

Lamar School District RE-2, Prowers County
Auditor's Report and Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

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June 30, 2022**

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Lamar School District RE-2

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lamar School District RE-2 (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 District 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

The District's 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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve 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.

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 District'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 District'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, budgetary comparison information, and the schedules of the District's proportionate share of net pension and OPEB liabilities and contributions and related ratios 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 who 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.

Management has elected to omit the Management’s Discussion and Analysis. The omission of this information does not affect our opinion on the basic financial statements.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District’s basic financial statements. The supplemental information including the balance sheet, statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and budget to actual information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The accompanying supplementary 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. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2022 on our consideration of the District’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

rfarmer, llc

November 30, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

This section of Lamar School District Re-2's annual financial report presents management's discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2022.

Fund Financial Statements

The District financial statements are now solely governmental activities. These activities are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-trade revenues. Each fund is accounted for in the financial statements with a separate set of self-balancing accounts which reflect assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. GASB Statement #34 requires two district-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position-page 4, and Statement of Activities-page 5) combining a broad range of district activities into single financial statements. While these give a look at the big picture of the district financial status, they are difficult to digest for operational details of the District.

As reflected in the June 30, 2022 Statement of Net Position, total net position increased from \$(1,445,150) in 2021 to \$11,137,880 in 2022, which continues to be a function of the GASB 68 reporting requirements. The District financial statements now reflect a net increase in the governmental activity funds in the amount of \$12,583,028. Restricted assets, which are now composed of fund balances in the capital projects and required TABOR reserve, decreased from \$3,154,661 in 2021 to \$3,119,942 in 2022. GASB 68 requires all school districts to report pension liabilities, and RE-2's share is \$12,837,626, which has a negative impact on the District's financial statements. One of which is the unrestricted, or undesignated, net position decreasing from \$2,088,403 in 2014 to \$(5,543,077) in 2022. This reporting requirement, as well as bonds payable, have also caused total liabilities to increase from \$1,368,570 in 2014 to \$18,318,286 in 2022.

In the revenue realm, total revenues for the District from state and local sources increased from \$13,156,948 in 2021 to \$14,814,097 in 2022. Total expenditures were \$13,654,584 in 2021 and \$7,648,707 in 2022. Additional revenues are \$518,094 in charges for services and \$4,899,544 in Operating Grants and Contributions. The net result is an increase in net assets of \$12,583,028, which is due to the reduction of PERA debt. This is a continuation of the GASB 68 reporting requirements.

Comparing 20-21 fiscal year and 21-22 fiscal year, by function, the total Lamar RE-2 School District expenditures were as follows:

	2021	2022
Instructional Services	\$ 8,240,176	\$ 8,652,180
Centralized Services	\$ 3,979,906	\$ 4,559,655
Operations & Maintenance	\$ 1,195,942	\$ 1,282,163
Pupil Transportation	\$ 305,354	\$ 341,498
District Wide Costs	\$ (455,827)	\$ (7,759,347)
Interest on Long-term Debt	\$ 135,599	\$ 130,706
Athletic & Activity Programs	<u>\$ 253,434</u>	<u>\$ 441,852</u>
Total for Lamar RE-2 School District	\$13,654,584	\$7,648,707

The current financial report (2022) reflects significant changes as the revenues exceeded expenditures by \$3,953,967. This change is mainly due to the conservative spending by all departments. The ending fund balance in Total Governmental Funds increased from \$10,152,177 in 2021 to \$14,106,146 in 2022. Further details are given in the following tables with respect to revenues, expenditures and fund balances in the governmental funds.

Fund	2021	2022	2021	2022
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
General	\$14,360,445	\$15,726,596	\$ 12,789,107	\$ 11,774,123
Title (Federal)	\$ 1,078,834	\$ 2,843,100	\$ 1,078,834	\$ 2,843,100
Debt Service	\$ 335,745	\$ 341,266	\$ 267,247	\$ 267,159
Capital Projects	\$ 637,845	\$ 1,006,452	\$ 438,285	\$ 205,721
Other Government	\$ 966,067	\$ 1,412,580	\$ 842,596	\$ 1,222,424
Totals	\$17,378,936	\$20,247,994	\$ 15,416,069	\$ 16,312,527

Fund balances in the governmental funds were as follows:

Fund	2021 Ending	2022 Ending	Net Change
	<u>Fund Balance</u>	<u>Fund Balance</u>	
General	\$ 6,969,017	\$ 9,857,991	\$ 2,888,974
Title (Federal)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Service	\$ 401,852	\$ 475,960	\$ 74,108
Capital Projects	\$ 2,304,611	\$ 3,105,341	\$ 800,730
Other Governmental	\$ 476,697	\$ 666,854	\$ 190,157
Totals	\$10,152,177	\$14,106,146	\$ 3,953,969

Analysis of Overall Financial Position

While considerable time was taken in previous paragraphs to compare and contrast current and prior year financial information, it would now be appropriate to assess whether the financial position in governmental activities has improved or deteriorated. In the combined governmental activities, one indicator that the financial position has improved is the capital assets, at approximately \$28.5 million at the end of 2021, to approximately 34.9 million at the end of 2022.

Analysis of Fund Balances and Transactions of Individual Funds

The General Operating Fund of the District showed an increase in the fund balance from \$6,969,017 in 2021 to \$9,857,991 in 2022. Of that amount, \$41,488 is reserved for the pre-school fund, leaving \$9,816,503 (including the TABOR reserve) in the general fund itself. To ensure that there is sufficient money in reserves to meet cash flow requirements of the District until tax revenues begin to flow in the February-March time frame, the board enacted a policy requiring that we retain at least 7% of anticipated expenditures in reserve in addition to the required 3% TABOR reserve. At the end of 2021-2022 fiscal year, RE-2 had approximately 61.48% in reserve, including the TABOR reserve. The greatest area of concern in regard to the stability of the general fund continues to be enrollment and the stability of per pupil funding (PPF) from the state. While the statutory ability to average five years of enrollment helps cushion the fall, decline in student numbers offers a financial challenge.

Analysis of Original, Final, and Actual Budget Results for the General Fund

According to the 2021-2022 audit, revenue and expenditure estimates changed from the original budget in June 2021 to the final budget in December 2021. Actual revenue was \$2,408,102 more than what was estimated in the December 2021 final budget, primarily due to a increase in state share revenue. Actual expenditures (contingency reserves omitted) were \$1,268,040 less than anticipated in the December 2021 final budget, primarily due to across the board spending restraint.

Summary Comments

As reviewed earlier, the financial standing of the District appears sound. Through adjustments to staffing and overall expenditures, the District has managed to stay ahead of the decline in revenues caused by the long term erosion in enrollment. Despite the many financial challenges, the District has managed to keep staff salaries and benefits at least

regionally competitive, plan capital projects that maintain the District facilities, keep equipment in good shape overall, and meet the educational needs of students.

However, continued difficulties with the state and national economy, declining enrollment, which leads to reduction in funding, and the elimination of COVID funding in 2024, could dramatically affect the financial situation in this District. Therefore, fiscal prudence is advised in planning for future budgets.

If additional information is required please contact the District at 719-336-3251 or by mail at 210 W. Pearl, Lamar, Colorado.

Lamar School District RE-2
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Lamar School District RE-2	Alta Vista Charter School
ASSETS		
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 15,025,294	\$ 1,063,046
Receivables	1,039,867	3,225
Inventories	8,875	-
Capital Assets:		
Buildings	30,409,723	6,573,910
Equipment and Furniture	4,474,353	283,435
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(18,548,838)</u>	<u>(1,447,954)</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u>16,335,238</u>	<u>5,409,391</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	2,848,135	214,376
OPEB	<u>55,428</u>	<u>4,172</u>
Total Assets	<u>35,312,837</u>	<u>6,694,210</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,433,316	129,757
Unearned Revenues	534,573	50,649
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year:		
Bonds payable	141,435	-
Due in more than one year:		
Bonds payable	3,371,336	-
Net Pension and OPEB Liability	<u>12,837,626</u>	<u>950,132</u>
Total liabilities	<u>18,318,286</u>	<u>1,130,538</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension	5,624,029	423,311
OPEB	232,642	17,510
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	13,561,015	5,409,391
Restricted:		
BEST Capital Renewal Reserve	-	115,400
Capital projects	2,706,463	-
TABOR and Colorado Pre-School	413,479	33,494
Unrestricted	<u>(5,543,077)</u>	<u>(435,434)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 11,137,880</u>	<u>\$ 5,122,851</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

**Lamar School District RE-2
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

Functions/Programs	Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Lamar School District RE-2	Alta Vista Charter School
Primary government						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional:						
High School	\$ 2,253,445	\$ -	\$ 26,388	\$ (2,227,057)	\$ (2,227,057)	\$ -
Middle School	1,587,592	-	33,106	(1,554,486)	(1,554,486)	-
Parkview	1,529,551	-	-	(1,529,551)	(1,529,551)	-
Washington	1,165,300	-	-	(1,165,300)	(1,165,300)	-
Lincoln	337,736	-	-	(337,736)	(337,736)	-
MHDC & CPP	541,451	-	164,748	(376,703)	(376,703)	-
Charter School	1,237,105	157,071	(5,956)	(1,085,990)	(1,085,990)	(529,857)
Total Instructional	8,652,180	157,071	218,286	(8,276,823)	(8,276,823)	(529,857)
Support Services:						
Centralized Services	4,559,655	3,727	2,443,059	(2,112,869)	(2,112,869)	-
Operations & Maintenance	1,282,163	-	-	(1,282,163)	(1,282,163)	-
Pupil Transportation	341,498	-	-	(341,498)	(341,498)	-
Districtwide Costs	(7,759,347)	-	2,238,199	9,997,546	9,997,546	-
Interest on Long-term debt	130,706	-	-	(130,706)	(130,706)	-
Total Support Services	(1,445,325)	3,727	4,681,258	6,130,310	6,130,310	-
Operation of Noninstructional Services:						
Athletic & Activity Programs	441,852	357,296	-	(84,556)	(84,556)	-
Total Noninstructional Services	441,852	357,296	-	(84,556)	(84,556)	-
Total governmental activities	7,648,707	518,094	4,899,544	(2,231,069)	(2,231,069)	(529,857)
Total primary government	7,648,707	518,094	4,899,544	(2,231,069)	(2,231,069)	(529,857)
General revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes, levied for general purposes				\$ 1,987,112	\$ 1,987,112	\$ -
Property taxes, levied for debt service				340,869	340,869	-
Specific ownership, general				330,045	330,045	-
State & federal aid not restricted to specific functions:						
State equalization/Per pupil revenue				11,745,274	11,745,274	1,237,105
Unrestricted investment earnings				30,759	30,759	739
Miscellaneous				390,341	390,341	17,249
<i>Special item</i> - gain (loss) on adjustment of asset				(10,303)	(10,303)	-
Total general revenues, special items, and transfers				14,814,097	14,814,097	1,255,093
Change in net position				12,583,028	12,583,028	725,236
Net position - beginning				(1,445,148)	(1,445,148)	4,397,615
Net position - ending				\$ 11,137,880	\$ 11,137,880	\$ 5,122,851

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

**Lamar School District RE-2
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Title Programs</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,235,361	\$ (346,888)	\$ 443,578	\$ 3,105,341	\$ 587,903	\$ 15,025,295
Taxes receivable, net	174,605	-	-	-	-	174,605
Other receivables	3,225	747,542	32,382	-	82,112	865,261
Inventories	-	-	-	-	8,875	8,875
Total assets	<u>11,413,191</u>	<u>400,654</u>	<u>475,960</u>	<u>3,105,341</u>	<u>678,890</u>	<u>16,074,036</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	68,084	2,512	-	-	12,036	82,632
Unearned revenue	534,573	-	-	-	-	534,573
Other accrued expenses	952,543	398,142	-	-	-	1,350,685
Total liabilities	<u>1,555,200</u>	<u>400,654</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,036</u>	<u>1,967,890</u>
Fund balances:						
Non-spendable inventory	-	-	-	-	8,875	8,875
Restricted preschool fund	9,905	-	-	-	-	9,905
Debt service	-	-	475,960	-	-	475,960
Committed capital projects funds	-	-	-	3,105,341	-	3,105,341
Restricted-TABOR	403,574	-	-	-	-	403,574
Unassigned	9,444,512	-	-	-	-	9,444,512
Committed, reported in non-major:						
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	-	657,979	657,979
Total fund balances	<u>9,857,991</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>475,960</u>	<u>3,105,341</u>	<u>666,854</u>	<u>14,106,146</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 11,413,191</u>	<u>\$ 400,654</u>	<u>\$ 475,960</u>	<u>\$ 3,105,341</u>	<u>\$ 678,890</u>	<u>\$ 16,074,036</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Lamar School District RE-2
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$ 14,106,146
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	16,390,666
Certain other long-term assets are not available to pay current period expenditures and therefore are not reported in this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position: Pension Plan Deferred Outflow	2,848,134
Some liabilities, (such as Notes Payable, Long-term Compensated Absences, Net Pension Liability, Pension Differences-Deferred Outflow and Bonds Payable), are not due and payable in the current period and are not included in the fund financial statement, but are included in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.	<u>(22,207,068)</u>
Rounding	<u>2</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	<u><u>\$ 11,137,880</u></u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Lamar School District RE-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Title Programs	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Property Taxes	\$ 1,987,112	\$ -	\$ 340,869	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,327,981
SO Tax	330,045	-	-	-	-	330,045
Student Activities	-	-	-	-	357,296	357,296
Intergovernmental	12,714,967	2,843,100	-	-	901,267	16,459,334
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	3,727	3,727
Investment earnings	23,756	-	397	6,452	155	30,760
Miscellaneous	670,716	-	-	-	68,135	738,851
Total revenues	<u>15,726,596</u>	<u>2,843,100</u>	<u>341,266</u>	<u>6,452</u>	<u>1,330,580</u>	<u>20,247,994</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Instructional:						
High School	1,731,423	501,575	-	-	-	2,232,998
Middle School	1,285,700	295,853	-	-	-	1,581,553
Parkview	705,983	657,400	-	-	-	1,363,383
Washington	838,697	512,594	-	-	-	1,351,291
Lincoln	-	792,027	-	-	-	792,027
MHDC	541,451	-	-	-	-	541,451
Charter School	1,243,061	-	-	-	-	1,243,061
Vocational	42,611	-	-	-	-	42,611
Total Instructional	<u>6,388,926</u>	<u>2,759,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,148,375</u>
Support Services:						
Centralized Services	3,095,074	83,651	-	-	780,571	3,959,296
Operations & Maintenance	1,282,163	-	-	-	-	1,282,163
Pupil Transportation	346,831	-	-	-	-	346,831
District wide Costs	661,129	-	-	55,345	-	716,474
Minor Equipment and Repairs	-	-	-	95,920	-	95,920
Noninstructional Services:						
Athletic & Activity Programs	-	-	-	-	441,853	441,853
Debt Service:						
Principal	-	-	136,453	-	-	136,453
Interest Expense	-	-	130,706	-	-	130,706
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	54,456	-	54,456
Total Expenditures	<u>11,774,123</u>	<u>2,843,100</u>	<u>267,159</u>	<u>205,721</u>	<u>1,222,424</u>	<u>16,312,527</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>3,952,473</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,107</u>	<u>(199,269)</u>	<u>108,156</u>	<u>3,935,467</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	-	-	-	1,000,000	82,000	1,082,000
Transfers out	<u>(1,082,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,082,000)</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(1,082,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>82,000</u>	<u>-</u>
SPECIAL ITEM						
Proceeds from sale of assets	18,500	-	-	-	-	18,500
Net change in fund balances	2,888,973	-	74,107	800,731	190,156	3,953,967
Fund balances - beginning	6,969,018	-	401,853	2,304,610	476,698	10,152,179
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 9,857,991</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 475,960</u>	<u>\$ 3,105,341</u>	<u>\$ 666,854</u>	<u>\$ 14,106,146</u>

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Lamar School District RE-2
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental
Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds:	\$	3,953,967
<p>Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:</p>		
<p>Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period.</p> <p>This is the amount by which capital outlay of \$54,456 is less than depreciation of \$900,654 in the current period.</p>		(846,198)
<p>Governmental funds report the entire net sales price (proceeds) from sale of an asset as revenue because it provides current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only the gain on the sale of the assets. Thus, the change in Net Position differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the asset sold.</p>		(28,803)
<p>Governmental funds report bond proceeds as current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such issuance of debt as a liability. Governmental funds report repayment of bond principal as an expenditure, In contrast, the Statement of Activities treats such repayments as a reduction in long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which repayments exceeded proceeds.</p>		136,453
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and these are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Net difference between PERA pension and OPEB actual expense contributions</p>		9,367,608
Rounding		1
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	12,583,028

The accompanying notes to financial statements
are an integral part of these statements.

Lamar School District RE-2, Prowers County
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

Note 1 Reporting Entity

The Lamar School District RE-2 (the District) is organized as a common school district. The District, governed by a seven-member elected school board, operates grades K through 12. This report includes all of the funds of the Lamar School District RE-2. The reporting entity for the District consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature of significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government. Alta Vista Charter School is reported as a component unit. Financial statements for Alta Vista Charter School can be obtained from Lamar School District RE-2 administration.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Lamar School District RE-2, Prowers County conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units.

Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements are presented in conformity with standards as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

District-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The District does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. Program revenues included (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

As a general rule, the effect of material inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the district-wide financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which are considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures.

Funds are organized as major funds or non-major funds within the governmental statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental category. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the District or meets the following criteria:

- a) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures of that individual governmental fund are at least 10% of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b) Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures of the individual governmental fund are at least 5% of the corresponding total for all governmental funds combined.
- c) In addition, any other governmental fund that the District believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

Governmental Activities

Governmental funds are identified as general, special revenue, debt service or capital projects funds based up on the following guidelines.

General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Title Programs Fund

The Title Programs Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital project or expendable trust) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The revenues include federal funds received for specific programs and non-federal funds limited to specific expenditures based on the funding source.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds).

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund collects property taxes that are used to pay principal and interest on taxpayer approved bonded debt. After the debt is paid in full, the fund will cease to operate.

Major Funds

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund
- Grant- Title Programs Fund
- Capital Projects Fund
- Debt Service Fund

Non-Major Funds

The District reports the following non-major funds:

- Special Revenue Funds:
 - Food Service
 - Interscholastic Athletics
 - Middle School Activity
 - High School Activity
 - Public School

Basis of Accounting

The district-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed by the governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual, i.e., both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property tax revenues are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year levied as the District considers the property taxes as due prior to June 30. The District considers the taxes as due on January 1. Full receipt of the entire levy is assured within sixty days of the school's fiscal year end. Receipt of the balance of taxes levied within sixty days meets the requirements for availability in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental entities.

Property taxes are collected by the County Treasurer. Annual property taxes are levied and assessed on January 1 and are certified by the Counties by November 1 of the current

year. On January 1 of the following year, the County Treasurer bills the property owners, thus establishing an enforceable lien on the property. One-half of the property taxes are due by February 28 and the other half is due by June 15 or all may be paid by April 30 to avoid penalties and interest. The County Treasurer also collects the property taxes and remits the collections on a monthly basis to the District. District property tax revenues are recognized as they become current receivables from the County Treasurer. The amount of property taxes to be collected for the School District is shown as a receivable.

State general and categorical aids and other entitlements are recognized as revenue in the period the District is entitled to the resources and the amounts are available. Expenditure-driven programs currently reimbursable are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to the District which are not available are recorded as receivables and deferred revenue. Amounts received prior to the entitlement period are also recorded as deferred revenue.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, miscellaneous taxes, expenditure-driven grant programs and investment income.

For governmental fund financial statements, unearned revenues arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the “measurable” and “available” criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received before the District has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Measurement Focus

On the district-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. Under this concept, revenues and expenses are matched using the accrual basis of accounting.

The measurement focus of all governmental funds is the flow of current financial resources concept. Under this concept, sources and uses of financial resources, including capital outlays, debt proceeds and debt retirements, are reflected in operations. Resources are not available to finance expenditures and commitments of the current period are recognized as deferred revenue or a reservation of fund equity. Liabilities for claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension contributions which will not be currently liquidated using expendable available financial resources are included as liabilities in the district-wide financial statements but are excluded from the governmental fund financial statements. The related expenditures are recognized in the governmental fund financial statements when the liabilities are liquidated.

District-Wide Statements

In the district-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Prior to July 2002, governmental funds' capital assets were accounted for in the general fixed asset account group and were not recorded directly as a part of any individual fund's financial statements. Upon implementing GASB 34 governmental units are required to account for all fixed assets including infrastructure in the district-wide statements. The District does not have any infrastructure assets.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the State of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation for all fixed assets that cost \$5,000 or more. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Site Improvements	10-20 years
Buildings	50 years
Building Improvements	20 years
Furniture and equipment	5-15 years
Computer and related technology	5 years
Library books	7 years

Interest incurred or earned during the construction of capital assets is capitalized. There was not any capitalized interest during the year.

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets are not capitalized and related depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.

Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and due from other funds." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

Budgets

Budgetary information is derived from the annual operating budget and is presented using the same basis of accounting for each fund as described in the basis of accounting.

Annual budgets are adopted as required by Colorado Revised Statutes. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgetary comparisons in this report are presented on the GAAP basis.

The Board of Education shall each year cause to be prepared a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year. A statement shall be submitted with the proposed budget describing the major objectives of the educational program to be undertaken by the school district during the ensuing fiscal year and the manner in which the budget proposes to fulfill such objectives. The proposed budget shall be submitted to the Board by May 31. The final adoption of the School District budget and appropriation resolution must be made by June 30. Any changes to the budget and appropriation resolution must be made within the appropriate deadline.

Appropriations are adopted by resolution for each fund in total. Over expenditures are not deemed to exist unless the fund as a total has expenditures in excess of appropriations.

Colorado law requires that all funds have legally adopted budgets and total expenditures for each fund cannot exceed the amount appropriated. All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Appropriations for a fund may be increased provided unanticipated resources offset them. Supplemental appropriations were adopted for the current school year.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded as all amounts are considered collectible.

Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are recorded as liabilities if all the conditions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements are met. Claims and judgments that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded during the year as expenditures in the governmental funds. If they are not to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, no liability is recognized in the governmental fund statements. The related expenditure is recognized when the liability is liquidated. Claims and judgments are recorded in the district-wide financial statements as expense when the related liabilities are incurred. There were no significant claims or judgments at year-end.

Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/ expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Equity Classifications

District-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt - Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt.
2. Restricted net position - Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or, (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. Unrestricted net position - All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Statements

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below.

1. Nonspendable such as fund balances associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).
2. Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
3. Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the School District Board of Directors (the District's highest level of decision-making authority).
4. Assigned fund balance classification is intended to be used by the government for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
5. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

When both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted amounts first. Unrestricted fund balance will be used in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Note 3

Cash and Investments

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

At June 30, 2022, the District's cash deposits were:

Insured deposits (FDIC)	\$ 268,018
Deposits collateralized under PDPA	1,520,509
ColoTrust Investment	13,193,519
Total Cash not including cash with the County Treasurer	<u>\$ 14,982,046</u>

The District also has cash with the County Treasurer totaling \$43,250.

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments the units of local government may invest which include:

- Repurchase agreements,
- Obligations of the United States or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States,
- Obligations of the State of Colorado and most general obligations of units of local governments,
- Federally insured mortgages and student loans,
- Participation with other local governments in pooled investment funds (trusts). These trusts are supervised by participating governments and must comply with the same restrictions on cash deposits and investments. (One such trust formed under the statute is "COLOTRUST").

General Description

If an external investment pool meets the criteria in GASB 79 Paragraph 4 and measures all of its investments at amortized cost, the pool's participants should also measure their investments in that external investment pool at amortized cost for financial reporting cost for financial reporting purposes. If an external investment pool does not meet the criteria in Paragraph 4, the pool's participants should measure their investments in the pool at fair value as provided in Paragraph 11 of GASB Statement 31, as amended.

COLOTRUST follows Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Topic (ASC) 820 *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* for financial reporting purposes. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a single framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement. COLOTRUST does not meet all of the specific criteria outlined in GASB 79 Paragraph 4 therefore COLOTRUST Participants should measure their investments in COLOTRUST at fair value as provided in Paragraph 11 of GASB Statement 31, as amended.

COLOTRUST reports the amortized cost of investments, which approximates fair value, to its Participants.

Public Trust interprets GASB 31, as amended by GASB 79, to mean that COLOTRUST should measure all of the investments in COLOTRUST at fair value. Therefore, your Participant balance should be considered the fair value of your investment in COLOTRUST.

GASB 72 Note Disclosure Requirement for COLOTRUST

COLOTRUST measures its investments at fair value in accordance with Paragraph 41 of Statement 79 and Paragraph 11 of Statement 31, and therefore a Participant's investment in COLOTRUST is not required to be categorized within fair value hierarchy for purposes of Paragraph 81a(2) of Statement 72

Credit Quality Disclosure

COLOTRUST PLUS+ and COLOTRUST PRIME are rated by S&P Global Rating. The current rating is 'AAAm.'

Interest Rate Disclosure

The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of COLOTRUST PLUS+ at December 31, 2020, is 51 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of COLOTRUST PLUS+ at December 31, 2020, is 80 days. The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of COLOTRUST PRIME at December 31, 2020 is 13 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of COLOTRUST PRIME at December 31, 2020, is 92 days.

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are:

- a) Uncollateralized,
- b) Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or
- c) Collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor-government's name.

Note 4 Capital Assets

Assets that cost more than \$5,000 are capitalized.

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance 7/1/2021	Additions	Deletions and Reclassifications	Balance 6/30/2022
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings	\$ 23,238,634	\$ 7,171,089	\$ -	\$ 30,409,723
Equipment	5,253,197	54,456	(833,300)	4,474,353
Total Capital Assets	28,491,831	7,225,545	(833,300)	34,884,076
Less Accum Depreciation	(18,452,681)	(900,634)	804,497	(18,548,818)
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 10,039,150</u>	<u>\$ 6,324,911</u>	<u>\$ (28,803)</u>	<u>\$ 16,335,258</u>
Construction in Progress	<u>\$ 7,171,089</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7,171,089)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction:		
High School		\$ 20,447
Middle School		6,038
Parkview		1,369
Washington		15,702
Lincoln		647
Support Services		
Outbuildings, Central Service, Transportation		218,098
Buildings		638,333
		<u>\$ 900,634</u>

Note 5 Pension Plan**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Pensions. The District participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB)18-200: *Concerning Modifications to the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years*. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June, 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 makes changes to certain benefit provisions. Some, but not all, of these changes were in effect as of June 30, 2021.

General Information About the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF)—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2021. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA benefit structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100% match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the Denver Public Schools (DPS) benefit structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- \$15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus \$20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance base on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50% or 100% on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure

who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA’s Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure(s) under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2022: Eligible employees of, the District and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022
Employer contribution rate	10.90%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.88%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total Employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.88%

Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42)

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-52-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Trust Fund. In addition to the \$225 million direct distribution due July 1, 2022, House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructs the State treasurer to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million, upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2024.

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the District were \$1,425,065 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2021. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2022, the District reported a liability of \$11,975,241 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total proportion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 11,975,241
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the District	1,372,808
Total	<u>\$ 13,348,049</u>

At December 31, 2021, the District's proportion was 0.12333%, which is an immaterial decrease from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$3,190,842 and revenue of \$164,748 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 511,016	\$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	1,019,024	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	605,562	5,624,029
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date.	712,532	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 2,848,134</u>	<u>\$ 5,624,029</u>

\$712,532 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 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:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2023	\$ (295,654)
2024	(1,384,561)
2025	(1,199,077)
2026	(609,134)
2027	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability (TPL) in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.40 – 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

¹ *Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.*

The TPL as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

The mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefit-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based on the PubT-2010 Employee Tables with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analysis were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$17,626,575	\$11,975,241	\$7,259,414

Pension Plan FNP. Detailed information about the SCHDTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Voluntary Investment Program

Plan Description. Employees of the District that are also members of SCHDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available ACFR which includes additional information on the Voluntary Investment Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy. The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended.

Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2021, program members contributed \$10,640 the Voluntary Investment Program.

HB 22-1029: *Compensatory Direct Distribution to Public Employee's Retirement Association*, enacted June 7, 2022, and effective immediately, is intended to recompense PERA for the \$225 million direct distribution originally scheduled for receipt July 1, 2020 but suspended due to the enactment of HB 20-1379. Pursuant to HB 22-1029, the State treasurer is to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million, upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2024. Based on this legislation and the known total fund investment return for 2021 of 16.1%, the July 1, 2023, direct distribution will be reduced by \$190 million, resulting in a payment of \$35 million, and the July 1, 2024, direct distribution will be reduced by an amount yet to be determined, but not greater than \$27.55 million, resulting in a payment of not less than \$197.45 million.

Governmental accounting standards require the net pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes be measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year end. The passage of HB 22-1029 into law is considered a nonrecognized subsequent event as these statutory changes to plan provisions did not exist as of the December 31, 2021, measurement date.

Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. The District participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the FNP and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information About the OPEB Plan

Plan Description. Eligible employees of the District are provided with OPEB through the HCTF – a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available Annual Report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided. The HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it related to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 *et seq.* specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

Enrollment in the PERACare is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

PERA Benefit Structure. The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The basis for the maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF or the DPS HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for retirees who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum services-based subsidy is \$115 per month for retirees who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The retiree pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For retirees who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, the HCTF or the DPS HCTF pays an alternate service-based premium subsidy. Each individual retiree meeting these conditions receives the maximum \$230 per month subsidy reduced appropriately for service less than 20 years, as described above. Retirees who do not have Medicare Part A pay the difference between the total premium and the monthly subsidy.

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02% of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were \$72,620 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2021, the District reported a liability of \$862,385 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2021. The District proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the District's proportion was .08053%, which was an immaterial increase from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$73,116. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 984	\$ 153,122
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	13,370	35,029
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	4,516	44,491
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	36,558	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 55,428</u>	<u>\$ 232,642</u>

\$36,558 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2023	\$ (57,319)
2024	(62,661)
2025	(58,943)
2026	(28,309)
2027	(5,726)
Thereafter	(813)

Actuarial Assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

	State Division	School Division	Local Government Division	Judicial Division
Actuarial cost method			Entry age	
Price inflation			2.30%	
Real wage growth			0.70%	
Wage inflation			3.00%	
Salary increases, including wage inflation:				
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%-10.90%	3.40%-11.00%	3.20%-11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%	N/A	3.20%-12.40%	N/A
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation			7.25%	
Discount rate			7.25%	
Health care cost trend rates:				
PERA benefit structure:				
Service-based premium subsidy			0.00%	
PERACare Medicare plans			4.50% in 2021 6.00% in 2022 Gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029	
Medicare Part A premiums			3.75% in 2021 Gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029	
DPS benefit structure:				
Service-based premium subsidy			0.00%	
PERACare Medicare plans			N/A	
Medicare Part A premiums			N/A	

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		
	Monthly Cost	Monthly Premium	Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	\$633	\$230	\$591
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	\$596	\$199	\$562

The 2021 Medicare Part A premium is \$458 per month.

All costs are subject to the health care cost trend rates, as discussed below.

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2019, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in December 31, 2020, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Division (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the PubS-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the unadjusted PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Healthy Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the Trust Fund:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by the Board's actuary, as discussed above.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease In Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase In Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB liability	\$ 627,234	\$ 645,779	\$ 667,262

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the TOL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumption shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2021 measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In

subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfer of dollars in the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF’s FNP was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 838,048	\$ 731,589	\$ 640,628

OPEB plan FNP. Detailed information about the HCTF’s FNP is available in PERA’s ACFR which can be obtained at www.copdfz.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 6 Excess of Actual Expenditures over Budget in Individual Funds

No funds overspent their respective budgets.

Note 7 Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers compensation; and health care of its employees. All of these risks are covered through the purchase of commercial insurance, with minimal deductibles. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years. There were no significant reductions in coverage compared to the prior year.

The District, in their opinion, has obtained adequate coverage as required by Colorado Revised Statutes to settle claims in the ordinary course of business. However, due to the unknown nature of potential liability, some claims may arise that fall outside the coverage limits for which the District would be financially responsible.

Note 8 Commitments and Contingencies

The District has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grants. Management believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

Note 9 Accrued Salaries

The District is recognizing the liability for all employees’ salaries at year-end, which are due to nine- or ten-months services rendered, paid over twelve months. In effect, the entire wage has been earned, but only a portion was paid. Total accrued salaries were \$952,543 for the General Fund and \$398,142 for the Title Programs.

Note 10 Long-Term Debt

During November 2018, the voters of the Lamar School District RE-2 voted to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed \$3,950,000. The bonds were issued March 20, 2019. The bonds are not rated and are not secured by a financial guaranty insurance policy. The bonds bear interest payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing June 1, 2019, with an interest rate of 3.650%. The final maturity of the bonds is December 1, 2039. The bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the District, in reverse order, in whole or in part, at par plus accrued interest to the redemption date, any date on or after December 1, 2027.

The repayments are as follows:

	Interest	Principal	Total
2023	\$ 128,216	\$ 141,435	\$ 269,651
2024	123,052	146,596	269,648
2025	117,702	151,946	269,648
2026	112,156	157,492	269,648
2027	106,408	163,240	269,648
2028-2032	438,194	910,046	1,348,240
2033-2037	259,534	1,088,706	1,348,240
2038-2040	55,645	753,311	808,956
Total	\$ 1,340,907	\$ 3,512,772	\$ 4,853,679

In addition to the bonds, the District received a Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) grant in the amount of \$4,429,262. The BEST grant requires a local match of approximately 47% which will be met with the bond proceeds. None of the BEST grant proceeds are required to be repaid by the District.

Note 11 Tax, Spending and Debt Limitation

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The entity believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the entity has made certain interpretations of the amendment’s language in order to determine its compliance. In 1997 the taxpayers of the School District voted to retain revenues and not be subject to the fiscal year spending

limitation of Article X Section 20 of the Colorado State Constitution provided that no local tax rate or mill levy shall be increased without further voter approval.

Note 12 Joint Venture

The District participates in the Southeastern Colorado Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). This joint venture does not meet the criteria for inclusion within the reporting entity because the BOCES is:

- financially independent and responsible for its own financial deficits and entitled to its own surpluses,
- has a separate governing board from that of the District, which is comprised of 1 voting and 1 nonvoting member from each participating District,
- has separate management that is responsible for day-to-day operations and is accountable to the separate governing board,
- the governing board and management have the ability to significantly influence operations by approving budgetary requests and adjustments, signing contracts, hiring personnel, exercising control over facilities, and determining the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services provided, and,
- has absolute authority over all funds and fiscal responsibility including budgetary responsibility and reporting to state agencies and controls fiscal management.

Note 13 Component Unit

The District transferred \$1,237,105 to Alta Vista Charter School during the school year. The District provides accounting and other services to the Charter School and was paid \$157,071 for those services.

Note 14 Lease and Sublease – Component Unit

During 2010-11 Alta Vista Charter School applied for and received a Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) grant. The grant was for approximately \$5,515,967. The grant, through a sublease agreement, is administered by the State of Colorado Department of Education. Upon completion of the project, the Colorado Department of Education will release the property from the financing bank and the Colorado Department of Education will sublease the property to the school. The school is not obligated to pay any lease payments. At the end of 20 years, the lease period, the building will revert to Lamar School District, RE-2.

Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
General
For the year ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 1,962,374	\$ 1,962,374	\$ 1,987,112
SO Taxes	281,267	281,267	330,045
Intergovernmental	10,661,180	10,219,091	12,714,967
Investment earnings	104,000	104,000	23,756
Miscellaneous	751,762	751,762	670,716
Total revenues	<u>13,760,583</u>	<u>13,318,494</u>	<u>15,726,596</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Instructional:			
High School	2,269,893	2,270,193	1,731,423
Middle School	1,669,664	1,669,664	1,285,700
Parkview	1,063,214	1,063,214	705,983
Washington	1,143,728	1,143,728	838,697
MHDC	1,155,211	1,155,211	541,451
Charter School	36,373	36,373	1,243,061
Lincoln	341,963	341,963	42,611
Total Instructional	<u>7,680,046</u>	<u>7,680,346</u>	<u>6,388,926</u>
Support Services:			
Centralized Services	3,489,397	3,489,397	3,095,074
Operations & Maintenance	1,325,643	1,325,643	1,282,163
Pupil Transportation	407,813	407,813	346,831
District wide Costs	687,695	687,695	661,129
Contingency	2,647,910	2,990,135	-
Total Expenditures	<u>16,238,504</u>	<u>16,581,029</u>	<u>11,774,123</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(2,477,921)</u>	<u>(3,262,535)</u>	<u>3,952,473</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in (out)	<u>(1,600,597)</u>	<u>(1,600,597)</u>	<u>(1,082,000)</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(1,600,597)</u>	<u>(1,600,597)</u>	<u>(1,082,000)</u>
SPECIAL ITEM			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	18,500
Net change in fund balances	<u>(4,078,518)</u>	<u>(4,863,132)</u>	<u>2,888,973</u>
Fund balances - beginning	6,000,000	6,959,113	6,969,018
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,921,482</u>	<u>\$ 2,095,981</u>	<u>\$ 9,857,991</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Title Programs
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,582,294	\$ 6,595,194	\$ 2,843,100
Total revenues	<u>2,582,294</u>	<u>6,595,194</u>	<u>2,843,100</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Instructional:			
High School	553,710	553,710	501,575
Middle School	300,339	300,339	295,853
Parkview	555,672	555,672	657,400
Washington	441,807	441,807	512,594
Lincoln	498,451	500,384	792,027
Charter School	91,782	91,782	-
Support Services:			
Centralized Services	137,107	137,107	83,651
ESSER III supplies	-	4,010,967	
Pupil Transportation	3,426	3,426	-
Total Expenditures	<u>2,582,294</u>	<u>6,595,194</u>	<u>2,843,100</u>
Fund balances - beginning	-	-	-
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	for the years ended December 31,								
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
District's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability	0.114699	0.13312	0.130033	0.130519	0.149442	0.147917	0.147638	0.162817	0.167365
District's proportionate share of the collective pension liability	\$11,975,241	\$20,126,046	\$16,168,816	\$23,111,198	\$48,324,448	\$44,040,749	\$ 22,580,134	\$20,536,906	\$19,866,540
Payroll	\$ 7,168,340	\$ 7,119,727	\$ 7,105,920	\$ 6,662,724	\$ 6,638,799	\$ 7,029,134	\$ 6,703,048	\$6,389,839	\$6,310,389
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its payroll	167%	283%	228%	347%	728%	627%	337%	321%	315%
Plan fiduciary net pension as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.86%	66.99%	60.01%	62.23%	62.23%	62.87%	55.02%	58.40%	59.58%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	for the year ended December 31,				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability	0.0007489	0.0769911	0.079028	0.130520	0.087480
District's proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability	\$ 648,026	\$ 731,589	\$ 826,094	\$ 1,071,797	\$ 1,103,852
Payroll	\$ 7,168,340	\$ 7,119,727	\$ 7,105,920	\$ 6,662,724	\$ 6,893,612
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its payroll	9%	10%	12%	16%	16%
Plan fiduciary net pension as a percentage of the total pension liability	39.40%	32.78%	24.48%	23.00%	14.94%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of Contributions and Related Ratios
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	for the years ended December 31,								
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Statutory required contributions	\$ 1,429,065	\$ 1,397,615	\$ 1,368,385	\$ 1,276,563	\$ 1,284,280	\$ 1,203,614	\$ 1,208,402	\$ 1,143,729	\$ 1,072,694
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	<u>1,429,065</u>	<u>1,397,615</u>	<u>1,368,385</u>	<u>1,276,563</u>	<u>1,284,280</u>	<u>1,203,614</u>	<u>1,208,402</u>	<u>1,143,729</u>	<u>1,072,694</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Payroll	\$ 7,168,340	\$ 7,119,727	\$ 7,105,920	\$ 6,662,724	\$ 6,638,799	\$ 7,029,134	\$ 6,703,048	\$ 6,389,839	\$ 6,310,389
Contribution as a percentage of payroll	19.94%	19.63%	19.26%	19.16%	19.35%	17.12%	18.03%	17.90%	17.00%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of Contributions and Related Ratios OPEB
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	for the years ended December 31,				
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Statutory required contributions	\$ 73,116	\$ 72,620	\$ 72,480	\$ 67,960	\$ 67,716
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	<u>73,116</u>	<u>72,620</u>	<u>72,480</u>	<u>67,960</u>	<u>67,716</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Payroll	\$ 7,168,340	\$ 7,119,727	\$ 7,105,920	\$ 6,662,724	\$ 6,638,799
Contribution as a percentage of payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

**Lamar School District RE-2
Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022**

	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Interscholastic Athletics</u>	<u>Middle School Activity</u>	<u>High School Activity</u>	<u>Public School</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 357,280	\$ 106,386	\$ 13,376	\$ 75,187	\$ 35,674	\$ 587,903
Other receivables	82,112	-	-	-	-	82,112
Inventories	8,875	-	-	-	-	8,875
Total assets	<u>448,267</u>	<u>106,386</u>	<u>13,376</u>	<u>75,187</u>	<u>35,674</u>	<u>678,890</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	12,036	-	-	-	-	12,036
Total liabilities	<u>12,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,036</u>
Fund balances:						
Non-spendable-inventories	8,875	-	-	-	-	8,875
Assigned	427,356	106,386	13,376	75,187	35,674	657,979
Total fund balances	<u>436,231</u>	<u>106,386</u>	<u>13,376</u>	<u>75,187</u>	<u>35,674</u>	<u>666,854</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 448,267</u>	<u>\$ 106,386</u>	<u>\$ 13,376</u>	<u>\$ 75,187</u>	<u>\$ 35,674</u>	<u>\$ 678,890</u>

Lamar School District RE-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Interscholastic Athletics</u>	<u>Middle School Activity</u>	<u>High School Activity</u>	<u>Public School</u>	<u>Total-Other Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES						
Student Activities	\$ -	\$ 78,798	\$ 25,430	\$ 169,236	\$ 83,832	\$ 357,296
Intergovernmental	901,267	-	-	-	-	901,267
Charges for services	3,727	-	-	-	-	3,727
Investment earnings	155	-	-	-	-	155
Miscellaneous	68,135	-	-	-	-	68,135
Total revenues	<u>973,284</u>	<u>78,798</u>	<u>25,430</u>	<u>169,236</u>	<u>83,832</u>	<u>1,330,580</u>
EXPENDITURES						
Support Services:						
Food Services	780,571	-	-	-	-	780,571
Noninstructional Services:						
Athletic & Activity Programs	-	131,171	47,791	185,623	77,268	441,853
Total Expenditures	<u>780,571</u>	<u>131,171</u>	<u>47,791</u>	<u>185,623</u>	<u>77,268</u>	<u>1,222,424</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>192,713</u>	<u>(52,373)</u>	<u>(22,361)</u>	<u>(16,387)</u>	<u>6,564</u>	<u>108,156</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	-	64,000	15,000	3,000	-	82,000
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>-</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,000</u>
SPECIAL ITEM						
Net change in fund balances	192,713	11,627	(7,361)	(13,387)	6,564	190,156
Fund balances - beginning	243,518	94,759	20,737	88,574	29,110	476,698
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 436,231</u>	<u>\$ 106,386</u>	<u>\$ 13,376</u>	<u>\$ 75,187</u>	<u>\$ 35,674</u>	<u>\$ 666,854</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Capital Projects
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Investment earnings	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 6,452
Miscellaneous	10,000	10,000	-
Total revenues	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>6,452</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Support Services:			
District wide Costs	65,000	65,000	55,345
Minor Equipment and repairs	945,000	2,885,000	95,920
Capital Outlay	600,000	600,000	54,456
Total Expenditures	<u>1,610,000</u>	<u>3,550,000</u>	<u>205,721</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,575,000)</u>	<u>(3,515,000)</u>	<u>(199,269)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	(575,000)	(2,015,000)	800,731
Fund balances - beginning	<u>2,105,051</u>	<u>2,169,892</u>	<u>2,304,610</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,530,051</u>	<u>\$ 154,892</u>	<u>\$ 3,105,341</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Food Service
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 542,325	\$ 542,325	\$ 901,267
Charges for services	66,670	66,670	3,727
Investment earnings	50	50	155
Miscellaneous	45,981	46,877	68,135
Total revenues	<u>655,026</u>	<u>655,922</u>	<u>973,284</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Support Services:			
Centralized Services	658,293	658,293	780,571
Contingency	75,000	75,000	-
Total Expenditures	<u>733,293</u>	<u>733,293</u>	<u>780,571</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(78,267)</u>	<u>(77,371)</u>	<u>192,713</u>
Net change in fund balances	(78,267)	(77,371)	192,713
Fund balances - beginning	132,343	242,604	243,518
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 54,076</u>	<u>\$ 165,233</u>	<u>\$ 436,231</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Interscholastic Athletics
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Student activities	\$ 51,830	\$ 51,831	\$ 78,798
Total revenues	<u>51,830</u>	<u>51,831</u>	<u>78,798</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
Athletic & Activity Programs	179,032	196,589	131,171
Total Expenditures	<u>179,032</u>	<u>196,589</u>	<u>131,171</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(127,202)</u>	<u>(144,758)</u>	<u>(52,373)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	50,000	50,000	64,000
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	(77,202)	(94,758)	11,627
Fund balances - beginning	<u>77,202</u>	<u>94,758</u>	<u>94,759</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 106,386</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Middle School Activity
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Student activities	\$ 41,625	\$ 44,726	\$ 25,430
Total revenues	<u>41,625</u>	<u>44,726</u>	<u>25,430</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
Athletic & Activity Programs	87,298	77,462	47,791
Total Expenditures	<u>87,298</u>	<u>77,462</u>	<u>47,791</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(45,673)</u>	<u>(32,736)</u>	<u>(22,361)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	12,000	12,000	15,000
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	(33,673)	(20,736)	(7,361)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>33,673</u>	<u>20,736</u>	<u>20,737</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,376</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
High School Activity
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Student activities	\$ 269,775	\$ 270,775	\$ 169,236
Total revenues	<u>269,775</u>	<u>270,775</u>	<u>169,236</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
Athletic & Activity Programs	<u>356,653</u>	<u>365,349</u>	<u>185,623</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>356,653</u>	<u>365,349</u>	<u>185,623</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(86,878)</u>	<u>(94,574)</u>	<u>(16,387)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	(80,878)	(88,574)	(13,387)
Fund balances - beginning	<u>80,878</u>	<u>88,574</u>	<u>88,574</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,187</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Public School
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Student activities	\$ 82,127	\$ 73,125	\$ 83,832
Total revenues	<u>82,127</u>	<u>73,125</u>	<u>83,832</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
Athletics & Activity Programs	<u>111,258</u>	<u>102,235</u>	<u>77,268</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>111,258</u>	<u>102,235</u>	<u>77,268</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(29,131)</u>	<u>(29,110)</u>	<u>6,564</u>
Net change in fund balances	(29,131)	(29,110)	6,564
Fund balances - beginning	<u>29,131</u>	<u>29,110</u>	<u>29,110</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35,674</u>

**Lamar School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Debt Service
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 326,800	\$ 326,800	\$ 340,869
Investment earnings	1,700	1,700	397
Total revenues	<u>328,500</u>	<u>328,500</u>	<u>341,266</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Debt Service:			
Principal	131,650	131,650	136,453
Interest and other charges	135,600	135,600	130,706
Contingency	50,000	50,000	-
Total Expenditures	<u>317,250</u>	<u>317,250</u>	<u>267,159</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>11,250</u>	<u>11,250</u>	<u>74,107</u>
Net change in fund balances	11,250	11,250	74,107
Fund balances - beginning	333,354	401,853	401,853
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 344,604</u>	<u>\$ 413,103</u>	<u>\$ 475,960</u>



Colorado Department of Education
Auditors Integrity Report
 District: 2660 - Lamar Re-2
 Fiscal Year 2021-22
 Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund Type & Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*)	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance
	+		-	=
Governmental				
10 General Fund	6,959,113	12,964,969	10,107,579	9,816,502
18 Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19 Colorado Preschool Program Fund	9,905	500,025	468,441	41,488
Sub- Total	6,969,018	13,464,994	10,576,020	9,857,991
11 Charter School Fund	741,298	1,271,962	1,127,396	885,864
20,26-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06 Supplemental Cap Const. Tech. Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
07 Total Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
21 Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	243,519	973,284	780,571	436,231
22 Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	2,843,100	2,843,100	0
23 Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	233,181	439,296	441,852	230,624
25 Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31 Bond Redemption Fund	401,853	341,265	267,159	475,958
39 Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
41 Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42 Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43 Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	2,304,610	1,006,452	205,720	3,105,342
46 Supplemental Cap Const. Tech. Main Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals	10,893,478	20,340,353	16,241,821	14,992,011
Proprietary				
50 Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0
Fiduciary				
70 Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72 Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73 Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74 Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
79 GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
85 Foundations	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0

FINAL

**Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of Expenditure of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

<u>GRANT TITLE</u>	<u>GRANT CODE</u>	<u>FEDERAL ALN</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF AWARD EXPENDED</u>	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:				
National School Lunch Program Cluster				
Summer Food Service Program	4559	10.559	33,612	
Seamless Summer Option Breakfast	5553	10.553	211,677	
Seamless Summer Option Lunch	5555	10.555	462,897	
National School Lunch Program	4555	10.555	59,116	
Child and Adult Care Food Program	4558	10.558	40,901	
Supply Chain Assistance	6555	10.555	26,890	
Commodities Received	4555	10.555	<u>38,957</u>	
Cluster Total				874,050
State Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer Admin Grant	4649	10.649	614	
State Reimbursement-FFVP	4582	10.582	<u>23,140</u>	23,754
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES:				
State Library Program	7310	45.31	<u>5,814</u>	5,814
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION/ COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:				
Title II Part A	4367	84.367	86,572	
Title IV Student Support	4424	84.424	33,106	
Title I Esser	4425	84.425	20,497	
Title I Esser II -CRSSA	4420	84.425U	1,784,677	
Title I Esser III-ARP	4414	84.425U	268,729	
Title V-B, Rural and Low Income Schools	6358	84.358B	26,288	
Title I	4010	84.010	<u>552,964</u>	2,772,833
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:				
Epidemiology & Lab Capacity for Infectious Disease (ELC) CDPHE	7323	93.323	<u>3,413</u>	3,413
STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM				
Carl Perkins Grant	4048	84.048	<u>21,659</u>	<u>21,659</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL AWARDS				<u><u>\$3,701,523</u></u>

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of Lamar School District RE-2 and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Lamar School District RE-2 also received non-cash commodities of \$43,703, which is valued at amounts determined by the Colorado Department of Education and USDA.

Lamar School District RE-2 does not use the 10% de minimis cost rate.

Lamar School District RE-2 did not have any sub-recipients for 2021-22.

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Lamar School District RE-2

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lamar School District RE-2 (the "District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

rfarmer, llc

November 30, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Lamar School District RE-2

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Lamar School District RE-2's (the "District") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an

opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

rfarmer, llc

November 30, 2022

**Lamar School District RE-2
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the year ended June 30, 2022**

Section I: Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes	_X_ No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	___ Yes	_X_ None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	___ Yes	_X_ No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:		
• Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes	_X_ No
• Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	___ Yes	_X_ None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Unmodified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	___ Yes	_X_ No
Identification of major federal programs:		
Assistance Listing Number(s) (ALN):	84.425U	Name of Federal Program or Cluster: Title I Esser II - CRSSA
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ 750,000	
Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee?	_X_ Yes	___ No

Section II: Financial Statement Findings

There are no findings to report.

Section III: Federal Awards Findings

There are no findings to report.