

**OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
CORTEZ, COLORADO**

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2023

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Office of the District Attorney
Twenty-Second Judicial District
Cortez, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Office of the District Attorney, Twenty-Second Judicial District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 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 referred to above 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 December 31, 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 these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the Management Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Management has omitted the budgetary comparison information that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information. The District is not legally required to prepare a budget and therefore the budgetary information is not presented.

Required Supplementary Information (Continued)

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedule of the District's proportionate share of its net pension and OPEB liability, and the schedule of the District's contributions to the defined benefit pension plan and OPEB plan on pages 40 – 43 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

PB Solutions LLC

Littleton, Colorado
June 4, 2024

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 December 31, 2023

	<u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u>
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 386,987
Due from Other Governments	85,000
Grants Receivable	130,931
Prepaid Expenses	11,550
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	7,866
Right to Use Asset, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>9,575</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>631,909</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to Pensions	59,094
Related to OPEB	<u>2,408</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>61,502</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	8,616
Accrued Expenses	14,812
Building Lease - Current Portion	10,794
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated Absences	47,380
Building Lease	-
Net Pension Liability	337,295
Net OPEB Liability	<u>11,101</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>429,998</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to Pensions	49,418
Related to OPEB	<u>5,958</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>55,376</u>
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,866
Restricted	67,713
Unrestricted	<u>132,458</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ 208,037</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 Year Ended December 31, 2023

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE)
		CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
TOTALS					
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental Activities					
General Government	\$ 1,695,033	\$ -	\$ 653,184	\$ -	\$ (1,041,849)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,695,033	\$ -	\$ 653,184	\$ -	\$ (1,041,849)
GENERAL REVENUES					
			State and County Revenue		1,143,952
			Other Revenues		38,496
			Earnings on Investments		165
			TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES		1,182,613
			CHANGE IN NET POSITION		140,764
			NET POSITION, Beginning		67,273
			NET POSITION, Ending	\$	208,037

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 BALANCE SHEET
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 December 31, 2023

	GENERAL FUND	DIVERSION FUND	VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	VOCA	NON-MAJOR VICTIMS COMPENSATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS						
Cash and Investments	\$ 354,139	\$ 14,183	\$ 15,377	\$ 2,390	\$ 898	\$ 386,987
Due from Other Funds	121,734	34,579	-	-	-	156,313
Due from Other Governments	85,000	-	-	-	-	85,000
Grants Receivables	-	55,865	42,739	32,327	-	130,931
Prepaid Expenses	-	11,550	-	-	-	11,550
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 560,873</u>	<u>\$ 116,177</u>	<u>\$ 58,116</u>	<u>\$ 34,717</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ 770,781</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$ 17	\$ 8,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,616
Accrued Expenses	14,500	312	-	-	-	14,812
Due to Other Funds	34,579	47,577	41,830	32,327	-	156,313
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>49,096</u>	<u>56,488</u>	<u>41,830</u>	<u>32,327</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>179,741</u>
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	-	11,550	-	-	-	11,550
Restricted for Fund Purpose	-	48,139	16,286	2,390	898	67,713
Unassigned	511,777	-	-	-	-	511,777
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>511,777</u>	<u>59,689</u>	<u>16,286</u>	<u>2,390</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>591,040</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 560,873</u>	<u>\$ 116,177</u>	<u>\$ 58,116</u>	<u>\$ 34,717</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ 770,781</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

Total fund balances of governmental funds	\$	591,040
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Capital Assets, Depreciated	43,187		
Accumulated Depreciation	(35,321)		
Right To Use Asset - Building	53,477		
Accumulated Amortization	<u>(43,902)</u>		17,441

Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Compensated Absences	(47,380)		
Building Lease	(10,794)		
Net Pension Liability	(337,295)		
Net OPEB Liability	<u>(11,101)</u>		(406,570)

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources - Related to Pensions	59,094		
Deferred inflows of resources - Related to Pensions	(49,418)		
Deferred outflows of resources - Related to OPEB	2,408		
Deferred inflows of resources - Related to OPEB	<u>(5,958)</u>		6,126

Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>208,037</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 Year Ended December 31, 2023

	GENERAL FUND	DIVERSION FUND	VICTIMS ASSISTANCE	VOCA	NON-MAJOR VICTIMS COMPENSATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES						
Federal Grants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,375	\$ 129,310	\$ -	\$ 207,685
State Grants	135,379	283,570	22,422	-	4,128	445,499
County Funding	1,143,952	-	-	-	-	1,143,952
Other Revenue	25,116	13,380	-	-	-	38,496
Earnings on Investments	31	-	125	-	9	165
TOTAL REVENUES	1,304,478	296,950	100,922	129,310	4,137	1,835,797
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
Personnel Services	1,052,631	216,034	110,757	129,310	4,200	1,512,932
Dues, Meetings, and Travel	17,600	330	544	-	26	18,500
Supplies and Operating	58,648	6,656	7,281	-	-	72,585
Professional Services	11,535	41,443	-	-	-	52,978
Diversion and Restitution	25,504	12,586	-	-	-	38,090
Debt Service						
Principal	-	17,799	-	-	-	17,799
Interest	-	2,001	-	-	-	2,001
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,165,918	296,849	118,582	129,310	4,226	1,714,885
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	138,560	101	(17,660)	-	(89)	120,912
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	373,217	59,588	33,946	2,390	987	470,128
FUND BALANCES, Ending	<u>\$ 511,777</u>	<u>\$ 59,689</u>	<u>\$ 16,286</u>	<u>\$ 2,390</u>	<u>\$ 898</u>	<u>\$ 591,040</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
 EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
 Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 120,912
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities.		
Depreciation and Amortization	(26,463)	(26,463)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require current financial resources and are not reported in the funds.		
Changes in Compensated Absences	1,778	
Building Lease Principal Payment	<u>17,799</u>	19,577
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for governmental activities those amounts reported in the statement of net position and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Deferred charges related to Pension Plan	25,686	
Deferred charges related to OPEB	<u>1,052</u>	<u>26,738</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 140,764</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Office of the District Attorney, Twenty-Second Judicial District (the “District”) conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. Following is a summary of the more significant policies:

Reporting Entity

The District is an elected position funded by Montezuma and Dolores Counties and the State of Colorado. These operations are reflected in the General Fund. The District does not have a property tax levy. The General Fund is supplemented by federal, and state administered grant funds to permit the District to undertake specific programs. These specific programs are reported in the special revenue funds.

The financial reporting entity consists of the District and organizations for which the District is financially accountable. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are not legally separate are part of the District. In addition, any legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization’s governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on the District.

In accordance with requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the District does not include any component units within its reporting entity.

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 activities of the District. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column. The District does not operate any business-type activities.

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

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current *financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Investment income associated with the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual and has been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

In the fund financial statements, the District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Diversion Fund* accounts for the District's resources and expenditures related to its diversion program.

The *Victim's Assistance Fund* accounts for the District's resources and expenditures related to its victim's assistance program.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation
(Continued)

The *VOCA Fund* accounts for the District's revenues and expenditures related to the Victims of Crime Act grant.

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position

Deposits and Investments – The District considers cash and cash equivalents to be all demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less. Investments are stated at fair value.

Receivables – All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Prepaid Expenses – Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future years and are reported as prepaid expenses.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which consist of equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives; Equipment – 5 years.

Compensated Absences – District employees are entitled to certain compensated absences and are allowed to accumulate unused absences. Upon termination of employment, employees are entitled to receive compensation for accrued compensated absences at their current pay rate. These compensated absences are recognized as expenditures when due in the governmental funds. A liability in the amount of \$47,380 has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements for the accrued compensated absences.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – The statement of net position and balance sheets 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 and fund balance 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 net position and balance sheets 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 and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Net Position – The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position, which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

Restricted Net Position is liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

Unrestricted Net Position represents assets that do not have any third-party limitation on their use. While District management may have categorized and segmented a portion for various purposes, the District Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

Fund Balance Classification – The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued)

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District reports prepaid expenses as nonspendable.
- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The District reports fund balances of its nonmajor governmental funds as restricted for their respective fund purpose. The District reports the fund balances in the Diversion Fund, Victims Compensation Fund, Victims Assistance Fund, and VOCA Fund as restricted for the respective fund purposes.
- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the District Attorney. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District Attorney removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. As of December 31, 2023, the District does not report any committed resources.
- Assigned – This classification includes amounts the government intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. As of December 31, 2023, the District does not report any assigned resources.
- Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The District would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned fund balance.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 1: **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (Continued)

Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss. There have been no significant reductions in coverage from the prior year and settlements have not exceeded coverage in the past five years.

Subsequent Events

The District has evaluated events subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2023 through June 4, 2024, the date these financial statements were issued, and has incorporated any required recognition into these financial statements.

NOTE 2: **STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Budgets

The District submits operating budgets to the county commissioners and to grant agencies, but the budgets are not legally adopted by the District. Therefore, no budget to actual statements have been presented.

NOTE 3: **CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. 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 regulations. At December 31, 2023, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the District are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 3: **CASH AND INVESTMENTS** (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

At December 31, 2023, the District had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$386,987. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$526,107. Of these balances, \$417,196 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$108,911 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five years. The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

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

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Local government investment pools
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts

Concentration of Credit Risk

State statutes do not limit the amount the District may invest in one issuer, except for corporate securities.

At December 31, 2023 the District does not report any investments.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2023

NOTE 4: INTERFUND BALANCES

At December 31, 2023, the VOCA Fund, Victim's Assistance Fund, and the Diversion Fund owed \$32,327, \$41,830, and \$47,577, respectively, to the General Fund for payroll reimbursements. The General Fund owed \$34,579 to the Diversion Fund for duplicate reimbursements.

NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, is summarized below:

	Balance 12/31/2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2023
Governmental Activities				
Capital Asset, Depreciated/Amortized				
Equipment	\$ 43,187	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,187
Right to Use Asset - Building	53,477	-	-	53,477
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated/Amortized	96,664	-	-	96,664
Accumulated Depreciation				
Equipment	26,684	8,637	-	35,321
Accumulated Amortization				
Right to Use Asset - Building	26,076	17,826	-	43,902
Net Capital Assets	\$ 43,904	\$ (26,463)	\$ -	\$ 17,441

NOTE 6: LEASES

The following is a summary of the District's lease transactions for the year ended December 2023:

	Balance 12/31/2022	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2023	Due In One Year
Building Lease	\$ 28,593	\$ -	\$ 17,799	\$ 10,794	\$ 10,794

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TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
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NOTE 6: **LEASES** (Continued)

Building Lease Agreement

On July 14, 2021 the District entered into an office lease agreement for additional office space, commencing on August 1, 2021 through July 31, 2024. Under the terms of the agreement, the District is required to make annual lease payments in the amount of \$19,800 due beginning on August 1, 2021 through 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the District paid \$19,800 under the terms of the agreement. Of this amount \$11,550 was recorded as prepaid expenses in the Diversion Fund. The outstanding balance on the lease is \$10,794 at December 31, 2023. The interest rate implied in the lease is calculated at 7.00%.

Annual requirements to amortize the lease obligation and related interest are as follows:

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	<u>\$ 10,794</u>	<u>\$ 756</u>	<u>\$ 11,550</u>

NOTE 7: **DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLAN - COUNTIES**

The eligible employees of the District participate in the Colorado County Officials Defined Contribution Retirement Plan through Montezuma and Dolores Counties. Contributions made by the employees are five percent of the eligible compensation for Montezuma County and five percent for Dolores County. The District contributes a matching amount. The counties fund the District's share of the contributions.

The Counties are members of the Colorado County Officials and Employees Retirement Association. All members of the Association are participants in a defined contribution plan which is adopted and administered to provide income after retirement in addition to benefits provided by federal social security. Employees are required to participate after one year of continuous service.

The Counties maintain no control over the plan, other than being members of the Association. Employees vest at 20 percent per year and are fully vested after five years of participation.

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NOTE 7: **DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLAN – COUNTIES** (Continued)

The 2023 total payroll for the District was \$1,137,023 and the covered payroll for retirement plan purposes was \$1,106,072. The 2023 employee contributions to the plan were \$48,983 and the District contributed \$49,738.

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent 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.

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

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50 percent or 100 percent 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 SDTF. 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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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. State Troopers whose disability is caused by an on-the-job injury are immediately eligible to apply for disability benefits and do not have to meet the five years of service credit requirement. 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 December 31, 2023: Eligible employees of, the District and the State are required to contribute to the SDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of 01/01/2021 through 12/31/2022 are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2023	July 1, 2023 Through December 31, 2023
Employee contribution(all employees other than State Troopers)	11.00%	11.00%
State Troopers	13.00%	13.00%

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

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NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

The employer contribution requirements for all employees other than State Troopers are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2023	July 1, 2022 Through December 31, 2022
Employer contribution rate	11.40%	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%)	(1.02%)
Amount apportioned to the SDTF	10.38%	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.17%	0.17%
Total employer contribution rate to the SDTF	20.55%	20.55%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SDTF from the District were \$16,213 the year ended December 31, 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 SDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation.

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 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute \$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 SDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SDTF to the total annual payroll of the SDTF, School Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructed the 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 the State to make an additional direct distribution of approximately \$14.5 million (actual dollars), for a total of approximately \$49.5 million (actual dollars) , to be contributed on Jul 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 SDTF was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2022. The District proportion of the net pension liability was based on District contributions to the SDTF for the calendar year 2022 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At December 31, 2023 the District reported a liability of \$337,295 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. 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 District were as follows:

District proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$337,295
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with District	\$ 74,312
Total	\$411,607

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 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
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 December 31, 2023

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2022, the District proportion was 0.0031 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0005 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 the District recognized pension expense of (\$25,686) and revenue of \$0 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At December 31, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$-	\$4,522
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$-	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$42,881	\$-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$-	\$44,896
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$16,213	N/A
Total	\$59,094	\$49,418

\$16,213 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 December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

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 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
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 December 31, 2023

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Year ended December 31:	
2024	(\$40,019)
2025	(\$7,679)
2026	\$15,817
2027	\$25,344

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.30%–10.90%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

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

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
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NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for 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.

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.

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 every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

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NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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 ¹	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

¹ The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

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 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent. 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 percent.
- 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 AAP 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

- 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.

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TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
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NOTE 8: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SDTF'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 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District 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 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$431,192	\$337,295	\$258,309

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

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NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT 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. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual 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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
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December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The 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 percent 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 HCTF.

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. 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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 percent 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 District were \$805 for the year ended December 31, 2023.

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

At December 31, 2023 the District reported a liability of \$11,101 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 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 total OPEB liability to December 31, 2022. The District proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District 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 proportion was 0.00136 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00005% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021.

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NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$(1,052). At December 31, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$1	\$2,685
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$178	\$1,225
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$678	\$-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$746	\$2,048
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$805	N/A
Total	\$2,408	\$5,958

\$805 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 December 31, 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 December 31,	
2024	(\$1,304)
2025	(\$1,236)
2026	(\$1,020)
2027	(\$300)
2028	(\$402)
Thereafter	(\$93)

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

	Local Government 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	3.20%-11.30%
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

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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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	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

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 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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.

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.

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TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN** (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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.

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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major 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%.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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 ¹	5.25%	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	\$10,787	\$11,101	\$11,443

¹For the January 1, 2023, plan year.

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%.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 9: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN** (Continued)

Discount rate (Continued)

- 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	\$12,870	\$11,101	\$9,589

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.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2023

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The District participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the District may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of December 31, 2023, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited but the District believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the District.

Tabor Amendment

Colorado voters passed an Amendment of the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The District believes it is not within the scope of the Amendment.

NOTE 11: CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The operations of the District are funded by Montezuma and Dolores Counties on an annual basis based on the needs of the District. For the year ended December 31, 2023 Montezuma County contributed \$1,058,952 and Dolores County contributed \$85,000 to the District. Total county contributions represent 62% of the total revenues of the District.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, Montezuma and Dolores Counties also contributed payments for health insurance and retirement on behalf of the District's employees in the amount of \$345,981 and \$26,193, respectively.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
 PERA STATE DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0031%	0.0036%	0.0041%	0.0041%	0.0036%	0.0046%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset)	\$ 337,295	\$ 269,484	\$ 391,259	\$ 398,721	\$ 409,592	\$ 922,707
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	74,312	28,020	-	2,022	2,242	-
Total	\$ 411,607	\$ 297,504	\$ 391,259	\$ 400,743	\$ 411,834	\$ 922,707
Covered payroll	\$ 137,413	\$ 135,257	\$ 135,252	\$ 146,522	\$ 135,252	\$ 135,252
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	245.46%	199.24%	289.28%	272.12%	302.84%	682.21%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	60.63%	73.05%	65.34%	62.24%	55.11%	43.20%

NOTE: Information for the prior four years was not available for this report

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
 PERA STATE DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 16,213	\$ 28,242	\$ 26,957	\$ 25,458	\$ 27,422	\$ 27,253
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	16,213	28,242	26,957	25,458	27,422	27,253
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 78,897	\$ 137,413	\$ 135,257	\$ 129,616	\$ 135,252	\$ 129,616
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	20.55%	20.55%	19.93%	19.64%	20.27%	21.03%

NOTE: Information for the prior four years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
 PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00136%	0.00141%	0.0015%	0.0016%	0.0150%	0.0017%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 11,101	\$ 12,185	\$ 13,898	\$ 18,316	\$ 19,944	\$ 21,651
Covered payroll	\$ 137,413	\$ 135,257	\$ 135,252	\$ 146,522	\$ 135,252	\$ 135,252
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	8.08%	9.01%	10.28%	12.50%	14.75%	16.01%
Plan Fiduciary Net position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	38.57%	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%

NOTE: Information for the prior four years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
 TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS
 PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 805	\$ 1,402	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,495	\$ 1,380
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	805	1,402	1,380	1,380	1,495	1,380
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Covered payroll	\$ 78,897	\$ 137,413	\$ 135,257	\$ 135,252	\$ 146,522	\$ 135,252
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

NOTE: Information for the prior four years was not available for this report.