East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services Limon, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year ended June 30, 2020

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services
Limon, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES) 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the BOCES, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position 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, budgetary comparison information and historical pension and other post-employment benefit plan information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the BOCES' basic financial statements. The other supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 3, 2020, on our consideration of the BOCES' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the BOCES' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado November 3, 2020

East Central BOCES

820 2nd Street, PO Box 910, Limon, CO 80828

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of **East Central BOCES** financial performance provides an overview of the East Central BOCES financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the East Central BOCES financial statements, which begin on page 10.

Financial Highlights

- The East Central BOCES' net position increased by \$1,228,902 as a result of this year's operations. Net position of our governmental activities are (\$9,746,392) Due to the new GASB 68 and 75 reporting requirements for BOCES PERA pension and OPEB plans.
- During the year, the East Central BOCES had expenditures that were \$269,642 less than the \$10,266,597 dollars generated in grants and other revenues for governmental programs.
- Total cost of all of the East Central BOCES programs increased by \$381,966. Budgets are ever changing because of Grants coming and going through the BOCES.
- The general fund ending balance increased this year by \$269,642.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 10 and 12-13) provide information about the activities of the East Central BOCES as a whole and present a longer-term view of the East Central BOCES finances. Fund financial statements start on page 14, and consist solely of the General Fund. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the East Central BOCES acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

Overview of Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the East Central BOCES basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of four components: 1) Government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, 3) notes to the financial statements and, 4) required supplementary information. This report also contains supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Reporting the BOCES as a Whole

Our analysis of the East Central BOCES as a whole begins on page 10. One of the most important questions asked about the East Central BOCES finances is, "Is the BOCES as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the BOCES as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the East Central BOCES net position and changes in them. You can think of the East Central BOCES net position - the difference between assets and liabilities - as one way to measure the East Central BOCES financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the East Central BOCES net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as the fiscal health of the State of Colorado, the fiscal health of the Federal Government and the competitive grant opportunities to assess the overall health of the BOCES.

In the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, we report the Governmental activities only.

 Governmental activities-All of the East Central BOCES basic services are reported here, including Instructional and Supporting Services. State and Federal grants along with member assessments finance most of these activities.

Reporting the Activities of the East Central BOCES

Our analysis of the Activities of the East Central BOCES major fund, which consists of the General Fund, begins on page 14. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the activities of the East Central BOCES as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants.

Governmental funds –All of the East Central BOCES basic services are reported in the General fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of the General fund and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. 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 East Central 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 the East Central BOCES programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and The statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations on pages 15 & 18.

The East Central BOCES as Trustee

The BOCES is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the G. L. Andersen Scholarship fund. It is also responsible for other assets that-because of a trust arrangement-can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. All of the East Central BOCES fiduciary activities are reported in separate statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on pages 18 and 19. We exclude these activities from the East Central BOCES other financial statements because the East Central BOCES cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The East Central BOCES is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

The East Central BOCES as a Whole

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the East Central BOCES financial position.

20% of the East Central BOCES assets are its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and equipment). The East Central BOCES uses these assets to provide instruction and related services to its students and its districts.

The following table provides a summary of the East Central BOCES net position (liabilities) as of June 30, 2020.

Table 1 Net Position

Governmental Activities

	2020	2019
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 2,356,850 \$ 605,147	\$ 2,172,791 \$ 644,467
Total assets	\$ 2,961,997	\$ 2,817,258
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,013,543</u>	<u>\$ 3,890,515</u>
Total Assets & deferrals	<u>\$.3,975,540</u>	<u>\$ 6,707,773</u>
Long term liabilities Other liabilities	\$ 7,626,917 \$ 629,933	\$ 9,437,348 \$715,516
Total liabilities	\$ 8,256,850	\$10,152,864
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 5,465,082	\$ 7,530,203
Net position: Invested in capital assets Unrestricted	\$ 605,147 (\$10,351,539)	\$ 644,467 (<u>\$11,619,761)</u>
Total net position	<u>(\$ 9,746,392)</u>	(\$10,795,294)

Net Position of the East Central BOCES governmental activities are (\$9,746,392). Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day to day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements, is (\$10,351,539).

Following is a summary of the East Central BOCES change in net position.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities

	2020	2019	
Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 3,901,338	\$ 3,800,654	
Operating Grants & Contributions	\$ 6,328,722	\$ 6,010,934	
Earnings on Investments	\$ 7,576	\$ 5,098	
Special Item – Legal Settlement	<u> </u>	\$ (162,000)	
Total Revenue	\$10,237,636	\$ 9,654,686	
Expenses			
Instruction	\$ 5,443,669	\$ 5,228,134	
Supporting Services	\$ 3,542,262	\$ 3,327,596	
Unallocated Depreciation	<u>\$ 22,803</u>	<u>\$ 22,803</u>	
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 9,008,734</u>	<u>\$ 8,578,533</u>	
Increase or Decrease in net position	<u>\$_1,228,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,076,153</u>	

^{*}The large influx in net position is due to the new GASB 68 and 75 reporting requirements.

The East Central BOCES General Fund

As the East Central BOCES completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 14) reported a fund balance of \$1,726,917, which is \$269,642 above last year's total of \$1,457,275.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the BOCES Board revised the BOCES budget in January. These budget amendments fall into several different grant categories. With these adjustments, the actual charge to appropriations (expenditures) was \$1,657,570 under the budgeted amounts.

The most significant variances in the revenue budget were an increase of \$436,642 in state and federal revenue. The \$261,244 in state revenue was mostly from a teacher retention grant that the BOCES received and then other adjustments to normal state funding. The \$175,398 of additional federal funding was mostly final adjustments to ongoing grants to account for the final grant award amounts and the carry forward balance of unspent funds from the previous year.

The most significant variance in our expenditure budget was related to aligning and updating the federal grant budgets to match the final grant awards. The Carl Perkins grant had an increase of \$81,988 in equipment. Like the revenue adjustment the addition of the \$175,398 teacher retention grant had a significant impact to the changes made to the expenditure budget. The center based program budgets also increased by \$85,948 which was in salary and benefits for increase number of students in the program necessitating additional staff.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The East Central BOCES investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020 amounts to \$605,147 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets included land, buildings, and improvements, equipment, construction in progress, and capital leases all with an original cost greater than \$5,000.

Capital asset additions during the current fiscal year include the following:

Buildings and improvements	\$ -0-
Equipment and vehicles	\$ 35,494

The East Central BOCES total capital assets at June 30, 2020 net of accumulated depreciation were as follows:

Table 3 Capital Assets at Year-end (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	2020 <u>Totals</u>	2019 <u>Totals</u>	% Chg.
Land Buildings and Equipment an	improvements d vehicles	\$ 68,000 \$428,090 <u>\$109,057</u>	\$ 68,000 \$450,892 <u>\$125,575</u>	0% -5% <u>-13%</u>
Total	Capital Assets	<u>\$605,147</u>	<u>\$644,467</u>	<u>-6%</u>

Additional information can be found on note C in the basic financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS FOR THIS YEARS BUDGET AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

Changes in the fund balance of the BOCES can be explained by the ebb and flow of grants that flow through the BOCES to the Member Districts. Our fund balance increased this year in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the fact that our member schools were closed for three months in the spring resulting in lower expenses from the BOCES. The fund balance is not as much of a concern for the BOCES as cash flow needs throughout the fiscal year. Three years ago we adjusted the timing of our Title I payments to the member districts, which allowed our cash flow to be adequate and that continued to work well for us this fiscal year.

Our budgeted decrease in beginning fund balance was \$66,558 for the 2019-20 budget year, but actually the fund balance increased by \$269,642. We had anticipated a decrease in the general fund, local special education, and RUS grant fund balances. Besides the COVID-19 savings mentioned above, the increased fund balance can be attributed to the increase in Out-of-District high costs grant revenue that was received, an increased number of alternative licensure candidates (regular and special education) and smaller cumulative savings in administrative spending. We also worked hard to fill positions where possible with BOCES employee contracts rather than outside purchase service contracts which tend to be more expensive. By keeping a close eye on the budget we were able to balance the budget and have an increase in our fund balance.

For next year's budget we will continue to attempt to fill positions where possible with BOCES employee contracts rather than purchase service contracts. The intent will once again be to develop a balanced budget with no deficit. Additional COVID-19 relief funds are anticipated for this upcoming fiscal year which will effect both revenues and expenditures.

CONTACTING THE BOCES'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the East Central BOCES finances and to show the East Central BOCES accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the East Central BOCES Executive Director at our main office at 820 Second Street, Limon, Colorado.

Craig Bailey
Director of Financial Services

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the BOCES include the following:

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities.

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

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

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Go	overnmental Activities
Assets Cash Certificates of deposit Grants receivable Other receivable Capital assets, net of depreciation	\$	1,014,389 449,602 607,118 285,741 605,147
Total assets		2,961,997
Deferred outflows of resources Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals		1,013,543
Total deferred outflows of resources Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		1,013,543
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits Unearned grant revenue Noncurrent liabilities	\$	33,641 446,913 149,379
Due in more than one year Total liabilities		7,626,917 8,256,850
Deferred inflows of resources Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals		5,465,082
Total deferred inflows of resources		5,465,082
Net position Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted (deficit)	(605,147 10,351,539)
Total net position (deficit)		(9,746,392)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	3,975,540

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

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Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

			Program Revenue	s
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities				
Instruction	\$ 5,443,669	\$ 2,033,484	\$ 3,996,830	\$ -
Supporting services	3,542,262	1,867,854	2,331,892	
Unallocated depreciation *	22,803			
Total governmental				
activities	\$ 9,008,734	\$ 3,901,338	\$ 6,328,722	\$ -

General revenues
Earnings on investments

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position (deficit) at beginning of year

Net position (deficit) at end of year

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

Rev Cl	(Expenses) renues and nanges in et Position
	Total
Gov	vernmental
P	Activities
\$	586,645
	657,484
	(22,803)
	1,221,326
	7,576
	7,576
	1,228,902
(1	10,975,294)
\$	(9,746,392)

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

		General Fund
Assets		
Cash	\$	1,014,389
Certificates of deposit		449,602
Grants receivable		607,118
Other receivable		285,741
Total assets	\$	2,356,850
Liabilities and fund balance Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	33,641
Accrued salaries and benefits	•	446,913
Unearned grant revenue		149,379
Total liabilities	-	629,933
Fund balance		
Unassigned		1,726,917
Total fund balance		1,726,917
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	2,356,850

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 1,726,917
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.	605,147
Long-term liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.	(12,078,456)
Net position (deficit) of the governmental activities	\$ (9,746,392)

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund
Revenues	
Local sources	\$ 3,908,914
State sources	3,404,045
Federal sources	2,953,638
Total revenues	10,266,597
Expenditures	5.000.670
Instruction	5,922,679
Supporting services	4,074,276
Total expenditures	9,996,955
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	269,642
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,457,275
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,726,917

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balance - governmental funds	\$ 269,642
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	(39,320)
In the statement of activities, certain expenses related to the pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and compensated absences are measured by the amounts incurred or earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for those items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid).	998,580
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 1,228,902

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2020

	Private Purpose Trust Fund
Assets	
Cash	\$ 4,594
Certificates of deposit	28,000
Total assets	32,594
Liabilities	
Net position	
Restricted for scholarship recipients	\$ 32,594

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	P	Private Purpose Trust Fund	
Additions Earnings on investments	\$	156	
Total additions		156	
Deductions Scholarship awards		2,000	
Total deductions	-	2,000	
Change in net position		(1,844)	
Net position at beginning of year	productive and	34,438	
Net position at end of year	\$	32,594	

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies

This summary of the East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services' significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report. The policies are considered essential and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

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

A.1 - Reporting entity

The financial reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The reporting entity's financial statements should present the funds of the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and provide an overview of the discretely presented component units.

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

A.2 - Fund accounting

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

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the operating fund of the BOCES. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include state and federal grants, along with member assessments.

Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operation of the BOCES.

Fiduciary Funds focus on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the BOCES under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations or other governments and are therefore not available to support the BOCES' own programs. The District has one private-purpose trust fund, the Andersen Scholarship Fund.

A.3 - Basis of presentation

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

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

<u>Fund financial statements</u> – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the BOCES. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The BOCES has only one governmental fund, the General Fund. Accordingly, no nonmajor funds are presented. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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

Fiduciary funds focus on net position and changes in net position and are reported using accounting principles similar to proprietary funds. The BOCES' fiduciary fund is presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type (private-purpose trust). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address the activities or obligations of the BOCES, this fund is not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements.

A.4 - Basis of accounting

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: interest, tuition and grants.

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

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

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

A.5 - Encumbrances

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

A.6 - Capital assets

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

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

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

Description	Activities
Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Licensed vehicles	20-40 years 5-10 years 3-5 years

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.7 - Compensated absences

The BOCES has adopted personnel policies that provide for annual vacation, sick leave, and other compensated absences. The BOCES implemented a policy whereby a terminated employee may receive compensation for unused sick leave at a rate of \$50 per day (\$25 per day for para-professionals), as well as for unused vacation leave at their per diem rate.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts, if any, are recorded in the account "accrued compensated absences." The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

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

A.8 - Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, the noncurrent portion of compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources.

A.9 - Net position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are liabilities 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.

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.10 - Fund balance

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

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

Nonspendable, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaid expenditures, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned),

Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation,

Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the board of directors (the BOCES' highest level of decision-making authority),

Assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, and

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the BOCES' general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

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

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

Note A - Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.11 - Extraordinary and special items

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are both unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of the board of directors and that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. The BOCES reported one special item in the current period financial statements (see Note K).

Note B - Cash deposits and investments

Cash and deposits

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

<u>Custodial credit risk – deposits</u> – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the BOCES' deposits may not be returned to it. The BOCES does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of year-end, the BOCES had total deposits of \$2,235,213, of which \$661,390 was insured and \$1,573,823 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent in the BOCES' name.

Investments

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

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

Note C - Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deletions/ Transfers		Ending Balance	
Governmental activities Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	68,000	\$	=	\$	=	\$	68,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements		912,105		-		-		912,105
Equipment and vehicles		828,843		35,494				864,337
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated		1,740,948		35,494				1,776,442
Total capital assets		1,808,948		35,494		-		1,844,442
Less accumulated depreciation for	:							
Buildings and improvements		(461,212)		(22,803)		-		(484,015)
Equipment and vehicles		(703,269)		(52,011)				(755,280)
Total accumulated	,	1 164 401)		(74.014)				(1.000.005)
depreciation	1	<u>1,164,481)</u>		(74,814)		-		(1,239,295)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$_	644,467	\$	(39,320)	\$_		<u>\$_</u>	605,147

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

Governmental activities

Instruction Supporting services Unallocated	\$	802 51,209 22,803
Total	\$	74,814

Note D - Accrued salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelvemonth period from September to August, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned but not paid at yearend are estimated to be \$446,913. Accordingly, this accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note E - Long-term debt

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

		eginning alances	Ac	ditions	_Red	uctions		Ending Balances		within e year
Governmental activities						-				
Compensated absences	\$	44,051	\$	9,467	\$	-	\$	53,518	\$	_
Net pension liability	8	3,947,426		-	(1,7	728,977)	,	7,218,449		-
Net OPEB liability		445,871		-		(90,921)		354,950		_
Totals	<u>\$_9</u>	<u>,437,348</u>	<u>\$</u>	9,467	<u>\$ (1,8</u>	319,898)	\$	7,626,917	<u>\$</u>	_

The BOCES believes that the current portion of compensated absences is negligible and is therefore not reported. The liabilities for compensated absences and the net pension and OPEB liabilities will be liquidated by the General Fund.

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan

Summary of significant accounting policies

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 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.

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

General information about the pension plan

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

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

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

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

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2020. 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. Section 24-51-401, *et seq.* and Section 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

1	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Employer contribution rate Amount of employer contribution apportioned	10.40%
to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411 Supplemental Amortization Equalization	4.50%
Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19,38%

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

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

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

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the BOCES were \$559,419 for the year.

<u>Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows</u> 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 BOCES' proportion of the net pension liability was based on the BOCES' contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At year-end, the BOCES reported a liability of \$7,218,449 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	\$ 7,218,449
The State's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated	
with the BOCES	 915,568
Total	\$ 8,134,017

At December 31, 2019, the BOCES' proportion was 0.0483 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0021 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the BOCES recognized pension income of \$400,798 and revenue of \$40,385 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At year-end, the BOCES reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	403,344	\$	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	·	242,501	·	3,416,553
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		_		902,731
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate				
share of contributions		53,622		1,067,003
Contributions subsequent to the measurement				
date		285,209		
Total	\$	984,676	\$_	5,386,287

\$285,209 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2021 2022 2023 2024	\$ (2,510,061) (1,843,453) (42,427) (290,879)
Totals	\$ (4,686,820)

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:

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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)	1.25 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06	-
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)1	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

1 For 2019, the annual increase was 0.00 percent.

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

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

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

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

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.

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million, which commenced July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

Note F - Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

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

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

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	(7.25%)	(8.25%)
December of the set			
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 9,573,209</u>	\$ 7 <u>,218,4</u> 49	\$ 5,24 <u>1,423</u>

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

Payables to the pension plan

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

Note G - 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 CAFR which includes additional information on the Voluntary Investment Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding policy. The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The BOCES does not offer matching contributions to its employees. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended, program members contributed \$43,719 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

Note H - Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

General information about the OPEB plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the 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. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the BOCES were \$29,443 for the year ended.

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

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

At year-end, the BOCES reported a liability of \$354,950 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net pension OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The BOCES' proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the BOCES' 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 BOCES' proportion was 0.0316 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0012 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the BOCES recognized OPEB expense of \$21,999. At year-end, the BOCES reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	_	Deferred utflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	1,206	\$	59,664
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		3,035		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments		-		5,788
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions		9,615	,	13,343
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		15,011		_
Total	\$	28,867	<u>\$_</u>	78,795

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

\$15,011 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026	\$ (12,371) (12,371) (10,615) (14,573) (14,156) (853)
Total	<u>\$(64,939)</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Males**: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females:** Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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		1% Increase
	<u>in Trend Rates</u>			Trend Rates	in	Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	e	4.60%		5.60%		6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend r	ate	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	\$	346,518	\$	354,950	\$	364,693

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019 measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate(7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	<u>\$</u> 40 <u>1,</u> 342	<u>\$ 354,950</u>	<u>\$ 315,275</u>

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

Payables to the OPEB plan

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

Note I - 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; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The BOCES participates in the Colorado School Districts Self-Insurance Pool (the Pool). The Pool's objectives are to provide participating members defined property and liability coverages through self-insurance and excess insurance purchased from commercial companies. The BOCES pays an annual contribution to the Pool for its insurance coverages. The BOCES' contribution for the year was \$33,227. The BOCES continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage or the deductible in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year in any of the major categories of risk.

Note J - Commitments and contingencies

Federal and state funding

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

TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The BOCES may be subject to the Tabor Amendment. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitation may be required to be refunded unless the BOCES member districts decide to retain the revenue. The BOCES feels it is exempt from the Amendment because it receives no direct taxes and is a joint venture of its member districts.

Required Supplementary Information

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

- Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund
- Schedule of the BOCES' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability PERA's School Division Trust Fund
- Schedule of BOCES Contributions PERA's School Division Trust Fund
- Schedule of the BOCES' Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
- Schedule of BOCES Contributions PERA's Health Care Trust Fund

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources	\$ 3,591,056	\$ 3,822,373	\$ 3,908,914	\$ 86,541
State sources	2,787,320	3,048,564	3,404,045	355,481
Federal sources	3,150,915	3,326,313	2,953,638	(372,675)
Total revenues	9,529,291	10,197,250	10,266,597	69,347
Expenditures				
Salaries	2,946,092	2,998,847	2,930,278	68,569
Employee benefits	1,103,771	1,105,632	1,137,615	(31,983)
Purchased services	4,821,760	5,029,824	5,066,315	(36,491)
Supplies and materials	247,139	304,378	184,828	119,550
Property	353,660	465,459	425,534	39,925
Other	171,709	359,667	252,385	107,282
Appropriated reserves	1,251,078	1,390,718		1,390,718
Total expenditures	10,895,209	11,654,525	9,996,955	1,657,570
Excess of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	\$ (1,365,918)	\$ (1,457,275)	269,642	\$ 1,726,917
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,457,275	
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 1,726,917	•

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EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Schedule of the BOCES' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability 1 PERA's School Division Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
BOCES' proportion of the net pension liability	0.0483%	0.0504%	0.0569%	0.0554%
BOCES' proportionate share of the net pension liability State's propertionate share of	\$ 7,218,449	\$ 8,927,426	\$ 18,385,628	\$ 16,482,635
the net pension liability	915,568	1,220,702		
Total	\$ 8,134,017	\$ 10,148,128	\$ 18,385,628	\$ 16,482,635
BOCES' covered payroll	\$ 2,839,471	\$ 2,771,712	\$ 2,622,759	\$ 2,484,628
BOCES' proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	254.22%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.10%

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

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

June 30,	2016 Jui	ne 30, 2015	Ju	ne 30, 2014
0.0	555%	0.0559%		0.0628%
\$ 8,493	,684 \$	8,111,758	\$	8,014,819
\$ 8.493	- 	0 111 750	<u> </u>	9.014.910
\$ 8,493	,004 p	8,111,758	-	8,014,819
\$ 2,420	,252 \$	2,507,308	\$	2,533,152
350	.94%	323.52%		316.40%
300	.5 770	525.52.7		02011010
59	.20%	62.84%		64.06%

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Schedule of BOCES Contributions 1 PERA's School Division Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020		Ju	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ne 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	559,419	\$	539,401	\$	507,383	\$	470,329
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(559,419)		(539,401)		(507,383)		(470,329)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
District's covered payroll	\$	2,886,570	\$	2,819,659	\$	2,686,745	\$	2,558,218
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		19.38%		19.13%		18.88%		18.39%

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

Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015	Ju	June 30, 2014			
\$	433,879	433,879 \$ 412,586		\$	398,534			
	(433,879)		(412,586)		(398,534)			
\$	-	\$	-	\$	_			
\$	2,446,798	\$	2,445,187	\$	2,485,218			
	17.73%		16.87%		16.04%			

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Schedule of the BOCES' Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability 1 PERA's Health Care Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
BOCES' proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0316%	0.0328%	0.0323%	0.0315%
BOCES' proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 354,950	\$ 445,871	\$ 419,850	\$ 407,979
BOCES' covered payroll	\$ 2,839,471	\$ 2,771,712	\$ 2,622,759	\$ 2,484,628
BOCES' proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

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

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

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Schedule of BOCES Contributions 1 PERA's Health Care Trust Fund June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020		Ju	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ne 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	
Contractually required contribution	\$	29,443	\$	28,761	\$	27,405	\$	26,094
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(29,443)	-	(28,761)		(27,405)		(26,094)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
BOCES' covered payroll	\$	2,886,570	\$	2,819,659	\$	2,686,745	\$	2,558,218
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%

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

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Notes to the Required Supplementary Information

Note A - Budgetary data

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

- 1. Budgets are required by state law for all funds. Prior to May 31, the 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.
- 2. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
- 3. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund and reallocation of budget line items within any department in the General Fund rests with the executive director. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the board of directors.
- 4. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 5. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the board of directors throughout the year.
- 6. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

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

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

Other Supplementary Information

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

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General Fund

The General Fund accounts for all transactions of the BOCES not required to be accounted for in other funds. This fund represents an accounting of the BOCES' ordinary operations financed primarily from federal, state and local aid. It is the most significant fund in relation to the BOCES' overall operations. The accompanying schedule is included to provide a greater level of detail to the reader of the financial statements.

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

General Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures by Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	BOCES General	Grant 3130	Grant 3150	Grant 3183	Grant 3187
Revenues					
Local sources	\$ 1,318,702	\$ 2,576,972	\$ 9,450		
State sources		2,671,948	212,866	\$ 11,994	\$ 2,372
Federal sources					***************************************
Total revenues	1,318,702	5,248,920	222,316	11,994	2,372
Expenditures					
Salaries	439,446	1,515,943	45,460		
Employee benefits	152,178	553,661	15,069		
Purchased services	502,690	2,905,426	161,588	11,994	2,372
Supplies and materials	59,391	83,236	199		
Property	24,282	50,176			
Other	2,290	1,278			
Total expenditures	1,180,277	5,109,720	222,316	11,994	2,372
Excess of revenues over					
(under) expenditures	\$ 138,425	\$ 139,200	\$	\$ -	\$ -

	Grant 3192	 Grant 3204	 Grant 3228	Grant 3239	Grant 3245	 Grant 3898	-	Grant 4010
į.								
\$	24,558	\$ 213,405	\$ 18,891	\$ 16,953	\$ 161,712	\$ 69,346		
		 	 	 	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	\$	760,855
	24,558	213,405	18,891	16,953	161,712	69,346		760,855
	2,300	74,256	3,240		3,000			21,900
	466	22,108	533		655	69,346		9,481
	21,792	75,599	14,443	10,700	58,300			682,287
		18,345	675	6,253	6,117			1,757
	······································	 23,097	 	 	 93,640		-	45,430
	24,558	 213,405	 18,891	 16,953	 161,712	 69,346		760,855
\$	_	\$ _	\$. «2	\$ · <u>-</u>	\$ _	\$ 	\$	-

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES General Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures by Program For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

(Continued)		Grant 4011	Grant 4027			Grant 4365					Grant 4367		
Revenues													
Local sources													
State sources	Φ.	50.000	# 1 250 052	ф	46.604	ф	40.600	ф	116 701				
Federal sources	\$	52,000	\$ 1,350,053		46,694	\$	49,638	\$	116,731				
Total revenues		52,000	1,350,053		46,694		49,638		116,731				
Expenditures													
Salaries		27,900	714,018		26,794		10,950		26,050				
Employee benefits		13,794	269,707		8,384		4,741		11,171				
Other purchased services		4,309	299,969		8,638		32,888		70,579				
Supplies		5,100					86		2,326				
Property		897											
Other objects			66,359		2,878		973		6,605				
Total expenditures		52,000	1,350,053		46,694		49,638		116,731				
Excess of revenues over						_							
(under) expenditures	\$		\$ -	<u> </u>	-	\$	-	\$	_				

Grant 4424		Grant 5048		Grant 5181		Grant 7855		Total	
\$	192,159	\$	252,990	\$	4,421	\$	3,790 128,097	;	3,908,914 3,404,045 2,953,638
	192,159		252,990		4,421		131,887		0,266,597
	188,375 18 3,766		14,600 6,321 14,366 1,325 210,309 6,069		4,421		139,870		2,930,278 1,137,615 5,066,315 184,828 425,534 252,385
	192,159		252,990		4,421		139,870	9,996,955	
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	(7,983)	\$	269,642

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Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Fiduciary Fund

These funds focus on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and custodial funds.

<u>Private-purpose trust funds</u> – These funds are used to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

• <u>Andersen Scholarship Fund</u> – This fund is used to record the financial transactions related to the administration of a scholarship trust that is used to award scholarships to area students.

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Andersen Scholarship Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Revenues	_		_		_		_	
Earnings on investments	\$	100	\$	100	\$	156	\$	56
Total revenues		100		100		156		56
Expenditures Scholarship awards		2,000		2,000		2,000		
Total expenditures		2,000		2,000		2,000		-
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	(1,900)	\$	(1,900)		(1,844)	\$	56
Net position at beginning of year						34,438		
Net position at end of year					\$	32,594		

Single Audit Section

The Single Audit Section contains the following:

- Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
- Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
- Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*
- Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
- Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Federal Grantor / Pass-through Grantor / Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Direct program			
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Loans and Grants	10.855	7855	\$ 128,097
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			128,097
U.S. Department of Education: Pass-through programs from: Colorado Department of Education:			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Special Education - Grants for Infants and	84.010	4010	760,855
Families	84.181	5181	4,421
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	4365	49,638
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants Student Support and Academic Enrichment	84.367	4367	116,731
Program	84.424	4424	192,159
Total Colorado Department of Education			1,123,804
Colorado Community College and Occupational Education System: Career and Technical Education - Basic			
Grants to States	84.048	5048	252,990
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,376,794
Special Education Cluster (IDEA): U.S. Department of Education: Pass-through programs from: Colorado Department of Education:			
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	4027	1,350,053
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	4173	46,694
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			1,396,747
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 2,901,638

See Accompanying Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note A - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services.

Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, some amounts presented in this Schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the financial statement(s) of the federal program. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note C - Indirect Cost Rate

East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note D - Subrecipients

East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services did not pass through any federal grants to subrecipients.

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Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board of Directors
East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services
Limon, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES), 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, and have issued our report thereon dated November 3, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the BOCES' internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the BOCES' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the BOCES' internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the BOCES' financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado November 3, 2020

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Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Board of Directors East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services Limon, Colorado

Report on Compliance for Each Major Program

We have audited the East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services' (the BOCES) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the BOCES' major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The BOCES' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the BOCES' major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the BOCES' compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the BOCES' compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the BOCES complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the BOCES is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the BOCES' internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the BOCES' internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado November 3, 2020

EAST CENTRAL BOARD OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Summary of audit results

- 1. The auditors' report expresses an unmodified opinion on the basic financial statements of the East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES).
- 2. No significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the basic financial statements are reported in the Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the basic financial statements of the BOCES were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. No significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the major federal award programs are reported in the Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance.
- 5. The auditors' report on compliance for the major federal award programs for the BOCES expresses an unmodified opinion on all major federal programs.
- 6. The audit did not disclose any findings relative to the major federal award program of the BOCES.
- 7. The program tested as major was:

Special Education Cluster (IDEA)

CFDA Nos. 84.027 and 84.173

- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was \$750,000.
- 9. The BOCES qualified as a low-risk auditee.

Findings - Financial statement audit

We noted no findings that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Findings and Questioned Costs

We noted no findings or questioned costs that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.

Prior year findings

There were no findings or questioned costs reported for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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Colorado Department of Education Supplementary Schedule

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

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Independent Auditors' Report on Auditors' Integrity Report

Board of Directors
East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services
Limon, Colorado

We have audited the financial statements of East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services (the BOCES) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and our report thereon dated November 3, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1-3. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Auditors' Integrity Report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado November 3, 2020

CO

Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report
District: 9025 - East Central BOCES
Fiscal Year 2019-20
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		6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance	
C	overnmental	+		-	=	
10	General Fund	1,457,275	10,266,598	9,996,956	1,726,917	
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0	
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	O	0	0	
	Sub-Total	1,457,275	10,266,598	9,996,956	1,726.917	
11	Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0	
20,26	-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0	
06	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0	
07	Total Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0	
21	Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0	
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0	
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0	
24	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0	
25	Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0	
31	Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	C	
39	Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	O	
41	Building Fund	0	, 0	0	0	
42	Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0	
43	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	C	
46	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0		
To	stals	0	0	0		
	Proprietary					
50	Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0		
64 (6:	B) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0	
60,65	-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	C	
To	otals .	0	0	0	, a	
	Fiduciary			f.		
70	Other Trust and Agency Funds	0		0	C	
72	Private Purpose Trust Fund	34,438	156	2,000	32,594	
73	Agency Fund	0	······································	0	en e	
74	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	O	0	Control the second control control for the control control to the control of the	
79	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0		
85	Foundations	O	eg gelden om i van ser men en greve van servi, van servi van de van van de van de van de van de van de van de v O	0	en a ha ann an ann ha dheach ann an dheach ann an dheach an dheach an dheach an an an dheach an an an dheach an	
т	otals	34,438	156	2,000	32,594	

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11/3/20