

Financial Statements
June 30, 2023 and 2022

Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Statewide Internet Portal Authority

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June 30, 2023 and 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors of
Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Denver, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the Statewide Internet Portal Authority as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Statewide Internet Portal Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Statewide Internet Portal Authority, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits 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 Statewide Internet Portal Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, the Statewide Internet Portal Authority has adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-based information technology arrangements*, for the year ended June 30, 2022. Accordingly, a restatement has been made to the financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Statewide Internet Portal Authority'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 Statewide Internet Portal Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Statewide Internet Portal Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 – 11 and the Statewide Internet Portal Authority's proportionate share of the net pension and net OPEB liabilities and schedule of contributions on pages 48– 50 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Statewide Internet Portal Authority's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis), and Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis), and Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



Denver, Colorado
October 10, 2023

Management's Discussion & Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis for Statewide Internet Portal Authority (Authority) offers readers an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Readers are encouraged to consider this information in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, and notes to the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- GASB 96 was implemented in 2023. It requires recognition of certain subscription-based information technology assets and liabilities for information technology subscriptions that previously were classified as prepaid assets and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It recognizes that certain software subscriptions that have a contract value greater than \$5,000 and are longer than one year in length, are an asset to the Authority. Unless the subscription is paid in advance in full, there is a lease component of subscriptions financings for the right to use the underlying asset. The Authority restated the 2022 Net Position from \$9,723,119 to \$9,722,881 due to this implementation.
- Net position increased from \$9,722,881 in 2022 to \$9,879,245 in 2023 or 1.61%. The Authority had budgeted for a deficit net income of \$(1,827,014) due to expected increased costs of transition and consulting related to a new contract for portal services that replaced the current contract with Tyler Colorado (previously NIC, Colorado) that ended on April 30, 2023 (see Note 8). While consulting and transition costs did occur during the 2022/2023 fiscal year, the Authority had significant cost containment activities. The Authority had 876 and 707 active customers at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- The Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$9,879,245 and \$9,722,881 respectively, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.
- Accounts receivable increased \$5,252,782 (155.16%) from the prior fiscal year, mainly due to timing of billing of a larger contract. Collection of outstanding invoices generally occurs within the payment terms (Net 45 days in most cases). All net receivables outstanding are expected to be collectable within the next 90 days. Deferred Licenses increased by \$2,164,307 (46.50%) from the prior fiscal year due to a larger contract signed towards the end of the fiscal year, as well as the overall increase of SaaS license sales.
- Unearned revenue increased by \$6,158,353 (132.76%) from the prior fiscal year due primarily to receiving funds in full for a larger contract for SaaS Licensing where the time commitment has not yet taken place.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. Required statements for proprietary funds are: 1) Statements of Net Position, 2) Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and 3) Statements of Cash Flows. These financial statements are prepared similarly to a business entity using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resource measurement focus.

Statements of Net Position: The Statements of Net Position present information on all the Authority's assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position: The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report the changes that have occurred during the year to the Authority's net position. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only have cash flows in subsequent years.

Statements of Cash Flows: The Statements of Cash Flows are concerned solely with flows of cash and cash equivalents. Only transactions that affect the Authority's cash position are reflected in this statement. Transactions are segregated into four sections on the statement: 1) cash flows from operating activities, 2) cash flows from noncapital financing activities, 3) cash flows from capital and related financing activities, and 4) cash flows from investing activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements: The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes can be found on pages 15 – 47.

Summary and Financial Analysis of Net Position

GASB 96 was implemented in 2023 and restated for 2022. Current (2023) subscription-based information technology arrangements started in fiscal year 2022, so there was no restatement for fiscal year 2021.

	2023	2022 Restated	2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,276,352	\$ 5,009,043	\$ 5,101,732
Board designated cash reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,333 in 2023 and \$3,583 in 2022	8,638,131	3,385,349	3,783,819
Prepaid Expenses	422,231	135,901	200,673
Deferred Licenses	6,818,945	4,654,638	3,918,557
Total Current Assets	<u>27,155,659</u>	<u>18,184,931</u>	<u>18,004,781</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital Assets, Net	18,575	122,343	181,772
Net Pension Asset	-	94,571	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>18,575</u>	<u>216,914</u>	<u>181,772</u>
Total Assets	<u>27,174,234</u>	<u>18,401,845</u>	<u>18,186,553</u>
Deferred Outflows			
PERA Pension-related	790,806	196,796	334,935
PERA OPEB related	55,411	26,816	5,866
Total Deferred Outflows	<u>846,217</u>	<u>223,612</u>	<u>340,801</u>
	<u>28,020,451</u>	<u>18,625,457</u>	<u>18,527,354</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable	5,601,262	3,115,762	4,228,373
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	127,396	101,015	158,154
Straight line rent	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	10,797,214	4,638,861	4,018,538
Total Current liabilities	<u>16,525,872</u>	<u>7,855,638</u>	<u>8,405,065</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due within one year: Office Lease	-	93,376	87,396
Due within one year: Subscriptions	6,858	8,987	-
Due in more than one year:			
Net pension liability	1,457,833	-	458,273
Net OPEB liability	91,448	67,691	57,763
Leases	-	-	93,376
Subscriptions	-	6,858	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>1,556,139</u>	<u>176,912</u>	<u>696,808</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>18,082,011</u>	<u>8,032,550</u>	<u>9,101,873</u>
Deferred Inflows			
PERA pension-related	22,365	832,335	709,508
PERA OPEB related	36,830	37,691	33,736
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>59,195</u>	<u>870,026</u>	<u>743,244</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	18,575	28,967	1,000
Unrestricted	9,860,670	9,693,914	8,681,237
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 9,879,245</u>	<u>\$ 9,722,881</u>	<u>\$ 8,682,237</u>

The Authority increased its net position from operations by \$156,364 during 2023. Accounts receivable increased by \$5,252,782 (155.16%) from the prior fiscal year. This is due to the timing of billing for a professional services contract. Deferred Licenses increased by \$2,164,307 (46.50%) primarily due to the increase and timing of SaaS license contracts. Unearned Revenue increased by \$6,158,353 (132.76%) from the prior fiscal year. This is primarily due to receiving funds in full for a contract for SaaS Licensing where the time commitment has not yet been fulfilled.

Total net position at June 30, 2023 is \$9,879,245, of which \$9,860,670 is available for payment of future outlays funded by operations as well as sustaining current operations. Reserves of \$5,000,000 as shown in the Summary and Financial Analysis of Net Position on the previous page are established as part of the Authority's Financial Policies and are included in unrestricted net position in the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2023.

The Authority increased its net position from operations by \$1,040,644 during 2022. Accounts receivable decreased by \$398,470 (10.53 %) from the prior fiscal year. Deferred Licenses increased by \$736,081 in 2022 which is an 18.78% increase from the prior fiscal year due primarily to the timing and size of SaaS license contracts. The same factors caused Unearned Revenue to increase by \$620,323 which is a 15.44% increase from the prior fiscal year.

Total restated net position at June 30, 2022 was \$9,722,881, of which \$9,693,914 was available for payment of future outlays funded by operations as well as sustaining current operations. Reserves of \$5,000,000 as shown in the Summary and Financial Analysis of Net Position on the previous page are established as part of the Authority's Financial Policies and are included in unrestricted net position in the Statements of Net Position as of June 30, 2022.

Changes in Net Position

	2023	2022 Restated	2021
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 2,328,804	\$ 2,292,588	\$ 2,324,661
Cost reimbursement revenue	12,628,692	16,210,596	14,268,888
License revenue	30,185,568	27,195,628	25,603,534
Other revenue	-	(13,000)	13,000
Total Operating Revenues	45,143,064	45,685,812	42,210,083
Non-Operating Revenue			
Interest Income	383,958	19,407	9,449
Total Revenues	45,527,022	45,705,219	42,219,532
Operating Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	45,368,005	44,657,789	40,690,278
Non-Operating Expenses	2,653	6,786	10,705
Total Expenses	45,370,658	44,664,575	40,700,983
Net Income and Changes in Net Position	156,364	1,040,644	1,518,549
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year (restated)	9,722,881	8,682,237	7,163,688
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 9,879,245	\$ 9,722,881	\$ 8,682,237

2023 Revenue

Total operating revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 totaled \$45,143,064, a decrease of \$(542,748) or (1.19%) compared to fiscal year 2022. Services Revenue increased by 1.58% when compared to fiscal year 2022 due to an increase in margin share volume from Tyler Colorado. Cost Reimbursement Revenue decreased by (22.10%) due to a change in professional services contracting policies to better align with SIPA's mission. License Revenue increased by 10.99% when compared to the preceding year (2022). This is mainly due to year-over-year increases in SaaS license contracting.

2023 Expenses

Total operating expenses for 2023, which include direct (cost of licenses and services) and general and administrative expenses, were \$45,368,005 an increase of \$710,216, or 1.59%, compared to 2022. The increase in operating expenses is attributable to the increase in consulting, legal, and other 3rd party support related to SIPA's internet portal contract procurement. General and administrative expenses were up 50.92% in 2023 compared to 2022 primarily due to an increase in consulting fees, transition fees, and employee costs related to Pension and OPEB expenses.

2022 Revenue

Total operating revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 totaled \$45,685,812, an increase of \$3,475,729 (8.23%) compared to fiscal year 2021. Services Revenue decreased by 1.38% when compared to fiscal year 2021 due to a decrease in margin share volume from Tyler Colorado. Cost Reimbursement Revenue increased by 13.61% mainly related to an increase in requests for professional services. License Revenue increased by 6.22% when compared to the preceding year (2021).

2022 Expenses

Total operating expenses for 2022, which include direct (cost of licenses and services) and general and administrative expenses, were \$44,657,789 an increase of \$3,967,511, or 9.75%, compared to 2021. The increase in operating expenses is directly attributable to the increase in Cost Reimbursement Revenue and Licensing Revenue as discussed in the previous paragraph. General and administrative expenses were up 41.96% in 2022 compared to 2021 primarily due to an increase in employee costs including a decrease in Pension and OPEB expenses.

Capital Assets

Capital Assets were restated in 2023 due to the implementation of GASB 96. This new standard requires that SIPA's subscription costs for subscription-based information technology arrangements be capitalized as a "Right-to-use subscription asset." This restatement was made for fiscal year 2022. All fiscal year 2023 subscription-based information technology arrangements had a fiscal year 2022 commencement date. Net capital assets decreased by \$(103,767) during 2023. There were no other capital asset purchases or dispositions during the year:

	Balance as of June 30, 2022 restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2023
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Office Furniture	\$ 19,478	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,478
Right-to-use Lease assets	262,520	-	-	262,520
Right-to-use Subscription assets	36,064	-	-	36,064
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>318,062</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,062</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Office furniture	13,948	1,228	-	15,176
Right-to-use Lease assets	175,014	87,507	-	262,521
Right-to-use Subscription assets	6,758	15,032	-	21,790
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>195,720</u>	<u>103,767</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>299,487</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 122,342</u>	<u>\$ (103,767)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,575</u>

Net capital assets decreased by \$(59,430) in 2022. The asset additions of \$36,064 are for subscription-based information technology arrangements during the fiscal year:

	Balance as of July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2022 restated
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Office Furniture	\$ 19,478	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,478
Right-to-use Lease assets	262,520	-	-	262,520
Right-to-use Subscription assets	-	36,064	-	36,064
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>281,998</u>	<u>36,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,062</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Office furniture	12,719	1,229	-	13,948
Right-to-use Lease assets	87,507	87,507	-	175,014
Right-to-use Subscription assets	-	6,758	-	6,758
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>100,226</u>	<u>95,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>195,720</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 181,772</u>	<u>\$ (59,430)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 122,342</u>

Leases

The Authority had an office lease that ran through June 30, 2023. The authority had a beginning balance of \$93,376 at a discount rate of 4.75%. During the 2023 fiscal year the Authority reduced its lease liability to \$0. A new short-term lease is in place through December 31, 2023 and is not included in GASB 87 lease calculations.

	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2023
Office Lease	<u>\$ 93,376</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 93,376</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

With the implementation of GASB 87 during the 2022 fiscal year, the Authority restated the 2021 Financial Statements to reflect its lease for office space. The office lease ran through June 30, 2023. With this restatement the Authority had a beginning balance of \$180,772 at a discount rate of 4.75%. During the fiscal year (2022) the Authority reduced the lease liability by \$87,396:

	Balance as of July 1, 2021 as restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2022
Office Lease	<u>\$ 180,772</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 87,396</u>	<u>\$ 93,376</u>

Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements

With the implementation of GASB 96, during the fiscal year, the Authority restated the 2022 Financial Statements to reflect its subscription liability for its licensing related to managing electronic agreements. The subscription runs through March 2, 2024. With this restatement the authority had a beginning balance of \$15,845 at a discount rate of 1.986%. During the current fiscal year, the authority reduced the liability by \$8,987:

	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2023
Subscription Liability	<u>\$ 15,845</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,987</u>	<u>\$ 6,858</u>

The Authority restated its June 30, 2022 ending balance for the implementation of GASB 96. During the fiscal year (2022) the Authority agreed to a two-year subscription for licensing to manage electronic agreements in the amount of \$18,440 with an incremental borrowing rate of 1.986%. During the fiscal year the authority reduced the liability by \$2,219:

	Balance as of June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2022 restated
Subscription Liability	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$18,064</u>	<u>\$ 2,219</u>	<u>\$ 15,845</u>

Economic environment

In June 2023 the Legislative Council Staff provided the "Economic & Revenue Forecast June 2023" report to the Colorado Joint Budget Committee. A copy of the report can be found at: <https://leg.colorado.gov/publications/forecast-june-2023>. The findings relevant to SIPA revolve around rising inflation. Some of the Authority's supplier partners have already started increasing the cost of their licenses and services by up to 9% for the coming fiscal year. These price increases may cause governments to decrease the amount of software licenses and professional services that they procure from the Authority, resulting in a decrease in revenue. This will have an impact on Authority operating expenses as well as any pass-through costs for software as a service or professional service offerings.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide its readers with a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions regarding any information contained in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Executive Director, 1300 Broadway, Suite 440, Denver, CO 80203.

Basic Financial Statements

Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Statements of Net Position
The Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022 (Restated)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,276,352	\$ 5,009,043
Board Designated Cash Reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000
Accounts Receivable, net allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3,333 and \$3,583 in 2023 and 2022 respectively	8,638,131	3,385,349
Prepaid Expenses	422,231	135,901
Deferred Licenses	6,818,945	4,654,638
Total Current Assets	27,155,659	18,184,931
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Capital Assets - Net	18,575	122,343
Net Pension Asset	-	94,571
Total Noncurrent Assets	18,575	216,914
TOTAL ASSETS	27,174,234	18,401,845
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
PERA Pension-related	790,806	196,796
PERA OPEB-related	55,411	26,816
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	846,217	223,612
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	28,020,451	18,625,457
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	5,601,262	3,115,762
Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	127,396	101,015
Unearned Revenue	10,797,214	4,638,861
Total Current Liabilities	16,525,872	7,855,638
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due within one year: Leases	-	93,376
Due within one year: Subscriptions	6,858	8,987
Due in more than one year:		
Net Pension Liability	1,457,833	-
Net OPEB liability	91,448	67,691
Subscriptions	-	6,858
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,556,139	176,912
TOTAL LIABILITIES	18,082,011	8,032,550
DEFERRED INFLOWS		
PERA Pension-related	22,365	832,335
PERA OPEB-related	36,830	37,691
Total Deferred Inflows	59,195	870,026
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS	18,141,206	8,902,576
NET POSITION		
Net investments in capital assets	18,575	28,967
Unrestricted	9,860,670	9,693,914
TOTAL NET POSITION (Restated)	\$ 9,879,245	\$ 9,722,881

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
The Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022 (Restated)
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for Service	\$ 2,328,804	\$ 2,279,588
Cost Reimbursement Revenue	12,628,692	16,210,596
License Revenue	30,185,568	27,195,628
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	45,143,064	45,685,812
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General and administrative expenses	45,368,005	44,657,789
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(224,941)	1,028,023
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)		
Interest Income	383,958	19,407
Interest Expense	(2,653)	(6,786)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSE)	381,305	12,621
NET INCOME AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION	156,364	1,040,644
NET POSITION, Beginning (Restated)	9,722,881	8,682,237
NET POSITION, Ending	\$ 9,879,245	\$ 9,722,881

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Statements of Cash Flows
The Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022 (Restated)
Cashflows from Operating Activities		
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 39,890,282	\$ 46,084,282
Cash Paid to Suppliers for Goods and Services	38,901,915	46,118,041
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	988,367	(33,759)
Cashflows from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	383,958	19,407
Cashflows (used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Principal paid on Capital Debt	(102,363)	(71,551)
Interest paid on Capital Debt	(2,653)	(6,786)
Net Cash Used for capital and related Financing Activities	(105,016)	(78,337)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	1,267,309	(92,689)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	10,009,043	10,101,732
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 11,276,352	\$ 10,009,043
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,276,352	\$ 5,009,043
Board Designated Cash Reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	\$ 11,276,352	\$ 10,009,043
Reconciliation of Operating Income to net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss):	\$ (224,941)	\$ 1,028,023
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	103,768	95,494
PERA Contribution Expense	142,725	(298,944)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities Related to Operations:		
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(5,252,782)	398,470
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	(286,330)	28,706
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Licenses	(2,164,307)	(736,081)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	2,485,500	(1,112,611)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities	26,381	(57,139)
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	6,158,353	620,323
Total Adjustments	1,213,308	(1,061,782)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 988,367	\$ (33,759)
Schedule of Non-Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities		
Subscription liability for the acquisition of a right-to-use subscription asset		(36,066)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Definition of Reporting Entity

Statewide Internet Portal Authority (Authority) is a special purpose authority and political sub-division of the State of Colorado. Formed in 2004, the Authority was created by Colorado Senate Bill 04-244 to provide a single point of access to electronic government information, giving citizens an alternate way to transact business with state and local governments, to allow for the integration of specific applications that have been developed or may be developed by state and local agencies, to solicit the input, leadership, and technical expertise of the various state and local agencies across the state of Colorado (State) and to provide appropriate administration and oversight for a successful statewide internet portal. The portal is administered and managed by the Statewide Internet Portal Authority Board of Directors (the Board) and the Board has appointed an Executive Director.

Pursuant to C.R.S. 24-37.7-102, there are fifteen appointed members serving on the Board of Directors. The appointees consist of:

- (a) The Secretary of State;
- (b) The head of one of the offices in the Office of the Governor appointed by the Governor;
- (c) The Executive Directors of three principal departments of the state appointed by the Governor or the appointed Executive Director's designee. An appointed Executive Director of a principal department shall give written notice to the Executive Director of the Authority of his or her designee.
- (d) (I) Three members from the private sector who exhibit a background in information management and technology and who are users of electronic information, products, and services or information technology services that are offered through the private sector appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.
 - (II) The members from the private sector shall serve for terms of four years each; except that, of those members first appointed to the Board, the terms of office shall be as follows:
 - (A) One shall be appointed for two years; and
 - (B) One shall be appointed for three years.
- (e) One member representing the judicial department of the state appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. If the appointee of the Chief Justice is not able to attend a meeting of the Board, a designee of the person appointed by the Chief Justice may serve on the Board if designated in writing by the Chief Justice's appointee. The appointee of the Chief Justice shall give written notice to the Executive Director of his or her designee.
- (f) Two members of the Senate, one of whom is appointed by the President of the Senate and one of whom is appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives, one of whom is appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and one of whom is appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. Each of these four members shall exhibit a background in information management and technology or have experience as members of an oversight committee for information management and technology. The appointment of the members to the Board by the Minority Leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made as soon as practicable after May 28, 2013.
- (g) One member representing local government appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate; and
- (h) The Chief Information Officer of the Office of Information Technology created in section C.R.S. 24-37.5-103, or the Chief Information Officer's designee. The Chief Information Officer shall give written notice to the Executive Director of his or her designee.

The Authority has partnered with Tyler Colorado, a subsidiary of Tyler Technologies. Tyler Colorado designs, implements, and maintains the statewide portal.

The Authority follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency. The Authority is not financially accountable for any other organization.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used since the Authority's power is related to those operated in a manner similar to a private corporation where net income and capital maintenance are appropriate determinations of accountability.

The more significant accounting policies of the Authority are described as follows:

Basis of Accounting

The Authority's records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the liability is incurred. Depreciation and amortization is computed and recorded as an operating expense. Expenditures giving SIPA the right to use leased assets, subscription-based information technology arrangements and capital assets are shown as increases in assets.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

The Authority distinguishes between operating revenues and expenses and non-operating items in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Authority's purpose of providing one-stop access to electronic information, products, and services. Operating revenues are derived from fees charged to customers for services provided through the portal. These fees include a fixed monthly payment from Tyler Colorado, plus a portion of the total revenues received from portal customers. Operating expenses include the cost of service, administrative expenses, and depreciation and amortization of assets.

Budgets

Budgets are prepared in accordance with the requirements of Colorado Revised Statutes and accordingly include “anticipated income and other means of financing proposed expenditures”, and expenditures include, in addition to those shown in the operating statements, capital expenditures. Accordingly, budget comparisons are of the legally adopted budget. The level of budget control is determined by the resolution appropriating sums of monies. The resolution appropriates the level of budget control by total expenditures. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

Actual Revenue and Expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts for the Fiscal Years-ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, primarily due to increased Software Licensing and Cost Reimbursement activities.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Authority considers highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists primarily of amounts owed from state and local governments and other local entities. They 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 expenses applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expense.

Deferred Licenses

The total costs to purchase software licenses for sale to Eligible Governmental Entities (EGE’s) are recorded as Deferred License when the Authority enters into a contract/purchase order for the purchase of the license. The expense is recognized monthly on a straight-line basis during the term of the license and are included in Operating Expenses

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include furniture and equipment, hardware and software, right-to-use lease assets and subscription-based information technology arrangements are reported by the Authority. The Authority’s policy is to generally capitalize individual capital asset purchases over \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, the measurement of which is discussed in the leases section of this note below).

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Depreciation/amortization expense has been computed using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives for furniture and equipment, hardware and software. The Right-to-use leased asset has been computed using the straight-line method over the lease term:

Furniture and equipment	3 - 7 years
Hardware	5 years
Software	5 years
Right-to-use leased assets	2 - 10 years
Right-to-use subscription assets	2 - 10 years

Unearned Revenue

Unearned Revenue includes Software license agreements greater than \$2,400 with a term of 2 or more months. Unearned Revenue is recognized upon acceptance of customer purchase order or contract. Revenue is recognized monthly on a straight-line basis during the term of the license and is included in license revenue on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities include compensated absences. The Authority's policy for compensated absences is as follows:

"Paid Time Off" (PTO) starts to accrue immediately upon hire and employees may use their PTO time as it accrues. Employees may accrue and carry over 150% of their annual PTO hours earned. When an employee's accrual reaches the maximum hours allowed, PTO stops accruing until the accrued balance is reduced. Once reduced, PTO will start to accrue again up to the maximum allowable hours. It is the employee's responsibility to report PTO as it is used. The maximum accrual for any employee is 228 hours.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The deferred outflows and inflows are for amounts that are either; pension-related that includes items related to the Authority's portion of the LGDTF-PERA benefit plan, or, Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB), which includes the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF). These balances include the difference between expected and actual experience, any changes of assumptions or other inputs, the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, and the related contributions subsequent to the measurement date, but before the end of the fiscal year and changes in proportion since the prior measurement date (see Note 6).

Net Pension Asset/Liability

The Authority has reported a net pension liability as of June 30, 2023 and a net pension asset at June 30, 2022. Due to the implementation of GASB No. 68 in fiscal year 2015, the Authority is required to report their proportionate share of PERA's unfunded pension liability. See Note 6.

Net OPEB Liability

The Authority has reported a net other post-employment benefit (OPEB) liability as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022. The adoption of GASB 75 requires the Authority, beginning with the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018, to report a net OPEB related Liability. See Note 6 for additional information.

Leases

The Authority adopted GASB 87 in fiscal year 2022. As a result of the implementation the Authority has recorded an office lease and recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the Statement of Net Position. The Authority recognizes lease liabilities with an initial value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the Authority initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Authority determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The Authority uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments that the Authority is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets as "Right-to-use lease assets" and lease liabilities are reported as long-term debt under "Leases" on the statement of net position.

Right-to-use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful live of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. The amortization period varies from 3 to 5 years.

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements

The Authority adopted GASB 96 in fiscal year 2023. As a result of the implementation the Authority has recorded two subscriptions and recognizes a subscription liability and intangible right-to-use assets in the Statement of Net Position. The Authority recognizes subscriptions with an initial value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a subscription, the Authority initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made.

The subscription asset is initially measured one of two ways:

- As the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its subscription term.
- As the amount of the payment made, if the payment is made in advance.

Key estimates and judgments related to subscription include how the Authority determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) subscription term, and (3) subscription payments.

- The Authority uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for subscriptions.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments that the Authority is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets as “Right-to-use subscription assets” and subscription liabilities are reported as long-term debt under “Subscriptions” on the statement of net position.

Right to use subscription IT assets are amortized over the shorter of the subscription term or useful live of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. The amortization period varies from 2 to 10 Years.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimate 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 significantly from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of amounts previously reported have been made to the accompanying financial statements to maintain consistency between periods presented. The reclassifications had no impact on net income or net position.

Note 3 - Cash and Investments

Cash is classified in the accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Statements of net position		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,276,352	\$ 5,009,043
Board designated cash reserve	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<u>\$ 11,276,352</u>	<u>\$ 10,009,043</u>

The Authority's cash and investment balances are comprised of the following:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash Deposits	\$ 1,827,338	\$ 1,393,987
Investments	9,449,014	8,615,056
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 11,276,352</u>	<u>\$ 10,009,043</u>

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 for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to the aggregate uninsured deposits. The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools. At June 30, 2023, bank balances totaled \$1,827,338. \$500,000 of those balances were covered by FDIC and \$1,327,338 were covered by PDPA. At June 30, 2022, bank balances totaled \$1,393,987. \$500,000 of those balances were covered by FDIC and \$893,987 was covered by PDPA.

Investments

Credit Risk - The Authority invests excess funds under the prudent investor rule. The criteria for selection of investments and their order of priority are:

- 1) Safety,
- 2) Liquidity, and
- 3) Yield.

The Director of Financial Operations is responsible for all of the investments of the Authority.

Eligible investments shall conform to state law and may include any of the following:

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

As of June 30, 2023, the Authority's Investments consist of the following:

	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Avg. Maturity (Yrs)</u>
Local Govt Pool - Colotrust	AAAm	\$ 9,449,014	N/A

As of June 30, 2022, the Authority's Investments consisted of the following:

	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Weighted Avg. Maturity (Yrs)</u>
Local Govt Pool - Colotrust	AAAm	\$ 8,615,056	N/A

Interest Rate Risk

The Authority manages its interest rate risk through the use of active management to react to changes in the yield curve, economic forecasts and the Authority's liquidity needs.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Authority places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the local government investment pools. The pools operate similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The ColoTrust pool is rated AAAM and has a weighted average maturity of 44 to 54 days dependent on which type of account funds are deposited into. Investments of the pools are limited to those allowed by State statutes. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments.

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession

of an outside party. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority did not have any securities requiring safekeeping.

Restricted Cash and Investments

The Authority has restricted cash and investments as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Restricted - Operation and Maintenance Reserve	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
Restricted - Extraordinary Future Expenditures	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Total Restricted Cash	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Unrestricted	<u>6,276,352</u>	<u>5,009,043</u>
Total Cash	<u>\$ 11,276,352</u>	<u>\$ 10,009,043</u>

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Right-to-use Assets

The Authority has recorded two subscription right-to-use assets and one right-to-use lease asset. These assets are right-to-use-assets for leased office space as subscription based information technology arrangements. The assets are capitalized as discussed in note 2. The related liabilities to the other right-to-use assets are discussed in Note 5. The right-to-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of their respective contracts.

Capital Assets

An analysis of the changes in capital assets for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2022 <u>restated</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance at June 30, 2023 <u></u>
Capital assets, being depreciated and amortized:				
Office Furniture	\$ 19,478	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,478
Right-to-use Lease assets	262,520	-	-	262,520
Right-to-use Subscription assets	<u>36,064</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,064</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized	<u>318,062</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>318,062</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Office furniture	13,948	1,228	-	15,176
Right-to-use Lease assets	175,014	87,507	-	262,521
Right-to-use Subscription assets	<u>6,758</u>	<u>15,032</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,790</u>
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>195,720</u>	<u>103,767</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>299,487</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 122,342</u>	<u>\$ (103,767)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,575</u>

Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023 and 2022

Due to the implementation of GASB 96 Right-to-use assets for subscription based information technology arrangements were recorded in the amount of \$36,064 and amortization was recorded in the amount of \$6,758:

	Balance as of July 1, 2021	Additions as restated	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2022 restated
Capital assets, being depreciated and amortized:				
Office Furniture	\$ 19,478	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,478
Right-to-use Lease assets	262,520	-	-	262,520
Right-to-use Subscription IT assets	-	36,064	-	36,064
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized	281,998	36,064	-	318,062
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Office furniture	12,719	1,229	-	13,948
Right-to-use Lease assets	87,507	87,507	-	175,014
Right-to-use Subscription IT assets	-	6,758	-	6,758
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	100,226	95,494	-	195,720
Capital assets, net	\$ 181,772	\$ (59,430)	\$ -	\$ 122,342

Note 5 - Leases and Subscriptions

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The Authority has entered into a lease for office space necessary for Authority operation.

Beginning July 1, 2013, the Authority entered into a long-term lease agreement for office space through June 30, 2023. Lease payments were \$7,983 a month adjusted annually. Annual adjustments were based on increases in the Lessor’s actual service costs, fees and other annual legislative approved changes. The lease agreements qualified as other than short-term leases under GASB 87 and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The lease liability was measured at a discount rate of 4.75%, which is the Authority’s estimated incremental borrowing rate. As a result of the lease, the Authority has recorded a right-to-use asset with a net book value of \$0 on June 30, 2023. Changes in the Authority’s long-term lease liability for the year ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2023
Office Lease	\$ 93,376	\$ -	\$ 93,376	\$ -
	Balance as of June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2022
Office Lease	\$ 180,772	\$ -	\$ 87,396	\$ 93,376

The Authority has entered into two subscription based information technology arrangements necessary for Authority operation, one of which has an associated subscription liability.

Beginning March 3, 2022, the Authority entered into a long-term subscription-based information technology arrangement to assist in managing electronic agreements. The agreement runs through March 2, 2024. Subscription payments are made annually. The subscription-based information technology arrangement qualifies as an other than short-term subscription under GASB 96 and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The subscription liability is measured at a discount rate of 1.986 %, which is the Authority’s estimated incremental borrowing rate. As a result of the arrangement, the Authority has recorded a Right-to-use Subscription IT asset with a net book value of \$15,806 on June 30, 2022 and \$6,774 on June 30, 2023. Changes in the Authority’s long-term liability for the year ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2023
Subscription Liability	\$ 15,845	\$ -	\$ 8,987	\$ 6,858

	Balance as of June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2022 restated
Subscription Liability	\$ -	\$ 18,064	\$ 2,219	\$ 15,845

The future minimum subscription obligations and the net present value of these minimum subscription payments as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Year Ended June 30, 2023	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total
	\$ 6,858	\$ 57	\$ 6,915

Note 6 - Public Employees’ Retirement Association of Colorado

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. The Authority participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF), 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 LGDTF 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 Authority are provided with pensions through the LGDTF—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.

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

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

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, 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 LGDTF. 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 Authority are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the LGDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2022 Through June 30, 2023
Employee contribution**	9.0%

** Contribution rates for the LGDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42). The employer contribution requirements for all employees other than State Troopers are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2022 Through December 31, 2022	January 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2023
Employer contribution rate	11.00%	11.00%
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 LGDTF	9.98%	9.98%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.03%	0.06%
Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF	13.71%	13.74%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from the Authority were \$141,949 and \$103,318 for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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

The net pension liability for the LGDTF was measured as of December 31, 2022, and the total pension asset (TPA) used to calculate the net pension asset 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 Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on Authority contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers.

At June 30, 2023, the Authority reported a liability of \$1,457,833 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability and at June 30, 2022, the Authority reported an asset of \$94,571.

At December 31, 2022, the Authority proportion was .1454%, which was an increase of .0351% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021. At December 31, 2021, the Authority proportion was .1103%, which was an increase of .0223% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority recognized pension expense (benefit) of \$120,590 and \$(234,945), respectively. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	June 30, 2023		June 30 2022	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 7,268	\$ 4,622	\$ 1,580
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	-	32,057	-
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	595,153	-	-	818,053
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	141,425	15,097	114,047	12,702
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	54,228	-	46,070	-
	<u>\$ 790,806</u>	<u>\$ 22,365</u>	<u>\$ 196,796</u>	<u>\$ 832,335</u>

\$54,228 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:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2024	\$ 54,555
2025	93,084
2026	217,854
2027	348,720
	<u>\$ 714,213</u>

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:	
Members other than State Troopers	3.20%-11.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

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

The TPL for the LGDTF, as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date, was adjusted to reflect the disaffiliation, as allowable under C.R.S. § 24-51-313, of Tri-County Health Department (Tri-County 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.

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.

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 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.

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 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 required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment and 2020 AAP assessments., and effective July 1, 2022. 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.
- 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 LGDTF'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 Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the 2023 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	\$ 2,447,335	\$ 1,457,833	\$ 629,456

The following presents the 2022 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	\$ 648,430	\$ (94,571)	\$ (716,057)

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

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan

Plan Description - Employees of the Authority that are also members of the LGDTF 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. In addition, the Authority has agreed to match employee contributions up to 5% of covered salary as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2023, program members contributed \$103,763 and the Authority recognized pension expense and a liability of \$65,030 and \$3,032 respectively, for the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan. For the year ended June 30, 2022, program members contributed \$87,404 and the Authority recognized pension expense and a liability of \$52,133 and \$8,509 respectively, for the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERA DC Plan)

Plan Description – Eligible employees of the LGDTF hired on or after January 1, 2019, have the option to participate in the LGDTF, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, or the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERA DC Plan).

The PERA DC Plan is an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) governmental profit-sharing defined contribution plan. Title 24, Article 51, Part 15 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the Authority to establish Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. The PERA DC Plan is also included in PERA’s ACFR as referred to above.

Funding Policy – All participating employees in the PERA DC Plan and the Authority are required to contribute a percentage of the participating employees’ PERA-includable salary to the PERA DC Plan. The employee and employer contribution rates for the period July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023 are summarized in the tables below:

	July 1, 2022 Through June 30, 2023
Employee Contribution Rates:	
All employees other than State Troopers	9.00%
Employer Contribution Rates:	
On behalf of all employees other than State Troopers	10.00%

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

Additionally, the employers are required to contribute AED, SAED, and other statutory amounts for employees other than State Troopers to the LGDTF, as follows:

	July 1, 2022 Through December 31, 2022	January 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2023
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Automatic Adjustment Provision (AAP) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413	1.00%	0.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.03%	0.06%
Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF	4.73%	4.76%

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

Additionally, the employers are required to contribute AED, SAED, and other statutory amounts for State Troopers to the LGDTF, as follows:

	July 1, 2022 Through December 31, 2022	January 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2023
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%
Automatic Adjustment Provision (AAP), as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413	1.00%	1.00%
Additional Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-401 and § 24-51-415	0.25%	0.25%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.03%	0.06%
Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF	4.98%	5.01%

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

Contribution requirements are established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1505 of the C.R.S., as amended. Participating employees of the PERA DC Plan are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings and are immediately 50% vested in the amount of employer contributions made on their behalf. For each full year of participation, vesting of employer contributions increases by 10%. Forfeitures are used to pay expenses of the PERA DC Plan in accordance with PERA Rule 16.80 as adopted by the PERA Board of Trustees in accordance with Title 24, Article 51, Section 204 of the C.R.S. As a result, forfeitures do not reduce pension expense. In 2023, participating employees in the PERA DC Plan contributed \$14,707 and the Authority recognized pension expense of \$24,110. In 2022, participating employees in the PERA DC Plan contributed \$14,748 and the Authority recognized pension expense \$24,733.

Other Post Employment Benefit Plans

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. The Authority 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 Authority 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.

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 Authority is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Authority were \$11,593 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 Authority reported a liability of \$91,448 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. At June 30, 2022, the Authority reported a liability of \$67,691 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The June 30, 2023 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 Authority proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Authority 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 Authority proportion was .0112%, which was an increase of .0033% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2021. At December 31, 2021, the Authority proportion was .0078%, which was an increase of .00177% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023 and 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Authority recognized OPEB expense (benefit) of \$(335). At June 30, 2023, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	June 30, 2023		June 30, 2022	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 12	\$ 12,699	\$ 103	\$ 12,699
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,470	3,542	1,401	3,542
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,360	-	2,360
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	47,770	18,229	20,079	19,090
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,159	-	5,233	-
	<u>\$ 55,411</u>	<u>\$ 36,830</u>	<u>\$ 26,816</u>	<u>\$ 37,691</u>

\$6,159 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:

Fiscal Year Ended	Amount
<u>June 30,</u>	
2024	(2,421)
2025	(2,358)
2026	3,047
2027	8,812
2028	4,402
2029	940
	<u>\$ 12,422</u>

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL 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	
Members other than State Troopers	3.20%-11.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan	7.25%
investment expenses, including price inflation	
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

	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	7.25%
investment expenses, including price inflation	
	7.25%
	7.25%
Discount rate	
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	6.50% in 2022
PERACare Medicare plans Medicare Part A premiums	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.

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 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 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 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%.

Sensitivity of the Authority 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 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	\$88,860	\$91,448	\$94,264

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%.
- 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 Authority proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the 2023 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	\$ 106,015	\$ 91,448	\$ 78,988

The following presents the 2022 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	\$ 78,616	\$ 67,691	\$ 58,359

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 7 - Tax, Spending and Debt Limitations

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) contains tax, spending, revenue, and debt limitations which apply to the state of Colorado and all local governments.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. The Authority's management believes a significant portion of its operations qualify for this exclusion.

The Authority's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits and qualification as an enterprise will require judicial interpretation.

Note 8 - Contracts

The Authority earns revenue under agreements associated with licensing Software as a Service ("SaaS") and contracting professional service implementations. The Authority has used its scale and position to negotiate license and service agreements with various suppliers and acts as a reseller of those licenses and services under these agreements. The licenses and services are sold to EGEs at a slight profit. The revenue from these agreements is accounted for as Cost Reimbursement Revenue for professional services or is included in License

Revenue for licenses and support and maintenance on the accompanying Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. SIPA currently has agreements in place with at least twenty different suppliers. The most profitable partnerships are described in detail below.

The Authority has contracted with Colorado Interactive (dba Tyler Colorado), a subsidiary of Tyler Technologies (a private corporation) to design, build, operate, and maintain a statewide Internet Web Portal. The agreement provides for portal services (see Note 9), fees and charges to be assessed to the users of the portal and provides a mechanism by which these fees are passed through to the participating governmental agencies, as well as establishing a base fee and percentage of revenue to be provided to the Authority for administering the web portal. In October 2021, Tyler Colorado and Authority agreed to a one-year extension until April 30, 2023. The revenue from this contract is included in Charges for services on the accompanying Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. A new agreement was signed in December 2022 that extended the current operating agreement through June 30, 2023, and established a new business model starting July 1, 2023 for the next five years.

The Authority has contracted with Salesforce, effective July 2011, to provide Salesforce licenses to EGEs. The contract was amended in January 2017 to allow Marketing Cloud licenses and services to also be sold to EGEs. Finally, the contract was amended in June 2019 to add MuleSoft licenses and services to the agreement. A new agreement with Salesforce was executed in March 2023 allowing SIPA to sell all Salesforce license types including Tableau, Slack, Marketing Cloud, and Mulesoft.

The Authority contracted with Resultant, Inc. to provide Google and other software as a service (SaaS) licenses to Eligible Government Entities (EGEs). Implementation services are also provided. The original contract expired on June 30, 2015 at which time a new three-year non-exclusive contract (through June 30, 2018) was signed. A contract amendment with Resultant was signed in June 2021, which extended the contract for three more years with additional extension options. A new master service agreement was entered into between SIPA and Resultant in March 2023. Revenue from services under this contract is recognized as Cost Reimbursement Revenue and revenue from licenses is recognized as License Revenue on the accompanying Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

The Authority has contracted with Five9, Inc., effective February 24, 2016, to provide IVR Call Center licenses and Services to EGE's. The contract was extended for 3 years in March 2019 and for 3 more years in March 2022. Five 9 is responsible for the implementation and operation of the call center solutions.

As of June 30, 2022, the Authority had recorded unearned SaaS revenue related to these contracts in the amount of \$4,638,861, of which the majority was recognized as revenue during the year ended June 30, 2023. As of June 30, 2023, the Authority has recorded unearned SaaS revenue related to contracts in the amount of \$10,785,463 for which revenue will be recognized in future years over the term of the licenses or as services are provided to meet the revenue recognition criteria.

Note 9 - Joint Account with Tyler Colorado

In order to comply with bank requirements of the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act the Authority, as of March 14, 2017, the Authority and Tyler Colorado (Contractor) began operating a joint bank account (Portal Account) for the purpose of collecting and distributing revenues received through the portal to the participating governmental agencies. Tyler Colorado was responsible for managing the Portal Account and all transactions into and out of the account. The Authority's legal claim to the cash in this account was limited to any outstanding accounts receivable from Tyler Colorado. The remainder of the cash in this account belongs to Tyler Colorado and the participating governmental agencies. The bank balance in the Portal Account on June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 was \$13,937,683 and \$9,802,667 respectively. All accounts receivable balances from Tyler Colorado are considered ordinary trade receivables.

Note 10 - Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or acts of God. The Authority maintains commercial insurance for all risks of loss. There have been no claims in the past three fiscal years, and accordingly, there were no settled claims that would have exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 11 - Restatement of Net Position

As of July 1, 2022, SIPA implemented GASB 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements ("SBITA")*. This standard establishes a model for subscription accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying subscription asset. The Statement requires recognition of certain subscription assets and liabilities for subscriptions that previously were classified as operating expenditures and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. This standard was implemented retroactively as of July 1, 2021, therefore the net position reported in the Statement of Activities was decreased by \$238 from amounts originally reported for the year ended June 30, 2022:

Net position at June 30, 2022, as previously reported	\$ 9,723,119
Add right-to-use subscription IT asset, net of amortization, under GASB Statement No. 96 at June 30, 2022	29,306
Reduce prepaid assets for previously reported prepaid software	(13,699)
Add subscription liability under GASB Statement No. 96 at June 30, 2022	(15,845)
Net position at July 1, 2022, as restated	<u>\$ 9,722,881</u>

Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023 and 2022
Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Schedules of Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension and Net OPEB Liabilities
Last 10 Years*

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Pension Related Contributions									
Authority's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability (asset)	0.145410609%	0.110302844%	0.0879383651%	0.0978471751%	0.0993602006%	0.0960655389%	0.0976205894%	0.0814316800%	0.0777715793%
Authority's proportionate share of the collective pension liability (asset)	\$1,457,833	(\$94,570)	\$458,271	\$715,646	\$1,249,169	\$1,069,623	\$1,318,211	\$897,036	\$697,074
Covered-employee payroll	1,298,978	1,001,650	618,120	759,243	749,570	718,854	675,267	531,146	516,992
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	112.229%	-9.441%	74.139%	94.258%	166.651%	148.796%	195.213%	168.887%	134.833%
Plan fiduciary net pension as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.99%	101.49%	90.88%	86.26%	75.96%	79.37%	73.60%	76.90%	62.80%
* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31.									
OPEB Related Contributions									
Authority's proportion (percentage) of the collective net OPEB liability (asset)	0.011200274%	0.007849990%	0.006078850%	0.007371568%	0.007705401%	0.007464742%	0.007493720%		
Authority's proportionate share of the collective OPEB liability (asset)	\$91,448	\$67,691	\$57,763	\$82,856	\$104,835	\$97,012			
Covered-employee payroll	1,298,978	1,001,650	618,120	759,243	740,570	718,854			
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	7.040%	6.758%	9.345%	10.913%	14.156%	13.495%			
Plan fiduciary net OPEB as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	38.57%	39.40%	32.78%	17.03%	17.03%	17.53%			

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31.

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Schedule of Contributions and Related Ratios
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Pension Related Contributions										
Statutorily required contributions	141,949	103,318	\$ 83,069	\$ 96,806	\$ 84,214	\$ 79,920	\$ 73,909	\$ 67,343	\$ 58,116	\$ 44,691
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	141,949	103,318	83,069	96,806	84,214	79,920	73,909	67,343	58,116	44,691
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pension covered-employee payroll	1,298,978	1,001,650	618,120	759,243	749,570	718,854	675,267	531,146	516,992	458,572
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.93%	10.31%	13.44%	12.75%	11.23%	11.12%	10.95%	12.68%	11.24%	9.75%
* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30. The Authority began participation in PERA beginning in January 2013.										
OPEB Related Contributions										
Statutorily required contributions	11,593	7,664	\$ 6,066	\$ 7,379	\$ 6,774	\$ 6,429	\$ 5,946	\$ 5,417	\$ 4,675	\$ 3,595
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	11,593	7,664	6,066	7,379	6,774	6,429	5,946	5,417	4,675	3,595
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OPEB covered-employee payroll	1,298,978	1,001,650	618,120	759,243	749,570	718,854	675,267	531,146	516,992	458,572
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	0.89%	0.77%	0.98%	0.97%	0.90%	0.89%	0.88%	1.02%	0.90%	0.78%

Changes of benefit terms: There have been no changes in benefit terms since the last valuation.

Changes of assumptions: There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions or methods since the last valuation.

Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023 and 2022
Statewide Internet Portal Authority

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 2,150,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,301,804	\$ 101,804
Cost reimbursement revenue	15,000,000	12,000,000	12,628,692	628,692
License revenue	27,000,000	29,500,000	30,185,568	685,568
Other revenue	34,000	402,000	410,958	8,958
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	44,184,000	44,102,000	45,527,022	1,425,022
OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
Employee costs	1,839,642	2,031,000	1,915,840	115,160
Office functions	315,000	283,979	242,322	41,657
Occupancy	414,280	399,629	263,630	135,999
Licenses and cost reimbursement expenses	41,449,232	40,472,317	41,645,911	(1,173,594)
Legal	150,000	125,000	116,060	8,940
Professional fees	1,842,860	1,017,161	940,403	76,758
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	46,011,014	44,329,086	45,124,166	(795,080)
EXCESS REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(1,827,014)	(227,086)	402,856	629,942
FUNDS AVAILABLE - BEGINNING OF YEAR (Restated)	7,719,933	7,719,933	7,719,933	-
FUNDS AVAILABLE - END OF YEAR	\$ 5,892,919	\$ 7,492,847	\$ 8,122,789	\$ 629,942

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
 Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues,
 Expenses and Changes in Net Position
 June 30, 2023

Reconciliation of budgetary basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:	
Revenue (budgetary basis)	\$ 45,527,022
Total revenue per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	45,527,022
Expenditures (budgetary basis)	45,124,166
Depreciation and amortization	103,768
PERA Contribution Expense (Benefit)	142,724
Total expenses per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	45,370,658
Change in Net Position per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	\$ 156,364

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Funds Available
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Original</u>	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual (restated)</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,297,667	\$ 2,292,588	\$ (5,079)
Cost reimbursement revenue	10,000,000	13,000,000	16,210,596	3,210,596
License revenue	23,000,000	24,650,000	27,195,628	2,545,628
Other revenue	26,000	10,000	6,407	(3,593)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>35,026,000</u>	<u>39,957,667</u>	<u>45,705,219</u>	<u>5,747,552</u>
OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
Employee costs	1,759,969	1,098,000	1,545,253	(447,253)
Office functions	363,000	213,192	181,329	31,863
Occupancy	308,780	245,280	231,590	13,690
Licenses and cost reimbursement expenses	32,525,000	36,990,000	42,196,587	(5,206,587)
Legal	160,000	60,000	83,455	(23,455)
Professional fees	542,000	252,500	636,569	(384,069)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	<u>35,658,749</u>	<u>38,858,972</u>	<u>44,874,783</u>	<u>(6,015,811)</u>
EXCESS REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	(632,749)	1,098,695	830,436	(268,259)
FUNDS AVAILABLE - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>6,889,497</u>	<u>6,889,497</u>	<u>6,889,497</u>	<u>-</u>
FUNDS AVAILABLE - END OF YEAR (Restated)	<u>\$ 6,256,748</u>	<u>\$ 7,988,192</u>	<u>\$ 7,719,933</u>	<u>\$ (268,259)</u>

Statewide Internet Portal Authority
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Changes in Net Position
June 30, 2022

Reconciliation of budgetary basis (Actual) to Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:	
Revenue (budgetary basis)	<u>\$ 45,705,219</u>
Total revenue per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	<u>45,705,219</u>
Expenditures (budgetary basis)	44,874,783
Depreciation and amortization	88,736
PERA Contribution Expense (Benefit)	<u>(298,944)</u>
Total expenses per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	<u>44,664,575</u>
Change in Net Position per Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	<u><u>\$ 1,040,644</u></u>