## ESTES VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY DISTRICT ESTES PARK, COLORADO

#### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2021

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Board of Trustees Estes Valley Public Library District Estes Park, Colorado

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discreetly presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Estes Valley Public Library District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discreetly presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Estes Valley Public Library District as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.



#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### **Other Matters**

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, the schedules of the District's proportionate share, and the schedules of the District's contributions on pages 47-51 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.

PB Solutions LLC

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Estes Valley Public Library District (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The District's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the accompanying financial statements and disclosures following this section.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis document introduces the District's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) district-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. The District also includes in this report additional information to supplement the basic financial statements. Comparative data are presented when available.

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The District's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of activities between funds.

- The Statement of Net Position. This is the government-wide statement of financial position presenting information that includes all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference 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 District as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall health of the District would extend to other nonfinancial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base or the condition of District infrastructure, in addition to the financial information provided in this report.
- The Statement of Activities reports how the District's net position changed during the current year. All current
  year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose
  of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the District's distinct activities or
  functions on revenues provided by the District's taxpayers.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities of the District that are principally supported by property taxes from business-type activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. Governmental activities include general library operations. The District has no business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the District itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate entity, which has a significant operational or financial relationship with the District. This entity, a discretely presented component unit, is the Estes Valley Library Friends and Foundation, Inc. More information on the functions of this entity can be found in Note 1 to the financial statements.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the District's significant funds. Each major fund is separately reported.

The District has one fund type. *Governmental funds* are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

However, the focus is very different with fund statements providing a distinctive view of the District's governmental funds. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful in evaluating annual financial requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds operating statement provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the difference between these two perspectives.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of 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 District's detailed budget presentation. This statement demonstrates compliance with the District's adopted and final revised budget.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

The following represents condensed financial information taken from the government-wide (accrual basis) financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	2021	Percent of Total		2020	Percent of Total
ASSETS Current Assets Capital Assets, Net of	\$ 5,232,994	78.5%	\$	4,690,024	73.6%
Accumulated Depreciation	1,430,420	21.5%	*	* 1,683,083	26.4%
Total Assets	6,663,414	100.0%		6,373,107	100.0%
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	151,958	92.4%		144,939	90.9%
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	12,468	7.6%		14,595	9.1%
Total Deferred Outflows	 164,426	100.0%	-	159,534	100.0%
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Long-term Liabilities	45,379 776,130	5.5% 94.5%		57,773 1,076,263	5.1% 94.9%
Total Liabilities	821,509	100.0%		1,134,036	100.0%
DEFERRED INFLOWS Property Taxes Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	2,011,706 478,675 24,321	80.0% 19.0% 1.0%		1,884,460 288,247 17,709	86.0% 13.2% 0.8%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,514,702	100.0%		2,190,416	100.0%

NET POSITION Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 1,430,420	41.0%	\$ *	* 1,623,246	50.6%
Restricted for Special Needs: Materials Nonexpendable Restricted for Emergencies Unrestricted	64,070 1,997,139	1.8% 57.2%		15,000 47,570 1,522,373	0.5% 1.5% 47.4%
Total Net Position	\$ 3,491,629	100.0%	\$	3,208,189	100.0%
REVENUES Program Revenues:	2021	Percent of Total		2020	Percent of Total
Charges for Services	\$ 4,972	.2%	\$	3,036	0.1%
Operating Grants and Contributions	208,165	9.2%		214,689	9.5%
General Revenues:					
Taxes Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs	2,024,063	89.6%		2,009,147	88.4%
Investment Income Other Revenues	 1,509 21,000	0.1% 0.9%		18,413 26,826	0.8% 1.2%
Total Revenues	 2,259,709	100.0%		2,272,111	100.0%
EXPENSES					
Library Services	\$ 1,829,766	100.0%	\$	1,804,819	100.0%
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	\$ 429,943		\$	467,292	

<sup>\*\*</sup> See Note 9: Restatement of Beginning Balances

The District's net position increased in 2021 due to a combination of two factors; first the net investment in capital assets was reduced based upon an error that was discovered in the collection inventory calculation. Please see Note 9 for more information. In addition, unrestricted funds increased due to a significant surplus of revenue over expenditures for the year. Continued COVID-19 challenges coupled with staffing challenges account for the bulk of this surplus. This is the sixth year of reporting net pension liability due to the adoption, first reported in 2014, of GASB Statement No. 68, representing the District's proportionate share of the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF) pension liability, administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). As of December 31, 2021, the District's net pension liability was \$635,562, a decrease of 30% from 2020. Most of the District's net position is reflected in the net investment in capital assets – 41%. \$64,070 is restricted for emergencies and special needs materials.

The District is reliant on property tax revenue to support operations. During 2021, taxes provided 89.6% of the District's total revenues. Note that program revenues, including from the Library Friends & Foundation and the Corona Virus Relief Fund from the Dept. of Local Affairs, accounted for 10.4% of total revenues.

For the tax collection years 2000 - 2004, the annual authorized operating mill levy was 2.39. On November 2, 2004, the voters approved an increase to 3.28 mills for 2005 collection and each year thereafter. Since 1999, the voters allowed the District to collect, keep and expend all revenues (other than excess property tax revenue). It

was also exempted from the 5.5% property tax revenue limitation. This has prevented the "ratchet-down" effect that the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights used to have on the District's property tax revenue. In addition, the District was successful with an election question to District residents seeking a mill levy tax increase. In 2014, the annual property tax rate for the District increased from 3.28 to 4.52 mills.

The District maintains a high current ratio. The current ratio compares current assets to current liabilities and is an indication of the ability to pay current obligations. However, to make this ratio meaningful, we have eliminated the property taxes receivable and the related deferred revenue. After this elimination, governmental current assets are \$3,001,071 and current liabilities are \$62,588. As a result, the current ratio for the District overall is 48 to 1 (48 to 1 for 2020).

#### **Financial Analysis of the Funds**

The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

#### Governmental Funds

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

The District has two governmental funds: The General Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District, whereas the Capital Reserve Fund is held for capital facilities projects. Total governmental funds fund balances increased \$428,118 in 2021, with ending fund balances totaling \$3,175,909 (\$2,946,717 in the General Fund; \$229,192 in the Capital Reserve Fund).

#### **Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt**

Capital assets for the District consist of furniture, equipment, building improvements, and collection inventory. There was no capital outlay for furniture, equipment and building improvements during 2021, and dispositions consisted of old computer equipment that was replaced with items below the capitalization threshold of \$5,000. Collection inventory showed a net decrease for 2021; one impact of COVID-19 has been an increased demand in digital materials which are not included in the inventory count. In addition, an error was discovered in the calculation of collection inventory which resulted in a downward adjustment of the beginning balance of materials and the corresponding accumulated depreciation. See Note 9 for more information on this adjustment.

Long-Term Debt for the District consists of net pension liability, net OPEB liability and compensated absences. Compensated absences decreased in 2021 due to staffing turnover during the year. See Notes 6 and 7 for more information on pension and OPEB liability.

At the end of 2012, the District paid off its general obligation bonds prior to maturity. Upon retirement of the bonds, there were funds remaining in the former Debt Service Fund. The District Board of Trustees approved these funds to be used for facility maintenance and reinvestment.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

General Fund revenues were \$2,259,600; an increase of \$15,101 over final budget estimates.

#### **Currently Known Facts**

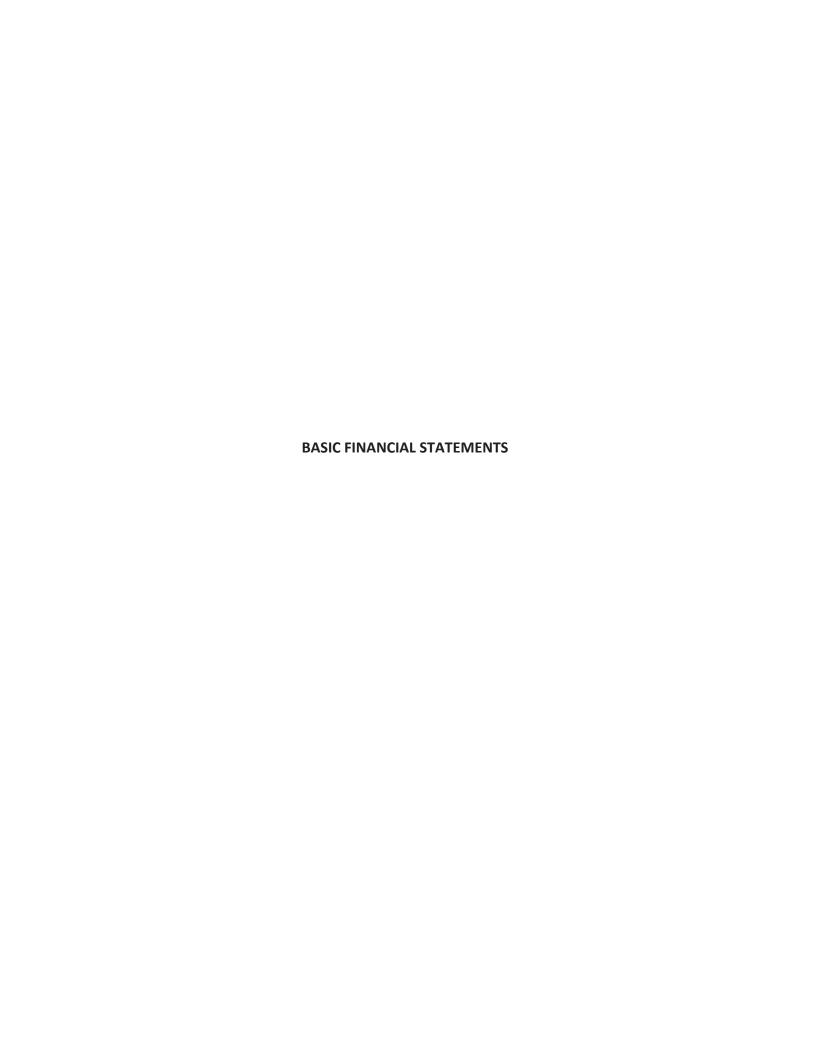
Members of the District Board of Trustees, staff, and Library Friends & Foundation Board prepared a one-year Operating Plan extending the most recent Strategic Plan. The Plan outlines several goals:

- 1) Focus on Early Literacy
- 2) Enable Lifelong Learning
- 3) Enable a Greater Sense of Community
- 4) Deliver Materials on a Personalized Basis
- 5) Grow Internally to Succeed Externally

The Library meets community expectations by fulfilling its Operating Plan. Significant projects completed in 2021 included expansion of specialized early literacy services, implementation of a staff compensation plan, adding mobile print as a new service, and an increase in overall circulation by 94.6% over the prior year.

#### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Estes Valley Public Library District, PO Box 1687, Estes Park, Colorado 80517, or you may call the library director at (970) 586-8116.



### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2021

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	COMPONENT UNIT	
	GOVERNMENTAL		
	ACTIVITIES	FOUNDATION	
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$ 3,182,321	\$ 1,754,012	
Cash Held with County Treasurer	8,224	-	
Intergovernmental Receivable	-	-	
Taxes Receivable	2,011,706	-	
Accounts Receivable	10	45,243	
Prepaid Expenses	30,733	-	
Loan Origination Fee, Net	-	5,270	
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	-	138,350	
Capital Assets, Depreciated,			
Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,430,420	661,680	
TOTAL ASSETS	6,663,414	2,604,555	
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Related to Pensions	151,958	-	
Related to OPEB	12,468		
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	164,426		
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	24,118	2,199	
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	21,261	-	
Deposits	-	4,599	
Noncurrent Liabilities		7,333	
Due Within One Year	34,926	23,417	
Due in More Than One Year	17,202	532,118	
Net Pension Liability	635,562	552,110	
Net OPEB Liability	88,440	_	
Net OPED LIABILITY			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	821,509	562,333	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Property Tax Revenues	2,011,706	-	
Related to Pensions	478,675	-	
Related to OPEB	24,321		
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,514,702_		
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,430,420	244,495	
Restricted	64,070	1,428,759	
Unrestricted	1,997,139	368,968	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 3,491,629	\$ 2,042,222	

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended December 31, 2021

					NET (EXPENS AND CHANGES I	SE) REVENUE N NET POSITION
					PRIMARY	COMPONENT
		F	PROGRAM REVENUE	:S	GOVERNMENT	UNIT
			OPERATING	CAPITAL		
		CHARGES FOR	<b>GRANTS AND</b>	<b>GRANTS AND</b>	GOVERNMENTAL	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	SERVICES	CONTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS	ACTIVITIES	FOUNDATION
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
<b>Governmental Activities</b>						
Library Services	\$ 1,829,766	\$ 4,972	\$ 208,165	\$ -	\$ (1,616,629)	\$ -
	4		4		± (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Total Primary Government	\$ 1,829,766	\$ 4,972	\$ 208,165	\$ -	\$ (1,616,629)	\$ -
Component Unit						
Foundation	\$ 373,898	\$ -	\$ 103,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (270,138)
		GENERAL REVENU	JES			
		Property Taxes			1,880,790	-
		Specific Owners	ship Taxes		143,273	-
		Contributions n	ot Restricted to Spe	ecific Programs	-	118,249
		Other Revenue	S		21,000	212,050
		Earnings on Inv	estments		1,509	162,234
		TOTAL GENERAL	. REVENUES		2,046,572	492,533
		CHANGE IN NET	POSITION		429,943	222,395
		NET POSITION, E	Beginning, Restated		3,061,686	1,819,827
		NET POSITION, E	Ending		\$ 3,491,629	\$ 2,042,222

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

				NON-MAJOR		
				CAPITAL		TOTAL
		GENERAL		RESERVE	GOVERNMENTAL	
		FUND		FUND		FUNDS
ASSETS						
Cash and Investments	\$	2,953,129	\$	229,192	\$	3,182,321
Cash Held at County Treasurer		8,224		-		8,224
Intergovernmental Receivable		-		-		-
Taxes Receivable		2,011,706		-		2,011,706
Other Receivables		10		-		10
Prepaid Expenses		30,733				30,733
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	5,003,802	\$	229,192	\$	5,232,994
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS,						
AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	\$	24,118	\$	-	\$	24,118
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		21,261		-		21,261
TOTAL LIABILITIES		45,379		-		45,379
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Property Tax Revenues		2,011,706		-		2,011,706
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable		45,733		-		45,733
Restricted for Emergencies		64,070		-		64,070
Assigned to Facility Maintenance		-		229,192		229,192
Unassigned		2,836,914		-		2,836,914
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		2,946,717		229,192		3,175,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS						
OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	¢	5,003,802	\$	229,192	\$	5,232,994
of Resources, And Ford Balances	=	3,003,002	<del>~</del>	223,132	<del>-</del>	3,232,334

## RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION Year Ended December 31, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balances of governmental funds			\$ 3,175,909
Capital assets used in governmental activities a are not reported in the funds.	are not financial resources, and therefore,		
	Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	-	
	Capital Assets, Depreciated	3,908,026	
	Accumulated Depreciation	(2,477,606)	1,430,420
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not	due and payable in the current period and,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
	Compensated Absences	(52,128)	
	Net Pension Liability	(635,562)	
	Net OPEB Liability	(88,440)	(776,130)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relaperiods and, therefore, are not reported in the			
	Deferred outflows of resources - Related to Pensions	151,958	
	Deferred inflows of resources - Related to Pensions	(478,675)	
	Deferred outflows of resources - Related to OPEB	12,468	
	Deferred inflows of resources - Related to OPEB	(24,321)	 (338,570)
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 3,491,629

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended December 31, 2021

		NON-MAJOR	
		CAPITAL	TOTAL
	GENERAL	RESERVE	GOVERNMENTAL
	FUND	FUND	FUNDS
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 1,880,790	\$ -	\$ 1,880,790
Specific Ownership Taxes	143,273	-	143,273
Charges for Services	4,972	-	4,972
Grants and Contributions	208,165	-	208,165
Earnings on Investments	1,400	109	1,509
Miscellaneous	21,000		21,000
TOTAL REVENUES	2,259,600	109	2,259,709
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
Library Services	1,831,591	-	1,831,591
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,831,591_		1,831,591
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	428,009	109	428,118
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	2,518,708_	229,083	2,747,791
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$ 2,946,717	\$ 229,192	\$ 3,175,909
TOND DALANCES, ENUME	\$ 2,946,717	\$ 229,192	J,175,303

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended December 31, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmenta	al funds	\$	428,118
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital asset expenditures. However, for governmental act of net position and allocated over their estima expense in the statement of activities.	ivities those costs are shown in the statement		
	Capital Outlay 85,55	2	
	Depreciation (189,80	6)	
	Loss on Disposal (1,90	6)	(106,160)
Some expenses reported in the statement of act resources and are not reported in the funds.	changes in Compensated Absences 7,70	9_	7,709
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB However, for governmental activities those an and amortized in the statement of activities.	are not recognized in the governmental funds. nounts reported in the statement of net position		
	Deferred charges related to Pension Plan 90,42	8	
	Deferred charges related to OPEB 9,84	8	100,276
Change in net position of governmental activities	S	\$	429,943

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Estes Valley Public Library District (the "District") was formed on November 8, 1988, by the electorate of Larimer County and the Town of Estes Park. The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The District is governed by an elected board of seven members. Following is a summary of the more significant policies:

#### **Reporting Entity**

The financial reporting entity consists of the District and organizations for which the District is financially accountable. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are not legally separate are part of the District. In addition, any legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on the District.

The Estes Valley Library Friends and Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation") is a non-profit organization with the purpose to assist in the promotion, development, and enhancement of the facilities and educational programs of the District. The Foundation is reported as a discreetly presented component unit. Separate financial statements for the Foundation may be obtained by writing to P.O. Box 1470, Estes Park, Colorado 80517.

#### **Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the District and its component unit. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from the legally separate *component units* for which the District is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

Property taxes, specific ownership taxes, grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

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.

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

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, the District reports the following major governmental fund:

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

In addition, the District reports the following nonmajor governmental fund:

The *Capital Reserve Fund* accounts for the remaining debt service property taxes following final payment of the District's general obligation debt during the year ended December 31, 2012. The District intends to use the remaining funds for facility maintenance and reinvestment.

#### Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position

<u>Deposits and Investments</u> –The District considers cash and cash equivalents to be all demand deposits as well as short- term investments with a maturity date of three months or less. Investments are stated at fair value.

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

<u>Prepaid Expenses</u> – Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future years and are reported as prepaid expenses.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and books and audiovisual materials, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year except for library books and audio-visual materials, which are capitalized regardless of cost. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

#### Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued)

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives. Library books and audio-visual materials are depreciated using a composite rate on a first-in, first-out basis.

Buildings and Improvements 5-40 years
Furniture and Equipment 5-10 years
Library Books and Audio-Visual Materials 6 years

<u>Unearned Revenues</u> – The deferred revenues include amounts received but not yet available for expenditure.

<u>Accrued Salaries and Benefits</u> – Salaries and benefits of employees that were earned, but unpaid, as of December 31, 2021, were \$21,261.

<u>Compensated Absences</u> — District employees are entitled to certain compensated absences based on their length of employment and are allowed to accumulate unused absences. Employees are limited to the amount of accumulated vacation leave that can be carried to the next fiscal year depending on the employee's years of service. Upon termination of employment, employees are entitled to receive compensation for accrued vacation days at their current pay rate. These compensated absences are recognized as expenditures when due in the governmental funds. A liability in the amount of \$52,128 has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements for the accrued compensated absences.

<u>Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheets 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 and fund balance 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 and balance sheets 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 and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position (Continued)

<u>Property Taxes</u> – Property taxes are levied on December 15 based on the assessed value of property as certified by the County Assessor on October 1. The property tax may be paid in total by April 30 or one-half payment by February 28 and the second half by June 15. The billings are considered due on these dates. The bill becomes delinquent, and penalties and interest may be assessed by the County Treasurer on the post mark day following these dates. The tax sale date is the first Thursday of November.

Under Colorado Law, all property taxes become due and payable on January 1, in the year following that in which they are levied. The County Treasurer's Office collects property taxes and remits them to the District on a monthly basis.

<u>Net Position</u>— The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

<u>Investment in Capital Assets</u> is intended to reflect the portion of net position, which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

<u>Restricted Net Position</u> are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u> represents assets that do not have any third-party limitation on their use. While District management may have categorized and segmented a portion for various purposes, the District Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

<u>Fund Balance Classification</u> – 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 District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

:

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

#### **Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position** (Continued)

- Nonspendable This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District reports prepaid expenses as nonspendable. In addition, the District reports \$15,000 in cash and investments as nonspendable for special needs materials.
- 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. The District has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.
- Committed This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Trustees. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Trustees removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed 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. As of December 31, 2021, the District does not report any committed resources.
- Assigned This classification includes amounts the government intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The District has classified the fund balance of the Capital Reserve Fund as assigned because its use has been designated for a specific purpose by the District.
- <u>Unassigned</u> 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 District 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 fund balance.

#### NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (Continued)

#### **Risk Management**

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss.

#### **Subsequent Events**

The District has evaluated events subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2021 through April 11, 2022, the date these financial statements were issued, and has incorporated any required recognition into these financial statements.

#### NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgets**

State statutes require that all funds have legally adopted budgets and appropriations. Total expenditures may not exceed the amounts appropriated at the fund level. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District did not adopt a budget for the Capital Reserve Fund because no expenditures were anticipated.

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

- Management submits to the Board of Trustees a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All budgets lapse at year end.
- Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Trustees to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to December 15, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.
- Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Trustees.
- Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted or amended by the Board of Trustees.

#### NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments on December 31, 2021 consist of the following:

Petty Cash	\$ 233	3
Deposits - Primary Government	43,31	9
Deposits - Component Unit	56,15	1
Investments - Primary Government	3,138,769	9
Investments - Component Unit	1,697,86	1
Total	\$4,936,33	3

The above amounts are classified in the statement of net position as follows:

Primary Government Cash and Investments	\$3,182,321
Component Unit Cash and Investments	1,754,012
	\$4,936,333

The Estes Valley Library Friends and Foundation (the "Component Unit") is a nonprofit entity with its own investment policy and is not subject to state statutes.

#### **Deposits**

#### <u>Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. 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. At December 31, 2021, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the District are eligible public depositories. 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.

At December 31, 2021, the District had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$43,319. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$83,581. All of these balances were covered by federal depository insurance.

#### **NOTE 3:** <u>CASH AND INVESTMENTS</u> (Continued)

#### Investments

#### Interest Rate Risk

State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five year. The District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

#### Credit Risk

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments the units of local government may invest which includes:

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

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

State statutes do not limit the amount the District may invest in one issuer, except for corporate securities.

#### **Local Government Investment Pools**

The District had invested \$3,138,769 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned 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 the entities.

#### **NOTE 3:** CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

**Investments** (Continued)

Local Government Investment Pools (Continued)

ColoTrust is not a 2a7-like external investment pool. The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. The government-investor does not "look through" the pool to report a pro rata share of the pool's investments, receivables, and payables.

#### NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2021, is summarized below:

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/2020	Additions	Deletions	12/31/2021
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Capital Asset, Being				
Depreciated				
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	2,708,838	-	54,039	2,654,799
Furniture and Equipment	484,542	-	50,600	433,942
Books and Audio-Visual Materials	829,486	85,552	95,753	819,285
Total Capital Assets,				
Being Depreciated	4,022,866	85,552	200,392	3,908,026
Accumulated Depreciation				
<b>Buildings and Improvements</b>	1,519,552	82,414	52,133	1,549,833
Furniture and Equipment	384,467	21,473	50,600	355,340
Books and Audio-Visual Materials	582,267	85,919	95,753	572,433
Total Depreciation	2,486,286	189,806	198,486	2,477,606
Net Capital Assets	\$1,536,580	\$ (104,254)	\$ 1,906	\$1,430,420

As described in Footnote 9, the beginning balances of the books and audio-visual materials decreased by \$306,488, from \$1,135,974 to \$829,486. The corresponding accumulated depreciation balance was decreased by \$159,985, from \$742,252 to \$582,267.

#### NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of the District's long-term debt transactions for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance 12/31/2020	Additions	Payments	Balance 12/31/2021	Due In One Year
Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability Compensated Absences	\$ 909,399 107,027 59,837	\$ - - -	\$ 273,837 18,587 7,709	\$ 635,562 88,440 52,128	\$ - 34,926
Total	\$ 1,076,263	\$ -	\$ 300,133	\$ 776,130	\$ 34,926

Compensated absences are recognized as expenditures when due in the General Fund.

#### NOTE 6: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>

#### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Pensions. The District participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the LGDTF 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 made changes to certain benefit provisions. Most of these changes were in effect as of December 31, 2021.

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan**

Plan description. Eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the LGDTF—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

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)**

to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (Annual Report) that can be obtained at <a href="https://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports">www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports</a>.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2020. 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.

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

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

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

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)**

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, 2020, 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, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership 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 LGDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)**

Contributions provisions as of December 21, 2021: Eligible employees and the District are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. Employee contribution rates for the period of 01/01/2020 through 12/31/2021are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2020	July 1, 2020	January 1, 2021	July 1, 2021
	Through	Through	Through	Through
	June 30, 2020	December 31,	June 30, 2021	December 31,
		2020		2021
Employee	8.00%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
contribution				
(all employees				
other than State				
Troopers)				
State Troopers	10.75%	12.00%	12.00%	12.50%

<sup>\*\*</sup>Contribution rates for the LGDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

The employer contribution requirements for all employees other than State Troopers are summarized in the table below:

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)**

	January 1, 2020 Through June 30, 2020	July 1, 2020 Through December 31, 2020	January 1, 2021 Through June 30, 2021	July 1, 2021 Through December 31, 2021
Employer contribution rate	10.00%	10.50%	10.50%	10.50%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the LGDTF	8.98%	9.48%	9.48%	9.48%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	N/A	N/A	0.02%	0.02%
Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF	12.68%	13.18%	13.20%	13.20%

#### NOTE 6: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)**

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

The employer contribution requirements for State Troopers are summarized in the table below:

below.				1
	January 1,	July 1, 2020	January 1,	July 1, 2021
	2020	Through	2021	Through
	Through	December	Through	December
	June 30, 2020	31, 2020	June 30, 2021	31, 2021
Employer contribution rate	13.10%	13.60%	13.60%	13.60%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the LGDTF	12.08%	12.58%	12.58%	12.58%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51- 411	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Defined Contribution Supplement as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-415	N/A	N/A	0.02%	0.02%
Total employer contribution rate to the LGDTF	15.78%	16.28%	16.30%	16.30%

<sup>\*\*</sup>Contribution rates for the LGDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

#### **General Information about the Pension Plan** (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from the District were \$111,403 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

### Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2021, the District reported a liability of \$635,562 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the LGDTF was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2020. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

At December 31, 2020, the District's proportion was 0.1219 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00237 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District recognized pension expense of \$20,975. At December 31, 2021, the District 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	\$5,110	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$35,445	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	\$465,460
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	\$13,215
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$111,403	N/A
Total	\$151,958	\$478,675

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$111,403 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 December 31, 2022. 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 December 31,	
2022	(\$ 93,604)
2023	(\$236,040)
2024	(\$108,476)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.50%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50%-10.45%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.25%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 <sup>1</sup>	Financed by the AIF

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

#### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (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 were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, 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 PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%

Salary increases, including wage inflation:

Members other than State Troopers 3.20%-11.30% State Troopers<sup>1</sup> 3.20%-12.40%

Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension 7.25%

plan investment expenses, including price inflation

Discount rate 7.25%

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 1.25%

and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06<sup>2</sup> Financed by the AIR

Salary scale assumptions were revised to align with revised economic assumptions and to more closely reflect actual experience.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (46), as amended, expanded the definition of "State Troopers" to include certain employees within the LGDTF, effective January 1, 2020. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements in PERA's 2020 Annual Report for more information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99 percent of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a benefitweighted basis.

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25 percent long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives <sup>1</sup>	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25 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 3.00
percent.

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include 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.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
  were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions
  assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, LGDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 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 index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

### **NOTE 6:** <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

# Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	Discount	(8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net	\$1,464,082	\$635,562	(\$56,144)
pension liability			

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>

### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

### General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

### **General Information about the OPEB Plan** (Continued)

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 maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

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

### DPS Benefit Structure

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

### **General Information about the OPEB Plan** (Continued)

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were \$8,610 for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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

At December 31, 2021, the District reported a liability of \$88,440 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2020. The District proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2020, the District proportion was 0.0093 percent, which a decrease of 0.00021 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

# OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense of (\$1,238). At December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of</u> <u>Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$123	\$14,907
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$454	\$4,353
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	\$2,461
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$3,281	\$2,600
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$8,610	N/A
Total	\$12,468	\$24,321

\$8,610 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 December 31, 2022. 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 December 31,	
2022	(\$5,692)
2023	(\$5,769)
2024	(\$6,053)
2025	(\$2,767)
2026	(\$182)

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.50%

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50% in aggregate

Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB 7.25%

plan investment expenses, including price inflation

Discount rate 7.25%

Health care cost trend rates

PERA benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00%

PERACare Medicare plans 8.10% in 2020,

gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029

Medicare Part A premiums 3.50% in 2020.

gradually increasing to

4.50% in 2029

DPS benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans N/A
Medicare Part A premiums N/A

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2019, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2020 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

# Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A

Medicare Plan	Monthly Cost	Monthly Premium	Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65
Medicare Advantage/Self- Insured Rx	\$588	\$227	\$550
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	621	232	586

The 2020 Medicare Part A premium is \$458 (actual dollars) per month.

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, 2019, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

### NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2020	8.10%	3.50%
2021	6.40%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024 2025	5.50% 5.30%	4.00% 4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

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

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period of January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total OPEB liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

	Trust Fund			
	State Division	School Division	Local Government Division	Judicial Division
Actuarial cost	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Salary increases, inclu	uding wage inflat	ion:		
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%-10.90%	3.40%-11.00%	3.20%-11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%	N/A	3.20%-12.40%1	N/A

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

<sup>1</sup> C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (46), as amended, expanded the definition of "State Troopers" to include certain employees within the Local Government Division, effective January 1, 2020. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements in PERA's 2020 Annual Report for more information.

The long-term rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation and discount rate assumptions were 7.25 percent.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

Mortality assumptions used in the roll forward calculations for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were applied, as applicable, in the roll forward calculation for the HCTF, using a headcount-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

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

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

### NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 94 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 83 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 106 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

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

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99 percent of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a head-count weighted basis.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll forward calculation 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 2020 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by the Board's actuary, as discussed above.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25 percent long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Asset Class	raiget Anocation	Retuin
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives <sup>1</sup>	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

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

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

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

# OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	7.10%	8.10%	9.10%
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	\$86,154	\$88,440	\$91,101

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, 2020, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00 percent.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
  were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions
  assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

### NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the 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	\$101,310	\$88,440	\$77,444

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

### NOTE 8: <u>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u>

### **Claims and Judgments**

The District participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the District may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of December 31, 2021, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited but the District believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the District.

### **Ground Lease**

On March 1, 1990, the District approved a ground lease with the Town of Estes Park to allow for the construction of a library facility on the site. Lease payments of \$1 are due annually on March 1, through 2089. At the end of the lease term, all title and interest of the District in the site will vest with the Town of Estes Park.

### **Tabor Amendment**

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20 (the "Tabor Amendment"), which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local government.

The Tabor Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretations. The District believes it has complied with the Amendment.

In November 1999, the electors within the District authorized the District to collect and keep and expend all revenues received and to continue to levy its operating mill levy of 2.39 mills in 1999 and each year thereafter. An election in November 2014 increased the mill levy to 4.52 mills.

The District has established a reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures, as required by the Amendment. At December 31, 2021, the emergency reserve of \$64,070 was reported as a restriction of net position and fund balance in the Governmental Activities and General Fund, respectively.

### NOTE 9: RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCES

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 the District discovered that the costs of digital materials were erroneously included in the calculation of the cost of the capitalization of books and audio-visual materials.

From fiscal year 2013 through 2020, the total cost of books and audio-visual materials was overstated by \$306,488 and corresponding accumulated depreciation was overstated by \$159,985.

Based on the recalculation of cost and accumulated depreciation for books and audiovisual materials, the beginning balance of net position of the government-wide statement of activities was decreased by \$146,503, from \$3,208,189 to \$3,061,686.



# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2021

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2020 ACTUAL
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	\$ 1,886,320	\$ 1,880,790	\$ (5,530)	\$ 1,873,790
Specific Ownership Taxes	120,900	143,273	22,373	135,357
Charges for Services	9,700	4,972	(4,728)	3,036
Grants and Contributions	220,000	208,165	(11,835)	214,689
Earnings on Investments	7,479	1,400	(6,079)	16,752
Miscellaneous	100	21,000	20,900	26,826
TOTAL REVENUES	2,244,499	2,259,600	15,101	2,270,450
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Administration	618,782	601,634	17,148	574,344
Patron Services	295,178	278,912	16,266	273,345
Program and Outreach	458,582	297,178	161,404	365,062
Technical Services	594,618	517,398	77,220	539,573
Building	148,505	136,469	12,036	126,842
Capital Outlay	20,000		20,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,135,665	1,831,591	304,074	1,879,166
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 108,834	428,009	\$ 319,175	391,284
FUND BALANCES, Beginning		2,518,708		2,127,424
FUND BALANCES, Ending		\$ 2,946,717		\$ 2,518,708

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		0.1219%		0.1243%		0.1198%		0.1145%		0.1218%		0.1228%		0.1203%		0.1139%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	↔	635,562	↔	909,399	❖	1,505,825		1,275,372 \$		1,644,900	<b>↔</b>	1,353,053	<b>↔</b>	1,078,527	<b>↔</b>	937,107
Covered payroll	↔	860,706	↔	856,242	❖	785,595	-⟨>	725,150 \$	-{}-	681,069	❖	692'269	❖	659,381	↔	607,538
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		73.84%		106.21%		191.68%		175.88%		241.52%		193.97%		163.57%		154.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		90.88%		86.26%		75.96%		79.00%		74.00%		77.00%		81.00%		78.00%

NOTE: Information for the prior two years was not available for this report

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS PERA LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Contractually Required Contributions	❖	\$ 111,403	↔	114,823	⋄	108,573	↔	99,902	↔	91,951	❖	86,359	↔	88,380	❖	83,605
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions		111,403		114,823		108,573		99,902		91,951		86,359		88,380		83,605
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	٠	-	٠	-	↔	-	-γ-		↔	-	↔	.	φ.	.	٠ <u>٠</u>	
Covered payroll	\$	843,985	❖	888,055	❖	856,241	↔	787,871 \$	↔	725,150 \$	₩.	681,069	↔	697,001	↔	659,381
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		13.20%		12.93%		12.68%		12.68%		12.68%		12.68%		12.68%		12.68%

NOTE: Information for the prior two years was not available for this report.

## SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

### Years Ended December 31,

	2020	 2019	2018	 2017
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.0093%	0.0095%	0.0093%	0.0089%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 88,440	\$ 107,027	\$ 126,375	\$ 115,672
Covered payroll	\$ 860,706	\$ 856,242	\$ 785,595	\$ 725,150
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	10.28%	12.50%	16.09%	15.95%
Plan Fiduciary Net position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%

NOTE: Information for the prior six years was not available for this report.

# SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2021	2020	2019	2018	_	2017
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 8,610	\$ 9,058	\$ 8,734	\$ 8,036	\$	7,397
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	8,610	9,058	8,734	 8,036		7,397
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 	_	
Covered payroll	\$ 843,985	\$ 888,055	\$ 856,241	\$ 788,159	\$	725,150
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%		1.02%

NOTE: Information for the prior five years was not available for this report.