

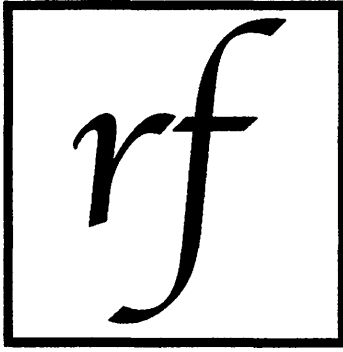
Kiowa County School District RE-2
Sheridan Lake, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
June 30, 2023

**Kiowa County School District RE-2
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June 30, 2023**

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Kiowa County School District RE-2

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Kiowa County School District RE-2 (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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, 2023, 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). 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

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.

rfarmer, llc

a certified¹ public accounting and consulting firm

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 and budgetary comparison information 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 supplementary information including the balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance, budget and actual, and the auditor's integrity report 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.

rfarmer, llc

December 13, 2023

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	<u>Governmental Activities--Total</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and Equivalents	\$ 1,497,955
Investments	500,261
Receivables	14,381
Due from Other Governmental Agencies	21,682
Other assets	18,654
Capital Assets:	
Capital Assets	4,680,469
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,478,932)</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u>2,201,537</u>
 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	517,591
Other Post Employment Benefits	<u>8,707</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	<u>526,298</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,780,768</u>
 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	102,344
Due to other governmental agencies	90,622
Unearned Revenues	65,738
Long-term liabilities	
Due in more than one year	
Net Pension Liability	1,218,413
Net Post Employment Benefits Liability	<u>46,256</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,523,373</u>
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	242,030
Other Post Employment Benefits	<u>18,540</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS	<u>260,570</u>
 NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	2,177,348
Restricted:	
TABOR	75,000
Unrestricted	<u>744,477</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,996,825</u>

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

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	General	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,471,312	\$ 26,643	\$ 1,497,955
Investments	500,261	-	500,261
Taxes receivable, net	13,693	-	13,693
Due from other funds	-	148,939	148,939
Receivable from other governments	21,682	-	21,682
Other receivables	688	-	688
Prepaid expenses	18,654	-	18,654
Total assets	2,026,290	175,582	2,201,872

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	40,162	19,149	59,311
Due to other funds	133,607	15,333	148,940
Payable to other governments	90,622	-	90,622
Unearned revenue	65,738	-	65,738
Other accrued expenses	43,033	-	43,033
Total liabilities	373,162	34,482	407,644
Fund balances:			
Non-spendable inventory	18,654	-	18,654
Restricted-TABOR and Pre-school	75,000	-	75,000
Unassigned	1,559,474	-	1,559,474
Assigned, reported in non-major:			
Special revenue funds	-	26,422	26,422
Capital projects funds	-	114,678	114,678
Total fund balances	1,653,128	141,100	1,794,228
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,026,290	\$ 175,582	\$ 2,201,872

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

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

Total fund balance, governmental funds	\$	1,794,228
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities and deferred outflows of resources 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.		2,727,835
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.		(1,525,239)
Rounding		1
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	\$	2,996,825

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

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>General</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 381,332	\$ -	\$ 381,332
SO Tax	68,734	-	68,734
Student Activities	-	15,825	15,825
Intergovernmental	2,682,060	37,105	2,719,165
Charges for services	-	6,476	6,476
Investment earnings	6,738	22	6,760
Miscellaneous	50,541	745	51,286
Total revenues	<u>3,189,405</u>	<u>60,173</u>	<u>3,249,578</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Instructional:			
Pupil services	43,423	-	43,423
Instructional	2,058,798	-	2,058,798
General administration	144,922	-	144,922
Fiscal services	136,128	-	136,128
Operations & maintenance	169,077	-	169,077
Other support and central services	67,771	-	67,771
Total Instructional	<u>2,620,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,620,119</u>
Support Services:			
Food services	-	66,499	66,499
Operations & Maintenance	-	22,877	22,877
Pupil Transportation	55,325	-	55,325
Noninstructional Services:			
Student Activities	-	15,256	15,256
Capital Outlay	11,789	118,365	130,154
Total Expenditures	<u>2,687,233</u>	<u>222,997</u>	<u>2,910,230</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>502,172</u>	<u>(162,824)</u>	<u>339,348</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	90,622	298,900	389,522
Transfers out	(389,522)	-	(389,522)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(298,900)</u>	<u>298,900</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	203,272	136,076	339,348
Fund balances - beginning	1,449,856	5,024	1,454,880
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,653,128</u>	<u>\$ 141,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,794,228</u>

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

Kiowa County 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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds: \$ 339,348

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

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. This is the amount by which capital outlay of \$130,154 is less than depreciation of \$172,122 in the current period. (41,968)

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:

Net difference between PERA pension and OPEB actual expense contributions 230,019

Rounding 2

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 527,401

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Kiowa County School District RE-2 (the “District”) conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

The District operates under an elected Board of Education with five members.

The District is the lowest level of government, which is considered to be financially accountable over all activities related to public school education in Kiowa County School District RE-2. The District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities. The Board of Education members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operation, and primary accountability for fiscal members.

Reporting Entity

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14 (as amended by Statements No. 34, No. 39, and No. 61), “*The Financial Reporting Entity*” (GASB No. 14) describes the financial reporting entity as it relates to governmental accounting. According to the Statement, the financial reporting entity consists of a) the primary government, b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and c) other organizations whose exclusion from the reporting entity’s financial statements would cause those statements to be misleading or incomplete. Any organizations that can be described by these last two items are included with the primary government in the financial statements as component units.

This District is not included in any other governmental “reporting entity” as defined in GASB No. 14 and does not include any other component unit as part of its “reporting entity”. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the USA, these basic financial statements present the District (the primary government) and its component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted

to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds (General Fund and Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund) and individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the District's governmental and business-type activities. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, operating statements present increases and decreases in net current assets and unreserved fund balance as a measure of available spendable resources. This means that only current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets.

Amounts reported as program revenues included 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

All governmental fund types use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period, or soon enough thereafter, to pay liabilities of the current period. Revenues are considered to be available if collected within 60 days after year-end.

Property and automotive ownership taxes are reported as receivables and deferred inflows when levied and as revenues when due for collection in the following year and determined to be available.

Grants and entitlement revenues are recognized when compliance with matching requirements is met. A receivable is established when the related expenditures exceed revenue receipts.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred with the exception of general obligation and capital lease debt service which is recognized when due and certain

accrued sick and personal pay which are accounted for as expenditures when expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred flows, fund equity, revenues and expenditures, or expenses, as appropriate. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The major funds presented in the accompanying basic financial statements are as follows:

Major Programs:

1. General Fund - the general operating fund of the District; used to account for all resources that are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund.
2. Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund - used to account for General Fund transfers and other revenue sources assigned for capital expenditures.

Cash and Investments

Cash represents amounts on deposit with financial institutions or held by the District. The District is allowed to invest in the following types of investments: short-term certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, money market deposit accounts, mutual funds, government pools, and U.S. Treasury Obligations. The District considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

Receivables

Property taxes levied in 2022 but uncollected in 2023 are identified as property taxes receivable. Amounts of property taxes that are not available at June 30, 2023 are recorded as deferred revenue and are presented net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes. Program grants are recorded as receivables and revenues at the time reimbursable project costs are incurred.

Inventories

Materials and supplies inventories are stated at cost. Inventories recorded in the Food Services Fund consist of purchased and donated commodities. Purchased inventories are stated at cost. Donated inventories, received at no cost under a program supported by the Federal Government, are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of receipt.

The cost of all inventories is recorded as an asset when the individual inventory items are purchased, and as an expenditure or expense when consumed.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, vehicles, and equipment, are utilized for general District operations and are capitalized at actual or estimated cost. Donations of such assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time of donation. Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Maintenance, repairs, and minor renovations are recorded as expenditures when incurred. Major additions and improvements are capitalized. When assets used in the operation of the governmental fund types are sold, the proceeds of the sale are recorded as revenues in the appropriate fund. The District does not capitalize interest on the construction of capital assets in governmental funds. However, the District does capitalize interest on the construction of capital assets in business-type activities.

The monetary threshold for capitalization of assets is \$1,000. The District's capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the fixed assets (5-50 years). Depreciation of all capital assets is charged as an expense against their operations. Depreciation is recorded in the year of acquisition.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable government activities.

The District records long-term debt, if any, of governmental funds at face value. The District's general obligation bonds are serviced from property taxes and other revenues of the Debt Service Fund. Capital leases are serviced from property taxes and other revenues of the General Fund. The long-term accumulated unpaid accrued sick leave is serviced from property taxes and other revenues by the respective fund type from future appropriations.

Constitutional Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters approved Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax, and debt limitations, which apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. It requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any

new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of an expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any entity.

In November of 1996, the registered voters approved a ballot resolution authorizing Kiowa County School District RE-2 to collect, retain and expend (during 1996 and beyond) all revenues from any source provided that no property tax mill levy be increased, or any new tax imposed without the consent of the voters.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future years. TABOR requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be three percent or more of fiscal year spending. As of June 30, 2023, the District reserved \$75,000 for this purpose.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior fiscal year's spending adjusted for inflation in the prior calendar year plus annual increases in funded student enrollment. Fiscal year spending is generally defined as expenditures and reserve increases with certain exceptions.

Property Taxes

Under Colorado law, all property taxes are due and payable in the year following the year levied. The 2022 property tax calendar for Kiowa County was as follows:

Levy Date	December 5, 2022
Lien Date	January 1, 2023
Tax Bills Mailed	January 1, 2023
First Installment Due	February 28, 2023
Second Installment Due	June 15, 2023
If Paid in Full, Due	April 30, 2023

Accumulated Staff Leave

District policy allows for the accumulation of staff leave. Administrative, certified and non-certified staff can accumulate from 10 to 32 days depending on their position. Up to three days leave above the maximum is reimbursed annually.

The liability for accumulated leave is immaterial and is not recorded in the financial statements.

Use of Estimates

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 disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Interest Expense

All interest expenses, if any, has been reported as unallocated in the Government-wide financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 54

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 the 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.

Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

Committed Fund Balance Policy – The District's Committed Fund Balance is fund balance reporting required by the School Board, either because of a School Board Policy in the School Board Policy Manual, or because of motions that passed at School Board meetings.

Assigned Fund Balance Policy – The District's Assigned Fund Balance is fund balance reporting occurring by School Board Administration authority, under the direction of the Chief Business Officer.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year by adjusting journal entries.

First, non-spendable fund balances are determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined (not including non-spendable amounts). Then unrestricted fund balances are determined following the order of committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Note 2 Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balances – total governmental funds* and *net position – governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. Additionally, the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net change in fund balances – total government funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

These reconciliation’s detail items that require adjustment to convert from the current resource’s measurement and modified accrual basis for governmental fund statements to the economic resources measurement and full accrual basis used for government-wide statements. However, certain items having no effect on measurement and basis were eliminated from the government fund statements during the consolidation of governmental activities.

The following transactions between funds have been eliminated in the government-wide statements:

	Transfer To	Transfer From
General Fund	\$ 389,522	\$ -
Pre-School Program Fund	-	90,622
Food Service Fund	-	48,900
Activity Fund	-	-
Capital Projects	-	250,000
Total	\$ 389,522	\$ 389,522

Note 3 Budgetary Information

Revenues and expenditures are controlled by budgetary accounting systems in accordance with various legal requirements. The budgeted revenues and expenditures represent the original adopted budget as subsequently adjusted by the Board of Education in accordance with Colorado School Laws.

The District has set procedures to be followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to June 1, the Business Manager submits, to the Board of Education, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. Public notices are released to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.
4. The Business Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between categories within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Education.
5. Formal budgetary integration should be employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund, Capital Projects Funds and Special Revenue Funds.
6. Budgets for the General, Capital Projects and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between programs and/or departments within any fund and the reallocation of budget line items within any program and/or department rests with the Superintendent of Schools and may be delegated to an appropriate level of management. Revisions and/or supplemental appropriations that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Education.

Budgetary amounts reported in the accompanying basic financial statements are as originally adopted and amended by the Superintendent and/or the Board of Education throughout the year.

Note 4

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 the aggregate uninsured deposits.

At June 30, 2023, the District’s bank balance and investments of certificates of deposits were as follows:

	<u>Carrying Balance</u>
Insured (FDIC)	\$ 250,000
Uninsured, Collateralized under the Public Deposit Protection Act of the State of Colorado	<u>1,247,954</u>
Total Cash and Deposits	<u>\$ 1,497,954</u>

Note 5 Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Balance Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance Ending</u>
Depreciable Assets:				
Buildings	\$ 3,752,635	\$ 83,239	\$ -	\$ 3,835,874
Site Improvements	71,101	-	-	71,101
Vehicles	315,627	20,300	-	335,927
Food Service Equipment	63,925	5,920	-	69,845
Equipment	347,027	20,695	-	367,722
Total Depreciable Assets	<u>4,550,315</u>	<u>130,154</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,680,469</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	(1,590,062)	(143,773)	-	(1,733,835)
Site Improvements	(68,601)	-	-	(68,601)
Vehicles	(272,047)	(13,432)	-	(285,479)
Food Service Equipment	(56,468)	(2,265)	-	(58,733)
Equipment	(319,632)	(12,652)	-	(332,284)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(2,306,810)</u>	<u>(172,122)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,478,932)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 6,857,125</u>	<u>\$ 302,276</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,159,401</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions//programs of the primary government as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	
Instruction	\$ 143,733
Transportation	13,432
Operations	12,652
Food Service	2,265
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 172,122</u>

Note 6 Accrued Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from September to August but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, and June 30, 2023, are estimated to be \$43,032. Accordingly, the accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note 7

Defined Benefit 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.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the 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 annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2022. 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 based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of the highest average salary and cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by the 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, 2023: 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 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2022 Through June 30, 2023
Employer contribution rate	11.40%
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	<u>10.38%</u>
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	<u>5.50%</u>
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	<u>20.38%</u>

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

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 \$112,436 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute a \$225 million (actual dollars) 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 Division Trust Fund. House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructed the State treasurer to issue an additional direct distribution to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment. The July 1, 2023, payment is reduced by \$190 million (actual dollars) to \$35 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2024, payment will not be reduced due to PERA’s negative investment return in 2022. Senate Bill (SB) 23-056, enacted June 2, 2023, requires an additional direct distribution of approximately \$14.5 million (actual dollars), for a total of approximately \$49.5 million (actual dollars) to be contributed July 1, 2023.

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, 2022, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TPL to December 31, 2022. The District proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District’s contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2022 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2023, the District reported a liability of \$1,218,413 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 portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

The District’s proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,218,413
The State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the District	139,675
Total	<u>\$ 1,358,088</u>

At December 31, 2022, the District proportion was .0074581%, which was approximately the same as its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized pension expense of \$33,748 and revenue of \$33,748 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At

June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 12,845	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	24,056	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	424,472	242,030
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	56,218	N/A
Total	\$ 517,591	\$ 242,030

\$56,218 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, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2024	\$ 17,145
2025	29,206
2026	663,531
2027	66,879
2028	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2021, 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 AIR

¹Post-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 mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefit-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table 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, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted 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 at least every five years for PERA. 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 weighing 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 asset 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 SB 18-200 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. 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 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include 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.
- HB 22-1029, effective upon enactment in 2022, required the State treasurer to issue, in addition to the regularly scheduled \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution, a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars). The

July 1, 2023, direct distribution is reduced by \$190 million (actual dollars) to \$35 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2024, direct distribution will not be reduced from \$225 million (actual dollars) due to PERA’s negative investment return in 2022.

- 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.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, 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 TPL. 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 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 one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one 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	\$1,594,484	\$1,218,413	\$904,356

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.

Note 9 Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan)

Plan Description - Employees of the District that are also members of the SCHDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan), 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 PERAPlus 401(k) Plan. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy - The PERAPlus 401(k) Plan 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.

Note 10

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 fiduciary net position (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, and 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 by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) 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 relates 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 health benefits program 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 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.

DPS Benefit Structure. 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 service-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 service-based 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 \$5,768 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

At June 30, 2023, the District reported a liability of \$46,256 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2022. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2022 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2022, the District's proportion was .005665%, which was approximately the same as its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$5,768. At June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 6	\$ 11,186
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	743	5,105
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,073	2,248
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,884	N/A
Total	<u>\$ 8,706</u>	<u>\$ 18,539</u>

\$8,706 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, 2024. 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	\$ (4,608)
2024	(4,327)
2025	(2,009)
2026	(301)
2027	(1,198)
Thereafter	(272)

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2021 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			6.50% in 2022 Gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2030	
Medicare Part A premiums			3.75% in 2022 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	

The TOL for the HCTF, as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date, was adjusted to reflect the disaffiliation, allowable under C.R.S. § 24-51-313, of Tri-County Health Department (TriCounty Health), effective December 31, 2022. As of the close of the 2022 fiscal year, no disaffiliation payment associated with Tri-County Health was received, and therefore no disaffiliation dollars were reflected in the FNP as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date.

Beginning January 1, 2022, the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option; based on 2022 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. Actuarial morbidity factors are then applied to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age, gender, and health care cost trend. This approach

applies for all members and is adjusted accordingly for those not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for the PERA benefit structure.

Age-Related Morbidity Assumptions		
Participant Age	Annual Increase (Male)	Annual Increase (Female)
65-69	3.0%	1.5%
70	2.9%	1.6%
71	1.6%	1.4%
72	1.4%	1.5%
73	1.5%	1.6%
74	1.5%	1.5%
75	1.5%	1.4%
76	1.5%	1.5%
77	1.5%	1.5%
78	1.5%	1.6%
79	1.5%	1.5%
80	1.4%	1.5%
81 and older	0.0%	0.0%

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 with Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 with Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) with Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	\$ 1,704	\$ 1,450	\$ 583	\$ 496	\$ 1,923	\$ 1,634
70	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,561	\$ 676	\$ 534	\$ 2,229	\$ 1,761
75	\$ 2,128	\$ 1,681	\$ 728	\$ 575	\$ 2,401	\$ 1,896

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 without Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 without Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) without Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	\$ 6,514	\$ 5,542	\$ 4,227	\$ 3,596	\$ 6,752	\$ 5,739
70	\$ 7,553	\$ 5,966	\$ 4,901	\$ 3,872	\$ 7,826	\$ 6,185
75	\$ 8,134	\$ 6,425	\$ 5,278	\$ 4,169	\$ 8,433	\$ 6,657

The 2022 Medicare Part A premium is \$499 (actual dollars) 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, 2021, 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 used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2022	6.50%	3.75%
2023	6.25%	4.00%
2024	6.00%	4.00%
2025	5.75%	4.00%
2026	5.50%	4.25%
2027	5.25%	4.25%
2028	5.00%	4.25%
2029	4.75%	4.50%
2030+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2021, 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 on 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 Divisions (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.

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 the 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 HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2021, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect costs for the 2022 plan year.
- The December 31, 2021, valuation utilizes premium information as of January 1, 2022, as the initial per capita health care cost. As of that date, PERACare health benefits administration is performed by UnitedHealthcare. In that transition, the costs for the Medicare Advantage Option #2 decreased to a level that is lower than the maximum possible service-related subsidy as described in the plan provisions.
- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health care premiums were revised to reflect the, then, current expectation of future increases in those premiums. Medicare Part A premiums continued with the prior valuation trend pattern.

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

Effective for the December 31, 2022, measurement date, the timing of the retirement decrement was adjusted to middle-of-year within the valuation programming used to determine the TOL, reflecting a recommendation from the 2022 actuarial audit report, dated October 14, 2022, summarizing the results of the actuarial audit performed on the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted 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 at least every five years for PERA. 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 weighing 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 asset 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%.

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	5.50%	6.25%	7.25%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	3.00%	4.00%	5.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB liability	\$44,947	\$46,256	\$47,681

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the TOL 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:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2022, 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 to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into 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 HCTF'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 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 one-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or one-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	\$53,625	\$45,256	\$39,954

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

Note 10 Joint Venture

Not reflected in the accompanying financial statements is the District's participation in the Southeastern Colorado Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). The BOCES is an organization that provides member districts educational services at a shared lower cost per district.

The District has one member on the Board. This Board has final authority for all budgeting and financing of the joint venture. The BOCES by-laws indicated that the entity is to have perpetual existence, but in the event of its dissolution, all assets shall be divided among member school districts on a pro rata basis determined by the BOCES board.

The BOCES is not included as a component unit of the District as the financial responsibility is minimal, there is no financial interdependency, the District does not have the ability to significantly influence the operations of the BOCES and the District is not accountable for fiscal matters of the BOCES. An audited financial statement is filed annually with the Colorado State Auditor's Office.

Note 11 Colorado School District Self Insurance Pool (CSDIP)

The District belongs to the Colorado School District's Self-Insurance Pool. The Pool was established by the Colorado Association of School Boards (CASB) to provide insurance coverage to participants in the areas of General Liability, Errors and Omissions, Automobile Liability, Auto Physical Damage, Auto Personal Injury Protection, Real and Personal Property, Crime, and other coverage. The Board of Directors is composed of nine persons; all of whom are appointed by the Board of Directors of CSDIP. The Pool is managed by an Executive Director chosen by the Board of Directors. Each member's initial contribution and subsequent contributions are determined by the Pool based on factors including, but not limited to, the Aggregate Pool claims, the cost of Administrative and other operating expenses, the number of participants, the adequacy of both Operating and Reserve Funds and other factors touching on the status of the Pool or an individual participant, and as approved by the Colorado Insurance Commissioner.

As the District did not exercise oversight responsibility nor have sufficient control over Pool activities, the Pool is not a component unit of the District and only the District's share of contributions to the Pool is recorded as Expenditures in the Insurance Reserve fund.

Note 12 Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destructions of assets; error or omission; injuries to employees, or act of God.

The District maintains commercial insurance for all risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 13 Compliance with Colorado Revised Statutes

The following condition was noted and may be a violation of Colorado Law:

- Expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund exceeded budgeted amounts.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
General
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 343,304	\$ 382,600	\$ 381,332
SO Taxes	60,884	60,800	68,734
Intergovernmental	52,509	262,600	154,460
State equalization	1,043,271	2,595,700	2,527,600
Investment earnings	-	1,500	6,738
Miscellaneous	-	20,000	50,541
Total revenues	<u>1,499,968</u>	<u>3,323,200</u>	<u>3,189,405</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Instructional:			
Pupil services	45,110	46,110	43,423
Instructional	984,367	2,234,710	2,058,798
General administration	159,100	161,290	144,922
Fiscal services	61,600	153,930	136,128
Operations & maintenance	178,200	224,070	169,077
Other support and central services	60,000	53,300	67,771
Pupil Transportation	59,374	71,830	55,325
Capital Outlay	-	-	11,789
Total Expenditures	<u>1,547,751</u>	<u>2,945,240</u>	<u>2,687,233</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(47,783)</u>	<u>377,960</u>	<u>502,172</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	-	-	90,622
Transfers in (out)	(10,000)	(298,900)	(389,522)
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(298,900)</u>	<u>(298,900)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(57,783)	79,060	203,272
Fund balances - beginning	1,449,856	1,449,856	1,449,856
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,392,073</u>	<u>\$ 1,528,916</u>	<u>\$ 1,653,128</u>

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	for the years ended December 31,									
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
District's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability	0.7458%	0.0091%	0.0097%	0.0089%	0.0087%	0.0104%	0.0117%	0.0126%	0.0127%	0.0138%
District's proportionate share of the collective pension liability	\$1,218,413	\$ 944,833	\$1,464,494	\$1,330,228	\$1,535,878	\$3,370,537	\$3,473,418	\$1,925,434	\$1,723,986	\$1,756,709
Payroll	\$ 100	\$ 565,490	\$ 546,026	\$ 523,276	\$ 507,382	\$ 470,198	\$ 501,106	\$ 520,732	\$ 550,150	\$ 544,839
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its payroll	1218413%	167%	268%	254%	303%	717%	693%	370%	313%	322%
Plan fiduciary net pension as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.79%	74.86%	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.13%	59.16%	62.80%	64.06%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table.

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	for the years ended December 31,						
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
District's proportion (percentage) of the collective net OPEB liability	0.5665%	0.0059%	0.0056%	0.0060%	0.0060%	0.0060%	0.0063%
District's proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability	\$ 46,256	\$ 51,128	\$ 53,224	\$ 65,413	\$ 76,708	\$ 76,969	\$ 76,787
Payroll	\$ 100	\$ 565,490	\$ 546,026	\$ 523,276	\$ 507,382	\$ 470,198	\$ 501,106
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its payroll	46256.00%	9.04%	9.75%	12.50%	15.12%	16.37%	15.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	38.57%	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

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.

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Schedule of Contributions and Related Ratios-Pension
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	for the years ended December 31,									
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutory required contributions	\$ 112,436	\$ 112,436	\$ 101,698	\$ 100,752	\$ 97,064	\$ 88,763	\$ 92,070	\$ 92,559	\$ 93,027	\$ 87,096
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 112,436	\$ 112,436	\$ 101,698	\$ 100,752	\$ 97,064	\$ 88,763	\$ 92,070	\$ 92,559	\$ 93,027	\$ 87,096
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Payroll	\$ 100	\$ 565,490	\$ 517,970	\$ 523,276	\$ 507,382	\$ 470,198	\$ 501,106	\$ 520,732	\$ 550,150	\$ 544,839
Contribution as a percentage of payroll	112436.00%	19.88%	19.63%	19.25%	19.13%	18.88%	18.37%	17.77%	16.91%	15.99%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table.

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Schedule of Contributions and Related Ratios-OPEB
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	for the years ended December 31,						
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Statutory required contributions	\$ 5,768	\$ 5,768	\$ 5,283	\$ 5,337	\$ 5,174	\$ 4,796	\$ 5,111
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	5,768	5,768	5,283	5,337	5,174	4,796	5,111
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Payroll	\$ 565,490	\$ 565,490	\$ 517,970	\$ 523,276	\$ 507,382	\$ 470,198	\$ 501,106
Contribution as a percentage of payroll	1.02%	1.02%	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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Kiowa County School District RE-2
Balance Sheet
Other Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023**

	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Activity Fund</u>	<u>Total Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Total-Other Governmental Funds</u>
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,212	\$ 20,431	\$ 26,643	\$ -	\$ 26,643
Due from other funds	18,092	-	18,092	130,847	148,939
Total assets	<u>24,304</u>	<u>20,431</u>	<u>44,735</u>	<u>130,847</u>	<u>175,582</u>
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	2,347	633	2,980	16,169	19,149
Due to other funds	-	15,333	15,333	-	15,333
Total liabilities	<u>2,347</u>	<u>15,966</u>	<u>18,313</u>	<u>16,169</u>	<u>34,482</u>
Fund balances:					
Assigned	21,957	4,465	26,422	114,678	141,100
Total fund balances	<u>21,957</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>26,422</u>	<u>114,678</u>	<u>141,100</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 24,304</u>	<u>\$ 20,431</u>	<u>\$ 44,735</u>	<u>\$ 130,847</u>	<u>\$ 175,582</u>

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Other Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Activity Fund</u>	<u>Total Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES					
Student Activities	\$ -	\$ 15,825	15,825	-	\$ 15,825
Intergovernmental	37,105	-	37,105	-	37,105
Charges for services	6,476	-	6,476	-	6,476
Investment earnings	9	13	22	-	22
Miscellaneous	279	466	745	-	745
Total revenues	<u>43,869</u>	<u>16,304</u>	<u>60,173</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,173</u>
EXPENDITURES					
Support Services:					
Food Services	66,499	-	66,499	-	66,499
Operations & Maintenance	-	-	-	22,877	22,877
Noninstructional Services:					
Student activities	-	15,256	15,256	-	15,256
Capital Outlay	5,920	-	5,920	112,445	118,365
Total Expenditures	<u>72,419</u>	<u>15,256</u>	<u>87,675</u>	<u>135,322</u>	<u>222,997</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(28,550)</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>(27,502)</u>	<u>(135,322)</u>	<u>(162,824)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	48,900	-	48,900	250,000	298,900
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>48,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,900</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>298,900</u>
Net change in fund balances	20,350	1,048	21,398	114,678	136,076
Fund balances - beginning	1,607	3,417	5,024	-	5,024
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 21,957</u>	<u>\$ 4,465</u>	<u>\$ 26,422</u>	<u>\$ 114,678</u>	<u>\$ 141,100</u>

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Food Service
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ 29,925	\$ 44,300	\$ 37,105
Charges for services	5,500	5,500	6,476
Investment earnings	5	-	9
Miscellaneous	-	-	279
Total revenues	<u>35,430</u>	<u>49,800</u>	<u>43,869</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Support Services:			
Food service	61,260	88,700	66,499
Capital Outlay	-	-	5,920
Total Expenditures	<u>61,260</u>	<u>88,700</u>	<u>72,419</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(25,830)</u>	<u>(38,900)</u>	<u>(28,550)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	10,000	38,900	48,900
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>10,000</u>	<u>38,900</u>	<u>48,900</u>
Net change in fund balances	(15,830)	-	20,350
Fund balances - beginning	792	1,607	1,607
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ (15,038)</u>	<u>\$ 1,607</u>	<u>\$ 21,957</u>

Kiowa County School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Student Activity
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Student activities	\$ 10,000	\$ 23,800	\$ 15,825
Investment earnings	-	-	13
Miscellaneous	-	-	466
Total revenues	<u>10,000</u>	<u>23,800</u>	<u>16,304</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
Student activities	<u>10,000</u>	<u>23,800</u>	<u>15,256</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>10,000</u>	<u>23,800</u>	<u>15,256</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,048</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-	1,048
Fund balances - beginning	1,949	1,949	3,417
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 1,949</u>	<u>\$ 1,949</u>	<u>\$ 4,465</u>

**Kiowa County School District RE-2
Budget and Actual
Capital Projects
For the year ended June 30, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Noninstructional Services:			
General government	-	-	22,877
Capital Outlay	-	100,000	112,445
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>135,322</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(135,322)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	-	250,000	250,000
Total other financing sources and uses	<u>-</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	150,000	114,678
Fund balances - beginning	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ 114,678</u>



Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 1440 - Plainview RE-2

Fiscal Year 2022-23

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	1,438,897		2,799,882		2,585,650		1,653,129
18 Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0		0		0		0
19 Colorado Preschool Program Fund	10,959		90,622		101,581		0
Sub-Total	1,449,856		2,890,504		2,687,231		1,653,129
11 Charter School Fund	0		0		0		0
20.26-29 Special Revenue Fund	0		0		0		0
06 Supplemental Cap Const., Tech. Main Fund	0		0		0		0
07 Total Program Revenue Fund	0		0		0		0
21 Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	1,607		92,768		72,420		21,955
22 Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0		0		0		0
23 Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	3,417		16,304		15,256		4,465
25 Transportation Fund	0		0		0		0
31 Bond Redemption Fund	0		0		0		0
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	0		250,000		135,222		114,678
46 Supplemental Cap Const., Tech. Main Fund	0		0		0		0
Totals	1,454,679		3,240,577		2,910,228		1,794,228
Proprietary							
50 Other Enterprise Funds	0		0		0		0
64 (6.3) 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