Office of the District Attorney

Seventh Judicial District

Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report i

Management's Discussion and Analysis iii

Basic Financial Statements

Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position 1
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position 2
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund and Statement of Activities 3
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-Governmental Fund and Statement of Activities 4

Notes to the Financial Statements 5

Required Supplemental Information

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability 20
Schedule of Contributions – Pension 21
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual-General Fund 22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado
Montrose, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado, as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado'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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards, 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.

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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District, State of Colorado'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 iii-viii, Colorado PERA Pension Plan Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions on pages 21 and 22, and budgetary comparison information on page 23 are 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.

Blair and Associates, P.C.

Cedaredge, Colorado
August 26, 2026

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District (the "District"), we offer this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the year ended December 31, 2025. We encourage the readers to consider this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in conjunction with the District's basic financial statements, which follow this MD&A.

Financial Highlights

- The District's assets and deferred outflows exceeded its total liabilities and deferred inflows on December 31, 2025, by $ 252,575. This represented a decrease of $ 16,902 net position from December 31, 2024.

- As of December 31, 2025, the District's General Fund reported ending fund balance of $422,547, an increase of $ 28,005 from December 31, 2024.

- Within the District's Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Fund Balance-General Fund, total actual revenues were $101,303 more than budgeted in 2025, while total actual expenditures were $73,298 more than budgeted in 2025.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) *government-wide financial statements,* 2) *fund financial statements,* and 3) *notes to the financial statements.*

Basis Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements:

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference between the four reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the past year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs*, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.* Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the *government-wide financial statements* distinguish functions of the District that will be principally supported by the county contributions and grants. The function of the District is to provide prosecutorial services for a six-county region.

The government-wide financial statements are combined with the fund financial statements.

Fund financial statements:

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District has one fund, which is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources*, available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the government fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, following approval of the six counties within the Seventh Judicial District. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are combined with the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements:

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows exceeded its total liabilities and deferred inflows by $252,575 at the close of the year.

A portion of the District's net position $134,275 reflects its net investments in capital assets. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Although the District's net investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

District's Net Position

	2025	2024
Current and other assets	$ 562,891	$ 522,886
Capital assets, net of depreciation	134,275	156,966
Total assets	697,166	679,852
Deferred outflows of resources	51,472	49,843
Long-term liabilities outstanding	162,773	128,344
Other liabilities	140,344	92,297
Net pension liability	191,462	208,026
Total liabilities	494,579	428,667
Deferred inflow of resources	1,484	31,552
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	134,275	156,966
Unrestricted	118,300	112,510
Total net position	$ 252,575	$ 269,476

The balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The District's net position increased by $ 124,050 in 2025.

Governmental Activities

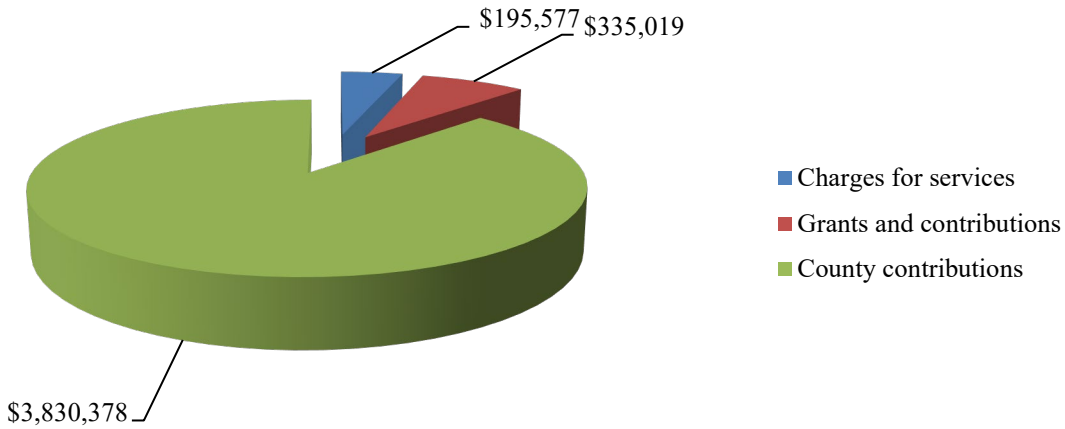
The District receives most of its revenues from the counties within the Seventh Judicial District. These revenues received reflect about (93%) of the District's total revenues for 2025.

Also, during 2025, there were significant grant receipts from VALE, VAWA, and VOCA.

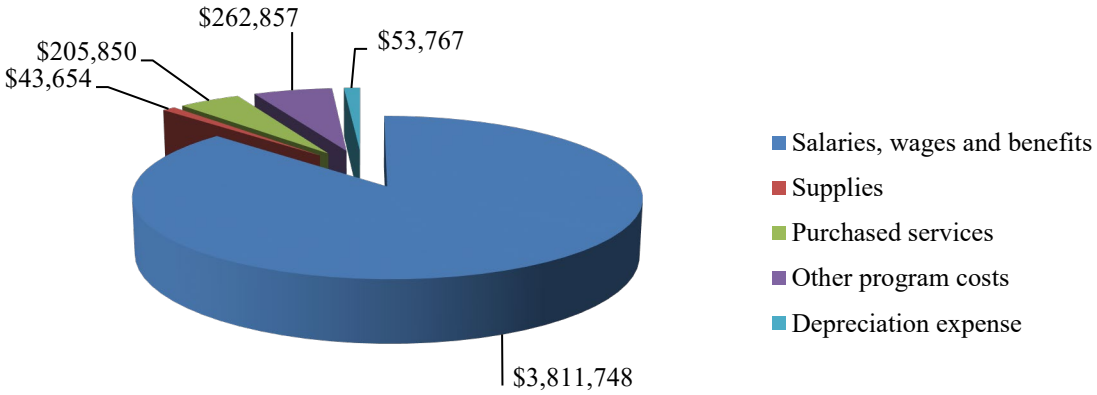
Statement of Activities

	2025	2024
Revenues		
County contributions	$ 3,830,378	$ 3,350,626
Grant and other contributions	335,019	407,183
Charges for services	195,577	128,240
Miscellaneous	-	14,000
Total revenues	4,360,974	3,900,049
Review of Expenses		
Salaries, wages and benefits	3,811,748	3,340,922
Supplies	43,654	52,627
Purchased services	205,850	129,553
Other program expenses	262,857	190,355
Depreciation expense	53,767	59,276
Total expenditures/expenses	4,377,876	3,772,733
Change in net position	$ (16,902)	$ 127,316

Revenues



Expenditures



Capital Assets

The District's net investment in capital assets, at December 31, 2025, amounts to $134,275, (net of accumulated depreciation). The net investment in capital assets includes vehicles and office furniture.

Capital assets are classified as follows (net of depreciation):

Furniture	$ 69,533
Vehicles	64,742
Total	$134,275

Compensated Absences

At December 31, 2025, the District had accrued compensated absences of $ 162,773.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
1200 Grand Avenue #D
Montrose, Colorado 81401

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Adjustments (See Below)	Statement of Activities
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 458,303	$ -	$ 458,303
Accounts receivable	104,588	-	104,588
Capital Assets, net	-	134,275	134,275
Total Assets	562,891	134,275	697,166
Deferred Outflows			
Pension deferrals	-	51,472	51,472
Total Deferred Outflows	-	51,472	51,472
Total assets and deferred outflows	562,891	185,747	748,638
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	26,684	-	26,684
Accrued payroll	113,660	-	113,660
Compensated absences	-	162,773	162,773
Net pension liability	-	191,462	191,462
Total Liabilities	140,344	354,235	494,579
Deferred Inflow of Resources			
Pension deferrals	-	1,484	1,484
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	-	1,484	1,484
Fund Balances			
Unassigned	422,547	(422,547)	-
Total Fund Balances	422,547	(422,547)	-
Total Liabilities, deferred inflow of resources	$ 562,891		
Net Position:			
Net Investment in capital assets		134,275	134,275
Restricted for seizure and operations		-	-
Unrestricted		118,300	118,300
Total Net Position		$ 252,575	$ 252,575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Adjustments to reconcile the governmental fund balance sheet to the statement of net position are as follows:

Fund balance - Governmental Fund	$	422,547
Capital asset used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund balance sheet.		134,275
Long-term liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated Absences		(162,773)
Net Pension Obligation		(191,462)
Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources related to Pensions and OPEB are applicable to		
Deferred Outflows of Resources related to Pensions		51,472
Deferred Inflows of Resources related to Pensions		(1,484)
Total net position of Governmental Activities	$	252,575

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance-Governmental Fund and Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Adjustments (See Below)	Statement of Activities
Expenditures / Expenses			
Salaries and Benefits	$ 3,789,533	$ 22,215	$ 3,811,748
Supplies	43,654	-	43,654
Purchased Services	205,850	-	205,850
Other Program Expenses	262,857	-	262,857
Capital Outlay	31,075	(31,075)	-
Depreciation	-	53,767	53,767
Total Expenses	4,332,969	44,907	4,377,876
Program Revenues			
Charges for Services	195,577	-	195,577
Operating Grants and Contributions	108,614	-	108,614
County Contributions	3,830,378	-	3,830,378
Total Program Revenues	4,134,569	-	4,134,569
Net Program Expenses			(243,307)
General Revenues			
Grants and Contributions	226,405	-	226,405
Total General Revenues	226,405	-	226,405
Excess of revenues over expenditures/ Change in net position	28,005	(44,907)	(16,902)
Fund Balance / Net Position			
Beginning of this year	394,542	(125,066)	269,476
Ending of the year	$ 422,547	$ (169,973)	$ 252,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-Governmental Fund and Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

A reconciliation reflecting the differences between the general fund excess of revenues over expenditures and the changes in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is as follows:

Net changes in fund balance-General Fund		$ 28,005
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Compensated Absences		(70,476)
Pension Expense		48,261
OPEB Expense		-
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:		
Capital Assets	$ 31,075	
Depreciation Expense	(53,767)	(22,692)
The issuance of capital leases provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal or capital leases consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position		
Principal payments - capital lease		-
Changes in Net Position		$ (16,902)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District (District), have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental accounting standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting.

Reporting Entity

The (District) is governed by an elected District Attorney. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District as the primary government. No additional separate governmental units, agencies, or nonprofit corporations are included in the financial statements of the (District) since none were discovered to fall within the oversight responsibility based upon the applications of the following criteria: financial accountability, appointment of a voting majority of the organization, 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.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statement (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) reports information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1- charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2- grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. The major source of revenue susceptible to accrual is grants. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the district.

The District Reports the Following Governmental Funds

The general fund is the (District)'s operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of general government.

Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Deposit and Investments

The (District) considers cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand and demand deposits.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The (District)'s financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable and accrued liabilities. The (District) estimates that the fair market value of all financial instruments at December 31, 2025, does not differ materially from the aggregate carrying values of its financial instruments recorded in the accompanying balance sheet. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP involves the use of management's estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. These estimates are based upon management's best judgment, after considering past events and assumptions about future events. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $ 5,000. Such assets are recorded at cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

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

All depreciable assets of the (District) are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Pensions

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit Plan (OPEB)

Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District does not participate 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").

Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classification of fund balance:

- Non-spendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact;
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation;

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Fund Balances (continued)

- Committed fund balance-amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance-amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance-amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The (District) establishes fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund.

Note 2 – Budgetary Information

The District Attorney, with formal approval of the Board of Commissioners, adopted its budget on a modified accrual basis, except for seizure proceeds and expenditures which are not subject to the budget or appropriation process. All appropriations lapse at year end.

Note 3 – Cash and Investments

Pooled cash and investments consist of the following at December 31, 2025:

Checking accounts	$ 458,303

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires the District Attorney to deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposits in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds.

The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to the aggregate uninsured deposits.

Note 3 – Cash and Investments

Deposits (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk

The (District)'s cash deposits had a bank balance of $513,254, and a corresponding carrying balance of $458,303. Of the total bank balance $250,000 is covered by FDIC and the remaining amount is collateralized under PDPA. The (District) had no investments for 2025.

Note 4 – County Revenues

The following is a summary of county revenues recorded in 2025 by the District Attorney's Office:

Montrose County	$ 1,573,067
Delta County	1,131,237
Gunnison County	617,038
San Miguel County	299,548
Ouray County	182,826
Hinsdale County	26,662
Total revenues	$ 3,830,378

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2024. 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.

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

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

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. For Safety Officers whose disability is caused by an on- the-job injury, the five-year service requirement is waived, and they are immediately eligible to apply for disability benefits. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

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

Contributions provisions as of December 31, 2024: Eligible employees of, District and the State are required to contribute to the SDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 is summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2024 Through December 31, 2024
Employee contribution (all employees other than Safety Officers)	11.00%

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

**Contribution rates for the SDTF 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 Safety Officers are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2024 Through December 31, 2024
Employer contribution rate	11.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)
Amount apportioned to the SDTF	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	0.21%
Total employer contribution rate to the SDTF	**20.59%**

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SDTF from District were $41,636 for the year ended December 31, 2025.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute a $225 million direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SDTF to the total annual payroll of the SDTF, School Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. The direct distribution from the State was suspended in 2020.

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

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

The net pension liability for the SDTF was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TPL to December 31, 2024. The District proportion of the net pension liability was based on District contributions to the SDTF for the calendar year 2024 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity for participating employers of the SDTF that are outside of the State's financial reporting entity.

At December 31, 2025, the District reported a liability of $191,462 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected an increase for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At December 31, 2024, the District proportion was .002013%, which was an increase of .000044% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of $(48,262). At December 31, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$5,619	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	1,484
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,217	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	41,636	N/A
Total	$51,472	$1,484

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

$41,636 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2024	
2025	$ 6,700
2026	10,893
2027	(6,628)
2028	(2,612)
2029	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2022, 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 Safety Officers	3.30%-10.90%
Safety Officers	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.

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

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

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for members other than Safety Officers were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuations were based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the PERA Board on November 20, 2020.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regularly scheduled experience studies performed at least every five years and asset/liability studies performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	51.00%	5.00%
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.60%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.10%
Alternatives	6.00%	5.20%
Total	**100.00%**	

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200, and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million, commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

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

- Beginning with the December 31, 2023, measurement date and thereafter, the FNP as of the current measurement date is used as a starting point for the GASB 67 projection test.

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

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

Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension	$255,109	$191,462	$138

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

Note 6 – Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Voluntary Investment Program

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

Funding Policy - The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2025, program members contributed $20,954 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

Defined Contribution Plan (CRA)

The District Attorney's Office participates in the Colorado Retirement Association Defined Contribution Plan (CRA), a multiple-employer public employee retirement system, which is a qualified plan as defined by Internal Revenue Service Code Section 401 (A) and CRS 24.54. The plan provides retirement benefits through a defined contribution plan to participating Colorado counties, municipalities, and special districts. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan, plus investment earnings. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by CRA and would have to be approved by the District.

There are no unfunded past service liabilities. All of its full-time employees and regular part-time employees, who work more than 30 hours per week, are eligible to contribute to the plan. Employees are eligible to participate six months from the date of employment. Both the District and the employees contribute 3% of the employees' monthly base salary to the plan.

Note 6 – Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Defined Contribution Plan (CRA) (continued)

Employees are immediately vested in their participant contributions and employer contributions. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the (District)'s total payroll was $2,663,620, the total covered payroll by the retirement plan was $2,234,346. During 2025, the (District) and employees each made their respectively required contribution of $67,030, for a total of $134,060. Complete financial statements for the retirement plans may be obtained from CRA, 4949 S. Syracuse St., Suite 400, Denver, Colorado, 80237.

Note 7 – Amendment 1 – Tax Spending Limitations

It is management's legal opinion that the District Attorney is not subject to Amendment 1, commonly known as the taxpayers' bill of rights, (TABOR).

Note 8 – Contingent Liabilities

Risk Management

The District Attorney's Office purchases general liability and property insurance through commercial insurers to provide coverage of all losses, claims and judgments.

The District Attorney's Office is contingently liable in respect to lawsuits and other claims incidental to the ordinary course of its operations. In the opinion of the management, such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Office of the District Attorney's financial position as of December 31, 2025.

Note 9 – Compensated Absences

Paid Sick Leave (PSL) - Effective January 1, 2021, all current and newly hired employees will begin accruing PSL at one hour for every 30 hours worked. Accrued PSL carries over from year to year up to a maximum of eighty hours at one time. Accrued, unused, PSL is not paid at termination.

VACA (Vacation) - Effective January 1, 2021, all current and newly hired employees will begin accruing VACA at the following rate:

- 0 to 2 years of employment-1 hour of VACA for every 30 hours worked.
- 3 to 7 years of employment-1 hour of VACA for every 22 hours worked.
- 8 to 12 years of employment-1 hour of VACA for every 15 hours worked.
- 13 or more years of employment-1 hour of VACA for every 12 hours worked.

VACA may be used immediately upon accrual or award. Accrued VACA carries over from year to year up to the following maximums:

Note 9 – Compensated Absences (continued)

- 0 to 2 years of employment-maximum accrual 110 hours at any given time.
- 3 to 7 years of employment- maximum accrual 130 hours at any given time.
- 8 to 12 years of employment- maximum accrual 170 hours at any given time.
- 13 or more years of employment- maximum accrual 213 hours at any given time.

Upon separation of employment, the office of the District Attorney will pay all accrued and unused VACA time.

Note 10 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	Balance 1/1/2025	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2025
Capital assets being depreciated				
Furniture	$ 247,672	$ 31,075	$ -	$ 278,747
Vehicles	226,922	-	-	226,922
Total	474,594	31,075	-	505,669
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture	(187,587)	(21,627)	-	(209,214)
Vehicles	(130,040)	(32,140)	-	(162,180)
Total accumulated depreciation	(317,627)	(53,767)	-	(371,394)
Governmental capital assets, net	$ 156,967	$ (22,692)	$ -	$ 134,275

Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District's Proportion Share of the Net Pension Liability
Participation In PERA
Last 10 Fiscal Years*

Year Ending December 31,	District's proportion of the net pension liability	District's proportion share of the collective pension liability	District's covered payroll	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of it's covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2025	0.002013%	$ 191,462	$ 192,492	99.46%	67.44%
2024	0.002057%	$ 208,026	$ 145,000	143.47%	64.37%
2023	0.002057%	$ 194,474	$ 160,950	120.83%	60.63%
2022	0.001789%	$ 161,794	$ 160,000	101.12%	73.10%
2021	0.002194%	$ 462,855	$ 160,000	289.28%	65.30%
2020	0.004879%	$ 435,618	$ 160,000	272.26%	62.20%
2019	0.004489%	$ 528,591	$ 160,000	330.37%	55.10%
2018	0.004645%	$ 1,091,605	$ 160,000	682.25%	43.20%
2017	0.005453%	$ 838,162	$ 160,000	523.85%	42.60%
2016	0.004563%	$ 492,455	$ 130,000	378.81%	56.10%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which the information is available. Amounts presented were determined as of December 31 based on the measurement date of the plan.

Office of the District Attorney, Seventh Judicial District
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of District Contributions
Participation In PERA
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

Year Ending December 31,	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	District's covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll
2025	$ 41,636	$ 41,636	$ -	$ 192,492	21.63%
2024	$ 31,334	$ 31,334	$ -	$ 145,000	21.61%
2023	$ 32,045	$ 32,045	$ -	$ 160,950	19.91%
2022	$ 32,048	$ 32,048	$ -	$ 160,000	20.03%
2021	$ 31,408	$ 31,408	$ -	$ 160,000	19.63%
2020	$ 30,608	$ 30,608	$ -	$ 160,000	19.13%
2019	$ 30,608	$ 30,608	$ -	$ 160,000	19.13%
2018	$ 30,608	$ 30,608	$ -	$ 160,000	19.13%
2017	$ 30,608	$ 30,608	$ -	$ 160,000	19.13%
2016	$ 22,529	$ 22,529	$ -	$ 130,000	17.33%

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which the information is available. Amounts presented were determined as of December 31 based on the measurement date of the plan.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Office of the District Attorney
Seventh Judicial District
State of Colorado
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual-General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Budget Amount	Actual Amount	Variance with Budget-Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenue			
Charges for Services	$ 126,774	$ 195,577	$ 68,803
Grants and Contributions	324,019	335,019	11,000
County Contributions	3,808,878	3,830,378	21,500
Total Revenues	4,259,671	4,360,974	101,303
Expenditures			
Salaries, Wages and Benefits	3,994,718	3,789,533	205,185
Supplies	37,000	43,654	(6,654)
Purchases Services	111,000	205,850	(94,850)
Other Program Expenses	99,453	262,857	(163,404)
Capital Outlay	17,500	31,075	(13,575)
Total Expenditures	4,259,671	4,332,969	(73,298)
Excess of revenues over expenditures excluding seizure transactions	-	28,005	28,005
Fund Balance-January 1,	321,770	394,542	72,772
Fund Balance-December 31,	$ 321,770	$ 422,547	$ 100,777

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.