LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
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JUNE 30, 2024

Hoelting & Company, Inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Liberty Common School

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Liberty Common School, a component unit of the Poudre School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Liberty Common School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Liberty Common School, as of June 30, 2024 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our

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opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Liberty Common School's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
October 15, 2024

This section of the financial report is a required component of the annual audit for governmental organizations and is intended to help explain the financial activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, through a brief narrative overview and analysis of financial statements. All interested persons are encouraged to read this report and to review the financial statements in conjunction with the descriptions of activity as highlighted below.

Financial Highlights

- For fiscal year 2024, Liberty Common School (LCS) experienced an increase in total fund balance of $1,536,206.
- For fiscal year 2024, Liberty Common School (the school) experienced an increase in the general fund balance of $1,325,953.
- For fiscal year 2024, the fund balance for the LCS Building Corporation decreased by $163,643 due to monies being put toward the expansion project.

Overview of Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Liberty Common School's financial statements. This report generally follows the guidelines as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. This rule was intended to help make reports easier to understand for oversight bodies, in particular the Liberty Common School Board of Directors, and for the public. The report consists of two parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section) and the Basic Financial Statements. The Basic Financial Statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements which provide additional and more detailed information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all the school's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference 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 is improving or deteriorating.

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

The government-wide financial statements include not only Liberty Common School itself (known as the *primary government*), but also blended component units of the school. Financial information for LCS Building Corporation (LCSBC), a legally separate organization, is for all practical purposes a part of the school and is blended with the primary government. The Core Knowledge Charter School Foundation (the Foundation), also legally separate, is discretely presented in the financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Liberty Common School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The school reports ten funds, seven of which are governmental funds: the General fund, the Grants fund, the Athletics fund, the Charitable Giving fund, the Student Activities fund, the Building fund and the Capital Projects fund. The other three funds are comprised of a special revenue fund Liberty Common School Building Corporation, the Core Knowledge Charter School Foundation which is a 501(c)(3) Foundation, and a fiduciary fund for student-managed organizations and activities. Government funds are used to account for the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the school's near-term financing requirements.

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

The school adopts an annual appropriated budget. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and LCSBC fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The fiduciary fund for student activities is not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of this fund are not available to support LCS's own operations.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found starting on page 9 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The statement of net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the school's financial position. The school's total net position increased $543,794 from a deficit of $4,803,756 (as stated during FY23 yearend) to a deficit of $4,259,962 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, which represents an 11% decrease from the prior year. The lower deficit has to do with one time activities that occurred during the FY23 school year and the opening of the Aristotle Campus; the large deficit was caused by a 3 year lease recognition.

The school has debt more than its investment in capital assets (site improvements, instructional equipment, computers, and other equipment). The school uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. $600,000 of net position is restricted to comply with the TABOR amendment. The remaining net position is unrestricted and may be used to meet the school's ongoing obligations.

Government Activities

Statement of Net Position

	Primary Government 2024	Primary Government 2023
ASSETS		
Current Assets	$ 7,986,627	$ 6,240,238
Restricted cash and investments	2,812,659	2,970,963
Receivables and Prepaids	358,786	529,372
Capital assets	19,185,831	19,385,425
Total Assets	30,343,903	29,125,998
DEFERRED OUTLFOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred on refunding	3,911	10,420
Deferred pension and OPEB	8,506,127	3,906,318
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,510,038	3,916,738
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	1,182,019	1,335,993
Long Term Liabilities	41,487,195	35,500,560
Total Liabilities	42,669,214	36,836,553
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred pension and OPEB inflows	444,689	1,009,939
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	444,689	1,009,939
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	2,391,907	1,721,367
Restrict for:		
TABOR	600,000	517,000
Debt Service	2,567,721	2,727,290
Repair and replacement	244,938	243,673
Unrestricted	(10,064,528)	(10,013,086)
Total Net Position (deficit)	(4,259,962)	(4,803,756)

Statement of Activities

	Primary Government 2024	2023
REVENUES		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	$ 2,051,033	$ 1,935,612
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,112,253	1,455,107
Capital Grants and Contributions	788,177	405,805
General Revenues:		
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	14,602,227	12,187,706
Mill Levy Overrides	3,103,034	2,709,294
Unrestricted Earnings on Investments	485,401	258,710
Other	102,537	46,977
Total Revenues	22,244,662	18,999,211
EXPENSES		
Instructional	11,050,463	9,358,176
Support	10,350,134	8,718,843
Interest	828,197	1,608,051
Total Expenses	22,228,794	19,685,070
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers in (out)		
Net Change in Fund Balance	15,868	(685,859)
Fund Balance Beginning	(4,803,756)	(3,867,897)
Prior period adjustment	527,926	(250,000)
Fund Balance Beginning Restated	(4,275,830)	(4,117,897)
Fund Balance Ending	(4,259,962)	(4,803,756)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Liberty Common School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

General Fund

The general fund is used to capture all operating activities of the school. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the school's general fund reported an ending fund balance of $6,330,014 . Of this balance, $600,000 is restricted to indicate that it is not available for spending because it is required to be maintained to comply with the TABOR amendment.

Building Corporation Fund

The Building Corp is used to record the proceeds and related expenditures from Poudre School District bond allocations.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

- **Grants Fund**

  The grants fund is used to account for proceeds of Federal grant revenue that is legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the school's grants fund reported an ending fund balance of $0, as grant monies are received on a reimbursement basis for expenditures incurred under the respective grants.

- **Athletics Fund**

  The Athletics fund is used to record all transactions relating to athletics. The athletic participation fees and revenues recorded are used for the expenses of student athletics events and activities. Note that this fund receives direct transfers from the school's general fund.

- **Charitable Giving Fund**

  The Charitable Giving Fund is used to record all transactions related to donations and expenses for associated fundraising activities and related expenditures of the school.

- **Student Activities Fund**

  The Student Activities Fund is used to record all revenues and expenses associated with student participation outside of explicit instruction and athletic activities (examples include festivals, field trips, and clubs).

- **Capital Projects Fund**

  The capital projects fund is used to account for revenues assigned for ongoing capital needs such as building additions, remodeling, and equipment purchases.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Liberty Common School's capital assets decreased by $699,960 primarily due to the amortization of the lease for the Aristotle campus (GASB 87 compliance requires recognition of a leased asset over its estimated useful life) and due to a $500,366 prior period correction for assets.

** Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 5 on page 21 of this report*

	Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation	
	2024	2023
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
Buildings	$ 13,490,049	$ 13,681,472
Land	2,443,720	2,443,720
Equipment	1,456,096	1,564,217
Vehicles	616,325	534,476
Land Improvements	258,447	298,215
Water Rights	12,864	12,864
Construction in Progress (CIP)	-	18,430
Leases	908,330	1,332,397
Net Capital Assets	19,185,831	19,885,791

Long-Term Debt

The school currently has no debt. LCSBC, however, carries a total bonded debt outstanding of $15,860,901. The school is required to make an annual lease payment to the LCS Building Corp. for the use of the buildings. Additionally, a portion of Liberty Common School's per pupil allocation from the State of Colorado is withheld monthly for bond payment compliance. The LCS Building Corporation is responsible for making the required loan payments to the Bond Trustee for payment of the bond interest and principal obligations that are due. The details of long-term debt are in Note 7.

	Outstanding Long-Term Debt	
	2024	2023
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
Bonds Payable	$ 16,005,000	$ 16,475,000
Less Discount	(144,099)	(151,191)
Net	15,860,901	16,323,809

**Additional information on long-term debt and the related facility lease can be found in Note 7 on pages 23 and 24 of this report.*

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

Elementary and junior high enrollment is expected to increase annually over the next several years because of the continued expansion project which is ongoing through the year 2035. The school opened a third campus (the Aristotle campus) in the fall of 2022 initially starting with 2 tracks each of k-4. The second elementary campus will continue to grow and progressively increase to 3 tracks of each grade k-6 by the 2029-2030 school year.

Enrollment at the school's original campus (the Plato campus) is expected to stay consistent from prior years with full three-track enrollment for grades k-6. Future years are projected to sustain full tracks due to a strong lottery list which is updated monthly.

Enrollment at the high school campus is expected to stay consistent from prior years with full three-track enrollment for grades 7-12. The campus will move to high school only beginning in the 2025-2026 school year with the opening of the new junior high school campus. It is anticipated that the High School will be full due to the funnel of 6 tracks of k-6 moving through the Junior High School.

The school is currently under contract to purchase/modify a site for a new junior high school. The new site will house 6 tracks of grade 7 and 5 tracks of grade 8 beginning in the 2025-2026 school year. While there will be additional per pupil funding as enrollment increases, additional debt will be issued in the fall of 2024 to accommodate the space needs of the school.

The November 2024 election could also bring additional revenues to the school that are not currently factored into the budget. Should the $49M proposed mil by the Poudre School District pass, there will be a significant revenue upside to the school starting in Spring 2025.

More than 900 prospective students were on the lottery list as of September 23, 2024. Prospective students include kindergarten students enrolling for fall 2025 through 10th-grade students graduating in 2027. The school's governing board will amend the 2024-2025 operating budget and adjust for actual fall enrollment and per pupil operating revenue, in addition to adjusting other categorical expense areas when October count enrollment and funding levels are known. The amended budget process begins in October and is approved at the December Board of Director's meeting.

Requests for Information

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

Noelle Currell
Director of Finance
Liberty Common School
2130 W. Horsetooth Rd
Fort Collins, CO 80526

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

	Primary Government	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Foundation
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	$ 7,986,627	$ 457,838
Restricted cash and investments	2,812,659	-
Intergovernmental receivable	86,650	
Other receivables	40,733	-
Due from primary government	-	16,665
Prepaids	231,403	-
Capital assets, not being depreciated	2,456,584	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	16,729,247	-
Total Assets	30,343,903	474,503
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred on refunding	3,911	-
Deferred pension outflows	8,231,314	-
Deferred OPEB outflows	274,813	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,510,038	-
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	173,500	-
Accrued salaries and benefits	641,232	-
Unearned revenue	520	-
Due to component unit	16,665	
Accrued interest payable	350,102	-
Long-term liabilities:		-
Due within one year	1,226,842	-
Due in more than one year	15,683,839	-
Net pension liability	23,997,081	-
Net OPEB liability	579,433	-
Total Liabilities	42,669,214	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred pension inflows	264,490	-
Deferred OPEB inflows	180,199	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	444,689	-
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	2,391,907	-
Restricted for:		-
Emergencies	600,000	-
Debt Service	2,567,721	-
Repair and replacement	244,938	-
Unrestricted	(10,064,528)	474,503
Total Net Position (deficit)	$ (4,259,962)	$ 474,503

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
					Primary Government	Component Unit
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Foundation
Functions/Programs						
Primary Government						
Governmental activities:						
Instruction	$11,050,463	$ 1,787,815	$ 1,093,468	$ 531,509	$ (7,637,671)	$ -
Supporting services	10,350,134	263,218	18,785	-	(10,068,131)	-
Interest	828,197	-	-	-	(828,197)	-
Total governmental activities	$22,228,794	$ 2,051,033	$ 1,112,253	$ 531,509	(18,533,999)	-
Component Unit						
Foundation	$ 120	$ -	$ 75,240	$ -		75,120
	General revenues:					
	Per pupil revenue				14,602,227	-
	District mill levy				3,103,034	-
	Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				256,668	-
	Unrestricted investment earnings				485,401	12,378
	Miscellaneous				102,537	-
	Total general revenues				18,549,867	12,378
	Change in net position				15,868	87,498
	Net position - beginning, as restated (deficit)				(4,275,830)	387,005
	Net position - ending (deficit)				$ (4,259,962)	$ 474,503

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Corp Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	$ 6,827,603	$ -	$ 1,159,024	$ 7,986,627
Restricted cash and investments	-	2,812,659	-	2,812,659
Intergovernmental receivables	86,650	-	-	86,650
Other receivables	40,733	-	-	40,733
Due from other funds	20,131	-	7,395	27,526
Prepaid items	158,154	71,614	1,635	231,403
Total Assets	$ 7,133,271	$ 2,884,273	$ 1,168,054	$ 11,185,598
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 161,505	$ -	$ 11,995	$ 173,500
Accrued salaries and benefits	641,232	-	-	641,232
Unearned revenue	520	-	-	520
Due to other funds	-	-	44,191	44,191
Total Liabilities	803,257	-	56,186	859,443
FUND BALANCE				
Non-spendable	158,154	71,614	1,635	231,403
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-	2,567,721	-	2,567,721
Repair and replacement	-	244,938	-	244,938
TABOR	600,000	-	-	600,000
Committed	-	-	774,319	774,319
Assigned	-	-	335,914	335,914
Unassigned	5,571,860	-	-	5,571,860
Total Fund Balance	6,330,014	2,884,273	1,111,868	10,326,155
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 7,133,271	$ 2,884,273	$ 1,168,054	$ 11,185,598

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 10,326,155
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets not being depreciated	$ 2,456,584	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	16,729,247	19,185,831
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Long-term debt payable	$ (16,910,681)	
Accrued interest	(350,102)	
Deferred on refunding	3,911	
Net pension liability	(23,997,081)	
Pension outflows	8,231,314	
Pension inflows	(264,490)	
Net OPEB liability	(579,433)	
OPEB outflows	274,813	
OPEB inflows	(180,199)	(33,771,948)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (4,259,962)

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Corp Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES				
Local sources	$ 3,834,119	$ 1,309,942	$ 854,612	$ 5,998,673
State sources	15,737,802	-	-	15,737,802
Federal sources	499,023	-	-	499,023
Total revenues	20,070,944	1,309,942	854,612	22,235,498
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	9,088,358	-	562,245	9,650,603
Supporting services	8,840,761	222,910	278,979	9,342,650
Debt service				
Interest	62,322	780,675	-	842,997
Principal	711,154	470,000	-	1,181,154
Total expenditures	18,702,595	1,473,585	841,224	21,017,404
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	1,368,349	(163,643)	13,388	1,218,094
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in (out)	(360,508)	-	360,508	-
Proceeds from leases	318,112	-	-	318,112
Total other financing sources (uses)	(42,396)	-	360,508	318,112
Net change in fund balance	1,325,953	(163,643)	373,896	1,536,206
Fund balance, beginning, as restated	5,004,061	3,047,916	737,972	8,789,949
Fund balance, ending	$ 6,330,014	$ 2,884,273	$ 1,111,868	$ 10,326,155

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
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, 2024

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 1,536,206
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Depreciation/amortization expense	$ (1,603,405)	
Capital outlays	928,162	(675,243)
In the statement of activities, the disposition of capital assets generates a gain or loss and is reported as such. The gain or loss on disposition is not a current financial resource or use and, thus, is not reported in the funds.		(24,717)
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Lease issued	$ (318,112)	
Loan principal payments	470,000	
Lease principal payments	731,847	883,735
Governmental funds measure compensated absences by the amount of financial resources used, whereas these expenses are reported in the statement of activities based on the amounts incurred during the year.		(112,846)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Accrued interest on long-term debt	$ 7,707	
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts and deferred amounts on refunding	(13,601)	
Changes in pension related items	(1,646,798)	
Changes in OPEB related items	61,425	(1,591,267)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 15,868

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2024

	Custodial Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	$ 16,693
Total assets	16,693
LIABILITIES	
Due to other funds	-
Total liabilities	-
NET POSITION	
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	16,693
Total net position	$ 16,693

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

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS	
Private contributions	$ 56,225
Total additions	56,225
DEDUCTIONS	
Administrative expenses	49,910
Total deductions	49,910
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	6,315
Net position - beginning	10,378
Net position - ending	$ 16,693

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Liberty Common School (the School) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the School are discussed below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The School was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Poudre School District (the District).

The accompanying financial statements present the School and its component units, entities for which the School is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the School's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the School.

Blended component unit. The LCS Building Corporation (the Building Corp) was organized for the purpose of acquiring, leasing, constructing, improving, equipping and financing various facilities, land, equipment and other improvements in connection with property intended to be leased to the School. The Building Corp is reported as a special revenue fund and does not issue separate financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Unit. The Core Knowledge Charter School Foundation (the Foundation) is a nonprofit entity formed exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, and currently provides support exclusively to the School. The Foundation has a separate governing board. The Foundation is discretely presented in the School's financial statements and does not issue separate financial statements.

The School is a component unit of the District. The School's charter was authorized by the District and the majority of the School's funding is provided by the District.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School and its component units. Any fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities* are supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues. The School is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of given functions or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to students or other service users who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services provided and used, the elimination of which would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions.

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Building Corp Fund* is used to account for the financial activities of the LCS Building Corporation, including facilities acquisition and construction and the accumulation of resources for the related debt service.

Additionally, the School reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds account for revenue sources that are committed or legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes.

The *Athletics Fund* accounts for financial transactions related to school sponsored athletic activities.

The *Charitable Giving Fund* for financial transactions related to charitable contributions received and expended.

The *Student Activities Fund* accounts for financial transactions related to school sponsored pupil intrascholastic and interscholastic activities.

Capital Project Funds account for the proceeds, construction and acquisition of capital assets.

The *Building Fund* is used to account for all resources available for acquiring capital sites, buildings and equipment.

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the purposes and limitations specified by Section 22-45-103(1)(c), C.R.S., including the acquisition of sites, buildings, equipment and vehicles.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fiduciary Funds account for assets held by the School in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of individuals or private organizations.

The *Custodial Fund* reports trust arrangements under which the principal and income benefit student activities and are not used as part of operations of the School.

During the course of operations, the School has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 120 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the School the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Interest and charges for services associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 120 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/ FUND BALANCE

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in the bank and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, and other nonparticipating investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

Local government investment pools in Colorado must be organized under Colorado Revised Statutes, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in such pools are reported at net asset value.

Receivables

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

Prepaid items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital assets

Capital assets include tangible and intangible assets that are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, except for lease assets, are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. For lease assets, only those intangible lease assets that cost more than $30,000 are reported as capital assets.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

As the School constructs or acquires capital assets each period they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, the measurement of which is discussed in Note 1 D. *Leases* below). The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the asset's capacity or efficiency or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible assets of the School are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Land improvements	7-20 years
Equipment	3-15 years
Vehicles	5-7 years

Accrued Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits of teachers and other contracted personnel are paid over a twelve-month period but are earned during a school year of approximately nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, are reported as a liability in the respective funds and have been fully funded as of the fiscal year end.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue includes resources received by the School before the related revenue can be recognized because the earnings process is not complete.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

Lessee: The School is a lessee for noncancellable leases of equipment. The School recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The School recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $30,000 or more.

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

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

- The School uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Long-term liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pensions

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

OPEB

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

Net position

For government-wide reporting the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Sometimes the School will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund balance classification

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

Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolution of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was used when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the School’s intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Education or through the Board of Directors delegating this responsibility to management through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for any governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The School would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

E. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Compensated Absences

Vacation—The School’s policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from employment. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

Sick Leave—Accumulated sick leave lapses when employees leave the employ of the School and, upon separation from service, no monetary obligation exists.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Budgets are required by State law for all funds, except fiduciary funds. The Head of School submits a proposed budget to the Board of Directors for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. It also includes a statement describing the major objectives of the educational program to be undertaken by the School and the manner in which the budget proposes to fulfill such objectives. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain public comments.

On or before June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution. After the adoption of the budget, the board may review and change the budget at any time prior to January 31 of the fiscal year for which the budget was adopted. After January 31, the board may not review or change the budget except where money for a specific purpose from other than ad valorem taxes becomes available which could not have been reasonable foreseen at the time of the adoption of the budget. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within any fund rests with the Head of School. Revisions that alter the total expenditures in any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors. Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances as established by the Board of Directors.

Budgets for all fund types are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP-basis accounting requires that expenditures of salaries and related benefits be recorded in the fiscal year earned. Thus, the School budgets for all accrued salaries and related benefits earned but unpaid at June 30. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the Head of School and/or Board of Directors throughout the year. All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Deposits	$ 518,692
Investments	10,755,125
Total	$ 11,273,817

Deposits and investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments – Primary Government	$ 7,986,627
Restricted cash and investments – Primary Government	2,812,659
Cash and investments – Component Unit	457,838
Cash and investments – Fiduciary Fund	16,693
Total	$ 11,273,817

Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial Credit Risk—deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits might not be recovered. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

The carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2024 was $518,692 and the bank balances were $770,923. Of the bank balances, $500,000 were covered by federal deposit insurance, and the remaining balance was uninsured but collateralized in accordance with the provisions of the PDPA.

Investments

The School is authorized by Colorado statutes to invest in the following:

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

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2024 the School's investment balances were as follows:

Investment Type	Year-end Balance	Measurement	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating
ColoTrust	$ 5,975,282	Net asset value	Less than 90 days	AAAm
Money Market	4,734,570	Amortized cost	Less than 90 days	AAA
Municipal Bonds	45,273	Fair value	Up to five years	Not rated
	$ 10,755,125			

Local Government Investment Pools. The Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the pools, which operate in conformity with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 as promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which includes the maintenance of each share equal in value to $1.00. Investments are limited to those allowed by state statutes. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. The custodians' internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of managing its exposure to interest rate risk, the School has a board approved investment policy that limits investment maturities to five years or less. Colorado revised statute 24-75-601 also limits investment maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the holder of the investment. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. State law and School policy limit investments to those described above.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the School's investment in a single issuer. The School places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. More than 20 percent of the School's investments are in ColoTrust and Money Markets. These investments are 55.6% and 44.0%, respectively, of the School's total investments.

Fair value of investments. The School measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs reflect prices quoted in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs reflect prices that are based on a similar observable asset either directly or indirectly, which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3 inputs reflect prices based upon unobservable sources.

All of the School's investments that are measured at fair market value are categorized as Level 2 investments. School investments measured at net asset value or amortized cost fall under the existing exemptions to fair value measurement.

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables are created in conjunction with the School's pooled cash and investment portfolios. Balances are routinely cleared as a matter of practice.

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Due From Other Funds	Due To Other Funds
General Fund	$ 20,131	$ -
Nonmajor Funds	7,395	44,191
Foundation Fund	16,665	-
Total	$ 44,191	$ 44,191

Interfund transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Transfers From Other Funds	Transfers To Other Funds
General Fund	$ -	$ 360,508
Nonmajor Funds	360,508	-
Total	$ 360,508	$ 360,508

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and (3) move capital assets from one fund to another fund when the fund using the capital assets changes.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance, as restated	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 2,443,720	$ -	$ -	$ 2,443,720
Water rights	12,864	-	-	12,864
Construction in progress	18,430	-	(18,430)	-
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,475,014	-	(18,430)	2,456,584
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	19,873,380	310,544	-	20,183,924
Vehicles	764,457	186,874	-	951,331
Land improvements	862,614	-	-	862,614
Equipment	2,180,989	131,062	(27,100)	2,284,951
Total capital assets being depreciated	23,681,440	628,480	(27,100)	24,282,820
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(6,191,908)	(501,967)	-	(6,693,875)
Vehicles	(229,981)	(105,025)	-	(335,006)
Land improvements	(564,399)	(39,768)	-	(604,167)
Equipment	(616,772)	(239,183)	27,100	(828,855)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,603,060)	(885,943)	27,100	(8,461,903)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	16,078,380	(257,463)	-	15,820,917
Lease assets being amortized:				
Buildings and improvements	1,961,520	-	-	1,961,520
Equipment	82,621	318,112	(82,621)	318,112
Total lease assets being amortized	2,044,141	318,112	(82,621)	2,279,632
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(653,840)	(653,840)	-	(1,307,680)
Equipment	(57,904)	(63,622)	57,904	(63,622)
Total accumulated amortization	(711,744)	(717,462)	57,904	(1,371,302)
Total lease assets being amortized, net	1,332,397	(399,350)	(24,717)	908,330
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	17,410,777	(656,813)	(24,717)	16,729,247
Total governmental activities capital assets	$ 19,885,791	$ (656,813)	$ (43,147)	$ 19,185,831

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the functions/programs of the governmental activities of the School as follows:

Governmental Activities

Instruction	$ 1,603,405

NOTE 6 – LEASES

School as lessee

The School, as a lessee, has entered into lease agreements involving equipment and buildings with lease terms ranging from two to four years. The total costs of these right-to-use lease assets are recorded as $2,279,632, less accumulated amortization of $1,371,302. The School has determined that as of June 30, 2024, there is no loss associated with an impairment of the right-to-use lease asset.

The future lease payments under lease agreements as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 736,842	$ 36,633	$ 773,475
2026	63,471	10,005	73,476
2027	66,644	6,831	73,475
2028	69,977	3,499	73,476
Total	$ 936,934	$ 56,968	$ 993,902

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Building Loan

In March 2014, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $15,150,000 Charter School Refunding and Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A, and $1,640,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B. Bond Proceeds were used to refund the Charter School Revenue Refunding and Improvement Bonds, Series 2003, originally loaned to the Building Corporation to finance improvements to the School's education facilities, and the Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2011, originally loaned to the Building Corporation to acquire and construct a middle/high school facility. Interest accrues on the bonds at rates ranging from 3% to 5.625% per annum and is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15. Principal payments are due annually on January 15, from 2015 through 2044.

In December 2015, CECFA issued $3,125,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2015. Bond proceeds were loaned to the Building Corporation to finance improvements to the School's education facilities. Interest accrues on the bonds at rates ranging from 2% to 4% per annum and is payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15. Principal payments are due annually on January 15, from 2017 through 2046.

The School is obligated under a lease agreement to make monthly lease payments to the Building Corporation for using the facilities. The Building Corporation is required to make equal payments to the trustee, for payment of the bonds.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for loan payable is as follows:

	Governmental Activities	
Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 490,000	$ 763,856
2026	510,000	740,706
2027	540,000	716,556
2028	560,000	690,975
2029	585,000	664,393
2030 – 2034	3,370,000	2,896,213
2035 – 2039	4,240,000	2,036,000
2040 – 2044	5,380,000	886,000
2045 – 2046	330,000	20,000
Total	$ 16,005,000	$ 9,414,699

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Changes in the School's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Debt Issued And Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One year
Governmental Activities					
Loans payable	$ 16,475,000	$ -	$ (470,000)	$ 16,005,000	$ 490,000
Discounts	(151,191)	-	7,092	(144,099)	-
Total loans payable	16,323,809	-	(462,908)	15,860,901	490,000
Leases	1,350,669	318,112	(731,847)	936,934	736,842
Compensated absences	-	116,349	-	116,349	3,503
Net pension liability	17,239,147	7,658,932	(900,998)	23,997,081	-
Net OPEB liability	586,935	74,547	(82,049)	579,433	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 35,500,560	$ 8,167,940	$ (2,177,802)	$ 41,490,698	$ 1,230,345

Loans are liquidated in the Building Corp fund. All other long-term liabilities are liquidated in the General fund.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2023. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.

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

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and 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% or 100% on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2024: Eligible employees of, Liberty Common School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq*. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2023 Through June 30, 2024
Employer contribution rate	11.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	20.38%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Liberty Common School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from Liberty Common School were $1,942,491 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute $225 million direct distribution 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. The direct distribution from the State was suspended in 2020. To compensate PERA for the suspension, C.R.S. §§ 24-51-414(6-8) required restorative payment by providing an accelerated payment in 2022. In 2022, the State Treasurer issued payment for the direct distribution of $225 million plus an additional amount of $380 million. Due to the advanced payment made in 2022, the State reduced the distribution in 2023 to $35 million. Additionally, the newly added C.R.S. § 24-51-414(9) providing compensatory payment of $14.561 million for 2023 only.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TPL to December 31, 2023. The Liberty Common School proportion of the net pension liability was based on Liberty Common School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School reported a liability of $23,997,081 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected an increase for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the Liberty Common School 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 Liberty Common School were as follows:

Liberty Common School proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 23,997,081
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Liberty Common School	526,185
Total	$ 24,523,266

At December 31, 2023, the Liberty Common School proportion was 0.1357038332%, which was an increase of 0.0410324802% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School recognized pension expense of $1,646,798 and revenue of $49,254 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 1,137,916	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,720,217	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	4,384,488	264,490
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	988,693	N/A
Total	$ 8,231,314	$ 264,490

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

$988,693 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2025	$ 2,171,379
2026	3,058,759
2027	2,227,636
2028	(479,643)
2029	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.40% – 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06[1]	Financed by the AIR

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

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 32,088,090	$ 23,997,081	$ 17,250,160

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

Significant Changes in Plan Provisions Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Plan Provision Since 2022

- Senate Bill (SB) 23-056, enacted and effective June 2, 2023, intended to recompense PERA for the remaining portion of the $225 million direct distribution originally scheduled for receipt July 1, 2020, suspended due to the enactment of House Bill (HB) 20-1379, but not fully repaid through the provisions within HB 22-1029. Pursuant to SB 23-056, the State Treasurer issued a warrant consisting of the balance of the PERA Payment Cash Fund, created in §24-51-416, plus $10 million from the General Fund, totaling $14.561 million.

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the total pension liability (TPL) recognizes the change in the default method applied for granting service accruals for certain members, from a "12-pay" method to a "non-12-pay" method. The default service accrual method for positions with an employment pattern of at least eight months but fewer than 12 months (including, but not limited to positions in the School and DPS Divisions) receive a higher ratio of service credit for each month worked, up to a maximum of 12 months of service credit per year.

Significant Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2022

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

NOTE 9 – 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. § 24-51-1202 *et seq*. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02% 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 Liberty Common School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Liberty Common School were $97,219 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School reported a liability of $579,433 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2023. The Liberty Common School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Liberty Common School contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2023, the Liberty Common School proportion was 0.0811841694%, which was an increase of 0.0092980136% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School recognized OPEB expense of $(61,425). At June 30, 2024, the Liberty Common School 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	$ -	$ 118,760
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	6,814	61,439
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	17,921	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	200,595	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	49,483	N/A
Total	$ 274,813	$ 180,199

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

$49,483 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2025	$ (17,078)
2026	16,131
2027	23,151
2028	6,021
2029	11,250
Thereafter	5,656

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.40% - 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans[1]	7.00% in 2023, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2033
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2023, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2035
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

[1] UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plans are 0% for 2023.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Each year the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option; currently based on 2023 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. Actuarial morbidity factors are then applied to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age, gender, and health care cost trend. This approach applies for all members and is adjusted accordingly for those not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for the PERA benefit structure.

Age-Related Morbidity Assumptions

Participant Age	Annual Increase (Male)	Annual Increase (Female)
65-68	2.2%	2.3%
69	2.8%	2.2%
70	2.7%	1.6%
71	3.1%	0.5%
72	2.3%	0.7%
73	1.2%	0.8%
74	0.9%	1.5%
75-85	0.9%	1.3%
86 and older	0.0%	0.0%

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 with Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 with Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) with Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	$1,692	$1,406	$579	$481	$1,913	$1,589
70	$1,901	$1,573	$650	$538	$2,149	$1,778
75	$2,100	$1,653	$718	$566	$2,374	$1,869

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 without Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 without Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) without Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	$6,469	$5,373	$4,198	$3,487	$6,719	$5,581
70	$7,266	$6,011	$4,715	$3,900	$7,546	$6,243
75	$8,026	$6,319	$5,208	$4,101	$8,336	$6,563

The 2023 Medicare Part A premium is $506 per month.

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2022, 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 TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2023	7.00%	3.50%
2024	6.75%	3.50%
2025	6.50%	3.75%
2026	6.25%	3.75%
2027	6.00%	4.00%
2028	5.75%	4.00%
2029	5.50%	4.00%
2030	5.25%	4.25%
2031	5.00%	4.25%
2032	4.75%	4.25%
2033	4.50%	4.25%
2034	4.50%	4.25%
2035+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

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

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

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2022, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect costs for the 2023 plan year.

- The morbidity rates used to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age and by gender were updated effective for the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation. The revised morbidity rate factors are based on a review of historical claims experience by age, gender, and status (active versus retired) from actuary's claims data warehouse

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

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by PERA Board’s actuary, as discussed above.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuations were based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020.

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate[1]	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
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	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 562,802	$ 579,433	$ 597,523

[1]For the January 1, 2024, plan year.

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2023, measurement date.

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.

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

- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.

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

- Beginning with the December 31, 2023, measurement date and thereafter, the FNP as of the current measurement date is used as a starting point for the GASB 74 projection test.

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the FNP and related disclosure components for the HCTF reflect payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. As of the December 31, 2023, year-end, PERA recognized two additions for accounting and financial reporting purposes: a $24 million payment received on December 4, 2023, and a $2 million receivable. The employer disaffiliation payment and receivable allocations to the HCTF and Local Government Division Trust Fund were $1.033 million and $24.967 million, respectively.

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 684,383	$ 579,433	$ 489,648

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

Significant Changes in Plan Provisions Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Plan Provision Since 2022

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the fiduciary net position (FNP) and related disclosure components for the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) reflect payments related to the disaffiliation of Tri-County Health Department (Tri-County Health) as a PERA-affiliated employer, effective December 31, 2022. As of the December 31, 2023, year-end, PERA recognized two additions for accounting and financial reporting purposes: a $24 million payment received on December 4, 2023, and a $2 million receivable. The employer disaffiliation payment and receivable allocations to the HCTF and Local Government Division Trust Fund were $1.033 million and $24.967 million, respectively.

Significant Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2022

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School 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 School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The School has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

NOTE 12 - TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations including revenue raising, spending abilities and other specific requirements of state and local governments.

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2024 there is a $600,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the School has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

NOTE 13 – RESTATEMENT FOR CORRECTION OF ERROR

The School has restated the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 to correct capital assets and to record grant receivable and revenue that should have been recorded in the prior year.

These restatements had the following effect on the net position of governmental activities:

Governmental Activities:	
Net position, June 30, 2023, as originally stated	$ (4,803,756)
Correction of grant 5282	27,560
Correction of capital asset balances	500,366
Net position, June 30, 2023, as restated (deficit)	$ (4,275,830)
Governmental Funds	
Total fund balance, June 30, 2023, as originally stated	$ 8,762,389
Correction of grant 5282	27,560
Fund Balance, June 30, 2023, as restated	$ 8,789,949

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2024

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1357038332%	0.0946713530%	0.0967193508%	0.1046955898%	0.0871846372%	0.0810177821%	0.0906632641%	0.0900054997%	0.0872008066%	0.0877874598%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 23,997,081	$ 17,239,147	$ 11,255,585	$ 15,827,861	$ 13,025,196	$ 14,345,862	$ 29,317,277	$ 26,798,118	$ 13,336,748	$ 11,898,150
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	526,185	5,023,661	1,290,309		1,652,080	1,961,598	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 24,523,266	$ 22,262,808	$ 12,545,894	$ 15,827,861	$ 14,677,276	$ 16,307,460	$ 29,317,277	$ 26,798,118	$ 13,336,748	$ 11,898,150
School's covered payroll	$ 8,971,249	$ 7,302,802	$ 6,044,655	$ 5,599,267	$ 5,123,519	$ 4,453,983	$ 4,182,189	$ 4,039,608	$ 3,800,191	$ 3,677,665
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	267.49%	236.06%	186.21%	282.68%	254.22%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.7%	61.8%	74.9%	67.0%	64.5%	57.0%	44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,942,491	$ 1,683,856	$ 1,281,724	$ 1,133,295	$ 1,079,423	$ 890,411	$ 798,849	$ 756,696	$ 695,577	$ 621,305
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,942,491)	(1,683,856)	(1,281,724)	(1,133,295)	(1,079,423)	(890,411)	(798,849)	(756,696)	(695,577)	(621,305)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 9,531,361	$ 8,262,297	$ 6,447,304	$ 5,700,679	$ 5,569,778	$ 4,654,527	$ 4,231,192	$ 4,116,953	$ 3,923,164	$ 3,680,717
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.38%	20.38%	19.88%	19.88%	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2024

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0811841694%	0.0718861558%	0.0631432769%	0.0605549602%	0.0569498652%	0.0526619978%	0.0515145210%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 579,433	$ 586,935	$ 544,488	$ 575,408	$ 640,115	$ 716,489	$ 669,483
School's covered payroll	$ 8,971,249	$ 7,302,802	$ 6,044,655	$ 5,599,267	$ 5,123,519	$ 4,453,983	$ 4,182,189
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	6.46%	8.04%	9.01%	10.28%	12.49%	16.09%	16.01%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	46.2%	38.6%	39.4%	32.8%	24.5%	17.0%	17.5%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	$ 97,219	$ 84,278	$ 65,890	$ 58,139	$ 56,812	$ 47,476	$ 43,151
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(97,219)	(84,278)	(65,890)	(58,139)	(56,812)	(47,476)	(43,151)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 9,531,361	$ 8,262,297	$ 6,447,304	$ 5,700,679	$ 5,569,778	$ 4,654,527	$ 4,231,192
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Local sources	$ 3,095,180	$ 3,337,987	$ 3,834,119	$ 496,132
State sources	15,462,054	15,584,327	15,737,802	153,475
Federal sources	-	508,781	499,023	(9,758)
Total revenues	18,557,234	19,431,095	20,070,944	639,849
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	9,837,134	8,971,489	9,088,358	(116,869)
Supporting Services	8,234,687	9,061,432	8,840,761	220,671
Debt service				
Interest	-	-	62,322	(62,322)
Principal	67,775	728,500	711,154	17,346
Appropriated reserves	-	5,323,139	-	5,323,139
Total expenditures	18,139,596	24,084,560	18,702,595	5,381,965
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	417,638	(4,653,465)	1,368,349	6,021,814
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in (out)	(150,000)	(235,000)	(360,508)	(125,508)
Proceeds from leases	-	-	318,112	318,112
Total other financing sources (uses)	(150,000)	(235,000)	(42,396)	192,604
Net change in fund balances	267,638	(4,888,465)	1,325,953	6,214,418
Fund balances - beginning, as restated	5,441,275	4,976,501	5,004,061	27,560
Fund balance - ending	$ 5,708,913	$ 88,036	$ 6,330,014	$ 6,241,978

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
BUILDING CORP FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Local sources	$ 1,316,157	$ 1,386,675	$ 1,309,942	$ (76,733)
EXPENDITURES				
Supporting Services	3,600	5,309	222,910	(217,601)
Debt service				
Interest	1,326,400	1,250,675	780,675	470,000
Principal	-	-	470,000	(470,000)
Appropriated reserves	-	3,162,607	-	3,162,607
Total expenditures	1,330,000	4,418,591	1,473,585	2,945,006
Net change in fund balances	(13,843)	(3,031,916)	(163,643)	2,868,273
Fund balances - beginning	2,688,673	3,047,916	3,047,916	-
Fund balance - ending	$ 2,674,830	$ 16,000	$ 2,884,273	$ 2,868,273

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2024

	Athletics Fund	Charitable Giving Fund	Student Activities Fund	Building Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	$ 23,773	$ 634,182	$ 44,489	$ 120,666	$ 335,914	$ 1,159,024
Due from other funds	7,395	-	-	-	-	7,395
Prepaid items	-	-	1,635	-	-	1,635
Total Assets	$ 31,168	$ 634,182	$ 46,124	$ 120,666	$ 335,914	$ 1,168,054
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$ 3,626	$ 6,722	$ 1,647	$ -	$ -	$ 11,995
Due to other funds	-	16,796	27,395	-	-	44,191
Total Liabilities	3,626	23,518	29,042	-	-	56,186
FUND BALANCE						
Non-spendable	-	-	1,635	-	-	1,635
Committed	27,542	610,664	15,447	120,666	-	774,319
Assigned	-	-	-	-	335,914	335,914
Total Fund Balance	27,542	610,664	17,082	120,666	335,914	1,111,868
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 31,168	$ 634,182	$ 46,124	$ 120,666	$ 335,914	$ 1,168,054

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Athletics Fund	Charitable Giving Fund	Student Activities Fund	Building Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES						
Local sources	$ 149,565	$ 539,562	$ 165,485	$ -	$ -	$ 854,612
EXPENDITURES						
Instruction	370,848	24,379	167,018	-	-	562,245
Supporting services	4,303	81,154	2,386	-	191,136	278,979
Total expenditures	375,151	105,533	169,404	-	191,136	841,224
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(225,586)	434,029	(3,919)	-	(191,136)	13,388
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in (out)	235,000	-	-	-	125,508	360,508
Net change in fund balance	9,414	434,029	(3,919)	-	(65,628)	373,896
Fund balance, beginning	18,128	176,635	21,001	120,666	401,542	737,972
Fund balance, ending	$ 27,542	$ 610,664	$ 17,082	$ 120,666	$ 335,914	$ 1,111,868

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
ATHLETICS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ 149,929	$ 149,565	$ (364)
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	380,978	370,848	10,130
Supporting Services	4,000	4,303	(303)
Appropriated reserves	13,513	-	13,513
Total expenditures	398,491	375,151	23,340
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(248,562)	(225,586)	22,976
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in (out)	235,000	235,000	-
Net change in fund balances	(13,562)	9,414	22,976
Fund balances - beginning	18,128	18,128	$ -
Fund balance - ending	$ 4,566	$ 27,542	$ 22,976

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ 204,915	$ 539,562	$ 334,647
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	-	24,379	(24,379)
Supporting Services	98,000	81,154	16,846
Appropriated reserves	278,635	-	278,635
Total expenditures	376,635	105,533	271,102
Net change in fund balances	(171,720)	434,029	605,749
Fund balances - beginning	176,635	176,635	-
Fund balance - ending	$ 4,915	$ 610,664	$ 605,749

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
STUDENT ACTIVITIES FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ 164,482	$ 165,485	$ 1,003
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	168,024	167,018	1,006
Supporting Services	2,000	2,386	(386)
Appropriated reserves	11,631	-	11,631
Total expenditures	181,655	169,404	12,251
Net change in fund balances	(17,173)	(3,919)	13,254
Fund balances - beginning	21,001	21,001	-
Fund balance - ending	$ 3,828	$ 17,082	$ 13,254

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
BUILDING FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		
	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
EXPENDITURES			
Supporting Services	-	-	-
Appropriated reserves	120,666	-	120,666
Total expenditures	120,666	-	120,666
Net change in fund balances	(120,666)	-	120,666
Fund balances - beginning	120,666	120,666	-
Fund balance - ending	$ -	$ 120,666	$ 120,666

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

LIBERTY COMMON SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CAPITAL PROJECT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
EXPENDITURES			
Supporting Services	232,095	191,136	40,959
Appropriated reserves	169,447	-	169,447
Total expenditures	401,542	191,136	210,406
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(401,542)	(191,136)	210,406
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in (out)	-	125,508	125,508
Net change in fund balances	(401,542)	(65,628)	335,914
Fund balances - beginning	401,542	401,542	-
Fund balance - ending	$ -	$ 335,914	$ 335,914

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.