Agate School District No. 300 Agate, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Education Agate School District No. 300 Agate, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Agate School District No. 300 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2020, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, historical pension information and other post-employment benefit plan information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other 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 listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is 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 29, 2020

Agate School District #300 Management Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

This section of Agate School District's annual financial report presents its discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of Agate School District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,348,891 (net position).
- The District's total net position increased by \$100,627.
- General revenues accounted for \$1,161,224 or 89% of the \$1,305,678 in total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and grants accounted for \$144,454 or 11% of revenues.
- The General Fund ending fund balance was \$748,397.

Overview of Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of three components: 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.

Government-wide Statements

The Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with information about the School District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector businesses.

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government'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 change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, (e.g., uncollected taxes). In the government-wide financial statements, the School District's activities include the following:

• Governmental activities: Most of the School District's basic services are included here, such as instruction, transportation, maintenance and operations, administration, pupil activities and food service. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues principally support these activities.

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 fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's operations, focusing on the most significant or "major" funds, not the School District as a whole. The School District has one kind of fund: governmental fund.

Governmental Funds

Most of the District's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out of and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine the status of financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's program.

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

The School District maintains four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures and change in fund balances for the General Fund, which is considered to be a major fund. Data for the other two governmental funds are combined in a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 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 may be found on pages 20-53 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, this report also presents other supplementary information concerning the School District's annual appropriated budgets with comparison statements that demonstrate compliance with budgets. Budget comparison schedules and statements may be found on pages 68-78.

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School District's financial position.

The following table provides a summary of the district's net position:

		Governmenta	al Ac	tivities	Total Percentage Change
		2020		2019	2019-2020
Current and Other assets Capital assets	\$	981,616 1,913,418	\$	886,065 1,843,648	10.78% 3.78%
Total assets		2,895,034	6.05%		
Deferred outflows of resources	6.8	865,216	13.27%		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	_\$	3,760,250	\$	3,493,504	7.63%
Long term liabilities Other liabilities	\$	1,544,449 195,591	\$	1,305,860 70,240	18.27% 178.46%
Total liabilities		1,740,040		1,376,100	26.44%
Deferred inflows of resources		671,319		873,405	-23.13%
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted		1,913,418 46,306 (610,833)		1,843,648 47,031 (646,680)	3.78% -1.54% -5.54%
Total net position		1,348,891		1,243,999	8.43%
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	3,760,250	\$	3,493,504	7.63%

Following is a summary of the School District's change in net position:

	Gov	vernmental z	Act	tivities	Total Percentage Change
Revenues		2020		2019	2019-2020
Program Revenues			_		
Charges for services	\$	2,750	\$	3,378	-18.59%
Operating Grants & Contributions		136,578		133,829	2.05%
Capital Grants & Contributions		5,126		: ●0	100.00%
General Revenue					
Property taxes		369,289		333,091	10.86%
State equalization		557,152		570,375	2.31%
Other		234,783		30,531	668.99%
Total Revenue		1,305,678		1,071,204	21.88%
Expenses					
Instruction		536,653		563,593	-4.78%
Pupil & Instructional Services		13,682		8,098	68.95%
Administration & Business		270,529		315,533	-14.26%
Maintenance & Operations		160,977		133,622	20.47%
Transportation		60,579		70,446	-14.00%
Other		162,631		144,889	12.24%
Total Expenses		1,205,051		1,236,181	-2.51%
Change in net position		100,627		(164,977)	160.99%
Net position at beginning of year		1,248,264		1,408,976	-11.40%
Net position at end of year	\$	1,348,891	\$	1,243,999	8.43%

Governmental Activities

The primary source of operating revenue for school districts comes from the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended (SFA). Under the SFA, the School District received \$18,439 per funded student. In fiscal year 2019-2020, the funded pupil count was 50.0. Funding for the SFA comes from property taxes, specific ownership tax and state equalization. The School District receives approximately 60% of this funding from state equalization while the remaining amount comes from property taxes and specific ownership tax. The School District's assessed valuation generated \$314,604 in property taxes for fiscal year 2019-2020.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the School 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 School District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the School District's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the School District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$779,396. The general fund had a fund balance of \$748,397, the apartment fund had a fund balance of \$8,569, the pupil activity fund had a fund balance of \$6,437 and the food service fund had a fund balance of \$15,993.

General Fund Budget Highlights

The District's budget is prepared according to Colorado law and is based on accounting for transactions under generally accepted accounting principles. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

Difference between the original budget and final budget amounts can be briefly summarized as follows:

The final adopted appropriation was \$1,983,857 of which only \$1,215,660 was spent, which allowed \$768,197 to be retained by the District. The revenue was increased by \$35,471.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The School District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020 amounts to \$1,913,418 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, and equipment all with an original cost greater than \$5,000.

The School District's total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation were as follows:

	Governmental Activities			
Land	\$	11,208		
Buildings & Improvements		1,731,553		
Transportation Equipment		133,057		
Other Equipment		37,600		
Total Capital Assets	\$	1,913,418		

Additional information on the School District's capital assets can be found in Note E to the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the School District's long-term debt of \$1,544,449 represented its net pension liability of \$1,472,060 and net OPEB liability of \$72,389.

Economic Factors

There are various uncontrollable aspects facing the School District each year.

- There has been growth in surrounding areas and new families have moved into the area; however, the District continues to experience instability in longevity of residences.
- Enrollment in the School District has continued to fluctuate through the past years, but due to Funded for 50 legislation that passed in 2013-2014, funding is now recovering along with student enrollment, of residence.

Year	Agate	Tuition School	Funded Count
2020-2021	73		50.0
2019-2020	42	-	50.0
2018-2019	47	~ <u>20</u> /)	50.0
2017-2018	3	29	50.0
2016-2017	5	23	50.0
2015-2016	3	13	50.0
2014-2015	10	5	50.0
2013-2014	12	23	50.0
2012-2013	10	36	36.0
2011-2012	9	39	58.0
2010-2011	32	. ≡ g	50.9
2009-2010	43.5	:=:	58.3
2008-2009	57		67.9
2007-2008	50		67.5
2006-2007	54.5	: = .(72.9

• The Agate School District successfully completed the second year of its return to a Kindergarten through 12th grade with the addition of preschool.

Contacting the Districts Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, parents, investor and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Agate School District #300, 41032 Second Avenue, P. O. Box 118, Agate, CO 80101.

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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.

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets Cash Cash with fiscal agent Investments Receivables Inventory Capital assets, net of depreciation Total assets	\$ 621,499 669 339,429 19,332 687 1,913,418 2,895,034
	2,000,004
Deferred outflows of resources Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals	865,216
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,760,250
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits Unearned grant revenue Noncurrent liabilities Due in more than one year Total liabilities	\$ 6,448 74,006 115,137 1,544,449 1,740,040
Deferred inflows of resources Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals	671,319
Net position Net investment in capital assets Restricted for emergencies Restricted for food service operations Unrestricted (deficit)	1,913,418 31,000 15,306 (610,833)
Total net position	1,348,891
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 3,760,250

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AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Program Revenues

	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Gra	Capital ants and tributions
Governmental activities								
Instruction	\$	536,653			\$	77,583	\$	5,126
Supporting services								
Students		4,385						
Instructional staff		9,297				4,500		
General administration		166,379						
School administration		52,770						
Business services		51,380						
Operations and maintenance		160,977	\$	2,750				
Student transportation		60,579				14,314		
Central support services		8,516						
Food service operations		73,179				40,181		
Facilities acquisition		21,593						
Unallocated depreciation *		59,343						
Total governmental activities	\$	1,205,051	\$	2,750	\$	136,578	\$	5,126

General revenues

Taxes

Property taxes, levied for general purposes Specific ownership taxes Delinquent taxes and interest State categorical aid Earnings on investments Other Gain on sale of assets

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year, as restated

Net position at end of year

various programs.

* This amount excludes depreciation included in the direct expenses of the

	Net
Go	vernmental
	Activities
\$	(453,944)
	(4,385) (4,797) (166,379) (52,770) (51,380) (158,227) (46,265) (8,516) (32,998) (21,593) (59,343)
	(39,343)
	(1,060,597)
:	314,604 54,129 556 557,152 5,889 63,190 165,704
	1,161,224
	100,627
	1,248,264
\$	1,348,891

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	Other General Government Fund Fúnds		Governmental		Gov	Total ernmental Funds
Assets Cash Cash with fiscal agent Investments Due from other funds Property taxes receivable Grants receivable Inventories	\$	602,399 669 339,429 18,629	\$	19,100 11,129 703 687	\$	621,499 669 339,429 11,129 18,629 703 687
Total assets	\$	961,126	\$	31,619	\$	992,745
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits Due to other funds Unearned grant revenues Total liabilities	\$	5,828 74,006 11,129 115,137	\$	620 620	\$	6,448 74,006 11,129 115,137
Deferred inflows of resources Deferred property tax revenues		6,629		020		6,629
Total deferred inflows of resources		6,629	(1-1) 10249			6,629
Fund balance Nonspendable inventories Restricted for: Emergencies Food service operations Committed to:		31,000		687 15,306		687 31,000 15,306
Pupil activities Apartment maintenance Unassigned		717,397		6,437 8,569		6,437 8,569 717,397
Total fund balance		748,397		30,999	200 S	779,396
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	\$	961,126	\$	31,619	\$	992,745

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300

Net position of the governmental activities

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June $30,\,2020$

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 779,396
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.	1,913,418
Property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	6,629
Long-term liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.	(1,350,552)

\$ 1,348,891

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Other Total General Governmental Governmental Fund Funds Funds Revenues 397,177 Local sources 44,405 441,582 Intermediate sources 13 13 628,700 State sources 627,784 916 Federal sources 36,797 39,265 76,062 Total revenues 1,061,771 84,586 1,146,357 Expenditures Instruction 582,428 582,428 129,989 Supporting services 611,639 741,628 21,593 Capital outlay 21,593 Total expenditures 1,215,660 129,989 1,345,649 Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures (153,889)(45,403)(199,292)Other financing sources (uses) Gain on disposal of assets 165,704 165,704 Transfers in 31,260 31,260 Transfers out (31,260)(31,260)Total other financing sources 134,444 31,260 (uses) 165,704 Net change in fund balance (19,445)(14, 143)(33,588)767,842 Fund balance at beginning of year 45,142 812,984 Fund balance at end of year 779,396 748,397 30,999

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300

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, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ (33,588)
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 capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	69,770
Because some property taxes 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, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.	(477)
Pension expense at the fund level represents cash contributions to the defined benefit plan. For the activity level presentation, the amount represents the actuarial cost of the benefits for the fiscal year.	64,922
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 100,627

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies

This summary of the Agate School District No. 300'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 Agate School District No. 300 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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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 is the District's major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> – 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.

The following are the District's nonmajor governmental funds:

<u>Food Service Fund</u> – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the financial activities associated with the District's food service operations.

<u>Pupil Activity Fund</u> – This fund is a special revenue fund used to record transactions related to school-sponsored pupil organizations and activities.

<u>Apartment Fund</u> – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for transactions related to the district owned real estate.

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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

<u>Fund financial statements</u> – 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, 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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

<u>Deferred outflows/inflows of resources</u> - 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.

<u>Unearned revenue</u> – 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.

<u>Expenditures</u> – 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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

A.7 - Inventories

<u>Food Service Fund</u> – 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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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	20-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-25 years
Licensed vehicles	7-15 years

A.9 - Compensated absences

Each staff member of the District is granted leave for sickness, business, funerals or other personal needs. The number of personal days varies from six to eight days per year depending on the number of scheduled work days, while the number of vacation days varies from eight to fifteen days per year depending on the number of years of employment with the District. Accumulation of no more than 20 days of personal time may be carried forward into the next school year. No liability is shown in the financial statements as the compensated absences are not vested benefits.

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 they 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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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,

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.

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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.

A.14 - Extraordinary and special items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the board of education and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither type of transaction occurred 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.

<u>Custodial credit risk – deposits</u> – 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 \$628,406, of which \$250,000 was insured and \$378,406 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent in the District's name.

Note B - Cash and investments (Continued)

Investments

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

- 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

During the year, the District invested in Colotrust (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commission administers and enforces all State statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of U.S. government agencies. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. As of June 30, 2020, the District had invested \$339,429 in COLOTRUST PLUS+, an SEC Rule 2a7-like investment pool. Investments are valued at the net asset value (NAV) of \$1.00. The investment pools are routinely monitored by the Colorado Division of Securities with regard to operations and investments.

At year-end, the District had the following investments:

		<u>Investment maturities (in years</u>			
Investment type	<u>Fair value</u>	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	
Investment in Colotrust	<u>\$ 339,429</u>	\$ <u>339,429</u>	\$	<u>\$</u>	

The investments in Colotrust are maintained in the General Fund.

Note B - Cash and investments (Continued)

<u>Credit risk –</u> 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. At year-end, the District's investment in Colotrust was rated AAA by Standard and Poor's.

Note C - Receivables

Receivables at year-end consist of the following:

Property taxes receivable Grants receivable	Receiv	
	\$	18,629 703
Total	\$	19,332

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. Elbert County bills and collects property taxes for all taxing entities within the county. The tax receipts collected by the county are remitted to the District in the subsequent month.

Note D - Interfund transactions

The following is a summary of interfund borrowings and transfers for the year as presented in the fund financial statements:

	Int Rec	Interfund Payables		
Governmental funds General fund Other governmental funds	\$	11,129	\$	11,129
Total	\$	11,129	\$	11,129

All balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Note D - Interfund transactions (Continued)

	Tr	Transfers Out			
Governmental funds					
General fund	\$	=	\$	31,260	
Other governmental funds	***************************************	31,260			
Total	\$	31,260	\$	31,260	

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. The District transferred funds in the amount of \$31,260 from the General Fund to the Other Governmental Funds to subsidize the costs of maintaining the District's food service operations.

Note E - Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Ending Balance
Governmental activities	Dalance	Additions	Aujustilielits	Dalatice
Capital assets, not being				
depreciated:				-
Land	<u>\$ 11,208</u>	\$	\$	<u>\$ 11,208</u>
Total capital assets, not				
being depreciated	11,208	-	-	11,208
Capital assets, being depreciated:				4
Buildings and improvements	3,070,236	60,585	-	3,130,821
Transportation equipment	229,774	88,795	-	318,569
Other equipment	64,125			64,125
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated	3,364,135	149,380	_	<u>3,513,515</u>
Total capital assets	3,375,343	149,380	-	3,524,723
Less accumulated depreciation for	:			
Buildings and improvements	(1,339,925)	(59,343)	-	(1,399,268)
Transportation equipment	(169,707)	(15,805)	-	(185,512)
Other equipment	(22,063)	<u>(4,462)</u>	-	(26,525)
Total accumulated				
depreciation	<u>(1,531,695)</u>	(79,610)		(1,611,305)
Governmental activities				
capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,843,648</u>	<u>\$ 69,770</u>	\$	<u>\$_1,913,418</u>

Note E - Capital assets (Continued)

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

Governmental activities	
Operations and maintenance	\$ 4,462
Student transportation	15,805
Unallocated	 <u>59,343</u>
Total	\$ 79,610

Note F - Accrued salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelvemonth 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 yearend are estimated to be \$74,006. Accordingly, this accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note G - Long-term debt

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

		Beginning Balances	Additions	Transfers/ Reductions	Ending Balances	I	Due within one year
Governmental activities Net pension							
liability Net OPEB liability	\$	1,243,743 62,117	\$ 228,317 10,272	\$ -	\$ 1,472,060 72,389	\$	-
Total	\$_	1,305,860	\$ 238,589	\$ 	\$ 1,544,449	\$	-

The net pension and OPEB liabilities attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund.

Note H - 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 and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position 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.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to certain benefit provisions. Some, but not all, of these changes were in effect as of June 30, 2020.

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 comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2019. 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. Section 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 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

• The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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 percent 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 percent of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

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

As of December 31, 2019, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S., once certain criteria are met. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. Section 24-51-413. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-413.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the 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, 2020. 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. Section 24-51-401, *et seq.* and Section 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Employer contribution rate Amount of employer contribution apportioned	10.40%
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 Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	9.38%
as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411 Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S.	4.50%
Section 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.38%

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

As specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Subsequent to the SCHDTF's December 31, 2019, measurement date, HB 20-1379 Suspend Direct Distribution to PERA Public Employees Retirement Association for 2020-21 Fiscal Year, was passed into law during the 2020 legislative session and signed by Governor Polis on June 29, 2020. This bill suspends the July 1, 2020, \$225 million direct distribution allocated to the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Divisions, as required under Senate Bill 18-200.

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 \$118,995 for the year.

<u>Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions</u>

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 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 \$1,472,060 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	\$	1,472,060
The State's proportionate share of the net pension		
liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated		
with the District		186,712
Total	\$	1,658,772
1 0 002	<u>-</u>	=10531=

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.0099 percent, which was an increase of 0.0029 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$56,352 and revenue of \$8,236 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At yearend, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	0 7	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	₩	71,573	₩	ı	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs Net difference between projected and actival		22,682		475,984	
earnings on pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between		ı		176,297	
contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		668,921		5,182	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		63,563		ı	
Total	69	826,739	0	826,739 \$ 657,463	

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 \$63,563 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from expense as follows:

Amount	\$ 18,432 65,296 81,304 (59,319)	\$ 105,713
Year Ended June 30,	2021 2022 2023 2024	Totals

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension	
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07;	
and DPS benefit structure (automatic)1	1.25 percent compounded
	annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06	
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)1	Financed by the Annual
	Increase Reserve

1 For 2019, the annual increase was 0.00 percent.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members reflect the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males**: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females**: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016 Board meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the SCHDTF, 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 percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		30 Year Expected
	Target	Geometric Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
U.S. equity – large cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. equity – small cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. equity – developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. equity – emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core fixed income	19.32%	1.20%
High yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. fixed income - developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging market debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core real estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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 rate of return assumption of 7.25 percent.

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent 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 will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million, which commenced July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

Note H - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

				Current		
	1	% Decrease	Dis	scount Rate		1% Increase
	-0	(6.25%)		(7.25%)		(8.25%)
5						
Proportionate share of the net	4	1 050 065	4	1 470 060	ф	1 060 005
pension liability	<u>\$</u>	1,952,267	\$	<u>1,472,060</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,068,885</u>

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

Payables to the pension plan

The District did not report any payables to the pension plan at year-end.

Note I - Defined contribution pension plan

Voluntary Investment Program

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

Funding policy. The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. 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, program members contributed \$2,200 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

Note J - 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 and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General information about the OPEB plan

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

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

Benefits provided. The HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

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. Section 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statue, 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 basis for the maximum subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The retiree pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For retirees who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, the HCTF or the DPS HCTF pays an alternate service-based premium subsidy. Each individual retiree meeting these conditions receives the maximum \$230 per month subsidy reduced appropriately for service less than 20 years, as described above. Retirees who do not have Medicare Part A pay the difference between the total premium and the monthly subsidy.

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were \$6,263 for the year ended.

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

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 \$72,389 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net pension OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.0064 percent, which was an increase of 0.0017 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$12,221. At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		×	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	113	\$	12,132
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		457		· ·
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between		12		1,176
contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		34,562		548
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		3,345	-	
Total	<u>\$</u>	38,477	\$_	13,856

\$3,345 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:

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

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026	\$ 4,766 4,766 4,931 4,784 1,922 107
Total	\$ 21,276

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method Price inflation Real wage growth Wage inflation	Entry age 2.40 percent 1.10 percent 3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB	0.00 beronn 1981 e8me
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	-
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.60 percent in 2019,
	gradually decreasing to
	4.50 percent in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50 percent in 2019,
	gradually increasing to
	4.50 percent in 2029
DPS benefit structure:	_
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between employers of each fund to that point.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA's actuary, as discussed below.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty-five or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2019 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

	Cost for	Premiums for
	Members	Members
	Without	Without
	Medicare	Medicare
Medicare Plan	Part A	Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	\$601	\$240
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	605	237

The 2019 Medicare Part A premium is \$437 per month.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees in the PERA Benefit Structure who are age sixty-five or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, the following chart details the initial expected value of Medicare Part A benefits, age adjusted to age 65 for the year following the valuation date:

	Cost for
	Members
	Without
	Medicare
Medicare Plan	Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	\$562
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	571

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

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare <u>Medicare Plans</u>	Medicare Part A Premiums
2019	5.60%	3.50%
2020	8.60%	3.50%
2021	7.30%	3.50%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	3.75%
2025	5.30%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as show below are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

• Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

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

• **Females:** Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School and Judicial Divisions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males**: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females**: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the measurement of the obligations for the HCTF.

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2019 plan year.
- The morbidity assumptions were updated to reflect the assumed standard aging factors.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

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

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the HCTF, 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 percentage and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent adoption of the long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		30 Year Expected
	Target	Geometric Real
Asset Class	<u>Allocation</u>	Rate of Return
	4	
U.S. equity – large cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. equity – small cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. equity – developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. equity – emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core fixed income	19.32%	1.20%
High yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. fixed income - developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging market debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core real estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
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 rate of return assumption of 7.25 percent.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

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

		Decrease end Rates	Current <u>Trend Rates</u>	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rat	e	4.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend	rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate		2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	31-	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$	70,669	\$ 72,389	\$ 74,376

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019 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 3.50 percent.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

Note J - 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 presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

		Discou	Current int Rate	1% I	ncrease
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	5.25% <u>)</u> 3 <u>1,</u> 850	\$	(7.25%) 72,389	\$	(8.25%) 64,298

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

Payables to the OPEB plan

The District did not report any payables to the OPEB plan at year-end.

Note K - 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 \$38,589. 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 L - 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.

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. On November 3, 1998, 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 \$31,000 for the emergency reserve.

Note M - Joint venture

The District participates in the East Central 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.

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

For the year, the District's contribution was \$30,588.

Note N - Prior period restatement

The District previously reported the activity of the Pupil Activity Fund in a fiduciary fund. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, such activity has been more appropriately reported in a special revenue fund. Accordingly, the governmental activities reports a restated beginning net position of \$1,248,264.

Beginning governmental activities net position as originally reported Pupil activity fund reclassification	\$ 1,243,999 4,265
Beginning net position, as restated	\$ 1,248,264

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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
- 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

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Budgeted Original	. Am	ounts Final		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues									
Local sources	\$	388,697	\$	388,697	\$	397,177	\$	8,480	
Intermediate sources	Ψ	15	Ψ	15	Ψ	13	Ψ	(2)	
State sources		600,045		600,045		627,784		27,739	
Federal sources		37,523		37,523		36,797		(726)	
rederal sources		37,523		37,523		30,797		(726)	
Total revenues		1,026,280		1,026,280		1,061,771		35,491	
Expenditures									
Instruction		720,547		720,547		582,428		138,119	
Supporting services		671,109		671,109		611,639		59,470	
Capital outlay		49,885		49,885		21,593		28,292	
Appropriated reserves		542,316		542,316		21,000		542,316	
Appropriated reserves		342,310		342,310				342,310	
Total expenditures	Zene	1,983,857		1,983,857		1,215,660		768,197	
Excess of revenues over									
(under) expenditures		(957,577)		(957,577)		(153,889)		803,688	
(under) expenditures		(507,077)		(507,577)		(100,00)		000,000	
Other financing sources (uses)									
Gain on disposal of assets		165,724		165,724		165,704		(20)	
Transfers out		(40,879)		(40,879)		(31,260)		9,619	
		31 052 000		OT##	0 00				
Total other financing sources									
(uses)		124,845		124,845		134,444	week, So	9,599	
Net change in fund balance	Φ	(832,732)	\$	(832,732)		(19,445)	\$	813,287	
Net change in fund balance	Ψ	(002,702)	<u>Ψ</u>	(832,732)		(19,440)	Ψ	010,207	
Fund balance at beginning									
of year						767,842			
or year						101,072			
Fund balance at end of year					\$	748,397			
Salarioo at ora or your					=				

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AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability¹ PERA's School Division Trust Fund June 30, 2020

		:				
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017		
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0099%	0.0070%	0.0053%	0.0055%		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability State's proportionate share of	\$ 1,472,060	\$ 1,243,743	\$ 1,719,704	\$ 1,626,520		
the net pension liability	186,712	170,065	-			
Total	\$ 1,658,772	\$ 1,413,808	\$ 1,719,704	\$ 1,626,520		
District's covered payroll	\$ 579,086	\$ 386,146	\$ 245,320	\$ 245,185		
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	254.20%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.10%		

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

¹ Information is not available prior to June 30, 2014. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

Y	Jun	e 30, 2016	Jun	e 30, 2015	Jun	ne 30, 2014
		0.0057%		0.0060%		0.0061%
	\$	869,314	\$	815,822	\$	775,032
	88			1 🚒		-
	\$	869,314	\$	815,822	\$	775,032
	\$	247,703	\$	252,166	\$	244,955
		350.95%		323.53%		316.40%
		59.20%		62.84%		64.06%

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Schedule of District Contributions¹ PERA's School Division Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	118,995	\$	101,119	\$	52,481	\$	43,330
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(118,995)		(101,119)		(52,481)		(43,330)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$	614,008	\$	528,591	\$	277,666	\$	235,748
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		19.38%		19.13%		18.90%		18.38%

¹ Information is not available prior to June 30, 2014. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

Jun	e 30, 2016	Jun	e 30, 2015	June 30, 2014			
\$	44,041	\$	42,346	\$	40,439		
	(44,041)		(42,346)	B	(40,439)		
\$		\$	-	\$	_		
\$	248,284	\$	\$ 251,019		253,070		
	17.74%		16.87%		15.98%		

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability¹ PERA's Health Care Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	Jur	ne 30, 2020	020 June 30, 2019		2019 June 30, 2018		June 30, 201	
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability		0.0064%		0.0047%		0.0030%		0.0031%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$	72,389	\$	62,117	\$	39,271	\$	40,260
District's covered payroll	\$	579,086	\$	386,146	\$	245,320	\$	245,185
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		12.50%		16.09%		16.01%		16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		24.49%		17.03%		17.53%		16.72%

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

¹ Information is not available prior to June 30, 2017. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Schedule of District Contributions¹ PERA's Health Care Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	6,263	\$	5,392	\$	2,832	\$	2,405
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(6,263)		(5,392)		(2,832)		(2,405)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
District's covered payroll	\$	614,008	\$	528,591	\$	277,666	\$	235,748
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%

¹ Information is not available prior to June 30, 2017. In future reports, additional years will be added until 10 years of historical data are presented.

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

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 June 1, 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, except that depreciation is not budgeted as an expense in the Food Service Fund.
- 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 exists which was not known at the time the budget was adopted.
- 8. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

Note B - Factors affecting trends in amounts reported in the pension and OPEB schedules

Information about factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported in the Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities and the Schedules of District Contributions is available in PERA's comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, nor a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

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Budgetary Comparison Schedules - 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 sid. 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.

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Revenues For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

e de la companya de	Budgeted Original		Amounts Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues								
Local sources								
Property taxes	\$	284,790	\$	284,790	\$	315,081	\$	30,291
Specific ownership taxes		53,999	•	53,999	•	54,129	*	130
Delinquent taxes and interest		00,222		00,222		556		556
Earnings on investments		8,570		8,570		5,880		(2,690)
Other local revenue		41,338		41,338		21,531		(19,807)
	•							(,,
Total local sources		388,697		388,697		397,177		8,480
Intermediate sources						`		
Mineral leasing		15		15		13		(2)
Public school lands		165,724		165,724		165,704	-	(20)
Total intermediate sources		165,739		165,739		165,717		(22)
State sources								
Equalization		554,124		554,124		557,152		3,028
ELPA professional development		,		,		362		362
English language proficiency						309		309
Transportation		12,383		12,383		14,314		1,931
Library program		4,500		4,500		4,500		· -
Small rural schools funding		19,557		19,557		13,057	***	(6,500)
Additional at-risk funding						325		325
Kindergarten capital construction						5,126		5,126
READ act						6,392		6,392
On-behalf payment						14,142		14,142
Services within the BOCES		9,481		9,481		12,105		2,624
Total state sources		600,045		600,045		627,784	t	27,739
Federal sources								
Coronavirus relief funds						6,612		6,612
REAP		19,757		19,757		12,065		(7,692)
Services within the BOCES		17,766		17,766		18,120		354
Total federal sources		37,523		37,523		36,797		(726)
Total revenues	\$	1,192,004	\$	1,192,004	\$	1,227,475	\$	35,471
					-			

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AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Expenditures				
Instruction				
Salaries	\$ 428,602	\$ 428,602	\$ 382,481	\$ 46,121
Employee benefits	155,560	155,560	140,451	15,109
Purchased services	59,809	59,809	34,362	25,447
Supplies and materials	44,604	44,604	24,667	19,937
Property	27,557	27,557	(374)	27,931
Other	4,415	4,415	841	3,574
Total instruction	720,547	720,547	582,428	138,119
Supporting services				
Students				
Purchased services			4,385	(4,385)
Total students		150	4,385	(4,385)
Instructional staff				
Salaries	4,620	4,620	6,122	(1,502)
Employee benefits	1,009	1,009	1,484	(475)
Supplies and materials	5,800	5,800	2,424	3,376
Total instructional staff	11,429	11,429	10,030	1,399
General administration				
Salaries	84,250	84,250	90,024	(5,774)
Employee benefits	21,445	21,445	24,698	(3,253)
Purchased services	18,500	18,500	48,862	(30,362)
Supplies and materials	56,943	56,943	323	56,620
Property	700	700	50	650
Other	16,090	16,090	13,196	2,894
Total general administration	197,928	197,928	177,153	20,775
School administration				
Salaries	35,564	35,564	35,564	-
Employee benefits	14,946	14,946	15,214	(268)
Purchased services	2,900	2,900	869	2,031
Supplies and materials	4,500	4,500	3,850	650
Property	2,500	2,500	1,529	971
Total school administration	60,410	60,410	57,026	3,384

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Business services				
Salaries	35,000	35,000	32,971	2,029
Employee benefits	17,265	17,265	9,586	7,679
Purchased services	6,000	6,000	9,445	(3,445)
Supplies and materials	, 345	345	² 393	(48)
Property	200	200		200
Other			2,931	(2,931)
Total business services	58,810	58,810	55,326	3,484
Operations and maintenance				
Salaries	28,000	28,000	21,500	6,500
Employee benefits	16,680	16,680	6,490	10,190
Purchased services	46,305	46,305	49,428	(3,123)
Supplies and materials	75,825	75,825	58,469	17,356
Property	1,850	1,850	1,826	24
Other	26,366	26,366	25,150	1,216
Total operations and				
maintenance	195,026	195,026	162,863	32,163
Student transportation				
Salaries	32,000	32,000	23,154	8,846
Employee benefits	11,166	11,166	6,938	4,228
Purchased services	10,684	10,684	11,781	(1,097)
Supplies and materials	9,000	9,000	34,684	(25,684)
Property	72,646	72,646	59,483	13,163
Other	1,500	1,500	300	1,200
Total student transportation	136,996	136,996	136,340	656
Central support services Purchased services	10.510	10.510	0.516	1 004
rurchased services	10,510	10,510	8,516	1,994
Total central support services	10,510	10,510	8,516	1,994
Total supporting services	671,109	671,109	611,639	59,470

(continued)

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Variance with Final Budget Favorable		
(continued)	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Facilities acquisition services Supplies and materials Property Other	47,785 2,000 100	47,785 2,000 100	21,593	26,192 2,000 100
Total facilities acquisition services	49,885	49,885	21,593	28,292
Appropriated reserves	542,316	542,316		542,316
Total expenditures	\$ 1,983,857	\$ 1,983,857	\$ 1,215,660	\$ 768,197

Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – These funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

- <u>Food Service Fund</u> This fund is used to record financial transactions related to the District's food service operations.
- <u>Pupil Activity Fund This</u> fund is used to record transactions related to school-sponsored pupil organizations and activities.
- <u>Apartment Fund This</u> fund used to account for transactions related to the district owned real estate.

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Nonmajor Governmental Funds Combining Balance Sheet June 30, 2020

•	Food Service Fund	A	Pupil Activity Fund	-	artment Fund	Totals
Assets Cash Due from other funds Grants receivable Inventories	\$ 3,474 11,129 703 687	\$	6,437	\$	9,189	\$ 19,100 11,129 703 687
Total assets	\$ 15,993	\$	6,437	\$	9,189	\$ 31,619
Liabilities Accounts payable				\$	620	\$ 620
Total liabilities	\$ -	\$	-		620	620
Fund balance Nonspendable inventories Restricted for: Food service operations	687 15,306					687 15,306
Committed to: Pupil activities Apartment maintenance			6,437		8,569	6,437 8,569
Total fund balance	15,993		6,437		8,569	30,999
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 15,993	\$	6,437	\$	9,189	\$ 31,619

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Nonmajor Governmental Funds Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Food Service Fund	Pupil activity Fund	Apartment Fund		Totals	
Revenues Local sources State sources Federal sources	\$ 4 916 39,265	\$ 2,172	\$	42,229	\$	44,405 916 39,265
Total revenues	40,185	 2,172		42,229		84,586
Expenditures Supporting services	 73,179			56,810		129,989
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(32,994)	2,172		(14,581)		(45,403)
Other financing sources Transfers in	 31,260		***************************************			31,260
Total other financing sources	 31,260	 _		_		31,260
Net change in fund balance	(1,734)	2,172		(14,581)		(14,143)
Fund balance at beginning of year	 17,727	 4,265		23,150		45,142
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 15,993	\$ 6,437	\$	8,569	\$	30,999

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Food Service Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues Local sources State sources Federal sources Total revenues	\$	3,156 38 25,925 29,119	\$	3,156 38 25,925 29,119	\$	4 916 39,265 40,185	\$	(3,152) 878 13,340 11,066
Expenditures Food service operations Salaries Employee benefits Purchased services Supplies and materials Property Appropriated reserves		25,810 6,839 250 32,848 100 15,856		25,810 6,839 250 32,848 100 15,856		26,310 13,857 27,438 5,574		(500) (7,018) 250 5,410 (5,474) 15,856
Total expenditures Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		81,703		81,703		73,179		8,524 19,590
Other financing sources Transfers in Net change in fund balance	\$	37,729	\$	37,729 (14,855)	WINDOWS COMMON	31,260 (1,734)	\$	(6,469)
Fund balance at beginning of year Fund balance at end of year		,			\$	17,727 15,993		

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Pupil Activity Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Favorable	
	<u>O</u> :	riginal		Final	 Actual	(Unf	avorable)
Revenues							
Local sources	\$	754	\$	754	\$ 2,172	\$	1,418
Expenditures Instruction							
Purchased services		755		755			755
Appropriated reserves		4,263		4,263			4,263
Total expenditures		5,018		5,018	 -		5,018
Net change in fund balance	\$	(4,264)	\$	(4,264)	2,172	\$	6,436
Fund balance at beginning of year					 4,265		
Fund balance at end of year					\$ 6,437		

AGATE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300 Apartment Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual		Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues	•		•		•		•	26.000
Other local revenues	\$	6,200	\$	6,200	\$	42,229	\$	36,029
Expenditures Property								
Purchased services		6,758		6,758		56,310		(49,552)
Other		4,723		4,723		500		4,223
Appropriated reserves		17,869		17,869				17,869
Total expenditures		29,350		29,350		56,810		(27,460)
Net change in fund balance	\$	(23,150)	\$	(23,150)		(14,581)	\$	8,569
Fund balance at beginning of year						23,150		
Fund balance at end of year					\$	8,569		

Colorado Department of Education Supplementary Schedule

<u>Auditors' integrity report</u> – 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.

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Independent Auditors' Report on Auditors' Integrity Report

Board of Education Agate School District No. 300 Agate, Colorado

We have audited the financial statements of the Agate School District No. 300 (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and our report thereon dated October 29, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1-2. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Auditors' Integrity Report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the 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 financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado October 29, 2020

Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report District: 0960 - Agate 300 Fiscal Year 2019-20 Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Func	Type &Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*)	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	1	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance
G	overnmental	+		-	=
10	General Fund	767,842	1,196,215	1,215,660	748,397
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
************	Sub- Total	767,842	1,196,215	1.215.660	748,397
11	Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0
20,26-	29 Special Revenue Fund	23.150	42,229	56.810	8,569
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	17,726	71,445	73,178	15,993
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	4,265	2,172	0	6,437
24	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
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	C
46	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
To	tals	812,984	1,312,060	1,345,649	779,396
	Proprietary				
50	Other Enterprise Funds	0		0	0
64 (63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65	69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
To	tals	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	
74	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	ye nganiniyancha, igay ye engan dhadai ye a he ye iyayan yeyan acadigadhida iyachayagan hada. C
79	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	
85	Foundations	0	0	0	
	otals	0	0	0	0

FINAL