EDUCATION reENVISIONED

Board of Cooperative Educational Services

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
June 30, 2020

Appointed Officials
Board of Directors

Marie Lavere-Wright *(representing ERBOCES partner El Paso County School District 49-BoE)*	President
Dan Snowberger *(representing ERBOCES partner Durango School District-Admin)*	Vice President
Chelsy Harris *(representing ERBOCES partner Pikes Peak Community College)*	Treasurer
Bethany Drosendahl	Secretary
John Graham *(representing ERBOCES partner El Paso County School District 49-Admin)*	Board Member
David Robinson *(representing ERBOCES partner Creede School District-Admin)*	Board Member

Administrative Officials

Ken Witt	Executive Director	Annette Ridgway	Chief of Finance and Accounting
Kindra Whitmyre	Director of School Operations and Special Education	Ashley Repko	Data Analyst and Assessment Coordinator

Our Schools

COLORADO PREPARATORY ACADEMY

Pikes Peak® ONLINE SCHOOL POWERED BY K12

HAVEN SCHOOL

Colorado Lit·er·a·cy & LEARNING CENTER

ORTON ACADEMY

Our Strategic Partners

PIKES PEAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE

District 49

MINERS CREEDE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Durango SCHOOL DISTRICT 9-R INNOVATION AND EXCELLENCE

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
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JUNE 30, 2020

Hoelting & Company, Inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Education reEnvisioned BOCES

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Education reEnvisioned BOCES (the BOCES), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BOCES'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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Education reEnvisioned BOCES, 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.

31 East Platte Avenue, Suite 300 • Colorado Springs, CO 80903 • (719) 630-1091 • Fax (719) 630-0522 • www.hoeltingco.com

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
October 5, 2020

As management of the Education ReEnvisioned Board of Cooperative Education Services (the BOCES), we offer readers of the BOCES financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

- The BOCES only participated in Governmental Activities during 2019/20. As of June 30, 2020, the governmental funds had ending Fund Balances of $1.6M, offset by pension related Long-term Liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of ($3.8M) for a deficit Net Position of ($2.3M), an improvement of $2.2M from the prior year. The deficit Net Position is primarily due to the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) net pension liability of ($873K) and PERA deferred pension inflows of ($3.0M) being pushed to the entity level.

- Total Full-Time Equivalent student count (sFTE) for 2019/20 was 2,681.

- General Revenues for the Governmental Activities of the BOCES totaled $20.8M, or 98.5% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of Designated Purpose Grants accounted for $332K or 1.5% of total revenues of $22M.

- General Expenditures for the Governmental Activities of the BOCES totaled $19.8M --99% for Instruction and 1% for Supporting services.

- The BOCES had two contract schools in 2019/20 – Colorado Preparatory Academy (CPA), and Pikes Peak Online School (PPOS). A contract school is different from a charter school in that there is no charter contract to supersede the chartering organization's authority over the school. A contract school typically utilizes an Education Service Provider (ESP). In the case of both CPA and PPOS, the ESP used was K12 Virtual Schools, LLC.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the BOCES' net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the BOCES that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business–type activities*). The governmental activities of the BOCES include instruction, instructional support, general and school administration, business and central services.

Fund Financial Statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The BOCES, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Being a relatively small entity with a strong focus for online education (i.e. relatively few physical assets), all of the funds of the BOCES are categorized as government funds.

Governmental Funds. *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide fund financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the BOCES' near-term financial requirements.

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. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the BOCES' near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The BOCES maintains two governmental funds. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, for both the general fund and the Designated-Purpose Grants Fund.

As required, the BOCES adopts an annual appropriated budget. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for both funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the BOCES.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of changes in a government's financial position over time. In the case of the BOCES, Primary Government Liabilities exceeded Assets by $2.3M at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets	$ 1,740,015	$ 2,888,191
Non-current assets		
Total assets	1,740,015	2,888,191
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred pension outflows	109,642	683,767
Deferred OPEB outflow	2,453	2,787
Total deferred outflows	112,095	686,554
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	115,482	1,901,329
Long-term liabilities		
Net pension liability	873,026	1,336,002
Net OPEB liability	42,938	66,725
Total liabilities	1,031,446	3,304,056
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred pension inflows	3,019,015	4,659,384
Deferred OPEB inflows	129,526	137,956
Total deferred inflows	3,148,541	4,797,340
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	-	-
Restricted for TABOR	656,000	553,000
Unrestricted	(2,983,877)	(5,079,651)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (2,327,877)	$ (4,526,651)

Governmental activities improved the net position of the BOCES by $2.2M from the previous year. Program revenues included $1.2M in operating grants and contributions. General revenues were $20.8M consisting primarily of school finance act revenue in the form of per pupil revenue. Expenses were $19.8M with 99% expended for instructional purposes.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Governmental Activities 2020	Governmental Activities 2019
PROGRAM REVENUES		
Charges for service	$ 5,033	$ -
Operating Grants & contributions	1,159,482	463,382
Capital Grants & contributions	-	-
GENERAL REVENUES		
Per pupil revenue	20,763,494	17,884,953
Investment income	48,545	45,972
Other income	1,645	6,087
TOTAL REVENUES	21,978,199	18,400,394
EXPENSES		
Instruction	19,619,320	16,794,251
Supporting Services	160,105	403,286
TOTAL EXPENSES	19,779,425	17,197,537
Change in Net Position	2,198,774	1,202,857
Net poisiton, beginning (deficit)	(4,526,651)	(5,729,508)
Prior Period Adjustment		
Net position, ending (deficit)	$ (2,327,877)	$ (4,526,651)

General Funds Budgetary Highlights

The BOCES approves the original budget in June based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In October, after a better estimate of enrollment can be made, adjustments are made to the budget.

Some significant budget highlights include:

- The final (Amended) budget showed decreased revenue by $98,032 from the original (Adopted) budget. The revenue changes were added to reflect decreased student count from the original budget, and moderately higher per-pupil funding from the on-line funding rate. The final budget had corresponding expense decreases for purchased instructional services related to the lower student count. Higher than anticipated beginning fund balance allowed for an increase in the final budget for Special Projects. The final budget was intended to cover TABOR reserve requirements of $656,000 with no deficit in unassigned fund balance.

- Actual General Funds results for the 2019/20 fiscal year showed revenues in excess of expenses by $637,671, which was $319,553 better than the final budget. Improvements to budget were primarily the result of lower Special Project spending.

Economic Factors and 2020-2021 Budget

- The COVID-19 pandemic greatly influences economic factors and the 2020/21 budget. State On-Line Per Pupil Funding (PPR) is projected to drop 6% from the previous year. However, the BOCES is experiencing unprecedented 2020/21 enrollment projections as families and students seek public school alternatives in online schools and homeschool enrichment programs. As a result, the BOCES expects enrollment to increase dramatically next year, and will make staffing and expense adjustments commensurate with the associated change in program formula revenue.

- The BOCES maintains a strong focus on multi-district, online schools. Multi-district schools have no single constituent tax base that they are accountable to; instead accountable to the entire state of Colorado. It is that fact that results in the revenue stream being solely fed by State Equalization rather than a blend of State Equalization and local sources seen in traditional school districts. This statewide perspective makes the BOCES less susceptible to changes in local economic conditions, but completely dependent on statewide economic issues.

- As previously mentioned, the BOCES contracts two online schools – Colorado Preparatory Academy and Pikes Peak Online School, both operated by K12 Virtual Solutions LLC. The online schools are designed to cater to different student populations so that there is no intended overlap and/or competition between the two schools. Enrollment projections for these two schools show a 96% growth rate, 2,577 students, from the previous year.

- The BOCES authorized a new school, Orton Academy, that opened for students in the fall of 2020. Orton Academy is and elementary program with a focus on reading challenges, including dyslexia. Orton Academy projects enrollment for the 2020/21 school year to be 77 students.

- The BOCES authorized two new homeschool enrichment programs, Haven School and Prenda. These programs are projecting enrollment of 122 or 61 full-time equivalent students.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the BOCES' finances for those with an interest in the operation. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Chief of Finance & Accounting, Education ReEnvisioned BOCES, 430 Beacon Lite Road, Monument, CO 80132.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and investments	$ 1,664,127
Receivables	75,888
Total assets	1,740,015
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension outflows	109,642
Deferred OPEB outflows	2,453
Total deferred outflows of resources	112,095
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	12,000
Accrued salaries and benefits	35,162
Unearned revenues	68,320
Long-term liabilities	
Net pension liability	873,026
Net OPEB liability	42,938
Total liabilities	1,031,446
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension inflows	3,019,015
Deferred OPEB inflows	129,526
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,148,541
NET POSITION	
Restricted for TABOR	656,000
Unrestricted	(2,983,877)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (2,327,877)

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

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Cash and investments	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Program Expense
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	19,619,320	$ 5,033	$ 922,244	$ -	$ (18,692,043)
Supporting services	160,105	-	237,238	-	77,133
Total governmental activities	$ 19,779,425	$ 5,033	$ 1,159,482	$ -	(18,614,910)
General Revenues:					
Per pupil revenue					20,763,494
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					171
Investment income					48,545
Other income					1,474
Total general revenues					20,813,684
Change in net position					2,198,774
Net position, beginning (deficit)					(4,526,651)
Net position, ending (deficit)					$ (2,327,877)

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

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund	Designated Purpose Grants Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	$ 1,664,127	$ -	$ 1,664,127
Receivables	72,388	3,500	75,888
Due from other funds	-	38,696	38,696
Total assets	$ 1,736,515	$ 42,196	$ 1,778,711
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	$ 12,000	$ -	$ 12,000
Accrued salaries and benefits	35,162	-	35,162
Due to other funds	38,696	-	38,696
Unearned revenue	26,124	42,196	68,320
Total liabilities	111,982	42,196	154,178
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for TABOR	656,000	-	656,000
Unassigned	968,533	-	968,533
Total fund balance	1,624,533	-	1,624,533
Total fund balance and liabilities	$ 1,736,515	$ 42,196	$ 1,778,711

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

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

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

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 1,624,533
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		
Net pension liabilities	$ (873,026)	
Pension outflows	109,642	
Pension inflows	(3,019,015)	
Net OPEB liabilities	(42,938)	
OPEB outflows	2,453	
OPEB inflows	(129,526)	(3,952,410)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (2,327,877)

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

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund	Designated Purpose Grants Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ 55,052	$ -	$ 55,052
State sources	21,444,497	320,838	21,765,335
Federal sources	155,324	10,875	166,199
Total revenues	21,654,873	331,713	21,986,586
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	19,622,699	248,113	19,870,812
Supporting services	1,394,503	83,600	1,478,103
Total expenditures	21,017,202	331,713	21,348,915
Net change in fund balances	637,671	-	637,671
Fund balances - Beginning	986,862	-	986,862
Fund balances - Ending	$ 1,624,533	$ -	$ 1,624,533

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

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF
REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 637,671
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension expenses	$ 1,529,220	
OPEB expenses	31,883	1,561,103
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 2,198,774

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Education reEnvisioned BOCES (the BOCES) was organized in May 2013 under the provisions of the Boards of Cooperative Services Act of 1965, C.R.S. 22-5-101 et seq. A BOCES is not a political subdivision of the State, but is a legal entity separate and apart from its member school districts and/or higher education entities to which certain governmental decision-making functions have been delegated. Sponsoring member entities are El Paso County School District 49, and Pikes Peak Community College. The BOCES sponsored its first school, Colorado Preparatory Academy, with a related educational services contract agreement from K12 Virtual Schools, LLC in July 2014. Three additional schools have been sponsored since: Pikes Peak Online School (also with K12 Virtual Schools, LLC), Rocky Mountain Digital Academy (initially contracted with Summit Education Group, but subsequently converted to CDBOCES management), and Mountain View Virtual Academy which was established in 2015 as CDBOCES' first internally managed school. In June 2017, the board approved a motion to close both Rocky Mountain Digital Academy and Mountain View Virtual Academy. Both the online schools and the physical Denver location were closed on August 1, 2017.

The financial statements of the BOCES have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the BOCES are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION—GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the government. Governmental activities are normally supported by intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION—FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounts of the BOCES are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION—FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

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

The *Governmental Designated-Purpose Grants Fund* is used to record financial transactions for grants received for designated programs funded by federal, state or local governments.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Investments

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

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

Receivables

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

Deposits

The BOCES has made deposits with certain vendors as required for leases or other services.

Prepaid items

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

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include site improvements, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. The capitalization level for equipment is $5,000 in all funds. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend asset lives, are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable.

Unearned revenues

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Pensions

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

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

Health Care Trust Fund

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

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

Net position flow assumption

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Fund balance flow assumption

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

Fund Balance Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Program revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) fees and charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are reported as *general revenues*.

G. ESTIMATES

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

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

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

1. At the May board meeting of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director submits a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. Public hearings are conducted at Board of Directors meetings to obtain taxpayers comments.

3. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by the Board of Directors.

4. Any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.

5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.

6. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted amounts in this report are as originally adopted or amended.

7. All original and supplemental appropriations for all funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Deposits	$ 96,305
Investments	1,567,822
Total	$ 1,664,127

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

Cash and investments	$ 1,644,127

Cash deposits with financial institutions

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

The carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2020 was $96,305 and the bank balances were $110,909. Of the bank balances, $110,909 was covered by FDIC insurance.

Investments

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

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

The BOCES investments at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Investments	Maturities	Fair Value
ColoTrust	Less than 60 days	$ 1,567,822

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Local Government Investment Pool

The BOCES has invested in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust). ColoTrust is a AAA rated investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Part 7 of Article 75 of Title 24 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. This investment vehicle operates similarly to money market funds and each share is equal in value to $1.00. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to ColoTrust in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal function of ColoTrust. Substantially all securities owned by ColoTrust are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by ColoTrust. Investments of ColoTrust consist of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury Notes.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest Rate Risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. State law limits investment maturities to five years or less as a means of managing exposure to fair value loss resulting from increasing interest rates. The BOCES does not have a formal investment policy that would further limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk: Credit risk involves the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law limits investments to those described above. ColoTrust is rated AAA by Standard and Poors and maintains a constant net asset value of $1 per share.

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

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

The composition of interfund balances at June 30, 2020 is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Grants Fund	General Fund	$ 38,696

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 5 – 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, Education reEnvisioned BOCES and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq*. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

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

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Education reEnvisioned BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from Education reEnvisioned BOCES were $69,205 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 Education reEnvisioned BOCES proportion of the net pension liability was based on Education reEnvisioned BOCES contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES reported a liability of $873,026 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 Education reEnvisioned BOCES as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with Education reEnvisioned BOCES were as follows:

Education reEnvisioned BOCES proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 873,026
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with Education reEnvisioned BOCES	$ 110,732
Total	$ 983,758

At December 31, 2019, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES proportion was 0.0058436310 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0017013948 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES recognized pension expense of ($1,529,220) and revenue ($3,503) for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 47,580	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	24,924	395,996
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	103,419
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	2,519,600
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	37,138	N/A
Total	$ 109,642	$ 3,019,015

$37,138 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2021	$ (1,783,119)
2022	(1,073,824)
2023	(54,388)
2024	(35,180)
2025	-
Thereafter	-

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 – 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic)[1]	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.

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.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

Asset Class	Target 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:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- As specified in law, the State provides an annual direct distribution of $225 million, which commenced July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,157,819	$ 873,026	$ 633,917

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

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

Health Care Trust Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Education reEnvisioned BOCES is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Education reEnvisioned BOCES were $3,642 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

At June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES reported a liability of $42,938 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The Education reEnvisioned BOCES proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Education reEnvisioned BOCES contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES proportion was 0.0038201197 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0010841952 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES recognized OPEB expense of ($31,883). At June 30, 2020, the Education reEnvisioned BOCES 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	$ 142	$ 7,215
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	356	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	717
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	121,594
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,955	N/A
Total	$ 2,453	$ 129,526

$1,955 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2021	$ (32,448)
2022	(32,448)
2023	(32,241)
2024	(26,947)
2025	(4,714)
Thereafter	(230)

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

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

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 of costs between employers of each fund to that point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease 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	$ 41,918	$ 42,938	$ 44,117

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019, measurement date.

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 48,550	$ 42,938	$ 38,139

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

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The BOCES is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

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

NOTE 8 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitment

The BOCES leases office space under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments for leases are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30		
2021	$	18,000
2022		18,000
Total	$	36,000

In addition to the base rents above, the leases require additional rents for other costs and expenses incurred by the lessor for operation and maintenance of the leased property. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, amounts expended under leases were $19,979.

NOTE 9 – AMENDMENT TO COLORADO CONSTITUTION

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

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The BOCES is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2020 there was a $656,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

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

NOTE 10 – COLORADO SCHOOL /BOCES, ELECTRONIC DATA INTEGRITY CHECK FIGURES

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2020

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
BOCES's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0058436310%	0.0075450258%	0.0267231925%	0.0317499828%	0.0167584014%	0.0039234454%	0.0026890159%
BOCES's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 873,026	$ 1,336,002	$ 8,641,331	$ 9,453,198	$ 2,563,079	$ 531,759	$ 342,983
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with BOCES	110,732	182,680	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 983,758	$ 1,518,682	$ 8,641,331	$ 9,453,198	$ 2,563,079	$ 531,759	$ 342,983
BOCES's covered payroll	$ 343,409	$ 414,791	$ 1,232,709	$ 1,424,996	$ 730,327	$ 164,364	$ 108,403
BOCES's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	254.22%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.5%	57.0%	44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%	64.1%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	$ 69,205	$ 65,240	$ 120,560	$ 304,248	$ 204,943	$ 46,691	$ 19,295
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(69,205)	(65,240)	(120,560)	(304,248)	(204,943)	(46,691)	(19,295)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
BOCES's covered payroll	$ 357,093	$ 341,037	$ 638,561	$ 1,655,323	$ 1,155,909	$ 276,608	$ 120,742
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2020

	2019	2018	2017	2016
BOCES's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0038201197%	0.0049043149%	0.0151811967%	0.0180490816%
BOCES's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 42,938	$ 66,725	$ 197,295	$ 234,012
BOCES's covered payroll	$ 343,409	$ 414,791	$ 1,232,709	$ 1,424,996
BOCES's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	12.50%	16.09%	16.00%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.5%	17.0%	17.5%	16.7%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Contractually required contribution	$ 3,642	$ 3,479	$ 6,537	$ 16,845
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,642)	(3,479)	(6,537)	(16,845)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
BOCES's covered payroll	$ 357,093	$ 341,037	$ 638,561	$ 1,655,323
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Local sources	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	55,052	$ 15,052
State sources	21,308,324	20,885,446	21,444,497	559,051
Federal sources	490,989	815,835	155,324	(660,511)
Total revenues	21,839,313	21,741,281	21,654,873	(86,408)
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries	276,014	258,699	351,042	(92,343)
Benefits	154,474	71,089	96,464	(25,375)
Purchased services	20,723,799	20,641,134	20,516,739	124,395
Supplies	-	-	50,173	(50,173)
Other	86,239	452,241	2,784	449,457
Total expenditures	21,240,526	21,423,163	21,017,202	405,961
Net change in fund balances	598,786	318,118	637,671	319,553
Fund balance, beginning	628,177	986,682	986,862	180
Fund balance, ending	$ 1,226,963	$ 1,304,800	$ 1,624,533	$ 319,733

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EDUCATION reENVISIONED BOCES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GOVERNMENTAL DESIGNATED-PURPOSE GRANTS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
State sources	83,741	83,741	320,838	237,097
Federal sources	28,558	301,541	10,875	(290,666)
Total revenues	112,299	385,282	331,713	(53,569)
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries	-	100,700	248,113	(147,413)
Purchased services	112,299	284,582	-	284,582
Supplies	-	-	83,600	(83,600)
Total expenditures	112,299	385,282	331,713	53,569
Net change in fund balance	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

STATE COMPLIANCE

Hoelting & Company, Inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

To the Board of Education
Education reEnvisioned BOCES

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Education reEnvisioned BOCES, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, which collectively comprise Education reEnvisioned BOCES' basic financial statements, and our report thereon dated October 5, 2020, which expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statement, appears as listed in the table of contents.

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

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
October 5, 2020

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Colorado Department of Education

Auditors Integrity Report

District: 9170 - Education reEnvisioned BOCES
Fiscal Year 2019-20
Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund Type &Number		Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*) +	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses -	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance =
Governmental					
10	General Fund	986,862	21,654,873	21,017,202	1,624,533
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
Sub- Total		986,862	21,654,873	21,017,202	1,624,533
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
21	Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	331,713	331,713	0
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
24	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
25	Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31	Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	0
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		986,862	21,986,586	21,348,915	1,624,533
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

EDUCATION
reENVISIONED