807,497</u>	<u>(29,485,880)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net Governmental activities	<u>25,326,681</u>	<u>(1,968,137)</u>	<u>2,174,343</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,532,886</u>
capital assets, net	<u>\$31,430,807</u>	<u>\$ 473,697</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$31,904,504</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense were charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Operations	\$ 2,513,144
Administration	48,567
Support	261,422
Right to use lease amortization	2,109
Right to use SBITA amortization	<u>115,273</u>
	<u>\$ 2,940,515</u>

A summary of projects categorized as construction in progress:

Project	Budget	Cost to date
Mechanics Bay at Station 6	\$ 3,886,640	\$ 3,451,538
Construction of new Station 7	11,666,237	563,114
Tower 1	1,750,000	3,640
Battalion 1 vehicle	29,833	82,750

C. Fund Balances

The Authority's General Fund has a nonspendable fund balance of \$3,500 for prepayment on a venue to host and book a guest speaker for an upcoming conference in 2024. The restricted fund balance of \$152,220 is a sum of \$136,419 relating to Keep Fort Collins Great taxes revenues received, \$7,700 from a charitable fundraising event held at Inlet Bay Marina, and \$8,101 net pension asset for the Statewide Hybrid Pension Plan. There is \$6,918,071 reported as assigned fund balance, which is comprised of \$374,558 for insurance liabilities, \$282,047 for encumbrances, \$1,431,812 revenue reserves for extreme emergencies or shortfalls, and the remaining \$4,829,654 is assigned to specific subprograms of the Operations and Support Divisions for funding rotational equipment replacement schedules, minor facility repairs and remodels, and non-apparatus vehicle leasing and replacement. The general fund's unassigned fund balance as of December 31, 2023, is \$9,421,378.

The Authority's capital projects fund reports \$18,143,610 of fund balance, all of which is assigned for capital projects.

NOTE IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

Property, Liability, and Workers' Compensation

The Authority obtains coverage through Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool for its automobile liability, general liability, and public official liability exposures, as well as damage or destruction of property, equipment breakdown, and crime.

The Authority maintains property coverage with a \$5,000 per occurrence deductible for all perils except wind and hail which are subject to a deductible of 2% per occurrence (subject to \$5,000 minimum and \$75,000 maximum). The Authority also maintains inland marine coverage which is subject to a \$5,000 deductible. Property and Inland Marine covers the risk of direct physical loss of or damage to covered property, as defined, and schedule, except as excluded under the coverage document. Earthquake and Flood are provided with limits of \$2,000,000 per occurrence and annual aggregate and subject to a deductible that is 2% Per Occurrence of the value of the covered damaged property at the time of loss, subject to \$5,000 minimum and \$50,000 maximum. Crime coverage has a \$5,000 deductible except for damage caused by Social Engineering Fraud which carries a 20% of Social Engineering Fraud Limit. Equipment breakdown coverage has a \$1,000 deductible. Scheduled Vehicle comprehensive and collision coverage are each a \$5,000 deductible.

The liability coverage through Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool includes:

- Public Entity Liability coverage with a \$2 million per occurrence limit that includes general liability, employee benefits liability, public officials' liability, employment practices liability, and auto liability, subject to the following:
 - a. General Liability, Employee Benefits Liability deductibles are \$10,000
 - b. Public Officials Liability, Cyber Liability, Fiduciary Liability, No-Fault Water Intrusion and Sewer Backup deductibles are \$1,000
 - c. Employment Practices Liability deductible is 50% of loss including indemnity and legal expense subject to a maximum deductible of \$50,000
 - d. Automobile Liability deductible is \$5,000
 - e. Hired Auto Physical Damage Comprehensive and Collision deductibles are \$500 subject to a \$50,000 per occurrence limit.
- Excess Liability - \$8 million per occurrence

Workers' compensation losses are insured through a standard workers' compensation policy with a \$5,000 deductible per claim.

There have been no significant claims exceeding insurance coverage limits during each of the past three years.

Employee Health and Illness

The employees of the Authority receive comprehensive major medical benefits under a Preferred Provider Options health plan offered by the City of Fort Collins. Any related actuarial claims for the health plans are retained by the City of Fort Collins. Stop-loss coverage of \$250,000 per occurrence is retained as excess risk coverage. During the past three years, there have been two claims incurred by the Authority which have exceeded the stop-loss limit.

B. Related Party Transactions

Due to the nature of the relationships, the Authority has related party transactions with the entities which created it. The following transactions occurred during 2023:

City of Fort Collins – As described in Note 1 (page 31), the City of Fort Collins provides funding for the Authority in the form of a Revenue Allocation Formula (RAF). The RAF details how property tax and sales tax from the City will be contributed to PFA. During 2023, such funding amounted to \$39,361,721. The City also provided, per the Agreement, finance-related and administrative services to the Authority at no charge.

Poudre Valley Fire Protection District – During 2023, the District contributed funds amounting to \$8,819,317.

C. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

Money Purchase Plans

The Authority offers its firefighters defined contribution money purchase plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a). In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Firefighters are eligible to participate from the date of employment. All eligible participants are required to participate in the plan as a condition of employment. There are two separate plans, one of which is administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado (FPPA), with the other plan administered by Nationwide.

- FPPA Defined Benefit System was formed in the 2022 legislative session to combine the assets and liabilities of two existing plans; the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan (SWDB) and the Statewide Hybrid Plan (SWH) making them individual components of a new plan; the Statewide Retirement Plan. The FPPA Statewide Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. This plan merged two separate plans with multiple components and combined them into one plan with four components; Social Security Component, Hybrid Defined Benefit Component, Defined Benefit Component, and Money Purchase Component. State statute assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provision to the FPPA. This plan is included in the FPPA's annual separately issued audited financial statements. This report is available online at www.fppaco.org, by contacting the Fire and Police Pension Association, 7979 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 900, Denver CO 80237, or telephone (303) 770-3772. The money purchase component of the Plan is an individual, self-directed retirement account that is available to a member at retirement until it is depleted. Normal retirement age is 25 years of service and age 55, or the member has attained age fifty and whose combined age and years of services is equal to at least eighty. All members are fully vested after five years of service. Currently, 20 firefighters are members of the Money Purchase only component, with the Authority and members required to contribute 11% and 10%, respectively. The Authority and member contributions were \$248,937 and \$226,307, respectively in 2023.
- The Poudre Fire Authority Local Money Purchase Pension Plan administered through Nationwide provides that the Authority is required to contribute 11%, with participants required to contribute 10% of base pay each pay period. Contributions by the Authority are not taxable to the employee until withdrawn. Participant contributions are made with pre-tax dollars, with earnings on the Authority and participant contributions not taxed until withdrawn. Participants are fully vested upon initial participation into the Plan. The Authority has the option to amend the terms of the Plan, with approval of at least sixty-five percent of the total votes cast by actively employed eligible firefighters and all former employees who are entitled to a benefit from the plans. The Authority and participant contributions to the plans were \$803,292 and \$730,267, respectively during 2023.

Based on the Authority having little administrative involvement in the above noted Money Purchase Pension Plan and performing no investing function, the assets are not included as part of the financial statements of the Authority.

Civilian employees are offered a separate defined contribution money purchase plan, which is incorporated with the defined contribution money purchase plan established by the City. The plan requires the Authority and participants to contribute 7.5% and 3%, respectively, of base salary each pay period. Contributions made by the Authority are not taxable to the participant until they are withdrawn. Participant contributions are made with pre-tax dollars, and the earnings on the Authority and employee contributions are not taxed until withdrawn. Employees are eligible to participate six months from the date of employment. Employees are fully vested upon initial participation in the plan. Contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the Authority. Plan provisions are established and may be amended by Council for City of Fort Collins. Neither the Authority nor the City of Fort Collins have administrative involvement in the plan. Therefore, the assets are not included as part of the financial statements of the Authority.

Statewide Death and Disability Plan

Plan Description

The Authority contributes to the FPPA Statewide Death and Disability Plan (the Plan), a multi-employer cost sharing defined benefit plan covering full-time employees of substantially all fire and police departments in Colorado. Separately issued financial statements and the related actuarial valuation may be obtained from the Fire and Police Pension Association, 7979 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 900, Denver CO 80237.

While contributions are made by the employer, FPPA classifies all contributions to the Statewide Death and Disability Plan as member contributions. As such, the Authority's projected long-term contribution effort to the plan is \$0, and all employer's proportionate share calculations are 0%. Therefore, no net OPEB liability, expense, or deferral items are recorded by the Authority.

Contributions to the Plan are used solely for the payment of death and disability benefits. The Plan was established in 1980 pursuant to Colorado Revised Statutes. All sworn employees are eligible to be members of the Fire & Police Pension Association.

Funding Policy and Authority Contributions

Prior to 1997, the State of Colorado, whose contributions were established by Colorado statute, primarily funded the Plan. The State made a one-time contribution in 1997 of \$39,000,000 to fund the past and future service costs for all firefighters and police officers hired prior to January 1, 1997. No further State contributions are anticipated.

The annual contribution rate for members hired on or after January 1, 1997, and for members covered by Social Security is 2.6% as of January 1, 2011. The FPPA Board of Directors increased the contribution rate to 3.4%, effective January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

Contributions made by the Authority yet recognized as member contributions for fiscal year 2023 were \$215,982. There is no pension liability recognized because the Authority has no control of the assets as defined by GASB Statements No. 84 *Fiduciary Activities*.

Benefits

Benefits are established by Colorado statute.

If a member dies off-duty prior to retirement, the surviving spouse is entitled to a benefit equal to 40% of the member's monthly base salary with an additional 10% of base salary if a surviving spouse has two or more dependent children (under age 23), or if there are three or more dependent children without a surviving spouse. If a member dies on-duty prior to retirement, the surviving spouse is entitled to a benefit equal to 70% of the member's monthly base salary. Benefit entitlement continues until death of the spouse and death, marriage, or other termination of dependency of children.

A member who becomes disabled prior to normal retirement shall be eligible for disability benefits. Effective October 1, 2002, the benefit is 70% of base salary for total disability, 50% of base salary for a permanent occupational disability and 40% of base pay for a temporary occupational disability.

Benefits paid to members are evaluated and may be re-determined on October 1 of each year. Any increase in the level of benefits cannot increase by more than 3% for any one year. Totally disabled members and their beneficiaries receive an automatic cost of living adjustment each year of 3%.

Fire & Police Pension Association (FPPA) Statewide Retirement System

The Authority participates in the FPPA cost-sharing multiple-employer pension plan, the Statewide Retirement System. The components within the System are the Statewide Hybrid Pension plan and the Statewide Defined Benefit Pension plan, which are detailed further below. The Authority had previously participated in the FPPA pension plan but left the plan in 1988. The Authority then re-entered this plan as of 2019, with the first available measurement date for these plans being December 31, 2019. The measurement date of the net pension (asset) liability is December 31, 2022, with an actuarial valuation date of January 1, 2023, for the current year ended December 31, 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the net pension (assets) liabilities, pension expense and reported total deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the FPPA Statewide Retirement Plan is as follows:

	Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Pension Expense/(Income)
Statewide Hybrid	\$ (8,101)	\$ 89,238	\$ 66,404	\$ 97,109
Statewide Defined Benefit	1,011,567	7,891,372	2,652,292	479,372
Total	\$ 1,003,466	\$ 7,980,610	\$ 2,718,696	\$ 576,481

Statewide Hybrid Plan

Plan Description

The Statewide Hybrid Pension Plan (SWH) Component is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by FPPA. This plan contains a defined benefit component and a money purchase component, which is discussed under “Money Purchase Plans” in this report. The Authority entered this plan in 2019. State statute assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provision to the FPPA. This plan is included in the FPPA’s annual separately issued audited financial statements. This report is available online at www.fppaco.org, by contacting the Fire and Police Pension Association, 7979 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 900, Denver CO 80237, or telephone (303) 770-3772.

Benefits Provided

HBD members are eligible for a normal retirement pension at any time after completing twenty-five years of credited service and attaining the age of 55, or eligible for the Rule of 80 with a minimum age of 50. The annual normal pension of the HBD component is one and a half percent for each year of service credit of the average of the member’s highest three years’ base salary for each year of credited service. Benefits paid to retired members of the defined benefit component are evaluated and may be re-determined annually on October 1st. The amount of any increase is based on the FPPA Board’s discretion and can range from zero to three percent.

A member is eligible for an early retirement with a minimum of five years of service credit payable at age 50. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with five percent as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution from the defined benefit component. Alternatively, a member with at least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the defined benefit component of the plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to one and a half percent of the average of the member’s highest three years’ base salary for each year of credited service.

Contributions

The Authority is required to contribute at a statutorily determined rate. The FPPA Board sets contribution rates at a level that enables all benefits to be fully funded at the retirement date of all members. Contribution rates for the SWH plan are set by each individual employer; however, the rate for both employer and members must be at least eight percent (8%) of the member's base salary. Currently, one Authority firefighter is a member of this plan. Participants are fully vested upon initial participation into the plan. The Authority and members are both required to contribute 11% and 10%, respectively. The Authority and members contributed \$11,076 and \$10,069, respectively during 2023.

Net Pension Liability/Asset, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority reported \$8,101 as its proportionate share of the SWH plan net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023. The Authority's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the Authority's contributions in relation to all participating employers in the SWH plan.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority's proportion of the SWH plan was 0.55544510%.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Authority's pension expense/(income) related to the HBD plan was \$97,109.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority reported total deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the SWH plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 35,635	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	9,264	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	33,061	-
Changes in proportionate share	-	65,009
Differences between employer contributions and employer's proportionate share of system contributions	202	1,395
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	11,076	N/A
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Change in Total Pension Liability	\$ 89,238	\$ 66,404

The \$11,076 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction in net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred

outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources (prior to post-measurement date contributions)
2023	(7,839)
2024	(9,513)
2025	4,395
2026	21,860
2027	2,245
Thereafter	610
Total	11,758

The differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions as well as the Authority's change in their proportion are amortized over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in the plan. FPPA determined the average expected remaining service lives for all members in the plan, including active and inactive members, at the beginning of the December 31, 2022 measurement period to be 6.2537 years. The difference between projected and actual investment experience is amortized over a closed five-year period.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

	Rate (%)
Wage Inflation	2.50
Salary increase, including wage inflation	4.25 - 11.25
Cost of living	0.00
Long-term investments rate of return, net position plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.00

The actuarial method used is the entry age normal method. For determining the total pension liability, the post-retirement mortality tables for non-disabled retirees uses the Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables projected with ultimate values of the MP-2020 projection scale. The pre-retirement off-duty mortality tables are adjusted to the 60% of the MP-2020 mortality tables for active employees. The on-duty mortality rate is 0.00015.

The assumptions that are based upon the actuary's recommendations are internally consistent and reasonably based on the actual past experience of the plan.

The following presents the Authority’s proportionate share net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower (6.00%) or one percent higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Asset:

	1% Decrease 6.00%	Current Discount Rate 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
Authority's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	61,170	(8,101)	(66,213)

Statewide Defined Benefit Plan

The Statewide Defined Benefit Plan (SWDB) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by FPPA. The plan provides retirement and death benefits to firefighters hired on or after April 8, 1978. In addition to the initial transfer plan implemented at that time, an updated plan was instituted in 2011 for firefighters hired on or after October 1, 2011. The Authority entered this plan in 2019. State statute assigns authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the FPPA. This plan is included in the FPPA’s annual separately issued audited financial statements. This report is available online at www.fppaco.org, by contacting the Fire and Police Pension Association, 7979 East Tufts Avenue, Suite 900, Denver CO 80237, or telephone (303) 770-3772.

Benefits Provided

A member is eligible for a normal retirement pension once the member has completed twenty-five years of credited service and has attained the age of 55. The annual normal retirement benefit is two percent of the average of the member’s highest three years’ base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus two and a half percent for each year of service thereafter. Benefits paid to retired members are evaluated and may be re-determined every October 1st. The amount of any increase is based on the FPPA Board’s discretion and can range from zero to the higher of three percent, or the Consumer Price Index.

A member is eligible for an early retirement at age 50 with a minimum of five years of service credit. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with five percent as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution. Alternatively, a member with at least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to two percent of the member’s average highest three years’ base salary for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus two and a half percent for each year of service thereafter.

Contributions

The Authority is required to contribute at a statutorily determined rate. The FPPA Board sets contribution rates at a level that enables all benefits to be fully funded at the retirement date of all members. Contribution rates for the SWDB plan are set by state statute. Employer contribution rates can only be amended by state statute while member contribution rates can be amended by state statute or election of the membership and Authority's Board. Currently, 136 Authority firefighters are active members of the plan. In 2023, the Authority and members contributed \$1,324,781 and \$1,419,159, respectively. In 2023, the Authority and members of the plan hired after 6/2/2019 contributed 9.5% and 12%, respectively. In 2023, the Authority and members hired prior to 6/2/2019 contributed 11% and 13%, respectively.

Net Pension Liability/Asset, Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions:

As of December 31, 2023, the Authority reported \$1,011,567 as its proportionate share of the SWDB plan net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023. The Authority's proportion of the net pension asset was based on the Authority's contributions in relation to all participating employers in the SWDB plan.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority's proportion of the SWDB plan was 1.13965245%.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Authority's pension expense related to the SWDB plan was \$479,372.

At December 31, 2023, the Authority reported total deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the SWDB plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,189,692	\$ 124,163
Changes in assumptions	1,295,954	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	2,289,146	-
Changes in proportionate share	567,592	2,328,423
Differences between employer contributions and employer's proportionate share of system contributions	224,207	199,706
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,324,781	N/A
Change in Total Pension Liability	\$ 7,891,372	\$ 2,652,292

The \$1,324,781 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction in net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred (inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources (prior to post-measurement date contributions)
2023	211,111
2024	643,471
2025	1,041,025
2026	1,564,492
2027	68,580
Thereafter	385,620
Total	3,914,299

The differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions as well as the Authority's change in their proportion are amortized over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of active and inactive members in the plan. FPPA determined the average expected remaining service lives for active and inactive members at the beginning of the December 31, 2022 measurement period to be 8.7704 years. The difference between projected and actual investment experience is amortized over a closed five-year period.

Actuarial Assumptions

The January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

	Rate (%)
Wage Inflation	2.50
Salary increase, including wage inflation	4.25 - 11.25
Cost of living	0.00
Long-term investments rate of return, net position plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.00

The actuarial method used is the entry age normal method. For determining the total pension liability, the post-retirement mortality tables for non-disabled retirees uses the Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables projected with ultimate values of the MP-2020 projection scale. The pre-retirement off-duty mortality tables are adjusted to the 60% of the MP-2020 mortality tables for active employees. The on-duty mortality rate is 0.00015.

The assumptions that are based upon the actuary’s recommendations are internally consistent and reasonably based on the actual past experience of the plan.

The following presents the Authority’s proportionate share net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower (6.00%) or one percent higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability:

	1% Decrease 6.00%	Current Discount Rate 7.00%	1% Increase 8.00%
Authority's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	6,973,609	1,011,567	(3,926,935)

D. Employee Benefit Trusts Other Than Pensions

Post Employment Health Plan (PEHP)

In 2006 and 2007, the Authority offered to classified and unclassified management employees the employer-sponsored defined contribution health benefits saving vehicle which allowed the employees to accumulate assets to pay for medical expenses in retirement on a tax-free basis. As of December 31, 2007, the plan was frozen. There can no longer be any money withheld for this plan. The frozen Authority plan is administered by Nationwide.

In the 2018 Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Authority agreed to provide a Retirement Health Savings (RHS) plan (changed to PEHP in 2020 when the plan moved to Nationwide) to members of the bargaining unit, Battalion Chiefs, and Division Chiefs. The Authority makes mandatory contributions of 3% of base salary to the plan on behalf of the Employees.

Employees may invest the contributions within the plan in accordance with plan guidelines and the plan’s available investment options. The contributions are placed directly into the Employee’s PEHP plan on behalf of the Employee in accordance with the applicable plan guidelines.

The PEHP plan offers triple tax advantage to employees. Employee contributions are made through pre-tax payroll deductions, are invested in Nationwide funds and grow tax-free, with monies being withdrawn tax-free for qualifying expenses. No federal, state, or FICA tax is withheld. Employees cannot change their elections after their initial enrollment. Once participants become eligible to get reimbursed from their own PEHP account, they can turn in receipts to a third-party administrator and be reimbursed with tax-free monies. If the employee passes away, the employee’s spouse and dependents are automatically eligible to use the account and are reimbursed on a tax-free basis.

E. Legal Matters

Pending Litigation and Grants

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. Authority management believe disallowances, if any, resulting from any such audits would be immaterial. There currently are no disallowed or questioned costs.

Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

Article X, Section 20, of the State Constitution, has several limitations, including those for revenue, expenditures, property tax, and issuance of debt. The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. In the opinion of management, the Authority is not subject to the provisions of the Amendment since it does not have the power to levy taxes or issue debt and is thus not a “District” as defined in the Amendment.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

I. Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

Fire & Police Pension Association Statewide Hybrid Pension Plan

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Proportionate share of total pension liability/(asset)	\$ 324,028	\$ 386,083	\$ 422,570	\$ 589,083
Proportionate share of fiduciary net position	421,433	532,753	629,677	597,184
Proportionate share of net pension liability/(asset)	<u>\$ (97,405)</u>	<u>\$ (146,670)</u>	<u>\$ (207,107)</u>	<u>\$ (8,101)</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of pension liability/(asset)	130.06%	137.99%	149.01%	101.38%
Covered Payroll	\$ 39,070	\$ 82,782	\$ 80,643	\$ 96,607
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-249.31%	-177.18%	-256.82%	-8.39%
Proportion of net pension liability/(asset)	0.50017922%	0.53324777%	0.54617342%	0.55544510%

Fire & Police Pension Association Statewide Defined Benefit Plan

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Proportionate share of total pension liability	\$ 38,026,585	\$ 42,065,434	\$ 34,598,175	\$ 42,761,002
Proportionate share of fiduciary net position	38,763,264	44,892,384	40,190,816	41,749,436
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ (736,679)</u>	<u>\$ (2,826,950)</u>	<u>\$ (5,592,641)</u>	<u>\$ 1,011,567</u>
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of pension liability (asset)	101.94%	106.72%	116.16%	97.63%
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,889,895	\$ 7,915,997	\$ 8,822,767	\$ 10,327,211
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-18.94%	-35.71%	-63.39%	9.80%
Proportion of net pension liability (asset)	1.30255743%	1.30213960%	1.03197867%	1.13965245%

* Due to the re-entrance into the FPPA plans information determined under the provisions of GASB 68 is not available for years prior to 2019. Additional years will be added until ten years of historical data are presented. Information presented in this schedule has been determined as of the measurement date in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

II. Schedule of the Authority's Contributions

Fire & Police Pension Association Statewide Hybrid Pension Plan

	Statutorily Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2019	\$ 7,982	\$ 4,298	\$ 3,684	\$ 39,070	11.00%
2020	9,057	9,057	-	82,782	10.94%
2021	9,247	9,247	-	80,643	11.47%
2022	10,225	10,225	-	96,607	10.58%
2023	11,076	11,076	-	100,690	11.00%

Fire & Police Pension Association Statewide Defined Benefit Pension

	Statutorily Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2019	\$ 768,022	\$ 421,052	\$ 346,970	\$ 3,889,865	10.82%
2020	836,712	836,712	-	7,915,997	10.57%
2021	706,151	859,411	(153,260)	8,822,767	9.74%
2022	892,362	1,009,534	(117,172)	10,327,211	9.78%
2023	1,324,781	1,324,781	-	12,991,120	10.20%

Originally reported 2022 contributions missed one pay period and were revised upon discovery.

*Due to the re-entrance into the FPPA plans information determined under the provisions of GASB 68 is not available for years prior to 2019. Additional years will be added until ten years of historical data are presented. Information presented in this schedule has been determined as of the measurement date in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Authority staff preparing the flag for a procession - 2023

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

INDIVIDUAL FUND BUDGET SCHEDULE

Capital Projects Fund - to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. Revenues and other financing sources are primarily derived from contributions from the City and the District or transfers from the General fund.

POUDRE FIRE AUTHORITY CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
ACTUAL AND BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Prior Years Actual</u>	<u>Cumulative Actual</u>	<u>Cumulative Budget</u>	<u>Variance</u>
REVENUES					
Intergovernmental	\$ 5,448,185	\$ 46,105,040	\$ 51,553,226	\$ 52,815,370	\$ (1,262,144)
Earnings on investments	348,121	2,877,357	3,225,478	1,809,518	1,415,960
Miscellaneous revenue	-	4,694,436	4,694,436	2,568,659	2,125,777
Total Revenues	<u>5,796,306</u>	<u>53,676,834</u>	<u>59,473,140</u>	<u>57,193,547</u>	<u>2,279,592</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Apparatus equipment replacement					
Boat 7 Pull Vehicle	49,537	48,278	97,815	97,815	-
Engine 1	840,379	13,907	854,286	854,286	-
Engine 5	840,684	7,259	847,943	847,943	-
Engine 10	-	-	-	995,721	995,721
Tower 1	-	3,640	3,640	1,750,000	1,746,360
Headquarters Relocation	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
Station Shop 6	100,332	3,590,491	3,690,823	3,886,640	195,817
Station 7	280,945	313,033	593,978	11,666,237	11,072,259
Fleet Services - Capital	-	18,298,933	18,298,933	19,037,008	738,075
Training Facility	-	-	-	(11,323)	(11,323)
Station 10	-	-	-	(37,986)	(37,986)
Station 3	-	-	-	(382,892)	(382,892)
Station 9	-	603,717	603,717	616,244	12,527
Station 12	-	1,857,870	1,857,870	1,921,105	63,235
Station 14	-	2,673,785	2,673,785	2,673,733	(52)
Station 5 Remodel & South Truc	-	1,415,066	1,415,066	1,500,277	85,211
Future Facilities	-	5,378,617	5,378,617	5,553,011	174,394
Burn Building	-	1,163,076	1,163,076	1,158,950	(4,126)
Station 4	-	4,729,398	4,729,398	4,998,529	269,131
Station 15	-	62,965	62,965	129,487	66,522
Training Multi-Purpose Bldg	-	6,097	6,097	68,866	62,769
Headquarters Building	-	2,260,885	2,260,885	2,334,744	73,859
Station 8	-	5,097,442	5,097,442	5,723,795	626,353
Facilities Maintenance	-	1,302,909	1,302,909	1,622,215	319,306
Station 4 L/P Payment	-	1,890,982	1,890,982	1,894,395	3,413
Station 1 Remodel	-	1,670,997	1,670,997	1,657,117	(13,880)
SCBA Replacement	-	1,660,665	1,660,665	2,248,290	587,625
Console Replacement	-	168,684	168,684	366,424	197,740
Computer/Tech Replacement	-	461,476	461,476	1,143,317	681,841
Radio Replacement	-	1,086,638	1,086,638	1,448,213	361,575
Hose Replacement	-	95,782	95,782	113,127	17,345
Thermal Imager Replacement	-	98,345	98,345	170,060	71,715
Staff Vehicle Replacement	-	481,019	481,019	568,885	87,866
Training Center Improvement	-	274,271	274,271	259,486	(14,785)
Mobile Data Terminals	-	99,625	99,625	120,471	20,846
RMS Replacement	-	403,388	403,388	932,342	528,954
EMS Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
Rescue Tools Replacement	-	4,260	4,260	12,400	8,140
Total Expenses	<u>2,111,877</u>	<u>57,664,945</u>	<u>59,776,822</u>	<u>78,600,379</u>	<u>18,823,557</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>3,684,429</u>	<u>(3,988,111)</u>	<u>(303,682)</u>	<u>(21,406,831)</u>	<u>(16,543,965)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	60,250	-	210,567	30,144	180,423
Transfers In:					
Transfers from PFA Operating Fund	6,377,008	766,522	27,269,598	25,103,573	2,166,025
Transfers Out:					
Transfers to PFA Operating Fund	-	(619,574)	(12,192,873)	(11,230,327)	(962,546)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>6,437,258</u>	<u>146,947</u>	<u>15,287,292</u>	<u>13,903,390</u>	<u>1,383,902</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 10,121,687</u>	<u>\$ (3,841,164)</u>	<u>\$ 14,983,610</u>	<u>\$ (7,503,441)</u>	<u>\$ (15,160,063)</u>
Fund Balances--January 1	<u>\$ 8,021,923</u>				
Fund Balances--December 31	<u>\$ 18,143,610</u>				

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Statistical Section (unaudited)

This section of the Poudre Fire Authority Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Authority's overall financial health.

Financial Trends – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Authority’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Net Position by Component.....	66
Changes in Net Position	67
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	68
Changes in Fund Balances.....	69

Revenue Capacity – This schedule contains information to help the reader assess the Authority’s most significant local revenue source – Intergovernmental Revenue.

Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds	70
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Debt Capacity – This schedule presents information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Authority’s current levels of outstanding debt and its ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type.....	71
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Demographic and Economic Information – These schedules offer demographics and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Authority’s financial activities take place.

Demographic and Economic Statistics.....	72
Principal Employers – City of Fort Collins	73
Full-time Equivalent Authority Employees by Function/Program	74

Operating Information – These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Authority financial report relates to the services the Authority provides and the activities it performs.

Operating Indicators by Function/Program.....	75
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program.....	76

Net Position by Component (in thousands)
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

Exhibit A

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 19,397	\$ 19,809	\$ 27,351	\$30,403	\$30,263	\$ 29,703	\$ 28,202	\$ 28,377	\$ 30,910	\$ 31,775
Restricted	628	757	1,210	706	396	542	154	148	136	152
Unrestricted	10,425	12,178	10,410	12,126	16,082	19,855	24,521	28,390	31,182	37,068
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 30,450	\$ 32,744	\$ 38,971	\$ 43,235	\$ 46,741	\$ 50,100	\$ 52,877	\$ 56,915	\$ 62,229	\$ 68,995

Changes in Net Position (in thousands)
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

Exhibit B

Expenses	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Governmental activities										
Administration	\$2,358	\$2,572	\$2,444	\$3,620	\$3,225	\$2,311	\$3,095	\$4,250	\$4,600	\$4,122
Operations	22,022	22,760	21,609	22,444	23,317	24,258	25,835	24,843	24,666	29,678
Support	-	-	2,393	2,487	4,608	6,080	7,100	5,997	6,818	8,542
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction	1,814	1,990	2,353	4,672	2,964	2,698	2,369	2,571	2,790	2,411
Grants*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	31
Total governmental activities expenses	26,194	27,322	28,799	33,223	34,114	35,347	38,399	37,661	39,035	44,784
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities										
Charges for services	1,665	1,667	1,844	1,632	1,793	1,299	2,822	1,376	1,334	1,235
Operating grants & contributions	23,930	27,705	31,376	30,225	31,581	33,025	35,195	37,654	42,082	43,114
Capital grants and contributions	1,447	-	1,626	5,117	3,484	3,372	2,301	2,153	1,730	5,448
Total governmental activities program revenues	27,042	29,373	34,846	36,974	36,858	37,696	40,318	41,183	45,147	49,798
Net (expenses) revenue	848	2,050	6,046	3,751	2,744	2,349	1,918	3,522	6,112	5,014
Governmental activities	848	2,050	6,046	3,751	2,744	2,349	1,918	3,522	6,112	5,014
General revenues										
Investment earnings	151	153	64	170	284	628	408	(131)	(1,111)	1,573
Sale of equipment	-	-	37	-	13	4	-	24	101	113
Miscellaneous revenue	292	92	79	344	465	377	452	624	212	66
Total governmental activities	443	245	180	514	762	1,009	860	517	(798)	1,752
Change in net position										
Total governmental activities	\$1,291	\$2,295	\$6,226	\$4,265	\$3,506	\$3,358	\$2,778	\$4,039	\$5,314	\$6,766

*Prior to 2022, grant-related expenses were included within the receiving division.

Fund Balances, Governmental Funds *(in thousands)*
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Exhibit C

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 345	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ 4
Restricted	627	757	1,210	705	396	542	154	148	136	152
Committed	-	-	936	971	1,027	1,132	1,141	1,279	1,323	-
Assigned	1,271	1,468	87	356	251	5,572	6,123	6,974	10,418	6,918
Unassigned	4,150	4,568	5,439	6,187	7,637	9,452	8,464	10,136	8,895	9,421
Total General Fund	<u>\$6,048</u>	<u>\$6,793</u>	<u>\$7,672</u>	<u>\$8,219</u>	<u>\$9,656</u>	<u>\$16,698</u>	<u>\$15,882</u>	<u>\$18,537</u>	<u>\$20,775</u>	<u>\$16,495</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Assigned	6,654	7,811	5,440	6,168	8,437	4,869	9,699	10,326	8,022	18,144
Total Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$6,654</u>	<u>\$7,811</u>	<u>\$5,440</u>	<u>\$6,168</u>	<u>\$8,437</u>	<u>\$4,869</u>	<u>\$9,699</u>	<u>\$10,326</u>	<u>\$8,022</u>	<u>\$18,144</u>

Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds (in thousands)

Exhibit D

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Revenues										
Intergovernmental	\$ 25,377	\$ 27,476	\$ 32,839	\$ 35,113	\$ 34,916	\$ 36,537	\$ 38,837	\$ 39,199	\$ 43,168	\$ 48,657
Fees and charges for services	1,491	1,667	1,726	1,549	1,620	741	1,208	1,796	1,379	1,231
Earnings on investments	151	153	64	170	284	628	408	(131)	(1,111)	1,573
Licenses and permits	174	229	162	213	237	249	174	175	-	4
Miscellaneous revenue	292	92	198	428	550	554	551	635	333	183
Total Revenues	27,485	29,617	34,989	37,473	37,607	38,710	41,178	41,674	43,769	51,649
Expenditures										
Operations	20,548	21,355	18,816	20,535	21,548	22,286	23,968	23,362	25,210	27,989
Administration	1,984	2,132	2,109	3,083	2,628	2,235	2,696	4,209	4,551	3,623
Support	-	-	4,027	4,606	4,938	5,721	5,916	5,591	6,537	8,315
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Re	1,803	1,931	2,241	2,509	2,960	2,694	2,345	2,577	2,782	2,398
Grant projects	118	156	220	158	122	1	2	-	152	31
Capital outlay	1,180	1,906	8,871	3,184	1,718	2,302	2,237	2,678	4,704	3,563
Debt Services:										
Principal retirement	134	139	145	2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	101	95	89	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	25,868	27,714	36,518	36,199	33,915	35,239	37,164	38,418	43,935	45,920
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,617	1,903	(1,529)	1,275	3,692	3,471	4,014	3,257	(166)	5,729
Other financing sources (uses)										
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	14	-	37	-	13	4	-	24	101	113
Transfers in	-	1,227	1,227	582	870	5,675	3,684	663	852	6,377
Transfers out	-	(1,227)	(1,227)	(582)	(870)	(5,675)	(3,684)	(663)	(852)	(6,377)
Total other financing sources (uses)	14	-	37	-	13	4	-	24	101	113
Net change in fund balances	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,903	\$ (1,492)	\$ 1,275	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,475	\$ 4,014	\$ 3,281	\$ (65)	\$ 5,842
Debt services as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	0.94%	0.89%	0.85%	5.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds (in thousands)
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

Exhibit E

Fiscal Year	City of Fort		Dept of	USDA - CO	State of	NCRCN	City FC - Capital			Other Governmental Agencies*	Total Intergovernmental Revenues
	Collins	PVFPD	Homeland Security	State Forest	Colorado Dept of Public Safety	Maintenance	Grants	New Headquarters	Expansion Fee - City FC - Capital Station 4		
2014	20,574	4,404	15	-	-	149	1	-	234	-	25,377
2015	22,090	4,922	14	-	-	149	67	-	234	-	27,476
2016	23,882	8,438	14	-	-	229	42	-	234	-	32,839
2017	29,062	5,730	15	-	-	233	73	-	234	-	35,347
2018	27,940	6,686	15	-	-	6	269	-	-	-	34,916
2019	29,824	6,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,630
2020	30,895	7,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,837
2021	30,988	7,980	115	117	596	-	-	-	-	-	39,796
2022	33,876	8,814	78	6	89	-	110	-	-	186	43,159
2023	35,850	8,819	207	1	-	-	27	3,512	-	240	48,657

Note: Poudre Fire Authority, a consolidated fire department composed of the City of Fort Collins and the Poudre Valley Fire Protection District (the District), receives the majority of its revenue from these two sources. In 2023, the City of Fort Collins contributed 80.85% of PFA intergovernmental revenue from its property tax, sales and use tax revenue, KFCG sales tax initiative, and a one-time capital expansion fee transfer. The District contributed 18.11% of PFA intergovernmental revenue from its property tax and specific ownership tax (2016 included District capital contribution and Timnath TIF funds for Station 8 staffing and construction). The Poudre Fire Authority does not have legal status to issue bonds.

*Other Governmental Agencies is indicative of various agencies that have reimbursed the expenses of responding to wildland fires outside of PFA's district.

Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
in thousands

Exhibit F

Fiscal Year	Capital Leases	Personal Income	Percentage	
			of Personal Income	Per Capita (\$)
2014	2,327	14,126,667	0.0165%	0.012
2015	2,188	15,116,879	0.0145%	0.011
2016	2,043	16,019,414	0.0128%	0.010
2017	-	N/A	N/A	-
2018	-	N/A	N/A	-
2019	-	N/A	N/A	-
2020	-	N/A	N/A	-
2021	-	N/A	N/A	-
2022	-	N/A	N/A	-
2023	-	N/A	N/A	-

Notes:

- Personal Income provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- In 2007 the Authority procured a lease purchase under the debt authority of the Poudre Valley Fire Protection District (the District) to build a replacement fire station, with repayment from the City of Fort Collins' Capital Expansion fee for Fire. For accounting purposes, the lease was reported as a capital lease. The lease purchase was paid in full as of December 31, 2017, saving \$450,000 in future interest payments.

- The Authority is an independent government entity formed by the City of Fort Collins and the District, and by itself does not have legal status to issue bonds. The Authority does not have a debt limit; it can incur debts, liabilities, or obligations, provided that no debt, liability, or obligation shall constitute a debt, liability, or obligation of either the City or the District. Aside from the lease purchase mentioned above, the Authority's policy has been to replace or acquire equipment, apparatus or real property on a cash basis.

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibit G

Year	Population	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood CPI-U	Fort Collins Residential Building Permits
2014	192,405	14,126,667	73,422	4.3%	238.66*	802
2015	195,694	15,116,879	77,248	3.3%	240.00*	558
2016	198,955	16,019,414	80,518	2.8%	248.10*	589
2017	206,206	17,384,100	84,305	2.2%	248.70*	649
2018	209,588	18,851,522	89,946	2.8%	254.70	414
2019	212,931	19,950,385	85,020	2.3%	267.40*	434
2020	216,000	20,885,298	92,363	6.1%	272.21*	465
2021	209,579	23,230,624	78,150	3.5%	293.58*	392
2022	213,109	25,316,584	84,788	2.9%	312.39*	636
2023	210,360	N/A	N/A	3.3%	320.30*	404

Note: Information for personal income and unemployment rate is based on the Fort Collins/Loveland regional area.

*Previously known as Denver-Boulder-Greeley CPI-U

N/A: Data for 2023 was not available at the time this schedule was prepared

Source: Personal income and per capita personal income provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Information is updated regularly and is subject to change. Unemployment rate provided by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment. Population is a compilation from the City of Fort Collins Planning Department population figure and estimate from Poudre Valley Fire Protection District population. CPI-U is provided by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics - Denver, Aurora, Lakewood area is the nearest region.

Principal Employers - City of Fort Collins
2023 and Ten Years Ago

Exhibit H

Employer	Fiscal Year 2023			Fiscal Year 2014		
	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Percentage of Total City Employment</u>
Colorado State University	8,840	1	7.6%	7,317	1	8.1%
UC Health: Poudre Valley Hospital	7,020	2	6.0%	3,078	3	3.4%
Poudre R-1 School District	4,740	3	4.1%	4,025	2	4.5%
City of Fort Collins	2,400	4	2.1%	1,889	4	2.1%
Larimer County	2,310	5	2.0%	1,566	5	1.7%
Woodward	1,420	6	1.2%	1,291	8	1.4%
Broadcom (Avago)	1,130	7	1.0%	852	10	0.9%
Department of Agriculture Otter Products, LLC	1,090	8	0.9%			
Dillon Companies Inc (King Soopers)						
Hewlett Packard				1,312	6	1.5%
Center Partners				1,299	7	1.4%
Employment Solutions Personnel Serv.				1,242	9	1.4%
Orthopaedic & Spine Center of the Rockies	1,030	9	0.9%			
SummitStone Health Partners	950	10	0.8%			
Total	28,950		26.6%	23,871		26.4%

Source 2023: City of Fort Collins Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Source 2014: City of Fort Collins Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Full-time Poudre Fire Authority Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibit I

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Administration										
Administration	7	7	8	9	8	7	7	7	6	5
Accreditation	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finance	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Human Resources	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Planning & Analysis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
Systems & Information Management	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction										
Office of the Fire Marshal	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	3	4
Community Health Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspection Services	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	3	5	4
Technical Services	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
Fire Protection Services	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1
Fire Prevention & Investigations	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	1	1	1
Outreach & Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Operations										
	161	154	160	166	164	171	176	180	182	182
Support										
Emergency Medical Services Program	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	4	3	3
Fleet Services	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Support Operations	15	11	15	12	17	11	8	10	16	17
Systems & Information Management	-	-	3	5	5	6	5	4	4	4
Training Center Operations	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5
Total Personnel	211	200	214	220	229	228	229	237	249	249

Note: Full-time positions are based on approved and budgeted positions. The data includes all approved full-time positions, including exempt and non-exempt. The data does not include part-time or volunteer positions or vacancies.
Source: Poudre Fire Authority Budget Document

* NR = non rotational (civilian position)

Previous year reporting for Exhibit I organized staff roles by title within respective divisions. To simplify reporting and promote long-term accuracy, the formatting was changed in 2023 to organizing employee counts by program and respective division.

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Exhibit J

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fire Operations										
Fires/Explosions	339	373	348	362	321	295	314	323	404	297
Rescue / EMS	13,397	14,120	14,772	14,535	13,824	14,460	14,878	16,888	17,465	17,904
Hazardous Condition - no fire	371	468	506	550	605	496	442	486	493	506
Service Call	732	755	847	1,148	1,396	1,941	1,954	2,031	2,097	2,076
Good Intent Call	1,529	2,052	3,087	4,152	4,416	3,395	2,628	3,140	3,235	3,050
False Alarms / False Calls	1,241	1,293	1,409	1,401	1,340	1,221	1,135	1,235	1,419	1,436
Other Requests for Service	37	39	59	49	65	131	170	81	80	80
Total Calls	17,646	19,100	21,028	22,197	21,967	21,939	21,521	24,184	25,193	25,349
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction										
Fire Investigations*	142	126	132	140	127	273	297	310	390	252
Building Plan Reviews	429	402	374	379	420	462	385	405	407	283
Development Plan Reviews	366	408	465	454	451	509	525	576	509	396
Construction Inspections***	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	458	480	678	1,376	962
Business Inspections***	4,586	5,156	5,180	4,939	5,049	6,091	4,357	6,797	4,405	2,806
Fire System Permits/Plan Reviews	467	459	506	516	481	428	385	410	435	536
Car seat checks	366	336	320	314	100	128	68	133	135	70
Public Education Contacts (all ages)**	15,494	18,605	8,410	11,456	8,451	6,469	153	unknown	6,022	7,419
Support Services										
Square footage of buildings maintained	154,729	155,869	170,178	170,178	170,178	170,178	157,828	157,828	161,933	161,933
Training Operations										
Training Hours (Career Firefighters)	48,861	45,682	51,708	51,708	32,715	33,400	33,400	47,331	53,506	44,215
Company Training Hours (Career)										

Source:

Poudre Fire Authority Annual Reports

Clarification:

Business Inspections, PFA employs three inspectors that complete both the general and fire suppression inspections of all commercial buildings within PFA's jurisdiction.

Public Education Contacts (all ages) - In 2016, a drop from 2015 to 2016 in the overall number of people educated was shown. That was due to two things: the team has committed to saying "no" to events in which the team does not have meaningful, educational interactions with attendees, and because of a change to recording "meaningful interactions," versus the estimated number of total attendees at a given event. 2017 and 2018 data reflects community member interactions with PFA staff.

**By code and policy, all fires are investigated*

*** Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, public education and interaction was stopped during 2020 and limited in 2021. The program had limited personnel for most of 2021.*

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibit K

Function/Program	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Administration										
Headquarters Building	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phone System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Staff Vehicles	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Fire Operations										
Air Truck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antique Apparatus	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Battalion Chief Response Vehicle	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	8
Collapse Truck (Tech Rescue Equipment)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Command Post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Customer Assistance Response Team Vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Dispatch Consoles	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Draft Commander	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engines	15	15	15	15	15	17	16	16	17	17
Fire Stations	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Hazardous Materials Squad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mechanic Truck	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Roving Alternative Medical Unit	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rehab Bus (EMS Rehab for PFA responders)	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Staff Vehicles	14	14	9	9	9	8	8	2	2	2
Tender (water)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tower/Ladder Trucks	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Warehouse Truck	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	2
Wildland Units	7	7	7	7	7	1	7	9	9	9
Zodiac Boat and trailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire Prevention & Community Risk Reduction										
Staff Vehicles	10	10	14	14	12	7	5	7	6	6
Plotter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moto Electric Vehicle	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Fire Safety House	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Support										
Staff Vehicles	-	-	11	11	11	12	11	6	8	8
Mechanic Truck	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Telehandler	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	1
Training Facility Buildings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
John Deere Backhoe	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bobcat	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warehouse Truck	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
	93	93	103	107	108	108	104	94	102	102

Source: PFA Budget Office