UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BOCES' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Colorado Springs, Colorado December 15, 2020

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MANAGEMENT'S DICUSSION AND ANALYSIS Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2020

The discussion and analysis of Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES) financial performance provides an overall review of the BOCES financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the BOCES financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the financial statements, financial statement footnotes, and budgetary comparison schedules to broaden their understanding of the BOCES financial performance.

The Ute Pass BOCES came into existence in May 2004 and began operations in August of that year. The initial members were Woodland Park School District RE-2 and Manitou Springs School District 14; Cripple Creek-Victor School District RE-1 joined in fiscal year 2005-2006. The BOCES was formed primarily to assist member districts to provide educational services to children identified in the Exceptional Children's Education Act by providing oversight of such programs and by distributing available state and federal grant monies.

Financial Highlights

With the allocation of PERA's unfunded liability to the BOCES per GASB 68, the BOCES has a total net position of \$(3,014,136). This negative ending net position is directly related to the \$3,057,324 net pension and OPEB (PERA) liability. Because the PERA unfunded liability so greatly skews net position of the government wide statements, the General Fund tends to provide a more accurate picture of financial results. At June 30, 2020, the General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$43,188.

The BOCES distributed \$375,474 to member districts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. In addition, the BOCES itself spent \$1,616,771 on instructional support of the three school districts.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements consist of the Management Discussion and Analysis (this section) and a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so that the reader can first understand the BOCES as an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

The first two statements are government-wide financial statements - the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. Both provide long and short-term information about the BOCES overall financial status.

The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the BOCES operations in more detail. The governmental fund statements tell how general BOCES services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data.

Financial Analysis of the BOCES as a Whole

The BOCES beginning fund balance on July 1, 2019 was \$17,008; ending fund balance was \$43,188 as of June 30, 2020. The BOCES cash position at year end was \$639,162.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the BOCES as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private businesses. The statements of net position include all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the BOCES net position and how it has changed. Again, because of the pension allocation per GASB 68, it may be useful to look at fund balance; for a school district, the change in fund balance may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the district is improving or deteriorating. For a BOCES however, this is not as important because a purpose of the BOCES is to receive and distribute state and federal funds to its member districts. Monies retained by the BOCES that do not support centralized BOCES services have not been made available to the member school districts to support children.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the BOCES has one type of activity:

Governmental Activities – All of the BOCES' programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, and grant activities.

A summary of the BOCES Net Position is as follows:

Condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2020

	2018-19	2019-20
Assets		
Cash and Investments	\$358,910	\$522,068
Accounts Receivable	\$38,640	\$194,988
Prepaid Expenses	\$-	\$-
Total Assets	\$397,550	\$717,056
Deferred (Pension) Outflows of Resources	\$890,083	\$488,552
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$36,973	\$(3,112)
Unearned Revenues	\$343,569	\$676,980
Long Term Liabilities: Net Pension Liability	\$2,422,210	\$2,206,507
Total Liabilities	\$2,802,752	\$2,880,375
Deferred (Pension) Inflows of Resources	\$1,625,282	\$1,339,369
Net Position: Unrestricted	\$(3,140,401)	\$(3,014,136)
_		
Total Net Position	\$(3,140,401)	\$(3,014,136)

A summary of the BOCES' activity and changes in net position is as follows:

Condensed Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2018-19	2019-20
Revenues		
Program Revenue		
Operating Grants and Contributions	\$1,829,845	\$1,949,372
General Revenue		
Other Local Revenue	\$5,090	\$48,850
Total Revenue	\$1,834,935	\$1,998,222
Expenses		
Program Expenses		
Instruction	\$901,883	\$962,287
Supporting Services	\$960,360	\$909,670
Total Expenses	\$1,862,243	\$1,871,957
Change in Net Position	\$(27,308)	\$126,265
Net Position - Beginning	\$(3,113,093)	\$(3,140,401)
_		
Net Position - Ending	\$(3,140,401)	\$(3,014,136)

Operating grants included funds from both state and federal sources. State grants amounted to \$1,306,377, and federal grant revenue was \$663,198.

Reporting the BOCES Most Significant Fund

The analysis of the BOCES major fund begins on page 3. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the BOCES major fund. The BOCES only fund is the General Fund.

Governmental Funds

All of the BOCES activities are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the BOCES general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements of the Governmental Funds. The BOCES governmental fund is the General Fund. The General Fund accounts for all of BOCES instruction and support operations.

Fund Financial Statements

As of June 30, 2020, the BOCES governmental fund reported a fund balance of \$43,188. The fund balance at year end was the result of timing differences between receipt and disbursement of grant funds and amounts retained to cover BOCES administrative expenses.

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2020, the BOCES had no capital assets.

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2020, the BOCES had no long-term debt.

General Fund Budget

The Board of Director's adopts the BOCES budget in June of each year. Revisions are generally made in January when state and federal allocations are known. The adoption of supplemental budgets is allowed throughout the year when unanticipated additional revenues are received.

Growth and the Future of the BOCES

For fiscal year 2009 an Administrative Assistant was hired. The assistant works in all three school districts to compile and transmit data required by the Federal Government and the

Colorado Department of Education. For FY10 money became available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). These funds were mostly spent over a two-year period. In fiscal years 2010 & 2011 ARRA funds were used to hire an Autism Specialist and provided training to the specialist and other staff members. For FY12, the Director became a full-time employee, a Visually Impaired Specialist was added, and the member districts valued the work of the Autism Specialist enough to continue the position even without ARRA funds. For FY13, three Speech Language Pathologists (SLP's) were added to the BOCES staff, and for FY14, a fourth SLP was added. Over the years, the BOCES has also added Physical and Occupational Therapists, Transition and Medicaid coordinators, and has grown to over 20 personnel.

All positions are funded by reducing the amount of funds flowed through to the districts. The districts agree to this because it has allowed them to reduce their own staffs in these specialties and/or allows for the better provision of services to children.

Requests for information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the BOCES finances for all those with an interest in the BOCES finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Ute Pass BOCES, Attn: Business Office, 405 El Monte Place, Manitou Springs, CO 80829.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 522,068
Receivables	194,988
Total Assets	717,056
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension outflows	465,977
Deferred OPEB outflows	22,575
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	488,552
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(3,112)
Unearned revenue	676,980
Long-term liabilities:	2 102 127
Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	2,103,137 103,370
Total Liabilities	
	2,880,375
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension inflows	1,320,274
Deferred OPEB inflows	19,095
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,339,369
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	(3,014,136)
Total Net Position (deficit)	\$ (3,014,136)

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

				Net (Expense)
				Revenue and
				Changes in
		Program	Revenue	Net Position
		Operating	Capital Grants	
		Grants and	and	Governmental
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Contributions	Contributions	Activities
Governmental activities:				
Instruction	\$ 962,287	\$ 1,785,370	\$ -	\$ 823,083
Supporting services	909,670	164,002		(745,668)
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,871,957	\$ 1,949,372	\$ -	77,415
	General revenue	es:		
	Other local r	revenue		48,850
	Change in	net position		126,265
	Net position - be	eginning (deficit)		(3,140,401)
	Net position - en	nding (deficit)		\$ (3,014,136)

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

	 General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 522,068
Receivables	 194,988
Total Assets	\$ 717,056
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ (3,112)
Unearned revenue	 676,980
Total Liabilities	 673,868
FUND BALANCE	
Unassigned	 43,188
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 717,056

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

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

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds			\$ 43,188
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payal	ole in the cur	rent year	
and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:			
Net pension liability	\$	(2,103,137)	
Pension outflows		465,977	
Pension inflows		(1,320,274)	
Net OPEB liability		(103,370)	
OPEB outflows		22,575	
OPEB inflows		(19,095)	 (3,057,324)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ (3.014.136)

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	\$ 48,850
State sources	1,306,377
Federal sources	663,198
Total revenues	2,018,425
EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	1,006,129
Supporting services	986,116
Total expenditures	1,992,245
Net change in fund balance	26,180
Fund balance, beginning	17,008
Fund balance, ending	\$ 43,188

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		\$ 26,180
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Pension expenses OPEB expenses	\$ 101,822 (1,737)	100,085
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 126,265

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES) conform to generally accepted accounting policies as applicable to governments. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the BOCES are discussed below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The inclusion or exclusion of component units is based on a determination of the elected official's financial accountability to their constituents, and whether the financial reporting entity follows the same accountability. Further, the financial statements of the reporting entity should enable the reader to distinguish between the primary government (including its blended component units, which are in substance, part of the primary government) and discretely presented component units. The criteria used for determining whether an entity should be included, either blended or discretely presented, includes but is not limited to fiscal dependency, imposition of will, legal standing, and the primary recipient of services.

The BOCES has no component units for which either discrete or blended presentation is required.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. *Governmental activities* are normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained by the BOCES is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. The BOCES reports one major governmental fund:

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow. 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, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds from long-term debt are reported as other financing sources, and acquisitions of capital leased assets are reported as other financing uses.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are interest revenue and charges for services. Other revenues are not susceptible to accrual because, generally, they are not measurable until received in cash. Expenditure-driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met

E. ASSET, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments

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

Local government investment pools in Colorado must be organized under Colorado Revised Statutes, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in such pools are valued at the pool's share price, the price at which the investment could be sold.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSET, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Receivables

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

Unearned revenues

Unearned revenues include governmental grants that have been received, but not yet earned, since service has not been provided.

Pensions

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

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

Health Care Trust Fund

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSET, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources (continued)

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

Net position flow assumption

The BOCES may fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted—net position and unrestricted—net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the BOCES' policy to consider restricted—net position to have been depleted before unrestricted—net position is applied.

Fund balance flow assumption

Sometimes the BOCES will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the BOCES' policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund balance classification

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSET, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Fund balance classification (continued)

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

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

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

F. ESTIMATES

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

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

The BOCES follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. At the May board meeting of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director submits a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted at Board of Directors meetings to obtain taxpayers comments.
- 3. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by the Board of Directors.
- 4. Any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 6. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted amounts in this report are as originally adopted or amended.
- 7. All original and supplemental appropriations for all funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Deposits \$ 522,068

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

Cash and investments \$ 522,068

Cash Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial credit risk-deposits—The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

The carrying amount of the BOCES' deposits at June 30, 2020 was \$522,068 and the bank balances were \$639,162. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance and \$389,162 was uninsured but collateralized in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA).

Investments

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

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

The BOCES had no investments as of June 30, 2020.

Credit Risk—State law limits investments to those described above. The BOCES does not have an investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Investment interest rate risk—The BOCES has no formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, other than those limitations by state statute.

NOTE 4 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The BOCES is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers' compensation; general liability; unemployment; and employee benefit expenses related to health programs. The BOCES participates in the Colorado School District Self Insurance Pool. The Pool insures property and liability exposures through contributions made by member districts. The BOCES does not maintain an equity interest in the self-insurance pool. The BOCES is insured for unemployment compensation and has a deductible for property insurance.

The BOCES carries commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including errors and omissions and property. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the insurance coverage for each of the past three years.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2019. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

As of December 31, 2019, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S., once certain criteria are met. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 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, 2020: Eligible employees of, Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services 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 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2019 Through
	June 30, 2020
Employer contribution rate	10.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.38%

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

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

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services were \$168,919 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019. The Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services proportion of the net pension liability was based on Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services reported a liability of \$2,103,137 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 Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services 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 Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services were as follows:

Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	2,103,137
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with Ute Pass Board of	¢	266 756
Cooperative Educational Services Total	\$	266,756 2,369,893

At December 31, 2019, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services proportion was 0.0140774245 percent, which was an increase of 0.0010487778 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services recognized pension expense of (\$101,822) and revenue (\$8,438) for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		 red Inflows of Lesources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	114,622	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		60,041	953,963
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	249,137
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		207,838	117,174
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		83,476	N/A
Total	\$	465,977	\$ 1,320,274

\$83,476 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, 2021. 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:	
2021	\$ (526,245)
2022	(365,842)
2023	39,063
2024	(84,749)
2025	-
Thereafter	-

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 9.70 percent

Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension

plan investment expenses, including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 7.25 percent

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic)¹

and DPS benefit structure (automatic)¹ 1.25 percent compounded

annually

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)¹

Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ For 2019, the annual increase was 0.00 percent.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

Asset Class	Target	30 Year Expected
	Allocation	Geometric Real Rate
		of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income – Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State provides an annual direct distribution of \$225 million, which commenced July
 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon
 the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds
 are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a
 process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member
 growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	Rate (7.25%)	(8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,789,210	\$ 2,103,137	\$ 1,527,119

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

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Health Care Trust Fund

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services were \$8,891 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

At June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services reported a liability of \$103,370 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services proportion was 0.0091966188 percent, which was an increase of 0.0007279363 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services recognized OPEB expense of \$1,737. At June 30, 2020, the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	ed Outflows of esources	_	ed Inflows of esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 343	\$	17,370
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	858		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-		1,725
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	16,980		-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,394		N/A
Total	\$ 22,575	\$	19,095

\$4,394 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, 2021. 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:	
2021	\$ 498
2022	498
2023	997
2024	(1,079)
2025	(1,721)
Thereafter	(107)

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Entry age
2.40 percent
1.10 percent
3.50 percent

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50 percent in aggregate

Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB

plan investment expenses, including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 7.25 percent

Health care cost trend rates PERA benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00 percent

PERACare Medicare plans 5.60 percent in 2019, gradually

decreasing to 4.50 percent in 2029

Medicare Part A premiums 3.50 percent in 2019, gradually

increasing to 4.50 percent in 2029

DPS benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00 percent

PERACare Medicare plans N/A Medicare Part A premiums N/A

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

	Cost for Members Without
Medicare Plan	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 development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

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

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate
		of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Non U.S. Fixed Income – Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

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

Sensitivity of the Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services 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% I	Decrease in			1%	Increase in
	Tre	nd Rates	Currer	nt Trend Rates	Tre	end Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.60%		5.60%		6.60%	
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%		4.50%		5.50%	
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%		3.50%		4.50%	
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%		4.50%		5.50%	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	100,914	\$	103,370	\$	106,207

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership
 present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the
 year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50
 percent.

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 116,880	\$ 103,370	\$ 91,815

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

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The BOCES has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grant. Management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

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. The amendment 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 the TABOR amendment. There have been several recent court cases with organizations similar to BOCES, in which 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 its 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.

NOTE 8 – COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT/BOCES, AUDITOR'S INTEGRITY REPORT

The School Finance Act requires inclusion of the Colorado School District/BOCES, Electronic Financial Data Integrity Check Figures as a supplement schedule to the audited financial statements. The Report is based on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the financial policies and procedures of the Colorado Department of Education.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY JUNE 30, 2020

		2019	 2018	_	2017	 2016	 2015	 2014	 2013
BOCES' proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	C	0.0140774245%	0.0130286467%		0.0140920625%	0.0127958045%	0.0094715751%	0.0082797069%	0.0078932415%
BOCES' proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	2,103,137	\$ 2,306,990	\$	4,556,872	\$ 3,809,806	\$ 1,448,611	\$ 1,122,178	\$ 1,006,781
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the BOCES		266,756	315,449		-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$	2,369,893	\$ 2,622,439	\$	4,556,872	\$ 3,809,806	\$ 1,448,611	\$ 1,122,178	\$ 1,006,781
BOCES' covered payroll	\$	826,922	\$ 716,255	\$	650,050	\$ 574,299	\$ 412,769	\$ 346,860	\$ 318,202
BOCES' proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		254.33%	322.09%		701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		64.5%	57.0%		44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%	64.1%

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

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

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION JUNE 30, 2020

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	2015	 2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 168,919	\$ 144,379	\$ 128,384	\$ 113,915	\$ 90,940	\$ 56,837	\$ 50,015
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (168,919)	 (144,379)	 (128,384)	 (113,915)	 (90,940)	 (56,837)	 (50,015)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 						
BOCES' covered payroll	\$ 871,616	\$ 754,725	\$ 680,000	\$ 619,775	\$ 512,918	\$ 336,714	\$ 312,982
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%

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

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

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY JUNE 30, 2020

		2019	2018	 2017	 2016
BOCES' proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(0.0091966188%	0.0084686825%	0.0080070539%	0.0072732935%
BOCES' proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	103,370	\$ 115,220	\$ 104,060	\$ 94,301
BOCES' covered payroll	\$	826,922	\$ 716,255	\$ 650,050	\$ 574,299
BOCES' proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll		12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		24.5%	17.0%	17.5%	16.7%

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

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

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB JUNE 30, 2020

	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017
Contractually required contribution	\$ 8,891	\$ 7,698	\$ 6,934	\$ 6,319
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(8,891)	 (7,698)	 (6,934)	 (6,319)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$ 	\$ _	\$
BOCES' covered payroll	\$ 871,616	\$ 754,725	\$ 680,000	\$ 619,775
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

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

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

UTE PASS BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted A	Amou	nts		riance with al Budget -
	Original		Final	 Actual Amounts	Positive Negative)
REVENUES					
Local sources	\$ 36,339	\$	36,339	\$ 48,850	\$ 12,511
State sources	943,994		943,994	1,306,377	362,383
Federal sources	 812,976		812,976	 663,198	 (149,778)
Total revenues	 1,793,309		1,793,309	 2,018,425	225,116
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction	1,320,536		1,320,536	1,006,129	(314,407)
Supporting services	246,020		246,020	986,116	740,096
Appropriated reserves	226,753		226,753		(226,753)
Total expenditures	1,793,309		1,793,309	1,992,245	198,936
Net change in fund balances	-		-	26,180	424,052
Fund balances - beginning	11,918		30,654	17,008	17,008
Fund balance - ending	\$ 11,918	\$	30,654	\$ 43,188	\$ 441,060

STATE COMPLIANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT/BOCES AUDITOR'S INTEGRITY REPORT

To the Board of Education Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, which collectively comprise Ute Pass Board of Cooperative Educational Services' basic financial statements, and our report thereon dated December 15, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statement, appears as listed in the table of contents.

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

Hoelting & Company me.

Colorado Springs, Colorado December 15, 2020



Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 9165 - Ute Pass BOCES Fiscal Year 2019-20 Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund Ty	ype &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
Gov	rernmental	+		-	=
10	General Fund	17,008	2,018,425	1,992,246	43,188
18 R	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19 0	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
Sub	o- Total	17,008	2,018,425	1,992,246	43,188
11 0	Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0
20,26-29	Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06 S	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
07 T	otal Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
21 F	ood Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
22 G	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23 P	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
24 F	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
25 T	ransportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31 B	3ond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	0
39 C	Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
41 B	Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42 S	Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43 C	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	0
46 S	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals	s	0	0	0	0
	Proprietary				
50 C	Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63)	Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69	Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals	s	0	0	0	0
	Fiduciary				
70 C	Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
	Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
	Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
	oundations	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0

FINAL