Lone Star School District 101

Otis, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year ended June 30, 2026

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LAUER, SZABO & ASSOCIATES, PC
Certified Public Accountants
205 Main St. • P.O. Box 1886 • Sterling, CO 80751-7886
Phone 970-522-2218 • FAX 970-522-2220

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Education
Lone Star School District 101
Otis, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Lone Star School District 101 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the District as of June 30, 2026, 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and historical pension and other post-employment benefit information listed in the table of contents 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 inquires 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.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information and the auditors' integrity report listed in the table of contents 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 other supplementary information and the auditors' integrity report are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado
October 6, 2026

The purpose of management's discussion and analysis is to help District families and other readers understand what the financial statements and notes in this financial report say about the District's health and why it changed since last year. It contains information drawn from those other parts of the report, accompanied by explanations informed by management's knowledge of the District's finances.

If you have questions about this report or require further information, contact Lone Star School District 101, 44940 County Road 54, Otis, Colorado, 80743.

Overview of Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements consist of three parts: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status is provided in these statements. These statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting used by most private sector companies. This basis of accounting recognizes revenue when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the School District's activities include the following:

Governmental Activities - Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance, student transportation, food service and extracurricular activities.

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

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal 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 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 (i.e. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The District reports only governmental activities and does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 14-17 of this report.

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 School District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements and to maintain accountability over resources that are restricted or designated for specific purposes. The District reports both governmental and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds - Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for near-term spending. These funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes revenue when it is measurable and available, and expenses are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's education programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

The District maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and the Pupil Activity Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-21 of this report.

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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 22-53.

Required and other supplementary information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required and other supplementary information that further supports the financial statements with budgetary comparison information for each fund, historical pension and other post-employment benefit information, and another report required by the Colorado Department of Education.

Financial Summary

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

The District's net position was $3,893,268 at June 30, 2026. The largest portion of the net position, $2,067,840 or 53%, reflects the District's investment in capital assets (i.e. land, buildings, furniture, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's 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. An additional portion of the net position ($118,214) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The District reports an unrestricted balance of $1,707,214. The analyses in Table 1 and Table 2 below focus on the summary of net position and summary of changes in net position for the District's governmental activities.

Table 1 – Net Position

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Change
Current assets	$ 5,206,943	$ 4,714,092	$ 492,851
Capital assets	2,067,840	2,209,093	(141,253)
Total assets	7,274,783	6,923,185	351,598
Deferred outflows of resources	458,607	633,394	(174,787)
Current liabilities	225,445	243,988	(18,543)
Long-term liabilities	3,111,406	3,411,135	(299,729)
Total liabilities	3,336,851	3,655,123	(318,272)
Deferred inflows of resources	503,271	219,764	283,507
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	2,067,840	2,209,093	(141,253)
Restricted	118,214	132,714	(14,500)
Unrestricted	1,707,214	1,339,885	367,329
Total net position	$ 3,893,268	$ 3,681,692	$ 211,576

Capital assets, net decreased $141,253 or 6.39% compared to the prior year and primarily reflect the impact of current year depreciation exceeding capital spending. See Note D of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on capital assets.

Pension and OPEB liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources can change significantly from year to year due to factors such as investment performance, changes in actuarial assumptions, differences between expected and actual experience, and changes in the Distict's proportionate share of the plans. These factors are outside of the District's direct control and can cause significant fluctuations in the amounts reported as liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources from one year to the next.

The results of this year's operations for the District as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities.

Table 2 – Changes in Net Position

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Change
Revenues			
Program revenues			
Charges for services	$ 294	$ 501	$ (207)
Operating grants and contributions	422,486	386,984	35,502
General revenues			
Property taxes for general purposes	846,326	892,471	(46,145)
Specific ownership taxes	91,799	105,477	(13,678)
Delinquent taxes and interest	303	285	18
State equalization	1,815,976	1,790,645	25,331
Earnings on investments	53,237	74,255	(21,018)
Other	332,321	159,623	172,698
Total revenues	3,562,742	3,410,241	152,501
Expenses			
Instruction	1,913,540	1,704,337	209,203
Students	97,023	88,051	8,972
Instructional staff	1,228	216	1,012
General administration	235,384	221,672	13,712
School administration	120,705	97,872	22,833
Business services	108,491	93,313	15,178
Operations and maintenance	259,391	322,404	(63,013)
Student transportation	290,417	244,118	46,299
Central support services	151,680	127,362	24,318
Food service operations	116,136	110,914	5,222
Unallocated depreciation	57,171	55,696	1,475
Total expenses	3,351,166	3,065,955	285,211
Change in net position	211,576	344,286	(132,710)
Net position at beginning of year	3,681,692	3,337,406	344,286
Net position at end of year	$ 3,893,268	$ 3,681,692	$ 211,576

As reported in the Statement of Activities, the cost of all of the governmental activities this year was $3,351,166. Charges for services and operating grants and contributions covered a portion of the cost of governmental activities, with the remaining costs financed primarily through property and related taxes, state equalization, earnings on investments and other revenues.

Governmental Activities

Various events contributed to the change in net position; however, the three primary factors affecting the change in net position are as follows:

(1) Slight decrease in total program revenue from the School Finance Act of 1994.
(2) Insurance proceeds from hail damage.
(3) Increase in instructional salaries and benefits.

Overall, governmental activities' revenues increased by $152,501. The primary source of operating revenue for school districts comes from the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended (the SFA) and includes property taxes levied for general purposes, specific ownership taxes and state equalization. The District received $2,754,101 in the current fiscal year according to the SFA, compared to $2,788,593, in the prior year, a decrease of $34,492. This decrease in revenue was due to an increase in per pupil funding of $1,005 over the prior year, coupled with a decrease in the funded pupil count of 5.5 pupils.

Governmental activities expenses increased by $285,211. The most significant change was a $209,203 increase in instruction expenses, primarily due in large part to an increase in instructional salaries and benefits noted above.

Another significant factor affecting the change in the District's net position was pension and OPEB expense recognized in accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and 75. The District recognized pension and OPEB expense of $558,582 in the current fiscal year compared to $306,512 in the prior year.

The pension and OPEB expense recognized under GASB Statements No. 68 and 75 is not solely reflective of the District's current year contributions or cash payments. Rather, the expense incorporates changes in the District's proportionate share of the plans' net liabilities, actuarial assumptions, investment performance, and other factors. As a result, pension and OPEB expense can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year and can have a substantial impact on reported changes in net position even when the District's underlying operations and cash flows have not changed to the same extent.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The District's two major governmental funds are shown in Tables 3 through 5 and are discussed in more detail below.

Table 3 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 3,259,017	$ 3,136,153
Total expenditures	2,732,363	2,833,392
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	526,654	302,761
Transfers out	-	(15,000)
Net change in fund balance	526,654	287,761
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,238,813	3,951,052
Fund balance at end of year	$ 4,765,467	$ 4,238,813

The fund balance of the District's General Fund increased by 12.42%. This increase in fund balance is attributable to insurance proceeds received due to a hail storm as well as a decrease in capital purchases. The majority of the General Fund balance is available for future operations and is not subject to significant restrictions, commitments, or assignments. The General Fund has a total fund balance of $4,765,467, which represents approximately 21 months' of General Fund expenditures.

Table 4 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Food Service Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 95,065	$ 93,587
Total expenditures	114,565	109,096
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(19,500)	(15,509)
Transfers in	-	15,000
Net change in fund balance	(19,500)	(509)
Fund balance at beginning of year	34,714	35,223
Fund balance at end of year	$ 15,214	$ 34,714

The fund balance of the District's Food Service Fund decreased by 56.17%. This decrease in fund balance is due to increasing food costs and no subsidy in the current year. The current fund balance is restricted to food service operations.

Table 5 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Pupil Activity Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 166,030	$ 147,736
Total expenditures	163,378	135,711
Net change in fund balance	2,652	12,025
Fund balance at beginning of year	192,903	180,878
Fund balance at end of year	$ 195,555	$ 192,903

The fund balance of the District's Pupil Activity Fund decreased by 1.37%. The current fund balance is committed to pupil activities.

Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity

Capital Assets

The District's total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, are shown in Table 6 and discussed in more detail below:

Table 6 – Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Change
Land	$ 4,725	$ 4,725	$ -
Land improvements	62,527	66,433	(3,906)
Buildings and improvements	1,184,818	1,207,360	(22,542)
Other equipment	523,045	586,879	(63,834)
Food service equipment	-	1,571	(1,571)
Licensed vehicles	292,725	342,125	(49,400)
Totals	$ 2,067,840	$ 2,209,093	$ (141,253)

At June 30, 2026, the District had $2,067,840 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, other equipment, food service equipment and licensed vehicles all with an original cost greater than $5,000. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, deletions, and depreciation) of $141,253 from last year. The District replaced carpeting at the school and purchased a new copier in the current year. The District reported $180,319 in depreciation expense in the current period. The District had no capital asset disposals during the year. See Note D of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on capital assets.

Long-Term Financing Activities

The District's total long-term financing obligations are shown in Table 7 and discussed in more detail below:

Table 7 – Long-Term Financing Obligations

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Change
Compensated absences	$ 92,100	$ 75,895	$ 16,205

As shown in the table above, at the end of this year, the District had $92,100 in long-term liabilities outstanding compared to $75,895 last year, an increase of $16,205 or 21.35%. The key factors contributing to the increase were a significant increase in the number of available days as well as pay increases. See Note F of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on long-term liabilities.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions

As Lone Star School District 101 begins planning for fiscal year 2027, it is important to evaluate the economic and fiscal factors that will shape the district's budget. The district's adopted budget prioritizes academic excellence for all students while maintaining fiscal stability under a range of economic conditions. Achieving these priorities will require careful attention to enrollment trends, state funding, personnel costs, inflationary pressures, and other factors affecting both revenues and expenditures.

Given the District's size and reliance on per-pupil funding, even modest changes in enrollment, state aid, or operating costs can have a meaningful impact on overall financial health.

This memo outlines the key revenue projections, expenditure pressures, and strategic considerations that should inform the development of the FY2027 budget. The objective is to preserve the district's commitment to academic excellence while maintaining adequate reserves, financial flexibility, and long-term fiscal sustainability.

1. Revenue Outlook

- **State Funding:** Colorado's School Finance Act allocation will drive the majority of district revenue. Preliminary projections indicate modest increases tied to inflation and base per-pupil revenue, though statewide budget constraints could affect final numbers.
- **Enrollment:** As a small rural district, changes in enrollment—even a handful of students—significantly impact per-pupil revenue.
- **Local Revenue:** Assessed valuation of property continues to fluctuate. Any increase in property tax collections would strengthen our local share.
- **Federal Funding:** Federal dollars (Title programs, IDEA) remain stable but limited.

2. Expenditure Considerations

- **Staffing & Compensation:** Retaining high-quality educators and staff remains essential to maintaining academic excellence. Competitive salaries and benefits must be balanced with anticipated revenue growth. Step increases and cost-of-living adjustments are expected to increase personnel expenditures.
- **Health Insurance:** Health insurance premiums continue to increase at a rate that exceeds general inflation, creating additional pressure on the district's compensation budget and total cost of employment.
- **Transportation:** Rising fuel costs, vehicle maintenance, and the ongoing difficulty of recruiting and retaining qualified bus drivers are increasing transportation costs. Maintaining reliable transportation services will require continued monitoring of both operating and personnel expenses.
- **Facilities & Utilities:** Facilities require ongoing maintenance and capital attention, while increases in energy and utility costs are adding pressure to the operating budget. Proactive maintenance and careful prioritization of facility needs will be important to protect long-term financial sustainability.
- **Technology:** Continued support for 1:1 student devices, digital curriculum, network infrastructure, and cybersecurity requires recurring investment. Budget planning should account for device replacement cycles, software and licensing costs, and emerging cybersecurity needs rather than treating technology solely as a one-time expense.

- **Special Education:** The cost of providing specialized educational services continues to increase. Staffing, contracted services, and other student-specific needs can create significant financial pressures.

3. Strategic Priorities

To balance fiscal responsibility with student opportunity, we recommend continued investment in:

- **Programs that Attract & Retain Families:** Career and Technical Education (CTE), concurrent enrollment, extracurriculars, and athletics.
- **Early Childhood Education:** Leveraging Colorado's Universal Preschool program to support families and increase engagement.
- **Workforce Development:** Explore and expand staff development pathways that strengthen recruitment, retention, and career advancement opportunities. Investing in professional growth, mentoring, leadership development, and pathways for staff to build their skills can help the District improve employee engagement and long-term retention.

4. Risk Factors

- Enrollment decline leading to significant per-pupil revenue losses.
- Potential mid-year state funding adjustments if state revenues fall short.
- Rising fixed costs (insurance, utilities, transportation) outpacing available revenue growth.

5. Fiscal Stewardship

The district remains committed to transparency and responsible fiscal management. Maintaining healthy reserves is critical to weathering fluctuations in enrollment and state funding. Where feasible, we will pursue shared services or local partnerships to reduce costs without compromising quality.

Conclusion

Next year's budget requires balancing fiscal constraints with investments that sustain quality education and make Lone Star an attractive option for families. Strategic prioritization of staffing, student programs, and operational efficiency will guide our work.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the District include the following:

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statements display information about the reporting government as a whole.

Fund financial statements. The fund financial statements display information about major funds individually and nonmajor funds in the aggregate for governmental funds.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes communicate information essential for fair presentation of the financial statements that is not displayed on the face of the financial statements. As such, the notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 3,373,536
Cash with fiscal agent	10,036
Certificates of deposit	1,001,832
Investments	767,493
Receivables	47,717
Inventory	6,329
Capital assets, net of depreciation	2,067,840
Total assets	7,274,783
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension deferrals	446,661
Other post-employment benefit deferrals	11,946
Total deferred outflows of resources	458,607
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 7,733,390
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 11,427
Accrued salaries and benefits	210,926
Unearned revenue	1,592
Unearned grant revenues	1,500
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	67,880
Due in more than one year	24,220
Net pension liability	2,986,303
Net other post-employment benefit liability	33,003
Total liabilities	3,336,851
Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension deferrals	467,727
Other post-employment benefit deferrals	35,544
Total deferred inflows of resources	503,271
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	2,067,840
Restricted for emergencies	103,000
Restricted for food service	15,214
Unrestricted	1,707,214
Total net position	3,893,268
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 7,733,390

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

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LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities				
Instruction	$ 1,913,540		$ 205,478	
Supporting services				
Students	97,023		90,000	
Instructional staff	1,228			
General administration	235,384			
School administration	120,705			
Business services	108,491			
Operations and maintenance	259,391			
Student transportation	290,417		32,237	
Central support services	151,680			
Food service operations	116,136	$ 294	94,771	
Unallocated depreciation *	57,171			
Total governmental activities	$ 3,351,166	$ 294	$ 422,486	$ -

General revenues	
Taxes	
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	
Specific ownership taxes	
Delinquent taxes and interest	
State equalization	
Earnings on investments	
Other	
Total general revenues	
Change in net position	
Net position at beginning of year	
Net position at end of year	

* This amount excludes depreciation that is included in the direct expenses of the various programs.

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

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
Total Governmental Activities
$(1,708,062)
(7,023)
(1,228)
(235,384)
(120,705)
(108,491)
(259,391)
(258,180)
(151,680)
(21,071)
(57,171)
(2,928,386)
846,326
91,799
303
1,815,976
53,237
332,321
3,139,962
211,576
3,681,692
$ 3,893,268

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2026

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash	$ 3,201,853	$ 5,996	$ 165,687	$ 3,373,536
Cash with fiscal agent	10,036			10,036
Certificates of deposit	1,001,832			1,001,832
Investments	737,420		30,073	767,493
Interest receivable	5,850			5,850
Property taxes receivable	10,616			10,616
Grants receivable	24,870	5,598		30,468
Other receivables		283	500	783
Inventory		6,329		6,329
Total assets	$ 4,992,477	$ 18,206	$ 196,260	$ 5,206,943
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 10,722		$ 705	$ 11,427
Accrued salaries and benefits	209,526	$ 1,400		210,926
Unearned revenues		1,592		1,592
Unearned grant revenues	1,500			1,500
Total liabilities	221,748	2,992	705	225,445
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred property tax revenues	5,262			5,262
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,262	-	-	5,262
Fund balance				
Nonspendable inventory		6,329		6,329
Restricted for:				
Emergencies	103,000			103,000
Food service		8,885		8,885
Committed to:				
Pupil activities			195,555	195,555
Unassigned	4,662,467			4,662,467
Total fund balance	4,765,467	15,214	195,555	4,976,236
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	$ 4,992,477	$ 18,206	$ 196,260	$ 5,206,943

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

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2026

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	
Total fund balance - governmental funds	$ 4,976,236
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.	2,067,840
Property taxes will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.	5,262
Deferred outflows of resources used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	458,607
Long-term liabilities, including accrued compensated absences, net pension and OPEB liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(3,111,406)
Deferred inflows of resources used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not reported in the governmental funds.	(503,271)
Net position of the governmental activities	$ 3,893,268

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

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	General Fund	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 1,156,248	$ 294	$ 166,030	$ 1,322,572
Intermediate sources	120			120
State sources	2,053,575	33,450		2,087,025
Federal sources	49,074	61,321		110,395
Total revenues	3,259,017	95,065	166,030	3,520,112
Expenditures				
Instruction	1,586,534		163,378	1,749,912
Supporting services	1,145,829	114,565		1,260,394
Total expenditures	2,732,363	114,565	163,378	3,010,306
Net change in fund balance	526,654	(19,500)	2,652	509,806
Fund balance at beginning of year	4,238,813	34,714	192,903	4,466,430
Fund balance at end of year	$ 4,765,467	$ 15,214	$ 195,555	$ 4,976,236

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

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	$ 509,806
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	(141,253)
In the statement of activities, certain expenses related to the pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows, as well as compensated absences, are measured by the amounts incurred during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for those items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid).	(158,565)
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and, are, instead, reported as deferred inflows of resources. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.	1,588
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 211,576

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies

This summary of the Lone Star School District 101's significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report. The policies are considered essential and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to local government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A.1 – Reporting entity

The Lone Star School District 101 is a school district governed by an elected five-member board of education. The financial reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The reporting entity's financial statements should present the funds of the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and provide an overview of the discretely presented component units.

The District has examined other entities that could be included as defined in number 2 and 3 above. Based on these criteria, the District has no component units.

A.2 – Fund accounting

The District uses funds to report its financial position and results of operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types." The District does not have any proprietary or fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of earmarked funds (special revenue funds), and the servicing of general long-term debt (debt service fund). The following are the District's major governmental funds:

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

General Fund – The General Fund is the operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include local property taxes, specific ownership taxes, and State of Colorado equalization funding, as determined by the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended.

Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operation of the schools, except for certain capital outlay expenditures, debt service, food service operations and pupil activities.

Food Service Fund – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for sales to customers, as well as dedicated grants received from state and federal sources that are associated with the operation of the District's food service program.

Pupil Activity Fund – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues from pupils, gate receipts and other fund-raising activities related to school sponsored pupil intrascholastic and interscholastic athletic and other related activities.

Note A.3 – Basis of presentation

Government-wide financial statements – The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the District that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the proprietary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with a brief explanation to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Fund financial statements – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources management focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance, which reports the sources (revenues and other financing sources) and uses (expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

A.4 – Basis of accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues – exchange and non-exchange transactions – Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenues are recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year-end, except for state and federal grant revenues, which are considered available if collection is expected within six months of year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenues from property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. State equalization monies are recognized as revenues during the period in which they are appropriated. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes collected within sixty days after year-end, interest, tuition, grants and student fees.

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

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

Unearned revenue – Unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to meeting eligibility requirements. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed and the revenue is recognized.

Expenditures – the measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

A.5 – Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is utilized by the District to record purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies to assure effective budgetary control and accountability. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are canceled and reappropriated in the ensuing year's budget.

A.6 – Short-term interfund receivables/payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as internal balances on the government-wide statement of net position, and are classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the balance sheet.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.7 – Inventories

Food Service Fund – purchased inventories are stated at cost as determined by the first-in, first-out method. Commodity inventories are stated at the United States Department of Agriculture's assigned values, which approximate fair value, at the date of receipt. Expenditures for food items are recorded when consumed. The federal government donates surplus commodities to the national school lunch program. Commodity distributions used by the District are recorded as revenues at the date of their consumption.

A.8 – Capital assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

All capital assets with a unit cost greater than $5,000 are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost, if actual cost is not available) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair value on the date received. Infrastructure assets, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings (such as parking facilities, sidewalks, landscaping and lighting systems) are capitalized along with other capital assets. Improvements to assets are capitalized; the cost 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.

All reported capital assets are depreciated with the exception of land costs. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities
Buildings and improvements	10-75 years
Furniture and equipment	8-25 years
Licensed vehicles	5-15 years

A.9 – Compensated absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences." Leave benefits are accrued as a liability for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability is recognized for leave that has not been used if the leave is attributable to services already rendered, the leave accumulates, or the leave is

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts, if any, are recorded in the account "accrued compensated absences" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid.

The amount recorded as liabilities for all applicable compensated absences include salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences using the rates in effect at the balance sheet date.

A.10 – Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, the noncurrent portion of compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds is reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that it will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. Bonds payable and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

A.11 – Fund balance

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

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

- *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaid expenditures, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned),
- *Restricted* fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation,

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

- *Committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the board of education (the District's highest level of decision-making authority),
- *Assigned* fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and
- *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the District's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

Committed fund balance is established by a formal passage of a resolution. This is typically done through the 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. Assigned fund balance is established by the board of education through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service or for other purposes).

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available in governmental funds, the District applies expenditures against restricted fund balance first, and followed by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance.

A.12 – Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position are reported as restricted when there are liabilities imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

A.13 – Interfund transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. In general, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.13 – Interfund transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. In general, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

A.14 – Unusual or infrequent items

Unusual or infrequent items are transactions and other events that are unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. There were no unusual or infrequent items during the year.

Note B – Cash and investments

Cash and deposits

Colorado State statutes govern the District's deposit of cash. The Public Deposit Protection Acts (PDPA) for banks and savings and loans require state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposits. The PDPA require eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of federal insurance levels to create a single institution collateral pool of defined eligible assets. Eligible collateral includes obligations of the United States, obligations of the State of Colorado or Colorado local governments and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group and not held in any individual government's name. The fair value of the assets in the pool must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits.

Custodial credit risk – deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of year-end, the District had total deposits of $4,394,838, of which $250,000 was insured and $4,144,838 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent in the District's name.

Investments

Authorized Investments – Investment policies are governed by Colorado State Statutes and the District's own investment policies and procedures. Investments of the District may include:

Note B – Cash and investments (Continued)

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

The following are the major categories of investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the year, using quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1), significant observable inputs for similar assets (Level 2) and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

	Fair Value (Level 2)	Weighted Average Maturities	Rating
Treasury Securities	$ 204,975	2.50	Aa1 – N/A
Other Government Securities	384,676	2.78	Aaa/AAA – Aa2/AA
Mutual Funds	29,077	-	N/A
Corporate Bonds and Commercial Paper	55,372	1.49	Aaa/AAA - A3/A-
Cash and Cash Alternatives	93,393	-	N/A
Total Investments	$ 767,493		

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Money Market Funds – valued at quoted market prices.
- U.S. Agency Securities – valued at quoted market prices.

The District recognizes transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period. There were not changes in the methods or assumptions utilized to derive the fair value of the District's investments.

Concentration of credit risk – For investments, concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment as a single issuer. The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The District 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.

Note B – Cash and investments (Continued)

At year-end, more than 5% of the District's investments are in Colorado Housing, Federal Farm Credit Banks and Tennessee Valley Authority, respectively. These investments totaled $118,991, which represents 15.50% of the District's total investments.

Interest rate risk – Colorado Statutes require that no investment may have a maturity in excess of five years from the date of purchase unless authorized by the governing board.

Credit risk – State law limits investments in commercial paper, corporate bonds, and mutual bond funds to the highest rating from at least one nationally recognized rating agency at the time of purchase. The District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Note C – Receivables

Receivables at year-end consist of the following:

	Governmental Activities
Interest receivable	$ 5,850
Property taxes receivable	10,616
Grants receivable	30,468
Other receivables	783
Total	$ 47,717

Property taxes are levied on December 15th and attach as a lien on property the following January 1st. They are payable in full by April 30th or are due in two equal installments on February 28th and June 15th. Washington County bills and collects property taxes for all taxing entities within the counties. The tax receipts collected by the counties are remitted to the District in the subsequent month.

Note D – Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 4,725	$ -	$ -	$ 4,725
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,725	-	-	4,725
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	175,365	-	-	175,365
Buildings and improvements	2,351,677	30,723	-	2,382,400
Other equipment	754,579	8,343	-	762,922
Food service equipment	26,134	-	-	26,134
Licensed vehicles	693,340	-	-	693,340
Total capital assets, being depreciated	4,001,095	39,066	-	4,040,161
Total capital assets	4,005,820	39,066	-	4,044,886
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(108,932)	(3,906)	-	(112,838)
Buildings and improvements	(1,144,317)	(53,265)	-	(1,197,582)
Other equipment	(167,700)	(72,177)	-	(239,877)
Food service equipment	(24,563)	(1,571)	-	(26,134)
Licensed vehicles	(351,215)	(49,400)	-	(400,615)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,796,727)	(180,319)	-	(1,977,046)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 2,209,093	$ (141,253)	$ -	$ 2,067,840

Depreciation expense was charged to programs of the District as follows:

Governmental activities	
Instruction	$ 29,058
Operation and maintenance	43,119
Student transportation	49,400
Food service operations	1,571
Unallocated	57,171
Total depreciation expense	$ 180,319

Note E – Accrued salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from September to August, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned but not paid at year-end are estimated to be $210,926. Accordingly, this accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note F – Long-term debt

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term debt for the year:

	Beginning Balances	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balances	Due within one year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated absences	$ 75,895	$ 16,205	$ -	$ 92,100	$ 67,880

*The change in the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2025. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2025: Eligible employees of the District and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the following table:

	July 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2026
Employer contribution rate	11.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	20.38%

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

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the District were $328,987 for the year ended June 30, 2026.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute a $225 million direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. For 2025, a portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and DPS Division Trust Fund. Effective July 1, 2025, and prior to July 1, 2030, HB 25-1105 excludes the DPS Division from receiving a portion of the annual Direct Distribution.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2025, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2025. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2025 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At year end, the District reported a liability of $2,986,303 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,986,303
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the District	280,644
Total	$ 3,266,947

At December 31, 2025, the District's proportion was 0.0191%, which was an increase of 0.0001% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2024.

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized pension expense of $564,136 and revenue of $29,728 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At year-end, 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	$ 180,105	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	14,541	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	409,141
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	78,381	58,586
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	173,634	-
Total	$ 446,661	$ 467,727

$173,634 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 subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2027	$ 161,818
2028	(152,616)
2029	(113,412)
2030	(90,490)
Totals	$ (194,700)

Actuarial assumptions. The December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation used the following actuarial cost method and key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:	4.00%–13.40%
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.

All mortality assumptions are developed on a benefit-weighted basis and apply generational mortality. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using scale MP-2019.

	Mortality Table	Adjustments, as Applicable
Pre-Retirement	PubT-2010 Employee	N/A
Post-Retirement (Retiree), Non-Disabled	PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree	**Males**: 106% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 86% of the rates prior to age 85/115% of the rates age 85 and older
Post-Retirement (Beneficiary), Non-Disabled	Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor	**Males**: 92% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 100% of the rates for all ages
Disabled	PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree	95% of the rates for all ages

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuations were based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the PERA Board on January 17, 2025.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

Note G – Defined benefit 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 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 November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. 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%	

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%. For projections, geometric long-term returns are converted to arithmetic returns, which reflect the expected one-year annual performance.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability 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%.

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rates in effect for each year, reflecting the prior increases as required by SB 18-200 and 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 the current fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, reflecting the prior increases as required by SB 18-200 and the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include current and 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. Effective July 1, 2025, and prior to July 1, 2030, HB 25-1105 excludes the DPS Division from receiving a portion of the annual direct distribution. 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 because, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until they are transferred out of the AIR to the appropriate accounts for retirement and survivor benefit payments. Estimated transfers from the AIR and the related benefit payments were included in the projections.

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members and were not projected to reach a depletion date. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments

Note G – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 4,224,773	$ 2,986,303	$ 1,949,239

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the SCHDTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Note H – Defined contribution pension plan

Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan)

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

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. The District does not offer matching contributions to its employees. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2026, program members contributed $18,000 for the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

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. Effective July 1, 2026, HB 26-1400 also reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were $16,465 for the year ended June 30, 2026.

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

At year-end, the District reported a liability of $33,003 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2025, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2025. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2025 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2025, the District's proportion was 0.0122%, which was the same as its proportion measured as of December 31, 2024.

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized OPEB expense of $(5,554). At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 13,220
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	352	15,883
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	5,258
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	2,904	1,183
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,690	-
Total	$ 11,946	$ 35,544

$8,690 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 subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2027	$ (7,439)
2028	(9,191)
2029	(6,660)
2030	(5,236)
2031	(2,638)
2032	(1,124)
Total	$ (32,288)

Actuarial assumptions. The December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation used the following actuarial cost method and key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	4.00%-13.40%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	8.00% in 2025, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2035
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2025, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2033
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

Each year the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option. As of the December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation, costs are based on 2025 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. MAPD premium costs are not age graded, an allowed exception under Section 3.7.7 (c) of Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 6.

Plan	With Medicare Part A	Without Medicare Part A
MAPD PPO #1	$4,188	$8,928
MAPD PPO #2	2,028	5,508
MAPD HMO (Kaiser)	2,040	7,596

The 2025 Medicare Part A premium is $518 per month.

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

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

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. PERACare Medicare plan rates are applied where members have no premium-free Part A.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2025	8.00%	3.50%
2026	7.65%	3.75%
2027	7.30%	3.75%
2028	6.95%	4.00%
2029	6.60%	4.00%
2030	6.25%	4.25%
2031	5.90%	4.25%
2032	5.55%	4.25%
2033	5.20%	4.50%
2034	4.85%	4.50%
2035+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuation for the Division Trust Funds as shown in the following table, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the December 31, 2024, valuation for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using the 2024 adjusted MP-2021 scale. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

School Division	Mortality Table	Adjustments, as Applicable
Pre-Retirement	PubT-2010 Employee	N/A
Post-Retirement (Retiree), Non-Disabled	PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree	**Males**: 90% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 85% of the rates prior to age 85/105% of the rates age 85 and older
Post-Retirement (Beneficiary), Non-Disabled	Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor	**Males**: 92% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 100% of the rates for all ages
Disabled	PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree	95% of the rates for all ages

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, 2024, 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 were updated to reflect costs for the 2025 plan year.

- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health plan premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in those premiums.

The actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed annually and updated, as appropriate, by the PERA Board's actuary.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuations were based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the Board on January 17, 2025.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

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.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. 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%	

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%. For projections, geometric long-term returns are converted to arithmetic returns, which reflect the expected one-year annual performance.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following table 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]	6.65%	7.65%	8.65%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate[1]	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 31,631	$ 33,003	$ 34,556

[1]For the January 1, 2026, plan year.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The basis for the projection of liabilities and the FNP used to determine the discount rate was an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2024, and the financial status of the HCTF as of the current measurement date (December 31, 2025). 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, 2025, 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. The current employer contribution rate for the HCTF is 1.02% of salary. HB26-1400, effective July 1, 2026, reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions.
- 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 FNP for the HCTF was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members and were not projected to reach a depletion date. 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 total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination did 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.

Note I – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 45,438	$ 33,003	$ 22,278

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/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Note J – Risk management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District participates in the Colorado School Districts Self-Insurance Pool (the Pool). The Pool's objectives are to provide member school districts defined property and liability coverages through self-insurance and excess insurance purchased from commercial companies. The District pays an annual contribution to the Pool for its insurance coverages. The District's contribution for the year was $127,080. The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage or the deductible in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year in any of the major categories of risk.

Note K – Commitments and contingencies

Federal and state funding

The District receives revenues from various federal and state grant programs which are subject to final review and approval by the grantor agencies. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note K – Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The limits on property taxes, revenue, and "fiscal year spending" include allowable annual increases tied to inflation and local growth in student enrollment. Fiscal year spending as defined by the amendment excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserves (balances). The amendment requires voter approval for any increase in mill levy or tax rates, new taxes, or creation of multi-year debt. Revenue earned in excess of the "spending limit" must be refunded or approved to be retained by the District under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate. During the year ended June 30, 1997, the voters of the District approved a ballot initiative permitting the District to retain, appropriate, and utilize, by retention for reserve, carryover fund balance, or expenditure, the full proceeds and revenues received from every source whatsoever, without limitation, in this fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years notwithstanding any limitation of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The District believes it is in compliance with the requirements of TABOR. However, the District has made certain interpretations of TABOR's language in order to determine its compliance. The District has reserved funds in the General Fund in the amount of $103,000 for the emergency reserve.

Note L – Joint venture

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

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

The District has one member on the board. The board has final authority for all budgeting and financing of the joint venture.

Note L – Joint venture (Continued)

Separate financial statements of the Northeast Colorado Board of Cooperative Educational Services are available by contacting their administrative office in Haxtun, Colorado.

For the year, the District's contribution was $64,212.

Note M – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements

In April 2024, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The District implemented this Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The implementation of this Statement resulted in changes to the presentation and disclosure requirements of the District's financial statements, including changes to the Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information.

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Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

- Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
- Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Food Service Fund
- Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Pupil Activity Fund
- Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – PERA's School Division Trust Fund
- Schedule of District Contributions – PERA's School Division Trust Fund
- Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
- Schedule of District Contributions – PERA's Health Care Trust Fund

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenues					
Local sources	$ 1,049,227	$ 1,049,227	$ -	$ 1,156,248	$ 107,021
Intermediate sources	100	100	-	120	20
State sources	1,969,683	1,972,157	2,474	2,053,575	81,418
Federal sources	34,130	34,944	814	49,074	14,130
Total revenues	3,053,140	3,056,428	3,288	3,259,017	202,589
Expenditures					
Instruction	1,643,385	1,689,761	46,376	1,586,534	(103,227)
Supporting services	1,473,940	1,457,185	(16,755)	1,145,829	(311,356)
Appropriated reserves	3,392,827	3,363,206	(29,621)		(3,363,206)
Total expenditures	6,510,152	6,510,152	-	2,732,363	(3,777,789)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,457,012)	(3,453,724)	3,288	526,654	(3,575,200)
Other financing uses					
Transfers out	(67,000)	(67,000)	-		67,000
Net change in fund balance	$(3,524,012)	$(3,520,724)	$ 3,288	526,654	$(3,508,200)
Fund balance at beginning of year				4,238,813	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 4,765,467	

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Food Service Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenues					
Local sources			$ -	$ 294	$ 294
State sources	$ 27,250	$ 26,930	(320)	33,450	6,520
Federal sources	35,000	35,000	-	61,321	26,321
Total revenues	62,250	61,930	(320)	95,065	33,135
Expenditures					
Supporting services					
Salaries	51,230	51,230	-	38,980	(12,250)
Employee benefits	23,700	23,700	-	18,121	(5,579)
Supplies and materials	54,000	54,000	-	57,464	3,464
Appropriated reserves	320	320	-		(320)
Total expenditures	129,250	129,250	-	114,565	(14,685)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(67,000)	(67,320)	(320)	(19,500)	47,820
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	67,000	67,000	-		(67,000)
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ (320)	$ (320)	(19,500)	$ (19,180)
Fund balance at beginning of year				34,714	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 15,214	

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Pupil Activity Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenues					
Local sources	$ 250,000	$ 150,000	$ (100,000)	$ 166,030	$ 16,030
Expenditures					
Instruction					
Purchased services	1,200	21,200	20,000	82,772	61,572
Supplies and materials	230,000	230,000	-	80,606	(149,394)
Other	20,000		(20,000)		-
Total expenditures	251,200	251,200	-	163,378	(87,822)
Net change in fund balance	$ (1,200)	$ (101,200)	$ (100,000)	2,652	$ 103,852
Fund balance at beginning of year				192,903	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 195,555	

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LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
PERA's School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0191%	0.0190%	0.0199%	0.0159%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,986,303	$ 3,277,095	$ 3,516,723	$ 2,888,363
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	280,644	294,335	77,111	651,767
Total	$ 3,266,947	$ 3,571,430	$ 3,593,834	$ 3,540,130
District's covered payroll	$ 1,552,180	$ 1,467,619	$ 1,314,717	$ 1,223,627
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	192.39%	223.29%	267.49%	236.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.71%	67.17%	64.74%	61.79%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
0.0182%	0.0208%	0.0181%	0.0177%	0.0196%	0.0195%
$ 2,120,265	$ 3,140,961	$ 2,701,381	$ 3,135,289	$ 6,324,884	$ 5,805,521
218,063	-	204,069	377,139	-	-
$ 2,338,328	$ 3,140,961	$ 2,905,450	$ 3,512,428	$ 6,324,884	$ 5,805,521
$ 1,138,657	$ 1,125,480	$ 1,055,748	$ 973,419	$ 889,890	$ 863,269
186.21%	279.08%	255.87%	322.09%	710.75%	672.50%
74.86%	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.10%

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Schedule of District Contributions
PERA's School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Contractually required contribution	$ 328,987	$ 309,631	$ 284,730	$ 246,303
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(328,987)	(309,631)	(284,730)	(246,303)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,614,254	$ 1,519,286	$ 1,397,100	$ 1,223,627
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.38%	20.38%	20.38%	20.13%

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
$ 226,365	$ 218,118	$ 204,604	$ 186,215	$ 168,091	$ 158,662
(226,365)	(218,118)	(204,604)	(186,215)	(168,091)	(158,662)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,138,657	$ 1,125,480	$ 1,055,748	$ 973,419	$ 889,890	$ 863,269
19.88%	19.38%	19.38%	19.13%	18.89%	18.38%

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0122%	0.0122%	0.0119%	0.0121%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 33,003	$ 58,145	$ 84,915	$ 98,452
District's covered payroll	$ 1,552,180	$ 1,467,619	$ 1,314,717	$ 1,223,627
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	2.13%	3.96%	6.46%	8.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	76.07%	59.83%	46.16%	38.57%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
0.0119%	0.0120%	0.0118%	0.0115%	0.0111%	0.0110%
$ 102,579	$ 114,164	$ 132,840	$ 156,589	$ 144,434	$ 143,699
$ 1,138,657	$ 1,125,480	$ 1,055,748	$ 973,419	$ 889,890	$ 863,269
9.01%	10.14%	12.58%	16.09%	16.23%	16.65%
39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
Schedule of District Contributions
PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Contractually required contribution	$ 16,465	$ 15,497	$ 14,250	$ 12,481
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(16,465)	(15,497)	(14,250)	(12,481)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,614,254	$ 1,519,286	$ 1,397,100	$ 1,223,627
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
$ 11,614	$ 11,480	$ 10,769	$ 9,929	$ 9,077	$ 8,805
(11,614)	(11,480)	(10,769)	(9,929)	(9,077)	(8,805)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,138,657	$ 1,125,480	$ 1,055,748	$ 973,419	$ 889,890	$ 863,269
1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

Note A – Budgetary data

The District adheres to the following procedures in compliance with Colorado Revised Statutes, establishing the budgetary data in the financial statements:

1. Budgets are required by state law for all funds. Prior to May 31, the superintendent of schools submits to the board of education a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted by the board of education to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
4. Prior to January 31, the board of education submits its adopted annual budget to the department of education.
5. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund and reallocation of budget line items within any department in the General Fund rests with the superintendent of schools. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the board of education.
6. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
7. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the board of education throughout the year. After budget approval, the District board of education may approve supplemental appropriations if an occurrence, condition, or need exits which was not known at the time the budget was adopted.
8. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

Note B – Original budget compared to final budget

During the year, the District amended its budget in January, 2026. This amendment decreased overall revenues by $97,032. Pupil activity revenues were lowered by $100,000 to more reasonably estimate program activities.

There were no significant variances between the original and final budgets for the General or Food Service Funds.

This amendment did not change the overall expenditures.

Note C – Final budget compared to actual results

The most significant differences between the General Fund's final budgeted revenues and actual revenues were in local sources and state sources. Revenue from local sources came in higher than budgeted by $107,021, due to the receipt of insurance proceeds not anticipated. Revenue from state sources also came in higher than budgeted by $81,418, due primarily to unrecognized state contribution revenue associated with the state's PERA on-behalf contribution payment, as well as additional BOCES' grants.

The most significant differences between the General Fund's final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures were in instruction, supporting services and appropriated reserves. Expenditures for instruction came in lower than budgeted by $103,227, due to fewer staff salaries and benefits. Expenditures for supporting services came in lower than budgeted by $311,356, due to delays in improvement projects. There were no actual expenditures reported against the appropriated reserve.

The most significant differences between the Pupil Activity Fund's final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures were due to reclassification of expenditures between objects and lesser program activity than anticipated.

There were no significant variances between the final budget and actual results for the Food Service Fund.

Note D – Significant changes in plan provisions affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

2025 Changes in plan provisions since 2024

SB 25-310, enacted June 2, 2025, and effective immediately, allows PERA to accept a series of warrants from the State Treasurer totaling $500,000 on or after July 1, 2025, and before October 1, 2025. These dollars are held by PERA in a custodial capacity on behalf of the State of Colorado to be proportioned over time to replace reductions to future direct distributions intended to fund the Peace Officer Training and Support Fund and, at that time, will be allocated to the appropriate Division Trust Fund(s) within PERA. SB 25-310 also allows for an alternative actuarial method to allocate the direct distribution if the allocation, based on the reported payroll of each participating division, results in an automatic adjustment provision (AAP) assessment ratio below the 98% benchmark and the alternative allocation method results in an AAP ratio that meets or exceeds the 98% benchmark.

Note D – Significant changes in plan provisions affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

Subsequent events

HB 26-1400, enacted June 1, 2026, and effective July 1, 2026, modifies the allocation of the direct distribution. Beginning with the direct distribution on July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, PERA is required to allocate the direct distribution to the Division Trust Funds on an actuarial basis. HB 26-1400 also reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions.

Note E – Significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

2025 Changes in assumptions or other inputs since 2024

There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

Note F – Significant changes in plan provisions affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit OPEB Plan)

2025 Changes in plan provisions since 2024

There were no changes made to plan provisions.

Note G – Significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit OPEB Plan)

2025 Changes in assumptions or other inputs since 2024

There were no significant changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

Information about significant changes in plan provisions as well as significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information related to prior periods for both the Defined Benefit Pension Plan and the Defined Benefit OPEB Plan is available in PERA's annual comprehensive financial report, which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules that are not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, not a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

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General Fund

The General Fund accounts for all transactions of the District not required to be accounted for in other funds. This fund represents an accounting of the District's ordinary operations financed primarily from property and specific ownership taxes and state aid. It is the most significant fund in relation to the District's overall operations. The schedules of revenues and expenditures are included to provide a greater level of detail to the reader of the financial statements.

LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Revenues
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenues					
Local sources					
Property taxes	$ 922,833	$ 922,833	$ -	$ 844,738	$ (78,095)
Specific ownership taxes	87,094	87,094	-	91,799	4,705
Delinquent taxes and interest			-	303	303
Earnings on investments	30,000	30,000	-	52,100	22,100
Pupil activities	3,500	3,500	-	3,222	(278)
Other local revenue	5,800	5,800	-	164,086	158,286
Total local sources	1,049,227	1,049,227	-	1,156,248	107,021
Intermediate sources	100	100	-	120	20
State sources					
Equalization	1,801,800	1,801,800	-	1,815,976	14,176
English language proficiency act	2,417	2,417	-	1,314	(1,103)
Transportation	26,068	26,068	-	32,237	6,169
School counselor grant	90,000	90,000	-	90,000	-
State grants to libraries	3,500	4,500	1,000	4,500	-
READ act	2,000	2,000	-	2,962	962
Menstrual hygiene products		1,474	1,474	1,425	(49)
Revenue from other agencies	12,000	12,000	-	8,252	(3,748)
On-behalf payment			-	29,728	29,728
Services within the BOCES	31,898	31,898	-	67,181	35,283
Total state sources	1,969,683	1,972,157	2,474	2,053,575	81,418
Federal sources					
REAP	20,948	21,762	814	21,762	-
Services within the BOCES	13,182	13,182	-	27,312	14,130
Total federal sources	34,130	34,944	814	49,074	14,130
Total revenues	$ 3,053,140	$ 3,056,428	$ 3,288	$ 3,259,017	$ 202,589

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LONE STAR SCHOOL DISTRICT 101
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Expenditures					
Instruction					
Salaries	$ 1,016,810	$ 1,044,572	$ 27,762	$ 974,192	$ (70,380)
Employee benefits	364,829	371,450	6,621	360,225	(11,225)
Purchased services	106,759	108,379	1,620	93,978	(14,401)
Supplies and materials	79,486	82,360	2,874	68,369	(13,991)
Property	60,501	68,000	7,499	76,502	8,502
Other	15,000	15,000	-	13,268	(1,732)
Total instruction	1,643,385	1,689,761	46,376	1,586,534	(103,227)
Supporting services					
Students					
Salaries	58,500	53,800	(4,700)	53,998	198
Employee benefits	20,025	21,762	1,737	20,875	(887)
Purchased services	8,000	13,000	5,000	5,766	(7,234)
Supplies and materials	10,000	10,000	-	9,361	(639)
Total students	96,525	98,562	2,037	90,000	(8,562)
Instructional staff					
Salaries	900	900	-	900	-
Employee benefits	211	211	-	211	-
Total instructional staff	1,111	1,111	-	1,111	-
General administration					
Salaries	94,800	94,800	-	92,400	(2,400)
Employee benefits	30,231	30,331	100	34,707	4,376
Purchased services	99,000	98,500	(500)	82,853	(15,647)
Supplies and materials	6,250	6,250	-	2,696	(3,554)
Property	200	200	-	168	(32)
Other	15,500	15,500	-	10,542	(4,958)
Total general administration	245,981	245,581	(400)	223,366	(22,215)
School administration					
Salaries	99,625	77,863	(21,762)	71,098	(6,765)
Employee benefits	39,080	40,810	1,730	38,879	(1,931)
Purchased services	1,750	1,750	-	1,341	(409)
Supplies and materials	150	150	-	140	(10)
Total school administration	140,605	120,573	(20,032)	111,458	(9,115)

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Business services					
Salaries	57,920	57,920	-	55,960	(1,960)
Employee benefits	22,402	22,402	-	23,055	653
Purchased services	41,000	41,000	-	22,101	(18,899)
Supplies and materials	500	500	-	97	(403)
Property	500	500	-		(500)
Total business services	122,322	122,322	-	101,213	(21,109)
Operations and maintenance					
Salaries	54,512	54,512	-	48,732	(5,780)
Employee benefits	27,198	27,198	-	27,571	373
Purchased services	65,700	66,700	1,000	63,528	(3,172)
Supplies and materials	107,000	107,000	-	71,125	(35,875)
Property	5,500	5,500	-	500	(5,000)
Other	30,000	30,000	-	29,200	(800)
Total operations and maintenance	289,910	290,910	1,000	240,656	(50,254)
Student transportation					
Salaries	113,200	117,500	4,300	112,809	(4,691)
Employee benefits	52,186	54,526	2,340	54,981	455
Purchased services	41,100	33,100	(8,000)	22,080	(11,020)
Supplies and materials	41,000	43,000	2,000	36,475	(6,525)
Property	175,000	175,000	-		(175,000)
Total student transportation	422,486	423,126	640	226,345	(196,781)
Central support services					
Purchased services	155,000	155,000	-	151,680	(3,320)
Total central support services	155,000	155,000	-	151,680	(3,320)
Total supporting services	1,473,940	1,457,185	(16,755)	1,145,829	(311,356)
Appropriated reserves	3,392,827	3,363,206	(29,621)		(3,363,206)
Total expenditures	$ 6,510,152	$ 6,510,152	$ -	$ 2,732,363	$(3,777,789)

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Colorado Department of Education
Supplementary Schedule

Auditors' integrity report – This fiscal-year report is required by the Colorado Department of Education to maintain statewide consistency in financial reporting. This report is also used to gather financial data that could affect future state funding.

Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 3060 - Lone Star 101

Fiscal Year 2025-26

Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund Type &Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*) +	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses -	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance =
Governmental				
10 General Fund	4,238,813	3,259,017	2,732,363	4,765,467
18 Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19 Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
Sub- Total	**4,238,813**	**3,259,017**	**2,732,363**	**4,765,467**
11 Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0
20,26-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
07 Total Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
21 Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	34,714	95,065	114,565	15,214
22 Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23 Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	192,903	166,030	163,377	195,555
25 Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31 Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	0
39 Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
41 Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42 Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43 Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	0
46 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals	**4,466,430**	**3,520,112**	**3,010,305**	**4,976,236**
Proprietary				
50 Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fiduciary				
70 Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72 Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73 Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74 Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
79 GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
85 Foundations	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

FINAL