Frenchman School District RE-3
Fleming, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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LAUER, SZABO &
ASSOCIATES, PC
Certified Public Accountants
205 Main St. • P.O. Box 1886 • Sterling, CO 80751-7886
Phone 970-522-2218 • FAX 970-522-2220

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Education
Frenchman School District RE-3
Fleming, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Frenchman School District RE-3 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado
November 17, 2020

This section of Frenchman School District RE-3 annual financial report presents its discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities of the Frenchman School District RE-3 exceeded its assets at the close of the most recent fiscal year. Our Net Position as of June 30, 2020 is ($1,516,363).

- The district's total net position increased by $833,387.

- General revenues accounted for $2,896,972 or 88% of the $3,276,627 in total revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, sales, and grants accounted for $379,655 or 12% of revenues.

- The general fund ending fund balance reached $1,673,785. This was an increase of $152,555 from last year.

Overview of Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. A comparison to the prior year's activity is normally provided in the document. 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 required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes.). In the government-wide financial statements, the School District's activities include the following:

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

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School District's operations, focusing on the most significant or "major" funds, not the School District as a whole. The School District has one kind of funds: governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

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

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

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

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14-17 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements may be found on pages 18-49 of this report.

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements, this report also presents other supplementary information concerning the School District's annual appropriated budgets with comparison statements that demonstrate compliance with budgets. Budgeted amounts may be found on pages 64-74.

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

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

54% of the School District's assets are capital assets (e.g., land, buildings and equipment). The school District uses these assets to provide instruction and related services to its students.

The following table provides a summary of the district's net position as of June 30, 2020.

	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change
	2020	2019	2019-2020
Current and Other assets	$2,295,655	$1,837,135	24.96%
Capital assets	2,655,142	2,608,227	1.80%
Total assets	4,950,797	4,445,362	11.37%
Deferred outflows of resources	465,539	1,846,845	-74.79%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$5,416,336	$6,292,207	-13.92%
Long term liabilities	$3,795,042	$4,580,262	-17.14%
Other liabilities	503,236	218,329	130.04%
Total liabilities	4,298,278	4,798,591	-10.43%
Deferred inflows of resources	2,634,421	3,902,926	-32.50%
Net investment in capital assets	2,614,322	2,525,766	3.51%
Restricted	147,476	159,312	-7.43%
Unrestricted	(4,278,161)	(5,094,388)	16.02%
Total net position	(1,516,363)	(2,409,310)	37.06%
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 5,416,336	$6,292,207	-13.92%

The following table is a summary of the District's change in net position.

	Governmental Activities		Total Percentage Change
Revenues	2020	2019	2019-2020
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	$ 48,382	$ 57,087	-15.25%
Operating grants	319,272	325,398	-1.88%
Capital grants	12,001	-	N/A
General Revenues			
Property taxes	1,319,457	1,220,593	8.10%
State equalization	1,431,186	1,287,298	11.18%
Other	146,329	157,341	-7.00%
Total Revenue	3,276,627	3,047,717	7.51%
Expenses			
Instruction	1,303,243	1,259,697	3.46%
Pupil & Instructional Services	115,261	106,064	8.67%
Administration & Business	297,618	268,909	10.68%
Maintenance & Operations	333,202	302,152	10.28%
Transportation	143,744	131,834	9.03%
Other	250,172	263,480	-5.05%
Total Expenses	2,443,240	2,332,136	4.76%
Change in net position	$ 833,387	$ 715,581	16.46%

Governmental Activities

The primary source of operating revenue for school districts comes from the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended (SFA). Under the SFA the School District received $13,486 per funded student. In fiscal year 2019-20 the funded pupil count was 197.5. Funding for the SFA comes from property taxes, specific ownership tax and state equalization. The School District receives approximately 53 percent of this funding from state equalization while the remaining amount comes from property taxes and specific ownership tax. The School District's assessed valuation generated $1,156,968 in property taxes for fiscal year 2019-2020.

Governmental Funds

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

As the end of the fiscal year, the School District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1,792,579, an increase of $132,324. The general and other governmental funds had a fund balance increase of $152,555 and a decrease of $20,231, respectively.

General Fund Budget Highlights

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

The differences that are found between the final budget and the actual expended amounts are as follows: The differences in the revenues increase in the general fund were due to a difference in the amount of specific ownership tax and property tax received and other local revenue, totaling $101,504. Our expenses are lower because we decided to hold back on our expenditures after finding out our funding for the 2020-2021 school year was going to be decreased by 8%. We planned to carry over fund balance to offset the cut in funding.

It has been several years since we brought the preparation for the lunch fund back in house. We were going to use the 2019-2020 as a learning curve year but with all the events of the year it looks like we will be extending into the 2020-2021 school year. The superintendent will be working with the Cook on the quality and costs this year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The School Districts investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020 amounts to $2,655,142 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, and improvements, equipment, construction in progress, and capital leases all with an original cost greater than $5,000.

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

The School District's total capital assets at June 30, 2020 net of accumulated depreciation were as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Land	$ 24,013
Building Improvements	2,429,022
Equipment & Furniture	36,610
Vehicles	165,497
Total Capital Assets	$ 2,655,142

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the School District's long-term debt of $3,795,042 represented its general obligation bonds of $40,000, related bond premium of $820, net pension liability of $3,578,294 and net OPEB liability of $175,928.

Economic Factors

The economy in our community is stable. Agriculture commodities are experiencing below average yields and below average market prices across the board. Most areas of the school district experienced drought conditions, received minor hail, high winds and other kinds of severe weather this summer which has affected crop yields. The real estate market is steady. Houses that are for sale move quickly. Fleming continues to attract home buyers and people who desire to reside in our school district. The prospect of a wind farm coming to the Fleming area will certainly affect economy of the school district.

Property valuations for our school district increased from $41,246,030 to $42,692,400. The property valuations help determine how much state equalization the district receives from the State of Colorado. The increase in property valuation means a small increase in local tax dollars and a slight decrease in state equalization funding our school.

The Ending Fund Balance in the General Fund increased during the FY 2019-2020 fiscal year by over $152,555. The district increased staff salaries by granting a step for all staff members.

The Frenchman School District funds the school through a mix of local, state, and federal dollars. Colorado's current school funding formula is out dated and extremely complicated. Local boards of education should have greater control with how their school's budget is allocated.

The year 2020 brought us the Corona Virus (COVID-19). The in person schooling for our students was dismissed in March and we did not return to our building until August. The teaching staff taught lessons remotely and learned how to teach remotely and on-line during this time. Little did we know the impact the virus would have on the finances of the school and the academic and emotional effects it would have on students, staff, and parents.

In November, the school district placed a ballot question on the November Ballot, asking the voters of our school district if we could continue collecting up to 2 Mills of additional taxes to be used to be used to improve the technology and transportation departments. The ballot initiative passed with 67% approval. The additional taxes will be collected for the next 7 years.

The 2020-2021 preliminary budget was established in compliance with the Frenchman School District RE-3 Board of Education's policy manual. The budget for FY 2020-2021 was based on the funded pupil count of 190.1 students. The school district had a membership enrollment 191 students on October 1st.

Contacting the Districts Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the District's citizens, taxpayers, parents, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the district's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact Frenchman School District RE-3, 506 N Fremont, Fleming CO. 80728 or 970-265-2111.

Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the District include the following:

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statements display information about the reporting government as a whole.

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

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 1,097,228
Cash with fiscal agent	95,120
Certificates of deposit	1,074,429
Receivables	22,531
Inventory	6,347
Capital assets, net of depreciation	2,655,142
Total assets	4,950,797
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals	465,539
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 5,416,336
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 20,702
Accrued salaries and benefits	226,360
Unearned revenue	3,426
Unearned grant revenue	252,588
Accrued interest	160
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	40,000
Due in more than one year	3,755,042
Total liabilities	4,298,278
Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension and other post-employment benefit deferrals	2,634,421
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	2,614,322
Restricted for:	
Emergencies	93,000
Colorado Preschool Program	1,743
Food service operations	5,771
Debt service	46,962
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,278,161)
Total net position (deficit)	(1,516,363)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 5,416,336

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

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FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities				
Instruction	$ 1,303,243	$ 2,475	$ 167,334	$ 12,001
Supporting services				
Students	66,555		14,028	
Instructional staff	48,706		14,314	
General administration	116,223			
School administration	108,104			
Business services	73,291			
Operations and maintenance	333,202		27,193	
Student transportation	143,744		30,095	
Central support services	31,316		17,049	
Food service operations	103,332	45,907	49,259	
Unallocated depreciation *	113,795			
Interest on long-term obligations	1,729			
Total governmental activities	$ 2,443,240	$ 48,382	$ 319,272	$ 12,001

General revenues
Taxes
Property taxes, levied for general purposes
Property taxes, levied for debt service
Specific ownership taxes
Delinquent taxes and interest
State categorical aid
Earnings on investments
Other

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position (deficit) at beginning of year, as restated

Net position (deficit) at end of year

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

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

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Change in Net Position
Net Governmental Activities
$ (1,121,433)
(52,527)
(34,392)
(116,223)
(108,104)
(73,291)
(306,009)
(113,649)
(14,267)
(8,166)
(113,795)
(1,729)
(2,063,585)
1,156,968
28,647
131,509
2,333
1,431,186
16,219
130,110
2,896,972
833,387
(2,349,750)
$ (1,516,363)

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash	$ 1,028,666	$ 68,562	$ 1,097,228
Cash with fiscal agent	48,509	46,611	95,120
Certificates of deposit	1,074,429		1,074,429
Accrued interest receivable	1,239		1,239
Property taxes receivable	14,179	351	14,530
Other receivables	6,413	349	6,762
Inventories		6,347	6,347
Total assets	$ 2,173,435	$ 122,220	$ 2,295,655
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ 18,520		$ 18,520
Accrued salaries and benefits	226,360		226,360
Payroll deductions	2,182		2,182
Unearned revenues		$ 3,426	3,426
Unearned grant revenues	252,588		252,588
Total liabilities	499,650	3,426	503,076
Fund balance			
Nonspendable inventories		6,347	6,347
Restricted for:			
Emergencies	93,000		93,000
Colorado Preschool Program	1,743		1,743
Food service operations		5,771	5,771
Debt service		46,962	46,962
Committed to pupil activities		59,714	59,714
Unassigned	1,579,042		1,579,042
Total fund balance	1,673,785	118,794	1,792,579
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	$ 2,173,435	$ 122,220	$ 2,295,655

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
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 is different because:		
Total fund balance - governmental funds	$	1,792,579
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.		2,655,142
Accrued interest on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the funds.		(160)
Long-term liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current year and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		(5,963,924)
Net position of the governmental activities	$	(1,516,363)

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Local sources	$ 1,390,631	$ 141,706	$ 1,532,337
Intermediate sources	262		262
State sources	1,644,749	2,203	1,646,952
Federal sources	82,807	47,056	129,863
Total revenues	3,118,449	190,965	3,309,414
Expenditures			
Instruction	1,771,771	65,637	1,837,408
Supporting services	1,175,123	121,029	1,296,152
Debt service			
Principal retirement		40,000	40,000
Interest and fiscal charges		3,530	3,530
Total expenditures	2,946,894	230,196	3,177,090
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	171,555	(39,231)	132,324
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in		19,000	19,000
Transfers out	(19,000)		(19,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(19,000)	19,000	-
Net change in fund balances	152,555	(20,231)	132,324
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,521,230	139,025	1,660,255
Fund balance at end of year	$ 1,673,785	$ 118,794	$ 1,792,579

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	$	132,324
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period.		46,915
In the statement of activities, certain expenses related to the pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows and accrued interest payable, 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).		632,579
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after after the fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.		(18,431)
Repayment of principal on general obligation bonds are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term liability in the statement of net position.		40,000
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	833,387

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies

This summary of the Frenchman School District RE-3's significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report. The policies are considered essential and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

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

A.1 – Reporting entity

The Frenchman School District RE-3 is a school district governed by an elected five-member board of education. The financial reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The reporting entity's financial statements should present the funds of the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and provide an overview of the discretely presented component units.

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

A.2 – Fund accounting

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

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

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

General Fund – The General Fund is the operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include local property taxes, specific ownership taxes, and State of Colorado equalization funding, as determined by the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended.

Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operation of the schools, except for debt service, food service operations and pupil activities.

The following are the District's nonmajor governmental funds:

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

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

Bond Redemption Fund – This fund is a debt service fund used to account for the revenues from a specific tax levy for the purpose of the repayment of debt principal, interest and other fiscal charges.

Note A.3 – Basis of presentation

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

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

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

Fund financial statements – Fund financial statements report detailed information about the District. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources management focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are a balance sheet, which generally includes only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, 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.

A.4 – Basis of accounting

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

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

Nonexchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenues from property taxes are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. State equalization monies are recognized as revenues during the period in which they are appropriated. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes collected within sixty days after year-end, interest, tuition, grants and student fees.

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

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

Expenditures – 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 District to record purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies to assure effective budgetary control and accountability. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are canceled and reappropriated in the ensuing year's budget.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.6 – Short-term interfund receivables/payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as internal balances on the government-wide statement of net position, and are classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the balance sheet.

A.7 – Inventories

Food Service Fund – Purchased inventories are stated at cost as determined by the first-in, first-out method. Commodity inventories are stated at the United States Department of Agriculture's assigned values, which approximate fair value, at the date of receipt. Expenditures for food items are recorded when consumed. The federal government donates surplus commodities to the national school lunch program. Commodity distributions used by the District are recorded as revenues at the date of their consumption.

A.8 – Capital assets

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

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

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

Description	Governmental Activities
Land and improvements	0-20 years
Buildings and improvements	20-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-20 years
Licensed vehicles	5-10 years

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.9 – Compensated absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Accumulated sick leave benefits are paid to employees upon termination of employment.

No liability is reported in the financial statements due to the immateriality of the amount involved.

A.10 – Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. Bonds payable and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due. Bond premiums are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

A.11 – Fund balance

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.* This Statement defines the different types 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.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

A.12 – Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are liabilities imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

A.13 – Interfund transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/ expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. In general, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.14 – Extraordinary and special items

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

Note B – Cash and investments

Cash and deposits

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

Custodial credit risk – deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of year-end, the District had total deposits of $2,194,307, of which $250,000 was insured and $1,944,307 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent in the District's name.

Investments

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

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

Note C – Receivables

Receivables at year-end consist of the following:

	Governmental Receivables
Accrued interest receivable	$ 1,239
Property taxes receivable	14,530
Other receivables	6,762
Total	$ 22,531

Property taxes are levied on December 15th and attach as a lien on property the following January 1st. They are payable in full by April 30th or are due in two equal installments on February 28th and June 15th. Logan County bills and collects property taxes for all taxing entities within the County. The tax receipts collected by the County are remitted to the District in the subsequent month.

Note D – Interfund transactions

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

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental funds		
General fund	$ -	$ 19,000
Other governmental funds	19,000	-
Total	$ 19,000	$ 19,000

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. The District transferred $19,000 from the General Fund to the Other Governmental Funds to subsidize the costs of maintaining the District's food service operations.

Note E – Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions/ Adjustments	Deletions/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 24,013	$ -	$ -	$ 24,013
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	24,013	-	-	24,013
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	4,958,159	109,051	-	5,067,210
Licensed vehicles	665,389	96,442	-	761,831
Furniture and equipment	167,379	-	-	167,379
Total capital assets, being depreciated	5,790,927	205,493	-	5,996,420
Total capital assets	5,814,940	205,493	-	6,020,433
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,524,394)	(113,795)	-	(2,638,189)
Licensed vehicles	(560,405)	(35,929)	-	(596,334)
Furniture and equipment	(121,914)	(8,854)	-	(130,768)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,206,713)	(158,578)	-	(3,365,291)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 2,608,227	$ 46,915	$ -	$ 2,655,142

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

Governmental activities	
Operations and maintenance	$ 4,520
Student transportation	35,929
Central support services	3,834
Food service operations	500
Unallocated	113,795
Total	$ 158,578

Note F – Accrued salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month 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 year-end are estimated to be $226,360. Accordingly, this accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note G – Long-term debt

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

	Beginning Balances	Additions/ Adjustments	Reductions/ Adjustments	Ending Balances	Due within one year
Governmental activities					
Bonds payable	$ 80,000	$ -	$ (40,000)	$ 40,000	$ 40,000
Bond premium	2,461	-	(1,641)	820	-
Net pension liability	4,283,849	-	(705,555)	3,578,294	-
Net OPEB liability	213,952	-	(38,024)	175,928	-
Total	$ 4,580,262	$ -	$ (785,220)	$ 3,795,042	$ 40,000

The net pension and OPEB liabilities attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the General Fund, while payments on the bond are made in the Bond Redemption Fund.

Bonds payable

The District issued $425,000 in general obligation bonds dated December 27, 2005 to finance a portion of a substantial renovation to the roof at the school. The bonds are due in annual installments ranging from $19,311 to $40,000, with semi-annual interest payments at a rate of 4.80%.

The following schedule represents the District's debt service requirements to maturity for all outstanding bonded indebtedness:

Year ended June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 40,000	$ 960

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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

General information about the pension plan

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

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

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

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

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

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

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

- $15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus $20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

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

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.

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2020. Eligible employees of the District and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. Section 24-51-401, *et seq.* and Section 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Employer contribution rate	10.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned 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	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization 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 H – 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 District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the District were $274,020 for the year.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

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

At year-end, the District reported a liability of $3,578,294 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,578,294
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the District	453,861
Total	$ 4,032,155

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.0240 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0002 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized pension income of $331,164 and revenue of $20,020 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 198,183	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	119,053	1,639,442
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	457,392
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	498,143
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	138,934	-
Total	$ 456,170	$ 2,594,977

$138,934 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	$ (1,270,547)
2022	(864,054)
2023	1,053
2024	(144,193)
Totals	$ 2,277,741

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 H – 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]	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 H – 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.

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:

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

- 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.

- 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.

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 4,745,583	$ 3,578,294	$ 2,598,252

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

Payables to the pension plan

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

Note I – Defined contribution pension plan

Voluntary Investment Program

Plan description. Employees of the District that are also members of the SCHDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part

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Note I – Defined contribution pension plan (Continued)

14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available CAFR which includes additional information on the Voluntary Investment Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding policy. The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The District does not offer matching contributions to its employees. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended, program members contributed $23,275 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

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

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

General information about the OPEB plan

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were $14,435 for the year ended.

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

At year-end, the District reported a liability of $175,928 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net pension OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.0157 percent, which was the same as its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of $8,859. At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 592	$ 29,564
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,465	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	2,947
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	6,933
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,312	-
Total	$ 9,369	$ 39,444

$7,312 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	$ (8,295)
2022	(8,295)
2023	(7,434)
2024	(7,102)
2025	(5,904)
2026	(357)
Total	$ (37,387)

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:

Note J – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) 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 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.60 percent in 2019, gradually decreasing to 4.50 percent in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50 percent in 2019, gradually increasing to 4.50 percent in 2029
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **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:

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

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

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2019 plan year.

- The morbidity assumptions were updated to reflect the assumed standard aging factors.

- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 171,749	$ 175,928	$ 180,757

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:

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

- 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.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 198,922	$ 175,928	$ 156,263

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

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

Payables to the OPEB plan

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

Note K – Risk management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District participates in the Colorado School Districts Self-Insurance Pool (the Pool). The Pool's objectives are to provide member school districts with defined property and liability coverages through self-insurance and excess insurance purchased from commercial companies. The District makes an annual contribution to the Pool for its insurance coverages. The District's contribution for the year was $78,571. The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage or the deductible in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year in any of the major categories of risk.

Note L – Commitments and contingencies

TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The limits on property taxes, revenue, and "fiscal year spending" include allowable annual increases tied to inflation and local growth in student enrollment. Fiscal year spending as defined by the amendment excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserves (balances). The amendment requires voter approval for any increase in mill levy or tax rates, new taxes, or creation of multi-year debt. Revenue earned in excess of the "spending limit" must be refunded or approved to be retained by the District under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate. In November, 1997, the voters of the District approved a ballot initiative permitting the District to retain, appropriate, and utilize, by retention for reserve, carryover fund balance, or expenditure, the full proceeds and revenues received from every source whatsoever, without limitation, in this fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years notwithstanding any limitation of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The District believes it is in compliance with the requirements of TABOR. However, the District has made certain interpretations of TABOR's language in order to determine its compliance. The District has reserved funds in the General Fund in the amount of $93,000 for the emergency reserve.

Note L – Commitments and contingencies (Continued)

Federal and state funding

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

Note M – Joint venture

The District participates in the Northeast Colorado Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). This joint venture does not meet the criteria for inclusion within the reporting entity because the BOCES is:

- financially independent and responsible for its own financing deficits and entitled to its own surpluses,
- has a separate governing board from that of the District,
- has a separate management which is responsible for day to day operations and is accountable to the separate governing board,
- the governing board and management have the ability to significantly influence operations by approving budgetary requests and adjustments, signing contracts, hiring personnel, exercising control over facilities and determining the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients of services provided, and
- has absolute authority over all funds and fiscal responsibility, including budgetary responsibility, and reporting to state agencies and controls fiscal management.

The District has one member on the board. This board has final authority for all budgeting and financing of the joint venture.

Separate financial statements of the BOCES are available by contacting their administrative office in Haxtun, Colorado.

For the year, the District's financial contribution to the BOCES was $44,078.

Note N – Prior period restatement

The District previously reported the activity of the Pupil Activity Fund in a fiduciary fund. Beginning in fiscal year 2020, such activity has been more appropriately reported in a special revenue fund. Accordingly, the governmental activities report a restated beginning net position (deficit) of $(2,349,750).

Beginning governmental activities net position (deficit) as originally reported	$ (2,409,310)
Pupil activity fund reclassification	59,560
Beginning net position (deficit), as restated	$ (2,349,750)

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Required Supplementary Information

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

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 1,264,369	$ 1,293,011	$ 1,390,631	$ 97,620
Intermediate sources	166	166	262	96
State sources	1,518,844	1,661,964	1,644,749	(17,215)
Federal sources	53,121	61,724	82,807	21,083
Total revenues	2,836,500	3,016,865	3,118,449	101,584
Expenditures				
Instruction	1,758,395	1,823,832	1,771,771	52,061
Supporting services	1,154,120	1,249,688	1,175,123	74,565
Reserve for contingency	1,339,484	1,227,618		1,227,618
Total expenditures	4,251,999	4,301,138	2,946,894	1,354,244
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,415,499)	(1,284,273)	171,555	1,455,828
Other financing uses				
Transfers out	(19,000)	(27,000)	(19,000)	8,000
Net change in fund balance	$ (1,434,499)	$ (1,311,273)	152,555	$ 1,463,828
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,521,230	
Fund balance at end of year			$ 1,673,785	

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FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Schedule of the District's 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
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0240%	0.0242%	0.0279%	0.0292%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,578,294	$ 4,283,849	$ 9,026,223	$ 8,700,939
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	453,861	585,757	-	-
Total	$ 4,032,155	$ 4,869,606	$ 9,026,223	$ 8,700,939
District's covered payroll	$ 1,407,360	$ 1,330,014	$ 1,287,615	$ 1,311,599
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	254.26%	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	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
0.0292%	0.0307%	0.0308%
$ 4,462,975	$ 4,161,310	$ 3,930,164
-	-	-
$ 4,462,975	$ 4,161,310	$ 3,930,164
$ 1,271,686	$ 1,286,242	$ 1,242,162
350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
59.20%	62.84%	64.06%

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Schedule of District Contributions [1]
PERA's School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Contractually required contribution	$ 274,020	$ 261,315	$ 238,919	$ 244,099
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(274,020)	(261,315)	(238,919)	(244,099)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,415,167	$ 1,365,998	$ 1,267,458	$ 1,328,157
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.36%	19.13%	18.85%	18.38%

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

June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
$ 226,065	$ 215,038	$ 203,872
(226,065)	(215,038)	(203,872)
$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,278,745	$ 1,278,851	$ 1,275,533
17.68%	16.81%	15.98%

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Schedule of the District's 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
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0157%	0.0157%	0.0159%	0.0166%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liabilities	$ 175,928	$ 213,952	$ 206,121	$ 215,366
District's covered payroll	$ 1,407,360	$ 1,330,014	$ 1,287,615	$ 1,311,599
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

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

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

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Schedule of District Contributions [1]
PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
June 30, 2020

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Contractually required contribution	$ 14,435	$ 13,933	$ 12,928	$ 13,547
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(14,435)	(13,933)	(12,928)	(13,547)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,415,167	$ 1,365,998	$ 1,267,458	$ 1,328,157
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.

Note A – Budgetary data

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

1. Budgets are required by state law for all funds. Prior to May 31, the superintendent of schools submits to the board of education a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted by the board of education to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
4. Prior to January 31, the board of education submits its adopted annual budget to the department of education.
5. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund and reallocation of budget line items within any department in the General Fund rests with the superintendent of schools. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the board of education.
6. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
7. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the board of education throughout the year. After budget approval, the District board of education may approve supplemental appropriations if an occurrence, condition, or need exits which was not known at the time the budget was adopted
8. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

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

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

Other Supplementary Information

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

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Budgetary Comparison Schedules – General Fund

The General Fund accounts for all transactions of the District not required to be accounted for in other funds. This fund represents an accounting of the District's ordinary operations financed primarily from property and specific ownership taxes and state aid. It is the most significant fund in relation to the District's overall operations. The schedules of revenues and expenditures are included to provide a greater level of detail to the reader of the financial statements.

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Revenues
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources				
Property taxes	$ 1,111,050	$ 1,113,512	$ 1,174,818	$ 61,306
Specific ownership taxes	114,879	118,531	131,509	12,978
Delinquent taxes and interest			2,245	2,245
Tuition	7,140	1,020	2,475	1,455
Earnings on investments	10,000	10,000	15,268	5,268
Pupil activities	13,000	13,000	18,902	5,902
Other local revenue	8,300	36,948	45,254	8,306
Services within the BOCES			160	160
Total local sources	1,264,369	1,293,011	1,390,631	97,620
Intermediate sources	166	166	262	96
State sources				
Equalization	1,377,843	1,431,189	1,431,186	(3)
Computer science education		43,840	5,314	(38,526)
Vocational education	13,200	28,359	25,550	(2,809)
Transportation	30,000	30,686	30,095	(591)
Kindergarten capital construction		12,001	12,001	-
CPP tax check off			626	626
READ act	4,884	5,009	4,474	(535)
State grants to libraries	7,000	9,000	9,000	-
Small rural funding	47,430	60,500	47,608	(12,892)
Additional at-risk funding	746	887	874	(13)
State on-behalf payment			34,376	34,376
Services within the BOCES	37,741	40,493	43,645	3,152
Total state sources	1,518,844	1,661,964	1,644,749	(17,215)
Federal sources				
Coronavirus relief			27,193	27,193
REAP	22,300	22,303	17,049	(5,254)
Services within the BOCES	30,821	39,421	38,565	(856)
Total federal sources	53,121	61,724	82,807	21,083
Total revenues	$ 2,836,500	$ 3,016,865	$ 3,118,449	$ 101,584

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FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Expenditures				
Instruction				
Salaries	$ 1,026,288	$ 1,026,885	$ 1,022,555	$ 4,330
Employee benefits	385,893	385,734	396,187	(10,453)
Purchased services	174,574	204,642	145,715	58,927
Supplies and materials	57,617	73,003	74,100	(1,097)
Property	101,416	120,411	120,378	33
Other	12,607	13,157	12,836	321
Total instruction	1,758,395	1,823,832	1,771,771	52,061
Supporting services				
Students				
Salaries	55,807	55,807	58,468	(2,661)
Employee benefits	21,253	21,253	21,492	(239)
Purchased services	13,421	13,421	402	13,019
Supplies and materials			10,500	(10,500)
Total students	90,481	90,481	90,862	(381)
Instructional staff				
Salaries	18,329	18,329	18,930	(601)
Employee benefits	4,141	4,141	4,765	(624)
Purchased services	9,874	13,700	20,007	(6,307)
Supplies and materials	11,216	11,216	12,874	(1,658)
Total instructional staff	43,560	47,386	56,576	(9,190)
General administration				
Salaries	94,974	94,974	95,085	(111)
Employee benefits	30,441	30,441	32,770	(2,329)
Purchased services	21,700	21,900	15,586	6,314
Supplies and materials	8,000	8,000	6,479	1,521
Other	6,050	6,206	5,834	372
Total general administration	161,165	161,521	155,754	5,767

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
School administration				
Salaries	129,104	129,104	112,929	16,175
Employee benefits	32,124	32,124	37,382	(5,258)
Purchased services	(18,370)	(18,370)	2,743	(21,113)
Supplies and materials	2,500	2,500	1,774	726
Other	225	225	225	-
Total school administration	145,583	145,583	155,053	(9,470)
Business services				
Salaries	60,527	60,527	60,638	(111)
Employee benefits	22,421	22,421	23,704	(1,283)
Purchased services	15,380	15,380	13,349	2,031
Supplies and materials	2,950	2,950	810	2,140
Total business services	101,278	101,278	98,501	2,777
Operations and maintenance				
Salaries	85,572	85,572	62,847	22,725
Employee benefits	20,491	20,491	22,562	(2,071)
Purchased services	172,257	202,160	167,424	34,736
Supplies and materials	69,773	63,929	99,906	(35,977)
Property			2,071	(2,071)
Total operations and maintenance	348,093	372,152	354,810	17,342
Student transportation				
Salaries	67,283	67,283	66,698	585
Employee benefits	24,428	24,428	21,654	2,774
Purchased services	20,500	23,500	25,124	(1,624)
Supplies and materials	24,000	24,000	22,068	1,932
Property	90,000	96,442	96,442	-
Total student transportation	226,211	235,653	231,986	3,667

(continued)

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

(continued)	Budgeted Amounts Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Central support services				
Salaries	15,000	15,000	9,860	5,140
Employee benefits	3,399	3,344	2,975	369
Purchased services	5,050	5,050	2,862	2,188
Supplies and materials	14,300	60,240	8,554	51,686
Property		12,000	7,330	4,670
Total central support services	37,749	95,634	31,581	64,053
Total supporting services	1,154,120	1,249,688	1,175,123	74,565
Reserve for contingency	1,339,484	1,227,618		1,227,618
Total expenditures	$ 4,251,999	$ 4,301,138	$ 2,946,894	$ 1,354,244

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

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

- Food Service Fund – This fund is used to record financial transactions related to the District's food service operations.

- Pupil Activity Fund – This fund is used to record transactions related to school-sponsored pupil organizations and activities.

Debt Service Fund – These funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

- Bond Redemption Fund – This fund is a debt service fund used to account for the revenues from a specific tax levy for the purpose of the repayment of debt principal, interest and other fiscal charges.

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2020

	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Totals
Assets				
Cash	$ 8,848	$ 59,714		$ 68,562
Cash with fiscal agent			$ 46,611	46,611
Property taxes receivable			351	351
Other receivables	349			349
Inventories	6,347			6,347
Total assets	$ 15,544	$ 59,714	$ 46,962	$ 122,220
Liabilities				
Unearned revenues	$ 3,426			$ 3,426
Total liabilities	3,426	$ -	$ -	3,426
Fund balance				
Nonspendable inventories	6,347			6,347
Restricted for food service	5,771			5,771
Restricted for debt service			46,962	46,962
Committed to pupil activities		59,714		59,714
Total fund balance	12,118	59,714	46,962	118,794
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 15,544	$ 59,714	$ 46,962	$ 122,220

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Totals
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 45,983	$ 65,791	$ 29,932	$ 141,706
State sources	2,203			2,203
Federal sources	47,056			47,056
Total revenues	95,242	65,791	29,932	190,965
Expenditures				
Instructional		65,637		65,637
Supporting services	121,029			121,029
Debt service				
Principal retirement			40,000	40,000
Interest and fiscal charges			3,530	3,530
Total expenditures	121,029	65,637	43,530	230,196
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(25,787)	154	(13,598)	(39,231)
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	19,000			19,000
Net change in fund balances	(6,787)	154	(13,598)	(20,231)
Fund balance at beginning of year	18,905	59,560	60,560	139,025
Fund balance at end of year	$ 12,118	$ 59,714	$ 46,962	$ 118,794

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Food Service Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 45,246	$ 47,750	$ 45,983	$ (1,767)
State sources	656	656	2,203	1,547
Federal sources	48,803	59,021	47,056	(11,965)
Total revenues	94,705	107,427	95,242	(12,185)
Expenditures				
Salaries	46,384	46,384	43,772	2,612
Employee benefits	20,554	20,553	14,798	5,755
Purchased services	2,000	2,008	1,898	110
Supplies and materials	48,635	71,045	60,561	10,484
Appropriated reserves	7,400	13,342		13,342
Total expenditures	124,973	153,332	121,029	23,936
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(30,268)	(45,905)	(25,787)	11,751
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	19,000	27,000	19,000	(8,000)
Net change in fund balance	$ (11,268)	$ (18,905)	(6,787)	$ 3,751
Fund balance at beginning of year			18,905	
Fund balance at end of year			$ 12,118	

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Pupil Activity Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 114,000	$ 114,000	$ 65,791	$ (48,209)
Expenditures				
Instruction				
Purchased services	78,382	78,382	36,585	41,797
Supplies and materials	100,000	100,000	29,052	70,948
Total expenditures	178,382	178,382	65,637	112,745
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	$ (64,382)	$ (64,382)	154	$ 64,536
Fund balance at beginning of year			59,560	
Fund balance at end of year			$ 59,714	

FRENCHMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT RE-3
Bond Redemption Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Local sources				
Property taxes	$ 42,040	$ 42,040	$ 29,228	$ (12,812)
Delinquent taxes and interest			88	88
Interest on investments			616	616
Total revenues	42,040	42,040	29,932	(12,108)
Expenditures				
Debt service				
Principal	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
Interest and fiscal charges	2,690	2,690	3,530	(840)
Appropriated reserves	54,219	54,219		54,219
Total expenditures	96,909	96,909	43,530	53,379
Net change in fund balance	$ (54,869)	$ (54,869)	(13,598)	$ 41,271
Fund balance at beginning of year			60,560	
Fund balance at end of year			$ 46,962	

Colorado Department of Education
Supplementary Schedule

Auditors' integrity report – 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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LAUER, SZABO &
ASSOCIATES, PC
Certified Public Accountants
205 Main St. • P.O. Box 1886 • Sterling, CO 80751-7886
Phone 970-522-2218 • FAX 970-522-2220

Independent Auditors' Report on Auditors' Integrity Report

Board of Education
Frenchman School District RE-3
Fleming, Colorado

We have audited the financial statements of the Frenchman School District RE-3 (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and our report thereon dated November 17, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, appears on pages 1-2. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Auditors' Integrity Report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado
November 17, 2020

Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 1850 - Frenchman RE-3
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	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses -	= 6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance
Governmental					
10	General Fund	1,521,230	2,984,954	2,834,142	1,672,042
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	114,494	112,752	1,743
	Sub-Total	**1,521,230**	**3,099,449**	**2,946,894**	**1,673,785**
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	18,905	114,242	121,029	12,118
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	59,560	65,791	65,637	59,714
24	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
25	Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31	Bond Redemption Fund	60,560	29,932	43,530	46,962
39	Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
41	Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42	Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	0	0	0	0
46	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals		**1,660,255**	**3,309,413**	**3,177,089**	**1,792,579**
Proprietary					
50	Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63)	Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69	Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fiduciary					
70	Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72	Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73	Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
79	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
85	Foundations	0	0	0	0
Totals		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

FINAL