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1954

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REPORT  
TO THE COLORADO GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY  
STATE FUND STRUCTURE

RESEARCH PUB. NO. 1 1954

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REPORT TO THE

COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE FUND STRUCTURE

RESEARCH OF THE LEGISLATION NO.

1952

COLO. KFC 1820-14 no.1 1954

Colorado General Assembly.  
Legislative Council.

State fund structure

OFFICE OF THE  
COMPTROLLER

A PARTIAL REPORT ON THE  
EARMARKING OF STATE REVENUES  
IN COLORADO

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## INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 23 (Dunklee), 1953 Regular Session, the Legislative Council submits this partial report on the fund structure of the State of Colorado. This report is limited to a presentation of the extent of earmarking of revenues through the establishment of special funds and the problems created thereby. It does not contain detailed data or recommendations but merely attempts to point out the characteristics and magnitude of the earmarking practice with special emphasis being placed on statutory earmarking.

The second phase of the study will be a compilation of all pertinent data on each fund, i. e., legal citation, sources of revenue, purpose of fund, spending authority. This project is underway and will serve as a working index for further examination.

**PART I**

**EARMARKED FUNDS**

**A description of the Colorado  
State Fund Structure in terms  
of the number and kind of funds.**

CHART I  
THE STATE OF COLORADO FUND STRUCTURE     E

AN OVERALL PICTURE

Start  
 Here:

General Fund (1) <hr/> 30,310,000	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Add</u></p> Special Revenue Funds Created by STATUTE 139 in number <hr/> \$31,805,000	
General Fund and STATUTORY Special Revenue Funds (140) <hr/> \$62,115,000	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Add</u></p> Special Revenue Funds Resulting From CONSTITUTIONAL Earmarked Revenues. 8 in number <hr/> \$92,717,000	<p><u>Plus Other Funds:</u>          Trust, Agency,          Suspense,          Sinking,          Working Capital,          111 in number  <hr/>         \$26,544,000</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Total Revenue Funds          (148)  <hr/>         \$154,832,000</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">All Funds          (259)  <hr/>         \$181,376,000</p>		<p><u>Plus</u>          Refunds,          Duplicated          Receipts,          Investment          sold  <hr/>         \$21,163,000</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Total Receipts  <hr/>         \$202,539,000</p>		

Note: Revenue figures are net receipts for Fiscal Year 1952-53.



## EARMARKED FUNDS

### Fund Defined

A fund is generally defined as a "sum of money or other resources set aside for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations, and constituting an independent fiscal and accounting entity." The fact that the fiscal system of the state of Colorado contains 259 such funds has attracted substantial publicity and criticism. In order to obtain a clear picture of these funds they must be analyzed in terms of their effect on the distribution of state revenues.

### Significance of Earmarked Funds

It should be pointed out that a fund is only a means to an end; the end being to set aside the proceeds of a revenue source for a particular activity or purpose. There are many funds created through the application of recognized accounting practices that are necessary and desirable (e. g., bond funds, sinking funds, trust funds) and are not unsound per se.

### Funds Classified

Some clarification of the fund picture is presented by defining the various types of funds that make up the total fund structure and classifying them accordingly. This will then enable the analysis to be focused on the primary problems involved--the use of special revenue funds to earmark current state revenues for the support of a particular agency or activity.

The Colorado Fund Structure is composed of the following basic types.

Revenue Funds - This group includes all funds arising primarily from revenue sources. These funds relate to the current operations and activities of the state, and their transactions are usually controlled by the budget.

General Fund - Consists of general tax revenues and other receipts not allocated by law or other agreement to a special fund.

Special Revenue Funds - These are established by allocating taxes, fees, licenses, or other receipts to the financing of particular activities. The basic difference between these funds and the General Fund is the restriction as to the use of the revenues.

Other Funds - The following are funds which are established to further some governmental purpose but whose income normally is from non-revenue receipts which do not affect the total assets of the state.

Working Capital Funds - These are also known by other names, e. g., rotary, revolving, auxiliary, and are usually used to finance operations of a state agency performing services for other state departments. The income of these funds will usually consist of charges for services rendered to other state agencies.

Bond Funds - These are funds used to account for the receipt and disbursement of the proceeds of a bond issue.

Sinking Funds - These are funds established to accumulate resources for the retirement of bonds. This is particularly the case where term bonds are issued. An example of this type of fund is the Denver-Boulder Turnpike Sinking Fund.

Trust Funds - These are funds which are set up to account for money and properties held and disbursed by the state as trustee or custodian, or in the capacity of an agent for certain individuals, organizations or governmental units. Within trust funds there are expendable and non-expendable categories, the former being represented by the Penitentiary Land Permanent Fund where the principal must remain intact, and the latter by the Penitentiary Land Income Fund where the income may be spent in conformance with the trust.

Agency and Suspense Funds - An agency fund consists of resources received and held by the state as an agent for others, e. g., the Forest Reserve Fund receives the earnings of the forest reserves

in the state from the Federal Government that are then distributed to the participating counties. A suspense fund usually involves the accounting separately for certain cash receipts pending the distribution or disposal thereof, such as the State Public Welfare Fund

The number of state funds in each classification described above is shown in the following tabulation.

Revenue Funds

General Fund	1	
Special Revenue Funds	<u>147</u>	<u>148</u>

Other Funds

Working Capital Funds	10	
Bond Funds	0	
Sinking Funds	5	
Trust Funds	33	
Agency and Suspense Funds	<u>63</u>	<u>111</u>

ALL FUNDS ----- 259

The funds comprising each of the above categories are listed in the appendix.

Comment

The fact that the state has 259 earmarked funds does not mean that the ultimate goal should be the elimination of all funds except the General Fund -- a significant number of these funds are necessary to properly account for the receipt and disbursement of state income. Although the 111 funds listed above under "Other Funds" will not be discussed in detail in the subsequent presentation, this is not meant to imply that the same objectives cannot be accomplished with fewer funds. The difficulty in identifying and classifying these funds indicates that these distinctions should be made more discernible in reports presenting state financial data.

**PART II**

**EARMARKED REVENUES**

**The underlying reasons for earmarking;  
and the distinction between constitutional  
and statutory dedication of revenues.**

CHART II

IMPACT OF CONSTITUTIONAL EARMARKING  
ON DISTRIBUTION OF STATE REVENUES

TOTAL REVENUE FUNDS: \$154,832,000

REVENUES  
EARMARKED  
BY CONSTITUTION

REVENUES  
NOT EARMARKED  
BY CONSTITUTION

(000 omitted from figures)		(000 omitted from figures)	
Old Age Pensions	\$ 50,066	Income Tax	\$ 19,112
Sales Tax & License	25,681	Property Tax	6,616
Use Tax	1,568	Sales Tax & License	6,069
Alcoholic Beverage Tax & License	3,829	Game & Fish Dept.	3,433
Inheritance Tax	231	Institutional Earn- ings -	3,419
Incorporation Fees	3	Inheritance Tax	2,829
Federal Grant	18,754	Insurance Tax	2,714
		Highway Taxes and Administration charges	2,484
		Pari Mutuel Tax and License	1,906
		Alcoholic Beverage Tax and license	895
Highways	\$ 42,634	Business & Regulatory Licenses	657
Motor Fuel Tax	24,050	Motor Vehicle Private Ownership Tax	447
Motor Vehicle Licenses	4,523	Use Tax	395
P.U.C. Tax	2,662	Corporation Tax	176
Federal Grant	8,608	Gift Tax	110
Other	2,891	Federal Grants	8,135
		Other	2,603
Land Commissioners Fees,	17		

\$92,717,000

\$62,115,000

59.9%

40.1%

8 Funds

140 Funds

Note: Revenue figures are net receipts for Fiscal year 1952-53 including surpluses distributed after end of fiscal year.

## EARMARKED REVENUES

The 148 revenue funds received a total of \$154,832,000 in receipts in the fiscal year 1952-53. Of this total the special revenue funds received \$124,522,000 or 80.4% leaving the General Fund with only 19.6%.

### Underlying Reasons for Earmarking

There are several reasons why the electorate or General Assembly may set aside certain revenues for the exclusive use or benefit of a particular activity or segment of the population. These reasons will generally fall into the following broad categories.

- 1) Special Benefit or Reimbursement - To require that certain functions performed by the state for the benefit of a special group pay their own way, through the taxes, licenses and fees imposed on the beneficiaries, e.g., highway users, game and fish sportsmen. Closely allied with this application is the desirability to require occupations or activities which are being regulated under the state's police power to pay the full costs of regulation through licenses and fees, e.g., examining boards, coal mine inspection.
- 2) Protection - To ensure that certain functions will be adequately supported on a continuing basis by designating that the revenues from a particular source be dedicated to its support, notwithstanding that there is no apparent relationship between the source of revenue and the program supported, e.g., Old Age Pensions, institutional tax levies.
- 3) Federal Grants - To fulfill the stipulated requirements of the federal government to qualify for grants-in-aid, e.g., Game and Fish.

A secondary reason for earmarking is that sometimes it is easier to impose a particular tax if the proceeds are earmarked for what is regarded as a worthy function.

Although there may be some basis for applying the special benefit and reimbursement concept described above under (1), much could be done to improve the mechanics of establishing and controlling the concept's application. This will be discussed at greater length later in the report

## Constitutional Earmarking

Through constitutional enactments the voters of the state have designated that certain major revenue sources be utilized solely for the use of two specific state programs. Chart II shows the impact of constitutional earmarking on state finances. The effect of this earmarking has been to remove revenues and programs from legislative and executive determination. This practice is open to criticism from the standpoint of removing the particular activity from annual determination of its financial needs as compared to other vital state functions. Although complete agreement is lacking as to the soundness of earmarking highway revenues, the application of the special benefit concept gives this practice some credence as compared to Old Age Pension earmarking, for which there is no recognizable relationship between the revenue source and the program supported.

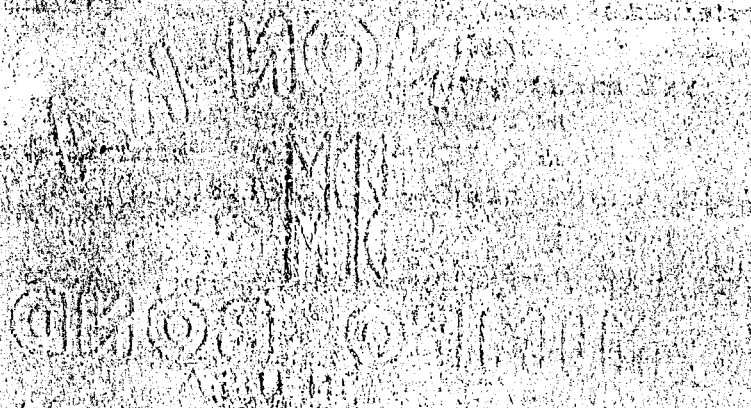
## Comment

The General Assembly can act only indirectly in changing constitutional earmarking of revenues, by providing leadership in presenting the problem to the public and referring constitutional amendments to the electorate. However, it should be recognized that a significant portion of the earmarking problem lies within the General Assembly's power to remedy, and much can be accomplished through direct legislative action.

PART III

STATUTORY EARMARKING

An analysis of the practice of earmarking  
revenues by statutory enactments.







## STATUTORY EARMARKING OF REVENUES

### Extent and Effect.

As shown in Chart III there are presently 139 special revenue funds used to funnel earmarked revenues to the supported activities that have been established through legislative action. Chart III shows that previous General Assemblies have practiced earmarking to the extent that 51.2% of the revenues not dedicated by constitutional acts were earmarked in 1952-53. Through earmarking the Legislature has further complicated the fiscal planning process by denying itself the opportunity to fully examine annually the relative needs of all state activities within its area of decision.

### Characteristics of Statutory Earmarking.

This part of the report will point out that statutory earmarking of revenues takes many forms and shapes.

Application of Earmarking - Past legislatures have not followed any consistent policy when determining that a particular revenue source be earmarked. On numerous occasions they have earmarked revenues on the basis of the special benefit or reimbursement concept in order to ensure that those benefited or regulated by the state government meet all costs. However, there are some cases in which this concept is applied where the agency also receives a General Fund appropriation.

It should be noted that in a significant portion of legislative earmarking there is no relationship between the source of revenue and the program supported.

The following tabulation shows the extent of special benefit or reimbursement earmarking as compared to earmarking where this concept is not involved.

<u>Type of Earmarking</u>	<u>No. of Funds</u>	<u>1952-53 Net Revenues</u>
Special benefit or reimbursement	51	\$ 4,604,000
Little or no relationship between source of revenue and activity supported	<u>88</u>	<u>27,201,000</u>
	<u>139</u>	<u>\$ 31,805,000</u>

Retention of Balances - Another example of inconsistency that may be found in statutory earmarking is the disposition of the balances of the special revenue funds. The unexpended balance in most cases remains in the fund; however, in 33 cases all or part of the balance on hand reverts to the General Fund.

Degree of Legislative Control. The revenue funds can be classified into the following categories from the standpoint of legislative and administrative control. They are listed in descending order of degree of control.

- 1) General Fund - This fund receives all revenues not otherwise earmarked. The General Assembly appropriates specific sums from this fund for the support of various agencies and activities. The Division of Accounts and Controls sets quarterly allotments of the appropriations and checks the expenditures from the appropriation.
- 2) Special Revenue Funds - These funds receive revenues earmarked for them, either by a specific statute or by some general statutory provision, which revenues may be expended only in accordance with the law establishing them.
  - a) Appropriated Cash Funds - The General Assembly appropriates a specific sum from the anticipated revenue of each fund for the support of the designated agency or activity. (Federal Grants credited to these funds are not subject to legislative appropriation.) The Division of Accounts and Controls sets quarterly allotments of the appropriation, subject to the actual receipts of the fund, and checks the expenditures from the appropriation.
  - b) Other Special Revenue Funds - These funds are not necessarily subject to a specific annual appropriation by the General Assembly. Some of them receive revenues which are appropriated on a continuing basis by the enacting statute. Some may receive an annual blanket appropriation of the earmarked revenues from the General Assembly. Other funds may be expended on a general authorization to spend any or all of the earmarked revenues. Primarily, the only control by the Division of Accounts and Control is the power of suasion. Also, the Division may require the supported agency to deplete its special Revenue fund before it can spend any General Fund appropriation it may have received, e.g. education institutions.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of revenues within the area of legislative determination according to the above categories.

	1952--53 <u>Net Revenues</u>	<u>Percent</u>
General Fund	\$ 30,310,000	48.8
Special Revenue Funds Subject to Specific Appropriation	11,826,000	19.0
Other Special Revenue Funds	<u>19,979,000</u>	<u>32.2</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>62,115,000</u></u>	<u>100</u>

Reimbursement for Overhead: Where the legislature places the state in a position similar to that of a corporation or business, by charging (through licenses, fees or a tax levied directly on the group benefited) for particular services rendered, there may be some grounds for earmarking the revenues deemed necessary to cover the cost of the particular service. However, when the state does assume the role of a proprietor in offering certain services to a particular class or group, the state should assess an amount from the revenues to contribute to the payment of the general overhead expenses of accounting, purchasing, personnel, and other services rendered by the state. The state has, in some cases, applied this theory, although not on a consistent basis.

The following tabulation shows the extent of present charges against some special revenue funds for overhead expenses. In addition there are others against which no overhead charge is assessed.

<u>Funds</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Amount transferred</u> <u>1952--53</u>
Agriculture Funds	10	10%	\$ 44,629
Examining Board	18	10%	19,296
Real Estate Brokers	1	5%	1,717
Restaurant Inspection	1	10%	3,786
Game & Fish Dept.	<u>1</u>	3%*	<u>3,276</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><u>31</u></u>		\$ <u><u>72,704</u></u>

\* Of certain receipts only.

Comment.

The following is a summary of some of the inconsistencies found in the Legislature's use of special revenue funds to earmark revenues that are not dedicated by the constitution.

- 1) Some of the earmarking represents the dedication of revenues derived from a particular group for the cost in regulating or serving the group, but in the majority of instances there is earmarking without such a relationship.
- 2) The funds are subjected to a number of different kinds of appropriation control, i. e., General Fund appropriations, appropriated cash, continuing appropriation, etc.
- 3) The year-end balance of some of the special revenue funds reverts to the General Fund while in other cases the balance is retained.
- 4) In some instances an overhead charge (in varying percentages) is made for the state's expense in performing a governmental function for particular groups, while in other cases this charge is not exacted.

**PART IV**

**CONCLUSION**

**The effects of constitutional and  
statutory earmarking and a program  
for further study.**

## CONCLUSION

### Effect of Earmarking.

The practice of earmarking, both constitutional and statutory, has affected fiscal planning and the control of state revenues to the extent that the General Fund receives only about one-fifth of the expendable revenues. The following are some of the problems created by the earmarking practice.

- 1) It discourages legislative and public interest and understanding because of the complex picture presented.
- 2) An agency supported by earmarked revenues has little incentive to increase its operating efficiency because its income is assured.
- 3) Expenditures by agencies supported by special revenue funds are not subject to the close control inherent in a comprehensive budget. This is true of both the legislative deliberations and administrative execution of the budget.
- 4) There is not necessarily any relationship between the yield of a particular tax and the cost of carrying on the activity. For instance, both the earmarked property tax levies and institutional earnings do not in themselves provide enough to finance the educational, eleemosynary or penal institutions. Almost all receive additional support in the form of a General Fund appropriation.
- 5) It places the state in the embarrassing financial position where one fund may be issuing anticipation warrants while others contain surpluses.
- 6) It tends to over-emphasize an individual activity or agency of the state government by creating a situation where the extent of financial support is not determined on relative worth or need but by the amount of revenue derived from the earmarked source.

As the policy making body of the state government . . . the General Assembly should have the responsibility to determine what activities are to be undertaken and to what extent they are to be conducted. Under present conditions, with substantial items of revenue already dedicated to particular activities by constitutional provisions, the Legislature is prevented from fulfilling this responsibility. In addition, statutory earmarking has resulted in further hampering the carrying out of this responsibility.



A Program for Action -- Statutory Earmarking

Any specific changes in the present fund structure should be based on further study. A program for subsequent analyses leading to remedial action might consist of the following.

- 1) Establishing a policy as to when it is in the public interest to earmark revenues. When such earmarking is deemed desirable, establishing a policy to be applied with consistency in regard to:
  - a) Type of budgetary control
  - b) An overhead charge
  - c) Retention of balances.
- 2) Unearmarking all revenues presently dedicated that do not meet policy requirements and placing them in the General Fund.
- 3) Establishing a fiscal code that would contain the following:
  - a) A fund plan
  - b) Appropriating procedures
  - c) Financial transactions procedures.

The above action would strengthen the General Assembly's hand in its role as the policy making body of the state. It would also serve as an impetus to remove unsound constitutional earmarking.

## APPENDIX

The earmarked funds of the State of Colorado are herein classified and listed in the following order:

Special Revenue Funds - Revenues Earmarked Constitution.

Special Revenue Funds - Revenues Earmarked by Statute

    Appropriated Cash Funds

    Other Special Revenue Funds

        Anticipation Building Levy Funds

Other Funds

    Trust

    Agency

    Suspense

    Working Capital

    Sinking

Revenue figures are net receipts of fiscal year 1952--53. Footnotes are at the end of the appendix.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

REVENUES EARMARKED BY CONSTITUTION.

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Old Age Pensions	\$50,065,798.
Highway Funds <u>x/</u>	42,633,988.
Highway Users Tax Fund	\$31,234,951.
State Highway Fund	30,072.
State Highway Supplementary	10,972,511.
Motor Vehicle Penalty Assessments	113,964
Motor Vehicle J. P. Court Fines	255,071
Denver - Boulder Turnpike Construction	27,419.
Land Commissioners Cash	16,836.

x/ The State Constitution states that "The proceeds from the imposition of any license, registration fee or other charge with respect to the operation of any motor vehicle upon any public highway in the state and the imposition of any excise tax on gasoline or other liquid motor fuel shall, except costs of administration, be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance and supervision of the public highways of this state.

The funds themselves are established by statute to account for the earmarked revenues. The funds listed here are classified as special revenue funds for the sake of simplification in showing their net receipts before distribution to counties and debt retirement. Actually, only the State Highway Supplementary Fund and the Denver - Boulder Turnpike Fund are of the nature of special revenue funds; the others are essentially suspense funds.

The revenue figures shown are direct receipts and/or transfers from other suspense funds; the figures do not include transfers to or from other funds within this particular group.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - APPROPRIATED CASH

REVENUES EARMARKED BY STATUTE

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>END OF YEAR BALANCE TO GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>OVERHEAD CHARGE</u>
Military Special	\$ 26,821.		
State Patrol Radio Operation	214,043.		
Colorado State Patrol	1,220,823.		
Mineral Land Expense	88,042.		
Time Cash	3,404,649.		3%*
Fishing Easement	7,409.		
Metal Mining Fund	30,903.		
Water Well Fund	527.	a	
Stock Inspection	227,609.		
Fertilizer Inspection	14,080.		10%
Plant and Insect Control	2,064.		10%
Entry Section	7,583.		10%
Insecticide Inspection	6,878.		10%
Weights and Measures			
Pest Control	26,348.		10%
Fruit and Vegetable Inspection	244,596.		10%
Cheese and Margarine Inspection	1,620.		10%
Poultry and Egg Inspection	40,232.		10%
Produce Dealer	52,714.		10%
State Fair Commission	151,152.		
State Mail Insurance	78,095.		
Refrigerated Lockers	3,415.		10%
State Public Welfare Administration	2,402,045.	b	10%
Emergency and Contingent	300,000		
As to the Blind	237,051.		
As to Dependent Children	4,550,507.		
Child Welfare Services State	125,000		
As to the Needy Disabled	1,844,889.		
Private Theatrical Employment Agencies	166.	c	
Safety Device and Method	49,549.		
Public Utilities Commission			
Special	201,639.		
State Inspector of Oils	34,788.		
State Coal Mine Inspection	30,708.	Entire	
Department of Revenue Administration	1,957,944.	d	
State Highway Safety Council	16,542.		

APPROPRIATED CASH - cont.

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>END OF YEAR BALANCE TO GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>OVERHEAD CHARGE</u>
State Board of Teachers Examiners	\$ 12,069.	e	10%
Abstracters Board of Examiners	1,800.	e	10%
State Board of Accountancy	9,074.	e	10%
State Board of Examiners for Architects	2,169.		10%
State Board of Barbers Examiners	14,160.	e	10%
State Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences	8,967.	e	10%
State Athletic Commission	7,141.	Entire	
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	2,778.	e	10%
Collection Agency Board	2,357.	e	10%
State Board of Cosmetology	25,196.	e	10%
State Board of Dental Examiners	8,062.	e	10%
Professional Engineers	11,814.		10%
State Board of Engineers and Land Surveyors		e	10%
State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers	3,401.	e	10%
State Board of Medical Examiners	19,975.	e	10%
State Board of Nurses' Examiners	23,579.	e	10%
State Board of Optometric Examiners	3,245.	e	10%
State Board of Pharmacy	23,784.	e	10%
Real Estate Brokers Board	24,343.	Entire	5%
State Board of Shorthand Reporters	95.	e	10%
State Board of Veterinary Medicine	931.	e	10%
Liquor Administration	169,845.	f	
Building Inspection	5,471.	g	
State Restaurant Inspection	34,006.	e	10%

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

REVENUES EARMARKED BY STATUTE

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>END OF YEAR BALANCE TO GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>OVERHEAD CHARGE</u>
Military	\$ 170,496.		
Timber Administration	4,137.		
Predatory Animal Control	92,053.		
Rodent Pest Control	8,055.		
Child Welfare Services Federal	75,894.		
Industries for the Blind Rehabilitation	38,231.		
Colorado Industries for the Blind	211,309.		
Industrial School for Boys	3,862.		
Industrial School for Girls	23,870.		
Soldiers and Sailors Home	23,093.		
Colorado State Children's Home	4,029.		
State Home and Training School- Grand Junction	27,133.		
State Home and Training School- Ridge	43,006.		
State Compensation Insurance Administration	350,000.		
Employment Security Administra- tion	1,163,498.		
Colorado Racing Commission	107,081.	Entire	
Livestock Water Tank Fund	183.		
Colorado Commission on Alcoholism			
Motor Vehicle Administrator	45,210.	h	
Oil and Gas Conservation	37,992.		
School Facilities Survey	13,652.		
Governor's Advisory Council Vet- erans Training	39,699.		
State Vocational Education	3,880.		
Federal Vocational Education Rehabilitation	116,108.		
State Vocational Education Rehab- ilitation	9,695.		
Federal Vocational Education Smith-Hughes	63,385.		
Federal Vocational Education George Barden	154,123.		
Penitentiary Convict Earnings	737,000.		
State Reformatory	12,816.		
Colorado State Hospital	954,558.		

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - cont.

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>END OF YEAR BALANCE TO GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>OVERHEAD CHARGE</u>
Adams State College	\$ 143,914.		
Colorado A. & M. College	1,020,945.		
Colorado A. & M. College Experiment Station	132,519.		
Vibrio Fund			
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	295,088.		
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind Library	1,680.		
Colorado State College of Edu- cation	936,181.		
Ft. Lewis A & M College	104,955.		
Ft. Lewis Experimental Farm	58,499.		
Colorado School of Mines	708,300.		
Colorado School of Mines Experi- ment Station	29,862.		
Colorado School of Mines Mineral Leasing	220,983.		
University of Colorado	960,808.		
University School of Medicine and Nurses Training	184,814.		
Western State College	278,731.		
Ft. Lewis School Veterans on the Farm Training	44,278.		
Denny Dam Revolving Fund	1,152.		
Game and Fish Conservation Maga- zine	16,564.		
Colorado Geological Survey	109.		
Food Control Laboratory Building			
State Inspector of Oils-Anti-Freeze Inspection	1,325.		
State Library	566.		
Supreme Court Library	8,655.		
Colorado School of Mines Special Building	583,085.		
Firemen's Pensions	190,327.		
Policemen's Pensions	371,334.		
Dept. of Revenue Special Bldg.			

ANTICIPATION BLDG. LEVY FUNDS

<u>FUND</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>END OF YEAR BALANCE TO GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>OVERHEAD CHARGE</u>
Adams State College	\$ 50,095.		
Colorado A & M College	169,686.		
Capitol Buildings	285,193.		
Colorado General Hospital	106,845.		
Colorado Psychopathic Hospital	40,074.		
Colorado State Fair Commission	20,087.		
Colorado State Hospital	714,622.		
Colorado State Penitentiary	267,157.		
Colorado State Reformatory	56,113.		
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	16,687.		
State College of Education	272,779.		
St. Lewis A & M Arts College	48,450.		
Industrial School for Boys	66,760.		
Industrial School for Girls	40,057.		
Industrial Workshop for the Blind	5,353.		
Military	9,086.		
Colorado School of Mines	160,394.		
Soldiers and Sailors Home	13,370.		
Colorado State Childrens Home	40,057.		
State Home and Training School Grand Junction	128,468.		
State Home and Training School Elege	66,807.		
University of Colorado	327,416.		
Western State College	53,482.		



TRUST FUNDS

<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Agricultural College Land	
Permanent . . . . .	\$ 12,322.
Agricultural College Land	
Income . . . . .	23,196.
Desert Land . . . . .	1/
Ft. Lewis School Endowment . . . . .	1/
Ft. Lewis School Endowment	
Income . . . . .	832.
General Land Permanent . . . . .	34,506.
General Land Income . . . . .	11,150.
Penitentiary Land Permanent . . . . .	2,695.
Penitentiary Land Income . . . . .	1,882.
Public Building Permanent . . . . .	562.
Public Building Income . . . . .	1,314.
Public School Permanent . . . . .	480,590.
Public School Income . . . . .	33,079.
Saline Land Permanent . . . . .	1,603.
Saline Land Income . . . . .	3,252.
University Land Permanent . . . . .	3,665.
University Land Income . . . . .	2,625.
State Compensation Insurance . . . . .	3,472,431.
Employment Security Benefits . . . . .	1,560,000.
Subsequent Injury Fund . . . . .	6,000.
State Historical Society . . . . .	9,984.
State Library Heritage Account . . . . .	10,000.
Kellogg Training Center . . . . .	61,993.
State Hospital Special . . . . .	1/
Escheats . . . . .	29,580.
Escheats Income . . . . .	2/
Escheats Blocked . . . . .	1/
Partition in Realty . . . . .	1/
Public Employees Retirement	
Municipal . . . . .	283,828.
Public Employees Retirement	
School . . . . .	2,657,829.
Public Employees Retirement	
State . . . . .	3,099,299.
Public Employees Retirement Dis-	
trict Judges and County Judges . . . . .	38,603.
Escheats Corporate . . . . .	2,838.

AGENCY FUNDS

<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Clarke-McNary Forestry . . . . .	\$ 36,649.
Colorado State Forest . . . . .	1,066.
Forest Reserve . . . . .	301,820.
U. S. Mineral Leasing . . . . .	1,508,133.
Flood Control Lands Act . . . . .	11,361.
Hope Flannigan Revolving Fund . . . . .	3,000.
Soldiers and Sailors Home Benefits . . . . .	1/
Civil Defense Trust Fund . . . . .	58,241.
Motor Vehicle Specific Ownership Tax "A" . . . . .	.262,129.
School Lunch Program . . . . .	.499,253.
School Lunch Revolving Fund . . . . .	1,243.
Public School Fund . . . . .	2,184,288.
Federal Vocational Education Veterans Training . . . . .	.646,675.
Public Health Service Grants . . . . .	.747,408.
U. S. Public Health Service Training . . . . .	5,000.
Taylor Grazing Act . . . . .	24,545.
Children's Bureau Grants . . . . .	320,288.

SUSPENSE FUNDS

<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Land Commissioners Suspense . . . . .	\$ 2,000.
Department of Agriculture Suspense . . . . .	.275.
Employment Security Clearing Account . . . . .	5,313,113.
Public Utilities Commission Suspense . . . . .	-3,966.
Racing Protest Fund . . . . .	.13,490.
Motor Fuel Tax Suspense . . . . .	.10,175.
Department of Revenue Suspense . . . . .	48,188.
Old Age and Survivors Insurance . . . . .	529,759.

The following funds do not retain any revenue:

Internal Improvement Permanent  
Internal Improvement Income  
Farm Loan Interest  
U. S. Insured Loans Interest  
Brand Inspection  
State Public Welfare Fund  
Public Utilities Commission  
Private Carriers Tax  
Public Utilities Commission  
Commercial Carriers Tax  
Public Utilities Commission  
Truck and Bus Tax  
Insurance  
Store License  
Sales Tax  
Use Tax  
Income Tax  
Income Tax Refund Account  
Oil Income Tax  
Oil Withholding Tax  
Income Tax Non-Resident Certification  
Liquor License  
35% City and County Liquor Licenses  
Motor Fuel Tax  
Auto Title  
Motor Vehicle Licenses  
Operators and Chauffeurs Licenses  
Motor Vehicle Specific Ownership  
Tax "B"  
Motor Fuel Tax Refund Account  
Aircraft Specific Ownership Tax  
Aircraft Registration  
Unfair Practices Act

SUSPENSE FUNDS-----cont.

FUNDS

REVENUE

Inheritance Tax  
Gift Tax  
Foreign and Domestic Corporation  
Tax  
Interest Fund Funding Bonds 1910  
Interest on Delinquent Taxes  
Sinking Fund - Funding Bonds 1910  
Tax Apportionment Clearing Account  
Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility  
Motor Fuel Tax Refund Suspense

\$

WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS

<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
State Purchasing Agent Revolving Fund . . . . .	\$ 140,318.
Motor Car Pool Revolving . . . . .	.4,988.
Game and Fish Stores Revolving Fund . . . . .	.19,823.
Federal Aid Revolving Fund . . . . .	.
State Veterinarian Revolving Fund . . . . .	23,951.
Industries for the Blind Revolving Fund . . . . .	.
State Penitentiary Canteen and Library . . . . .	.134,460.
State Penitentiary Revolving Fund . . . . .	1,562,841.
Colorado A & M College Revolving Fund . . . . .	378,518.
General Cash Revolving Fund	

SINKING FUNDS

<u>FUNDS</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
State Highway Anticipation Denver - Boulder Turnpike Sinking . . . . .	\$ 409,691.
Denver - Boulder Turnpike Special Interest . . . . .	.
Denver - Boulder Turnpike Revenue Bond Reserve . . . . .	.
Denver - Boulder Turnpike Bond Principal . . . . .	.

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Denver - Boulder Turnpike Revenue Bond Reserve	
Denver - Boulder Turnpike Bond Principal	

FOOT NOTES

\* Applied only to certain minor receipts.

1/ No receipts in Fiscal Year 1952-53.

2/ No revenue retained.

- a. Any balance in excess of \$10,000 transferred to General Fund.
- b. 15% of surplus to General Fund, 85% to Old Age Pensions.
- c. 15% of revenues retained for administration, balance transferred to General Fund.
- d. Surplus of receipts from constitutionally earmarked revenue revert to the designated funds; remaining balance transferred to the General Fund.
3. Any balance in excess of 50% of the annual appropriation shall be prorated on renewal licenses, if properly certified to the Director of Revenue; otherwise, the excess shall be transferred to the General Fund.
- f. Surplus distributed as follows: first, 5% to State Welfare Administration Fund; of the remainder, 85% to Old Age Pensions, 15% to General Fund.
- g. Any balance in excess of \$5,000 transferred to General Fund.
- h. All moneys in excess of \$10,000 remaining in this fund at the end of any fiscal year for licenses issued by the administrator covering any part of said fiscal year shall be transferred to the General fund.