ADAMS COUNTY BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Cindy Croisant, Vice President – Mapleton Public Schools

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ADMINISTRATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Adams County Board of Cooperative Educational Services Adams County, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Adams County Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BOCES's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the BOCES, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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 BOCES 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 BOCES's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- 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 BOCES'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 BOCES's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages IV-X, the Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability and the related Schedules of Employer Contributions on pages 37 through 40, 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 We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the BOCES's basic financial statements. The Colorado Department of Education Auditor's Integrity Report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Colorado Department of Education Auditor's Integrity Report 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.

Daysio o Associates, P.C.

September 21, 2022



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Adams County Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), we offer readers of the BOCES financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the BOCES for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

The members are Mapleton Public Schools, Counties of Adams and Weld School District 27J and Westminster Public Schools.

The Self Insurance Pool went through a rebranding process including changing its name to Rocky Mountain Risk Insurance Group, and as part of that name change Adams County BOCES will be using Rocky Mountain Risk as a DBA.

Financial Highlights

- During the year ended June 30, 2022 the BOCES' net position increased \$463,577 from a deficit of \$1,413,111 to a deficit of \$949,534.
- In 2015, the BOCES implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. Statement No. 68 requires cost-sharing employers participating in the PERA program, such as the BOCES, to record their proportionate share, as defined in Statement No. 68, of PERA's unfunded pension liability. The BOCES' proportionate share of PERA's unfunded liability decreased \$378,802 to \$803,020 at June 30, 2022. For the measurement period December 31, 2021, the total Net Pension Liability for PERA's School Division Trust Fund decreased from \$15,117,983 to \$11,637,366 (in thousands of dollars) due to various changes in assumptions and other factors.
- In 2018, the BOCES implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB). Statement No. 75 requires cost-sharing employers participating in the PERA Health Care Trust Fund, such as the BOCES, to record their proportionate share, as defined in Statement No. 75, of PERA's unfunded OPEB liability. The BOCES' proportionate share of PERA's unfunded OPEB liability decreased from \$42,993 at June 30, 2021 to \$38,850 at June 30, 2022.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the BOCES General Fund reported a total fund balance of \$257,774, an increase of \$89,438 from prior year.
- At June 30, 2022, the General Fund reports unassigned fund balance of \$63,026.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the BOCES basic financial statements. The BOCES basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information.

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

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

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements identify functions of the BOCES that are principally to be supported by the Rocky Mountain Risk Insurance Group management fees. The governmental activities of the BOCES include the management and operation of the Self Insurance Pool for its member school districts and providing risk management and safety services to the members.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 1 & 2 of this report.

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

The basic governmental fund financial statements are presented on pages 3 to 7 of this report.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable*

resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Since the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the 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 BOCES maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the fund.

The BOCES Board of Directors adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund for the daily operations and activities of the BOCES. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for this fund in the *basic financial statements* to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found in this report. The notes to the basic financial statements begin on page 8 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the BOCES. This section includes schedules required by GASB 68 and GASB 75. The schedules of the BOCES' proportionate share of PERA's net pension liability and PERA's net OPEB liability and the schedules of employer contributions for both plans can be found on pages 37 to 40 of this report.

Information for Oversight Agencies. The additional schedule required as part of the Colorado Public School Finance Act can be found on pages 41 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

A comparative analysis of current and prior year balances is included. The BOCES' liabilities/deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets/deferred outflows of resources by \$949,534 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. \$3,206 is invested in capital assets at yearend.

Adams County Board of Cooperative Educational Services Summary of Net Position

	2022	2021		
Assets				
Current Assets	\$ 286,709	\$	185,304	
Capital Assets	3,206		5,655	
Total Assets	 289,915		190,959	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	 169,234		272,483	
Liabilities				
Long-term Liabilities	841,870		1,224,815	
Other Liabilities	206,183		145,592	
Total Liabilities	1,048,053		1,370,407	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	360,630		506,146	
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,206		5,655	
Unrestricted	(952,740)	((1,418,766)	
Total Net Position	\$ (949,534)	\$ ((1,413,111)	

The BOCES' net position increased \$463,577 due to the effect of GASB 68 and GASB 75 reporting.

Revenue for 2022 increased \$116,823 from 2021. The increase was derived mainly by an increase in contract revenue of \$87,008 due to increases in Pool Management costs and \$22,006 for pension contribution support from the State. Total expenses decreased \$208,080. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to the effects of GASB 68 reporting and increases in salary costs.

Adams County Board of Cooperative Educational Services Summary of Changes in Net Position

	2022			2021
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Contract Revenue	\$	796,193	\$	709,185
EAP Revenue		71,504		63,700
		867,697		772,885
Operating Grants and Contributions		22,006		-
General Revenues				
Investment Earnings		51_		46
Total Revenues		889,754		772,931
Expenses				
General Government		354,673		570,557
EAP Program		71,504		63,700
Total Expenses		426,177		634,257
Change in Net Position		463,577		138,674
Net Position - Beginning		(1,413,111)		(1,551,785)
Net Position - Ending	\$	(949,534)	\$	(1,413,111)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the BOCES uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the BOCES governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the BOCES financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the BOCES general fund reported ending fund balance of \$257,774. \$17,500 of fund balance is assigned as a Board contingency and \$177,248 is assigned for the payment of accrued compensated absences, leaving \$63,026 in unassigned fund balance. Revenues increased \$104,645 due to increases in pool management fees while expenses increased \$60,629 due to increases in salaries, equipment and fiscal services costs.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund revenues budgeted were \$869,953 and actual revenues were \$877,576. The BOCES budgeted expenditures of \$1,017,453 for the year ended June 30, 2022. Actual expenditures were \$788,138, a positive variance of \$229,315. The variance was mainly with salaries and benefits which had a \$193,305 positive variance and a \$17,500 contingency budget which was unspent.

Capital Assets and Long-term Debt

The BOCES had no capital additions and retired/disposed of some assets, partially as a result of the office lease modification that was executed in June 2022. The office lease was modified to lease back to the landlord unused office space and allow for the conference room to be used as shared common space.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the BOCES had no outstanding general obligation bonded indebtedness.

The Future of the BOCES

Adams County BOCES will continue to support the strategic vision priorities established by the BOCES membership. Adams County BOCES is strategically positioned to meet the ever-challenging needs of the Members in providing insurance and risk management services that are unparalleled. As we look to the future the key to our success is partnering with key stakeholders internally and externally to meet the challenges of the future.

Economics Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

Adams County BOCES provides high quality programs and services through partnerships and collaboration which support the priorities of member districts and enrich educational opportunities for students. The 2022 - 2023 budget addresses the major projects for the ensuing school year and provides an adequate level of funding.

	2022-2023
Revenues	Budget
Management Fee	\$832,440
EAP Revenue	73,760
Total Revenues	906,200
Expenditures	906,200
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Adams County BOCES' finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Adams County BOCES, 1400 W. 122nd Avenue, Suite 110 Westminster CO 80234.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

		vernmental Activities
Assets		
Cash	\$	286,709
Capital Assets, Net		3,206
Total Assets		289,915
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions		164,493
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB		4,741
	-	169,234
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		19,975
Accrued Liabilities		8,960
Compensated Absences		177,248
Noncurrent Liabilities - Net Pension Liability		803,020
Noncurrent Liabilities - Net OPEB Liability		38,850
Total Liabilities		1,048,053
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions		346,594
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB		14,036
		360,630
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets		3,206
Unrestricted		(952,740)
Total Net Position	\$	(949,534)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues					Net	(Expense)	
Function/Program Activities	Expenses			Charges for Services	Gr	perating ants and tributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
General Government EAP Program	\$	354,673 71,504	\$	796,193 71,504	\$	22,006 <u>-</u>	\$	463,526 -	
Total	\$	426,177	\$	867,697	\$	22,006		463,526	
		Gene	ral Rev	enues:					
	Unrestricted Investment Earnings							51	
	Total General Revenues							51	
	Change in Net Position							463,577	
		Net	Positi	on - Beginni	ng			(1,413,111)	
		Net	Positi	on - Ending			\$	(949,534)	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND June 30, 2022

	General Fund		
Assets			
Cash	\$	286,709	
Total Assets	\$	286,709	
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$	19,975	
Accrued Liabilities		8,960	
Total Liabilities		28,935	
Fund Balance			
Assigned for Board Projects		17,500	
Assigned for Compensated Absences		177,248	
Unassigned		63,026	
Total Fund Balance		257,774	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	286,709	

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balance for the Governmental Fund		\$ 257,774
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	t	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Capital Assets Less Accumulated Depreciation	49,340 (46,134)	3,206
Long-term liabilities applicable to governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. However, all liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position.		
Net Pension Liability		(803,020)
Net OPEB Liability		(38,850)
Compensated Absences		(177,248)
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds		
Pension contributions from the measurement date to June 30, 2022	2	44,050
OPEB contributions from the measurement date to June 30, 2022		2,260
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		120,443
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		(346,594)
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		2,481
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		 (14,036)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ (949,534)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		General Fund			
Revenues					
Pool Management Fees	\$	796,193			
EAP Revenue		71,504			
PERA On-behalf Payment		9,828			
Interest Income		51			
Total Revenues		877,576			
Expenditures					
Current					
Salaries and Benefits		605,642			
EAP Expenditures		71,504			
Purchased Services		104,264			
Supplies and Materials		6,728			
Total Expenditures		788,138			
Net Change in Fund Balance		89,438			
Fund Balance, Beginning		168,336			
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 257,774				

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund		\$ 89,438
Capital outlays to purchase or construct capital assets are reported in the governmental fund as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are capitalized in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. Capital Asset Additions Depreciation Expense	\$ - (2,449)	(2,449)
In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses - compensated absences and pension expense - are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used or due (essentially, the amounts actually paid). This amount represents the net effect of compensated absences and pension-related amounts on the statement of activities.		
Compensated absences Pension revenue (expense)		(48,624) 420,798
OPEB revenue (expense)		4,414
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 463,577

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended June 30, 2021)

							ance With I Budget -		
	(Original	Final			F	Positive	2021	
		Budget	Budget		Actual	(Negative)			Actual
Revenues									
Pool Management Fees	\$	796,193	\$ 796,193	\$	796,193	\$	-	\$	709,185
EAP Revenue		73,759	73,759		71,504		(2,255)		63,700
PERA On-behalf Payment		-	-		9,828		9,828		-
Interest Income		1	 1		51		50		46
Total Revenues		869,953	869,953		877,576		7,623		772,931
Expenditures									
Current									
Salaries and Benefits		748,947	798,947		605,642		193,305		560,530
EAP Expenditures		73,759	73,759		71,504		2,255		63,700
Purchased Services		120,447	120,447		104,264		16,183		101,803
Supplies and Materials		3,000	3,000		1,515		1,485		1,476
Contingency		17,500	17,500		-		17,500		-
Capital		3,800	3,800		5,213		(1,413)		
Total Expenditures		967,453	 1,017,453		788,138		229,315		727,509
Net Change in Fund Balance		(97,500)	(147,500)		89,438		236,938		45,422
Fund Balance - Beginning		122,713	168,336		168,336		-		122,914
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	25,213	\$ 20,836	\$	257,774	\$	236,938	\$	168,336

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 REPORTING ENTITY

The BOCES was formed under the Boards of Cooperative Services Act of 1965. The primary function of the BOCES is to administer and implement liability, property, and worker's compensation insurance programs for the Rocky Mountain Risk Insurance Group, a public entity risk pool (the "Group"). The BOCES is the lowest level of government which has financial accountability and control over activities related to public school education. The BOCES receives funding from local government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities. As of June 30, 2022, the BOCES is comprised of the following members:

- Mapleton Public Schools
- Counties of Adams and Weld School District 27J
- Westminster Public Schools

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

The BOCES is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the BOCES a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the BOCES. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The BOCES has no business-type activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment 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 customers 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. During the year, the BOCES had no grants or contribution revenue. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of BOCES are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

The major fund presented in the accompanying basic financial statements is as follows:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the BOCES. It is used to account for all financial resources.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are 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 government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Those revenues subject to accrual are grants, interest and charges for services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Cash

Cash is presented on the balance sheet in the basic financial statements at fair value.

Accounts Receivable

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

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. They include leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment which are estimated to have a useful life in excess of one year. The BOCES capitalization levels are \$5,000 for leasehold improvements and furniture and \$500 for movable equipment. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Leasehold Improvements 5 years
Furniture 5 years
Equipment 5 years

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are recognized when paid in the governmental fund. A long-term liability has been reported in the government-wide financial statements for the accrued compensated absences.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Pensions

The BOCES 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.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB).

The BOCES 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.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted 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.

Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between the assets and liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted in financial

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

statements when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted net position represents assets that do not have any third-party limitations on their use.

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

<u>Fund Balance</u>

Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, the governmental fund reports fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the BOCES is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

- Nonspendable Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the BOCES or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.
- Committed Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only
 for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of
 Directors through the adoption of a resolution. The Board of Directors also may
 modify or rescind the commitment.
- Assigned Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Board of Directors' intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. At June 30, 2022, the BOCES has assigned fund balance for the following purposes:

Board Projects – The BOCES has assigned \$17,500 of the year-end fund balance for certain Board projects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Compensated Absences – The BOCES has assigned \$177,248 of the year-end fund balance for the payment of accrued compensated absences.

• Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion.

If more than one classification of fund balance is available for use when an expenditure is incurred, it is the BOCES' policy to use the most restrictive classification first.

Budgetary Information

The BOCES adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- Budgets are required by State law for all funds. During April, the Executive Director submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.
- Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the Board of Directors throughout the year. All amendments must be adopted by the Board of Directors.

A budget for the governmental fund type is adopted annually on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The BOCES amended its budget for the year ended June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2022, the BOCES's governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements had a deficit net position. This deficit is the result of reporting the net pension liability of the BOCES's pension plan and the net OPEB liability of the PERA Health Care Trust Fund. Management is uncertain if the deficit will be eliminated in the future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

NOTE 3 CASH DEPOSITS

<u>Custodial credit risk</u>

Custodial risk for cash is the risk that in the event of a failure of a depository financial institution, the BOCES will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At June 30, 2022, the BOCES cash deposits had a bank balance and a carrying balance of \$286,709.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, is summarized below.

	E	Balance					Balance			
	June 30, 2021		Additions		Ret	irements	June 30, 2022			
Capital Assets										
Leasehold Improvements	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,000		
Furniture		38,219		-		12,985		25,234		
Equipment		19,826		-		5,720		14,106		
Total Capital Assets		68,045				18,705		49,340		
Accumulated Depreciation										
Leasehold Improvements		10,000		-		-		10,000		
Furniture		38,219		-		12,985		25,234		
Equipment		14,171		2,449		5,720		10,900		
Total Accumulated Depreciation		62,390		2,449		18,705		46,134		
Capital Assets, Net	\$	5,655	\$	(2,449)	\$	-	\$	3,206		

Depreciation expense was charged to the general government program.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 OPERATING LEASE

On July 1, 2011, the BOCES entered into a lease for office space. The lease term is for 60 calendar months, expiring in June 2016, with escalating rental payments. The lease contains a renewal option for the BOCES to extend the lease for one year. On March 25, 2016, the lease was extended for an additional 38 months, expiring on August 31, 2019. On May 20, 2019, the lease was extended for an additional 36 months, expiring on August 31, 2022. On June 15, 2022, the lease was amended and extended to June 30, 2025.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES paid \$33,908 in base rental payments.

Future lease payments under this operating lease follows:

Year	Amount	
2023	\$ 30,614	
2024	31,500	
2025	33,072	
	\$ 95,186	

Additionally, the BOCES pays, as additional rent, an estimate of their share of building operating expenses for each calendar year of the lease term in equal monthly installments, in advance, on the first day of each month during such calendar year. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES paid \$31,002 in additional rent.

NOTE 6 COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The BOCES policy allows employees earn from 25 to 30 days of vacation annually and to accumulate unused vacation up to 40 days beyond the current year. Any unused vacation days above the maximum allowance as of July 1 is forfeited. In addition, employees will accrue, on an unlimited basis, sick/bereavement/personal leave. Employees earn one day per month. Upon separation for retirement or other reasons, reimbursement of temporary leave will be at 40% of the employee's per diem rate.

The BOCES has recorded the accrued liability for these compensated absences in the government-wide financial statements as follows:

	Beginning		Used/	Ending	Due in
	Balance	Earned	Paid	Balance	1 Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 128,624	\$ 87,218	\$ 38,594	\$ 177,248	\$ 58,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

NOTE 7 REVENUES

The BOCES receives a management fee from the Group for management and safety and loss control services. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES received \$796,193 in fees.

The BOCES receives Employee Assistance Program (EAP) revenue as pass-through from School District members. The amounts received are based on employee enrollments within each School District. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES received \$71,504.

NOTE 8 RISK MANAGEMENT

BOCES has risk exposures including property loss, general liability, auto liability, worker's compensation, employer's liability and professional liability. BOCES insures against these exposures through participation in the Group. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 9 EMPLOYEE PENSION PLANS

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the BOCES 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 that obtained (ACFR) can be at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2021. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2022. Eligible employees of the BOCES 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 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2021
	Through
	June 30, 2022
Employer Contribution Rate	10.90%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care	(1.02)0/
Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.88%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. §	4.50%
24-51-411	4.30%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as	5.50%
specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF	19.88%

^{**}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 BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the BOCES were \$87,083 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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 (actual dollars) 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. In addition to the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution due July 1, 2022, House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructs the State treasurer to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2024.

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, 2021, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TPL to December 31, 2021. The BOCES proportion of the net pension liability was based on the BOCES' contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2022, the BOCES reported a liability of \$803,020 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the BOCES as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the BOCES were as follows:

BOCES proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$803,020
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a	
nonemployer contributing entity associated with the BOCES	92,056
Total	\$895.076

At December 31, 2021, the BOCES proportion was 0.00690036006%, which was a decrease of 0.0009169664% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES recognized pension revenue of \$333,715 and revenue of \$22,006 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2022, the BOCES 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	\$	30,743	\$	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		61,305		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		(301,912)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share				
of contributions		28,395		(44,682)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		44,050		N/A
Total	\$	164,493	\$	(346,594)

\$44,050 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, 2023. 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,

2023	\$ (18,993)
2024	(92,220)
2025	(78,293)
2026	(36,645)
	\$ (226,151)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2020, 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	.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%
Future 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	
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the AIR

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

The TPL as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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:

	Target	30 Year Expected Geometric
Asset Class	Allocation	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%	=

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. 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, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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 (actual dollars), 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.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Sensitivity of the BOCES' 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 one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,181,980	\$803,020	\$486,792	

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

Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Voluntary Investment Program

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

Funding Policy — The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. In addition, the BOCES has agreed to match employee contributions up to 4% of covered salary as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2022, program members contributed \$21,075 and the BOCES recognized pension expense of \$15,041, equal to the required contributions, for the Voluntary Investment Program.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

NOTE 10 DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Health Care Trust Fund

Plan description. Eligible employees of the BOCES 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 comprehensive annual financial report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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 BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the BOCES were \$4,468 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

At June 30, 2022, the BOCES reported a liability of \$38,850 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2021. The BOCES proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the BOCES' contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the BOCES' proportion was 00.00450541500%, which was a decrease of 0.0000190492% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the BOCES recognized OPEB expense of \$54. At June 30, 2022, the BOCES reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflo			erred Inflows
	of R	esources	of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	59	\$	(9,212)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		804		(2,107)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		(2,405)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share				
of contributions		1,618		(312)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		2,260		N/A
Total	\$	4,741	\$	(14,036)

\$2,260 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, 2023. 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,

2023	\$ (3,223)
2024	(3,375)
2025	(3,194)
2026	(1,370)
2027	(343)
2028	(50)
	\$ (11,555)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

	State Division	School Division	Local Government Division	Judicial Division
Actuarial cost method		Entry age		
Price inflation		2.30%		
Real wage growth		0.70%		
Wage inflation		3.00%		
Salary increases, including wage inflation				
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%-10.90%	3.40%-11.00%	3.20%-11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%	N/A	3.20%-12.40%	N/A
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		4.50% in 2022 6.00% in 202 gradually decrea to 4.50% in 20	2 esing	
Medicare Part A premiums		3.75% in 2022 gradually increa to 4.50% in 20	sing	
DPS benefit structure:				
Service-based premium subsidy		0.00%		
PERACare Medicare plans		N/A		
Medicare Part A premiums		N/A		

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Initial Costs for Members							
without Medicare Part A							
Monthly Monthly Monthly Cost							
Medicare Plan	Cost	Premium	Adjusted to Age 65				
Medicare	\$633	\$230	\$591				
Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	2 022	3230	\$331				
Kaiser Permanente Medicare	\$596	\$199	\$562				
Advantage HMO	\$390	\$133	<u>ې ۲</u> ۵۵۷				

The 2021 Medicare Part A premium is \$471 (actual dollars) per month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

	PERACare	Medicare Part A
Year	Medicare Plans	Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, 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 State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the unadjusted PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Healthy Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

Disabled mortality assumptions for members other than 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.

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

	Target	30 Year Expected Geometric
Asset Class	Allocation	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 ¹	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	<u> </u>

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%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

Sensitivity of the BOCES 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	Current Trend	1% Increase in
	in Trend	Rates	Trend Rates
	Rates		
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$37,735	\$38,850	\$40,143

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, 2021, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the HCTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2022

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

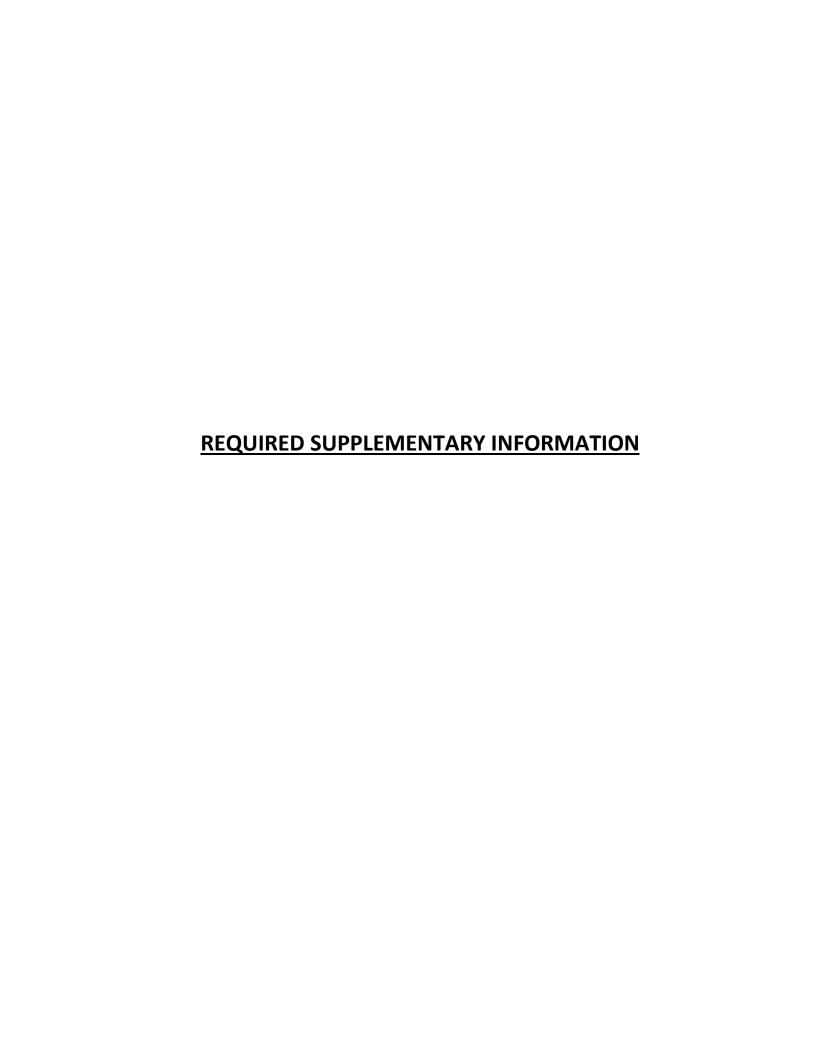
Sensitivity of the BOCES proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it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

	Current				
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)		
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$45,121	\$38,850	\$33,495		

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

NOTE 11 TAX, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATION

Tabor Amendment - In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment (TABOR) to the State Constitution which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limits. TABOR does not specifically address BOCES; however, several legal opinions have been issued stating that a BOCES itself is not subject to the requirements and restrictions of TABOR. There have been several recent court cases with organizations similar to BOCES, where the court has found that these organizations are not subject to TABOR since they are not a municipality and do not exercise independent "Government" power. However, in virtually all situations BOCES will be impacted to the degree that their member districts are impacted by the restrictions of TABOR. A BOCES does not need to maintain emergency reserves required by TABOR and expenditures can fluctuate independently of TABOR.



SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PENSION PLAN - SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

LAST TEN YEARS *

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Plan measurement date	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00690%	0.00782%	0.00656%	0.00659%	0.00748%	0.00763%	0.00770%	0.00789%	0.00781%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 803,020	\$ 1,181,822	\$ 980,689	\$ 1,166,417	\$ 2,418,316	\$ 2,272,718	\$ 1,177,273	\$ 1,069,401	\$ 996,360
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the BOCES **	92,056		124,388	159,491					<u>-</u> _
Total	\$ 895,076	\$ 1,181,822	\$ 1,105,077	\$ 1,325,908	\$ 2,418,316	\$ 2,272,718	\$ 1,177,273	\$ 1,069,401	\$ 996,360
BOCES Covered payroll	\$ 431,251	\$ 418,398	\$ 385,749	\$ 362,140	\$ 344,978	\$ 342,592	\$ 335,454	\$ 330,547	\$ 310,660
BOCES Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	186.207%	282.464%	254.230%		701.006%	663.389%	350.949%	323.525%	320.724%
Calculation of Collective Net Pension Liability (\$ in thousands):									
Total Pension Liability	\$46,292,090	\$45,792,168	\$42,111,180	\$41,184,604	\$57,699,176	\$52,354,913	\$37,447,062	\$36,473,966	\$35,494,976
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	34,654,724	30,674,185	27,171,397	23,477,550	25,362,730	22,581,046	22,152,768	22,920,607	22,740,003
Net Pension Liability	\$11,637,366	\$15,117,983	\$14,939,783	\$17,707,054	\$32,336,446	\$29,773,867	\$15,294,294	\$13,553,359	\$12,754,973
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage									
of the Total Pension Liability	74.86%	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.13%	59.16%	62.84%	64.07%

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

See the Independent Auditor's Report

^{*} Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available.

^{**} A direct distribution provision to allocate funds from the State of Colorado budget to Colorado PERA on an annual basis began in July 2018 based on Senate Bill 18-200

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PENSION PLAN - SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 87,083	\$ 81,819	\$ 80,523	\$ 72,986	\$ 64,885	\$ 63,197	\$ 60,545	\$ 55,846	\$ 52,831	\$ 44,131	\$ 34,174
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(87,083)	(81,819)	(80,523)	(72,986)	(64,885)	(63,197)	(60,545)	(55,846)	(52,831)	(44,131)	(34,174)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
BOCES Covered payroll	\$438,045	\$411,566	\$415,494	\$381,522	\$343,653	\$343,785	\$341,399	\$330,774	\$330,540	\$292,633	\$240,980
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.88%	19.88%	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%	15.08%	14.18%

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY PERA - HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

LAST TEN YEARS *

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Plan measurement date	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016
BOCES Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.00451%	0.00452%	0.00429%	0.00428%	0.00425%	0.00434%
BOCES Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 38,850	\$ 42,993	\$ 48,221	\$ 58,255	\$ 55,224	\$ 56,254
BOCES Covered Payroll	\$ 431,251	\$ 418,398	\$ 385,749	\$ 362,140	\$ 344,978	\$ 342,592
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	9.01%	10.28%	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Calculation of Collective Net Pension Liability (\$ in thousands):						
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 1,423,054	\$ 1,413,526	\$ 1,488,508	\$ 1,639,734	\$ 1,575,822	\$ 1,556,762
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	560,749	463,301	364,510	279,192	276,222	260,228
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 862,305	\$ 950,225	\$ 1,123,998	\$ 1,360,542	\$ 1,299,600	\$ 1,296,534
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage						
of the Total Pension Liability	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

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

See the Independent Auditor's Report

^{*} Information is not currently available for prior years; additional years will be displayed as they become available.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS PERA - HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 4,468	\$ 4,198	\$ 4,238	\$ 3,892	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,507	\$ 3,482	\$ 3,374	\$ 3,372	\$ 2,985	\$ 2,458
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(4,468)	(4,198)	(4,238)	(3,892)	(3,505)	(3,507)	(3,482)	(3,374)	(3,372)	(2,985)	(2,458)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered Payroll	\$ 438,045	\$ 411,566	\$ 415,494	\$ 381,522	\$ 343,653	\$ 343,785	\$ 341,399	\$330,774	\$330,540	\$292,633	\$240,980
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%



CO

Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 9120 - Adams County BOCES Fiscal Year 2021-22 Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund	Type &Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*)	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance
Governmental		+		-	=
10	General Fund	168,336	877,576	788,138	257,774
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
	Sub- Total	168,336	877,576	788,138	257,774
11	Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0
20,26-	29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	C
07	Total Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
21	Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	C
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	C
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	(
25	Transportation Fund	0	0	0	(
31	Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	(
39	Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	
41	Building Fund	0	0	0	
42	Special Building Fund	0	0	0	
43	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	(
46	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	(
То	otals	0	0	0	
	Proprietary				
50	Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	C
64 (63	Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	(
60,65-	69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	C
То	otals	0	0	0	(
	Fiduciary				
70	Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	(
72	Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	C
73	Agency Fund	0	0	0	(
74	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	
79	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	
85	Foundations	0	0	0	(
To	otals	0	0	0	

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