Idalia School District RJ-3

Idalia, Colorado

Financial Statements

For the Year ended June 30, 2026

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Education
Idalia School District RJ-3
Idalia, Colorado

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Idalia School District RJ-3 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026, 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2026, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 the 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and historical pension and other post-employment benefit information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 inquires 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.

Supplementary Information

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

Lauer, Szabo & Associates, P.C.

Sterling, Colorado
September 10, 2026

The purpose of management's discussion and analysis is to help District families and other readers understand what the financial statements and notes in this financial report say about the District's health and why it changed since last year. It contains information drawn from those other parts of the report, accompanied by explanations informed by management's knowledge of the District's finances.

If you have questions about this report or require further information, contact Idalia School District RJ-3, P.O. Box 40, Idalia, Colorado, 80735.

Overview of Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School District's basic financial statements. The School District's basic financial statements consist of three parts: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status is provided in these statements. These statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting used by most private sector companies. This basis of accounting recognizes revenue when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the District as a whole, the financial position of the District has improved or diminished. In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the School District's activities include the following:

Governmental Activities - Most of the District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance, student transportation, food service and extracurricular activities.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the District's assets plus deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School District is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). Th District reports only governmental activities and does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 16-19 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements and to maintain accountability over resources that are restricted or designated for specific purposes. The District reports only governmental funds.

Governmental funds - Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for near-term spending. These funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes revenue when it is measurable and available, and expenses are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's education programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

The District maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, the Bond Redemption Fund, and the Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data for the other three nonmajor governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation identified as "Other Governmental Funds". Individual fund data for each of the nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 20-23 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 24-56.

Required and other supplementary information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required and other supplementary information that further supports the financial statements with budgetary comparison information for each fund, historical pension and other post-employment benefit information, and another report required by the Colorado Department of Education.

Financial Summary

Financial Analysis of the School District as a Whole

The District's net position was $10,449,621 at June 30, 2026. The largest portion of the net position, $9,046,991 or 87%, reflects the District's investment in capital assets (i.e. land, buildings, furniture, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the net position ($717,930) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Capital assets, net decreased $231,422 or 2.15% compared to the prior year and primarily reflect the impact of current year depreciation exceeding capital spending. See Note E of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on capital assets.

The analyses in Table 1 and Table 2 below focus on the summary of net position and summary of changes in net position for the District's governmental activities.

Table 1 – Net Position

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Total Percentage Change
Current assets	$ 5,179,413	$ 5,131,775	0.92%
Capital assets	10,489,624	10,721,045	-2.15%
Total assets	15,669,037	15,852,820	-1.15%
Deferred outflows of resources	446,109	640,705	-30.37%
Current liabilities	352,929	383,659	-8.00%
Long-term liabilities	4,671,580	5,224,872	-10.58%
Total liabilities	5,024,509	5,608,531	-10.41%
Deferred inflows of resources	641,016	435,817	47.08%
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	9,046,991	9,053,282	-0.06%
Restricted	717,930	686,859	4.52%
Unrestricted	684,700	709,036	-3.43%
Total net position	$ 10,449,621	$ 10,449,177	0.01%

The results of this year's operations for the District as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities.

As reported in the Statement of Activities, the cost of all of the governmental activities this year was $4,551,212. Charges for services, operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions covered a portion of the cost of governmental activities, with the remaining costs financed primarily through property and related taxes, state equalization, earnings on investments and other revenues.

Table 2 – Changes in Net Position

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Total Percentage Change
Revenues			
Program revenues			
Charges for services	$ 18,133	$ 15,852	14.38%
Operating grants and contributions	523,371	540,357	-3.14%
Capital grants and contributions	107,150	-	100.00%
General revenues			
Property taxes for general purposes	476,378	451,284	5.56%
Property taxes for debt service	262,355	265,985	-1.36%
Specific ownership taxes	70,832	75,796	-6.54%
Delinquent taxes and interest	1,407	1,778	-20.86%
State equalization	2,764,289	2,791,805	-0.98%
Earnings on investments	147,313	147,304	0.01%
Other	178,316	238,522	-25.24%
Sale of assets	2,112	-	100.00%
Total revenues	4,551,656	4,528,683	0.50%
Expenses			
Instruction	1,979,025	1,792,166	10.42%
Students	145,897	87,564	66.61%
Instructional staff	48,045	108,050	-55.53%
General administration	289,321	257,475	12.36%
School administration	126,873	148,712	-14.68%
Business services	139,978	116,286	20.37%
Operations and maintenance	453,025	436,331	3.82%
Student transportation	359,583	307,609	16.89%
Central support services	195,830	178,992	9.40%
Food service operations	219,945	205,430	7.06%
Facilities acquisition	3,900	2,925	33.33%
Unallocated depreciation	560,113	560,175	-0.01%
Interest on long-term obligations	29,677	33,883	-12.41%
Total expenses	4,551,212	4,235,598	7.45%
Change in net position	444	293,085	-99.84%
Net position at beginning of year	10,449,177	10,156,092	2.88%
Net position at end of year	$ 10,449,621	$ 10,449,177	0.01%

Governmental Activities

Various events contributed to the change in net position; however, the three primary factors affecting the change in net position are as follows:

(1) Decrease in total program revenue from the School Finance Act of 1994.
(2) Capital grants related to the new gym bleachers and football field improvements.
(3) Increase in staff compensation and benefits.

Overall, governmental activities' revenues increased by $22,973. The primary source of operating revenue for school districts comes from the School Finance Act of 1994, as amended (the SFA) and includes property taxes levied for general purposes, specific ownership taxes and state equalization. The District received $3,311,499 in the current fiscal year according to the SFA, compared to $3,318,885, in the prior year, a decrease of $7,386. This decrease in revenue was due to an increase in per pupil funding of $2,206 over the prior year, coupled with a decrease in the funded pupil count of 16.3 pupils.

Governmental activities expenses increased by $315,614. The most significant change was a $186,859 increase in instruction expenses, primarily due in large part to an increase in staff compensation and benefits as noted above, along with an increase in pension and OPEB expenses noted below.

Another significant factor affecting the change in the District's net position was pension and OPEB expense recognized in accordance with GASB Statements No. 68 and 75. The District recognized pension and OPEB expense of $374,333 in the current fiscal year compared to $131,868 in the prior year.

The pension and OPEB expense recognized under GASB Statements No. 68 and 75 is not solely reflective of the District's current year contributions or cash payments. Rather, the expense incorporates changes in the District's proportionate share of the plans' net liabilities, actuarial assumptions, investment performance, and other factors. As a result, pension and OPEB expense can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year and can have a substantial impact on reported changes in net position even when the District's underlying operations and cash flows have not changed to the same extent.

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 financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. The District's two major governmental funds are shown in Tables 3 through 5 and are discussed in more detail below.

Table 3 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – General Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 3,863,301	$ 3,841,894
Total expenditures	3,380,264	3,399,479
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	483,037	442,415
Transfers out	(147,865)	(147,894)
Net change in fund balance	335,172	294,521
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,089,858	2,795,337
Fund balance at end of year	$ 3,425,030	$ 3,089,858

The fund balance of the District's General Fund increased by 10.84%. This increase in fund balance is attributable to the three factors noted on under Governmental Activities on the previous page. The majority of the General Fund balance is available for future operations and is not subject to significant restrictions, commitments, or assignments. The General Fund has a total fund balance $3,425,030, which represents approximately 12 months' of General Fund expenditures.

Table 4 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Bond Redemption Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 276,835	$ 281,097
Total expenditures	255,160	255,199
Net change in fund balance	21,675	25,898
Fund balance at beginning of year	438,478	412,580
Fund balance at end of year	$ 460,153	$ 438,478

The fund balance of the District's Bond Redemption Fund increased by 4.94%. This increase in fund balance is attributable to property and related taxes and earnings on investments at amounts higher than the related principal, interest and fiscal charges. The current fund balance is restricted to debt service and provides sufficient resources to carry forward into the ensuing fiscal year to meet the District's long-term debt principal and interest payment commitments.

Table 5 – Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Total revenues	$ 84,942	$ 44,643
Total expenditures	420,778	72,649
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(335,836)	(28,006)
Transfers in	60,000	60,000
Net change in fund balance	(275,836)	31,994
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,037,736	1,005,742
Fund balance at end of year	$ 761,900	$ 1,037,736

The fund balance of the District's Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund decreased by 36.20%. This decrease in fund balance is due to capital outlay expenditures exceeding the District's annual subsidy, local contributions and earnings on investments. A portion of the current fund balance ($131,283) is restricted to the BEST capital renewal reserve, with the remaining amount $630,617) committed to future capital needs.

Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity

Capital Assets

The District's total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, are shown in Table 6 and discussed in more detail below:

Table 6 – Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Total Percentage Change
Buildings and improvements	$ 9,592,757	$ 10,100,727	-5.02%
Furniture and equipment	411,456	179,249	129.54%
Licensed vehicles	485,411	441,070	10.05%
Totals	$ 10,489,624	$ 10,721,046	-2.15%

At June 30, 2026, the District had $10,489,624 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in a broad range of capital assets including buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and licensed vehicles all with an original cost greater than $5,000. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions, deletions, and depreciation) of $231,422 from last year. Capital spending in the current year reflects the addition of new bleachers, a new school bus, and other improvements. The District reported $696,731 in depreciation expense in the current period. The District disposed of two older school buses during the year. See Note E of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on capital assets.

Long-Term Financing Activities

The District's total long-term financing obligations are shown in Table 6 and discussed in more detail below:

Table 6 – Long-Term Financing Obligations

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	Total Percentage Change
Compensated absences	$ 88,446	$ 71,729	23.30%
General obligation bonds	1,442,633	1,667,763	-13.49%
Totals	$ 1,531,079	$ 1,739,492	-11.98%

As shown in the table above, at the end of this year, the District had $1,531,079 in long-term liabilities outstanding compared to $1,739,492 last year, a decrease of $208,413 or 11.98%. The key factors contributing to the decrease were the increase in compensated absences and principal payments. See Note G of the Notes to the Financial Statements for more information on long-term liabilities.

Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions

As Idalia School District RJ-3 begins planning for fiscal year 2027, it is important to evaluate the economic and fiscal factors that will shape the district's budget. The district's adopted budget prioritizes academic excellence for all students while maintaining fiscal stability under a range of economic conditions. Achieving these priorities will require careful attention to enrollment trends, state funding, personnel costs, inflationary pressures, and other factors affecting both revenues and expenditures.

Given the District's size and reliance on per-pupil funding, even modest changes in enrollment, state aid, or operating costs can have a meaningful impact on overall financial health.

This memo outlines the key revenue projections, expenditure pressures, and strategic considerations that should inform the development of the FY2027 budget. The objective is to preserve the district's commitment to academic excellence while maintaining adequate reserves, financial flexibility, and long-term fiscal sustainability.

1. Revenue Outlook

- **State Funding:** Colorado's School Finance Act allocation will drive the majority of district revenue. Preliminary projections indicate modest increases tied to inflation and base per-pupil revenue, though statewide budget constraints could affect final numbers.
- **Enrollment:** As a small rural district, changes in enrollment—even a handful of students—significantly impact per-pupil revenue.
- **Local Revenue:** Assessed valuation of property continues to fluctuate. Any increase in property tax collections would strengthen our local share.
- **Federal Funding:** Federal dollars (Title programs, IDEA) remain stable but limited.

2. Expenditure Considerations

- **Staffing & Compensation:** Retaining high-quality educators and staff remains essential to maintaining academic excellence. Competitive salaries and benefits must be balanced with anticipated revenue growth. Step increases and cost-of-living adjustments are expected to increase personnel expenditures.
- **Health Insurance:** Health insurance premiums continue to increase at a rate that exceeds general inflation, creating additional pressure on the district's compensation budget and total cost of employment.
- **Transportation:** Rising fuel costs, vehicle maintenance, and the ongoing difficulty of recruiting and retaining qualified bus drivers are increasing transportation costs. Maintaining reliable transportation services will require continued monitoring of both operating and personnel expenses.
- **Facilities & Utilities:** Facilities require ongoing maintenance and capital attention, while increases in energy and utility costs are adding pressure to the operating budget. Proactive maintenance and careful prioritization of facility needs will be important to protect long-term financial sustainability.
- **Technology:** Continued support for 1:1 student devices, digital curriculum, network infrastructure, and cybersecurity requires recurring investment. Budget planning should account for device replacement cycles, software and licensing costs, and emerging cybersecurity needs rather than treating technology solely as a one-time expense.
- **Special Education:** The cost of providing specialized educational services continues to increase. Staffing, contracted services, and other student-specific needs can create significant financial pressures.

3. Strategic Priorities

To balance fiscal responsibility with student opportunity, we recommend continued investment in:

- **Programs that Attract & Retain Families:** Career and Technical Education (CTE), concurrent enrollment, extracurriculars, and athletics.
- **Early Childhood Education:** Leveraging Colorado's Universal Preschool program to support families and increase engagement.
- **Workforce Development:** Explore and expand staff development pathways that strengthen recruitment, retention, and career advancement opportunities. Investing in professional growth, mentoring, leadership development, and pathways for staff to build their skills can help the District improve employee engagement and long-term retention.

4. Risk Factors

- Enrollment decline leading to significant per-pupil revenue losses.
- Potential mid-year state funding adjustments if state revenues fall short.
- Rising fixed costs (insurance, utilities, transportation) outpacing available revenue growth.

5. Fiscal Stewardship

The district remains committed to transparency and responsible fiscal management. Maintaining healthy reserves is critical to weathering fluctuations in enrollment and state funding. Where feasible, we will pursue shared services or local partnerships to reduce costs without compromising quality.

Conclusion

Next year's budget requires balancing fiscal constraints with investments that sustain quality education and make Idalia an attractive option for families. Strategic prioritization of staffing, student programs, and operational efficiency will guide our work.

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Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the District include the following:

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

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

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

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2026

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 2,271,760
Cash with fiscal agent	472,008
Certificates of deposit	2,365,476
Receivables	66,140
Inventory	4,029
Capital assets, net of depreciation	10,489,624
Total assets	15,669,037
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension deferrals	435,392
Other post-employment benefit deferrals	10,717
Total deferred outflows of resources	446,109
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 16,115,146
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 57,139
Accrued salaries and benefits	263,474
Payroll deductions and withholdings	1,437
Unearned revenue	12,255
Unearned grant revenue	16,360
Accrued interest payable	2,264
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	261,271
Due in more than one year	1,269,808
Net pension liability	3,106,173
Net other post-employment benefit liability	34,328
Total liabilities	5,024,509
Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension deferrals	591,425
Other post-employment benefit deferrals	49,591
Total deferred inflows of resources	641,016
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	9,046,991
Restricted for:	
Emergencies	120,000
Debt service	460,153
BEST capital renewal reserve	131,283
Food service operations	6,494
Unrestricted	684,700
Total net position	10,449,621
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 16,115,146

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

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IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Governmental activities				
Instruction	$ 1,979,025	$ 13,625	$ 251,600	
Supporting services				
Students	145,897		91,489	
Instructional staff	48,045		4,500	
General administration	289,321			
School administration	126,873		650	
Business services	139,978			
Operations and maintenance	453,025			$ 107,150
Student transportation	359,583		55,268	
Central support services	195,830			
Food service operations	219,945	4,508	119,864	
Facilities acquisition	3,900			
Unallocated depreciation *	560,113			
Interest on long-term obligations	29,677			
Total governmental activities	$ 4,551,212	$ 18,133	$ 523,371	$ 107,150

General revenues
Taxes
Property taxes, levied for general purposes
Property taxes, levied for debt service
Specific ownership taxes
Delinquent taxes and interest
State equalization
Earnings on investments
Other
Sale of assets

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position at beginning of year

Net position at end of year

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

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

Net Governmental Activities
$ (1,713,800)
(54,408)
(43,545)
(289,321)
(126,223)
(139,978)
(345,875)
(304,315)
(195,830)
(95,573)
(3,900)
(560,113)
(29,677)
(3,902,558)
476,378
262,355
70,832
1,407
2,764,289
147,313
178,316
2,112
3,903,002
444
10,449,177
$ 10,449,621

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2026

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash	$ 1,307,348		$ 784,050	$ 180,362
Cash with fiscal agent	15,855	$ 456,153		
Certificates of deposit	2,365,476			
Accrued interest receivable	16,393			
Property taxes receivable	9,165	5,054		
Grants receivable	9,650			
Other receivables	1,728		22,150	2,000
Inventories				4,029
Total assets	$ 3,725,615	$ 461,207	$ 806,200	$ 186,391
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 11,315		$ 44,300	$ 1,524
Accrued salaries and benefits	258,053			5,421
Payroll withholding	1,437			
Unearned revenue	12,255			
Unearned grant revenue	16,360			
Total liabilities	299,420	$ -	44,300	6,945
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred property tax revenues	1,165	1,054		
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,165	1,054	-	-
Fund balance				
Nonspendable inventories				4,029
Restricted for:				
Emergencies	120,000			
Debt service		460,153		
BEST capital renewal reserve			131,283	
Food service operations				2,465
Committed for:				
Pupil activities				172,952
Capital projects			630,617	
Unassigned	3,305,030			
Total fund balance	3,425,030	460,153	761,900	179,446
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	$ 3,725,615	$ 461,207	$ 806,200	$ 186,391

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

Total Governmental Funds
$ 2,271,760
472,008
2,365,476
16,393
14,219
9,650
25,878
4,029
$ 5,179,413
$ 57,139
263,474
1,437
12,255
16,360
350,665
2,219
2,219
4,029
120,000
460,153
131,283
2,465
172,952
630,617
3,305,030
4,826,529
$ 5,179,413

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

Total fund balance - governmental funds	$ 4,826,529
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.	10,489,624
Certain receivables will be collected in the next fiscal year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are reported as unearned revenues in the funds.	2,219
Accrued interest on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the funds.	(2,264)
Long-term liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, including bonds payable, accrued compensated absences, net pension and net OPEB liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.	(4,866,487)
Net position of the governmental activities	$ 10,449,621

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

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	General Fund	Bond Redemption Fund	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 739,599	$ 276,835	$ 84,942	$ 165,068
Intermediate sources	8,194			
State sources	3,061,045			37,507
Federal sources	54,463			82,357
Total revenues	3,863,301	276,835	84,942	284,932
Expenditures				
Instruction	1,783,443			156,829
Supporting services	1,592,921			217,920
Capital outlay	3,900		420,778	
Debt service				
Principal retirement		225,130		
Interest and fiscal charges		30,030		
Total expenditures	3,380,264	255,160	420,778	374,749
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	483,037	21,675	(335,836)	(89,817)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in			60,000	87,865
Transfers out	(147,865)			
Total other financing sources (uses)	(147,865)	-	60,000	87,865
Net change in fund balances	335,172	21,675	(275,836)	(1,952)
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,089,858	438,478	1,037,736	181,398
Fund balance at end of year	$ 3,425,030	$ 460,153	$ 761,900	$ 179,446

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

Total Governmental Funds
$ 1,266,444
8,194
3,098,552
136,820
4,510,010
1,940,272
1,810,841
424,678
225,130
30,030
4,430,951
79,059
147,865
(147,865)
-
79,059
4,747,470
$ 4,826,529

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - governmental funds	$ 79,059
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlay in the current period.	(231,422)
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental funds and are, instead, counted as deferred tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities.	(1,043)
Pension expense at the fund level represents cash contributions to the defined benefit plan. For the activity level presentation, the amount represents the actuarial cost of the benefits for the fiscal year	(54,917)
In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses - compensated absences and accrued interest payable - are measured by the amounts incurred or earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid).	(16,363)
Repayment of principal on general obligation bonds are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term liability in the statement of net position.	225,130
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 444

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies

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

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

A.1 – Reporting entity

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

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

A.2 – Fund accounting

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

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

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

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

Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund – This fund is a capital projects fund used to account for and report financial resources that have been designated for capital outlays acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets.

The following are the District's nonmajor governmental funds:

Food Service Fund – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for sales to customers, as well as dedicated grants received from state and federal sources that are associated with the operation of the District's food service program.

Pupil Activity Fund – This fund is a special revenue fund used to account for revenues from pupils and other fund-raising activities related to school sponsored pupil intrascholastic and interscholastic athletic and other related activities.

Note A.3 – Basis of presentation

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

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

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

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

A.4 – Basis of accounting

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

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

<u>Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies</u> (Continued)

A.5 – Encumbrances

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

A.6 – Short-term interfund receivables/payables

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

A.7 – Inventories

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

A.8 – Capital assets

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

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

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

Description	Governmental Activities
Buildings and improvements	20-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-25 years
Licensed vehicles	7-15 years

A.9 – Compensated absences

The District reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, “Compensated Absences.” Compensated absences benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees’ rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Accumulated sick leave benefits are paid to employees upon termination of employment.

Certain personnel and full-time employees receive up to seven days of leave each year, while employees less than full-time receive a prorated share of seven days. All unused leave can be accumulated up to fifty days maximum. Any days accumulated over fifty will be paid back to the employee at the end of the fiscal year. Upon leaving employment with the District, instructional/administrative staff shall be paid for the accumulated days at the professional license rate, while accumulated days for support staff will be paid at the substitute license rate.

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

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts, if any, are recorded in the account “accrued compensated absences” in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported.

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

Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

A.10 – Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations

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

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, the noncurrent portion of compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds is reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. Bonds payable and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

A.11 – Fund balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Note A – Summary of significant accounting policies</u> (Continued)

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

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

A.12 – Net position

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

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

A.13 – Interfund transactions

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

A.14 – Extraordinary and special items

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

Note B – Cash and investments

Cash and deposits

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

Custodial credit risk – deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of year-end, the District had total deposits of $4,646,940, of which $500,000 was insured and $4,146,940 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent in the District's name.

Investments

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

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

At year-end, the District did not have any investments.

Note C – Receivables

Receivables at year-end consist of the following:

	Governmental Activities
Property taxes receivable	$ 14,219
Grants receivable	9,650
Other receivables	25,878
Accrued interest receivable	16,393
Total	$ 66,140

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

Note D – Interfund transactions

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

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental funds		
General Fund	$ -	$ 147,865
Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	60,000	-
Other governmental funds	87,865	-
Total	$ 147,865	$ 147,865

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. During the year, the District transferred funds in the amount of $87,865 from the General Fund to the other governmental funds to subsidize the costs of maintaining the District's food service operations. The District also transferred $60,000 from the General Fund to the Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund to set aside funds for capital acquisitions.

Note E – Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	$ 17,852,987	$ 54,436	$ -	$ 17,907,423
Furniture and equipment	480,970	273,885	-	754,855
Licensed vehicles	1,130,947	136,988	(95,815)	1,172,120
Total capital assets, being depreciated	19,464,904	465,309	(95,815)	19,834,398
Total capital assets	19,464,904	465,309	(95,815)	19,834,398
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(7,752,260)	(562,406)	-	(8,314,666)
Furniture and equipment	(301,721)	(41,678)	-	(343,399)
Licensed vehicles	(689,877)	(92,647)	95,815	(686,709)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,743,858)	(696,731)	95,815	(9,344,774)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 10,721,046	$ (231,422)	$ -	$ 10,489,624

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

Governmental activities	
Instruction	$ 14,493
General administration	1,659
Operations and maintenance	25,794
Student transportation	92,647
Food service operations	2,025
Unallocated	560,113
Total depreciation expense	$ 696,731

Note F – Accrued salaries and benefits

Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from September to August, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned but not paid at year-end are estimated to be $263,474. Accordingly, this accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

Note G – Long-term debt

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

	Beginning Balances	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balances	Due within one year
Governmental activities					
Compensated absences	$ 71,729	$ 16,717*	$ -	$ 88,446	$ 31,903
General obligation bonds	1,667,763	-	(225,130)	1,442,633	229,368
Total	$ 1,739,492	$ 16,717	$ (225,130)	$ 1,531,079	$ 261,271

*The change in the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

Payments on the bonds payable are made in the Bond Redemption Fund.

Bonds Payable

The District issued $3,870,029 in general obligation bonds, dated December 8, 2011. On November 17, 2021, the District entered into a payment schedule amendment agreement with the State of Colorado to reduce the interest rate from 4.12% to 1.88%. The bonds are due in annual installments ranging from $212,878 to $251,788. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1st and December 1st of each year.

Total general obligation bonds	$ 1,442,633

Note G – Long-term debt (Continued)

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

Year ended June 30,	Principal	Interest
2027	$ 229,368	$ 25,002
2028	233,687	20,643
2029	238,086	16,201
2030	242,569	11,677
2031	247,135	7,067
2032	251,788	2,370
Totals	$ 1,442,633	$ 82,960

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2025. 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% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100% 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% 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% of highest average salary and cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by the federal Internal Revenue Code.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50% or 100% 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.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, 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 the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2025: Eligible employees of the District and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the following table:

	July 1, 2025 Through June 30, 2026
Employer contribution rate	11.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	10.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. Section 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	20.38%

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

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the District were $327,044 for the year ended June 30, 2026.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute a $225 million direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. For 2025, a portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and DPS Division Trust Fund. Effective July 1, 2025, and prior to July 1, 2030, HB 25-1105 excludes the DPS Division from receiving a portion of the annual Direct Distribution.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2025, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2025. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2025 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At year end, the District reported a liability of $3,106,173 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,106,173
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the District	291,909
Total	$ 3,398,082

At December 31, 2025, the District's proportion was 0.0199%, which was an increase of 0.0001% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2024.

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized pension expense of $357,965 and revenue of $30,921 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 189,914	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	15,195	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		405,143
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	64,012	186,282
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	166,271	-
Total	$ 435,392	$ 591,425

$166,271 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2027	$ 100,975
2028	(209,103)
2029	(120,054)
2030	(94,122)
Totals	$ (322,304)

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation used the following actuarial cost method and key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:	4.00%–13.40%
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)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06[1]	Financed by the AIR

[1] 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.

All mortality assumptions are developed on a benefit-weighted basis and apply generational mortality. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using scale MP-2019.

	Mortality Table	Adjustments, as Applicable
Pre-Retirement	PubT-2010 Employee	N/A
Post-Retirement (Retiree), Non-Disabled	PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree	**Males**: 106% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 86% of the rates prior to age 85/115% of the rates age 85 and older
Post-Retirement (Beneficiary), Non-Disabled	Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor	**Males**: 92% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 100% of the rates for all ages
Disabled	PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree	95% of the rates for all ages

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuations were based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the PERA Board on January 17, 2025.

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

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 log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% 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 November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. 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
Global Equity	51.00%	5.00%
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.60%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.10%
Alternatives	6.00%	5.20%
Total	100.00%	

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%. For projections, geometric long-term returns are converted to arithmetic returns, which reflect the expected one-year annual performance.

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

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rates in effect for each year, reflecting the prior increases as required by SB 18-200 and the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. 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 the current fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, reflecting the prior increases as required by SB 18-200 and the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include current and future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. Effective July 1, 2025, and prior to July 1, 2030, HB 25-1105 excludes the DPS Division from receiving a portion of the annual direct distribution. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP because, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until they are transferred out of the AIR to the appropriate accounts for retirement and survivor benefit payments. Estimated transfers from the AIR and the related benefit payments were included in the projections.

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

Note H – Defined benefit pension plan (Continued)

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members and were not projected to reach a depletion date. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% 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%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following table presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, 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%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 4,394,355	$ 3,106,173	$ 2,027,481

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the SCHDTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Note I – Defined contribution pension plan

Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan)

Plan description - Employees of the District that are also members of the SCHDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program (PERAPlus 401(k) Plan), an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available ACFR which includes additional information on the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

<u>Note I – Defined contribution pension plan</u> (Continued)

Funding policy - The PERAPlus 401(k) Plan is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The District does not offer matching contributions to its employees. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2026, program members contributed $4,757 for the PERAPlus 401(k) Plan.

<u>Note J – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan</u>

<u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

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.

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, and 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 by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

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

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

premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

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

Enrollment in the PERACare health benefits program 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% 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.

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

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

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

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02% of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF. Effective July 1, 2026, HB 26-1400 also reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions.

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 $16,368 for the year ended June 30, 2026.

<u>OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u>

At year-end, the District reported a liability of $34,328 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2025, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2024. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2025. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2025 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

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

At December 31, 2025, the District's proportion was 0.0127%, which was the same as the proportion measured as of December 31, 2024.

For the year ended June 30, 2026, the District recognized OPEB expense of $16,368. At year-end, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 14,571
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	444	17,083
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	5,206
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	1,951	12,731
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,322	-
Total	$ 10,717	$ 49,591

$8,322 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2027	$ (10,510)
2028	(13,917)
2029	(10,141)
2030	(7,661)
2031	(3,740)
2032	(1,227)
Total	$ (47,196)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation used the following actuarial cost method and key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	4.00%-13.40%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	8.00% in 2025, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2035
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2025, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2033
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

Each year the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option. As of the December 31, 2024, actuarial valuation, costs are based on 2025 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. MAPD premium costs are not age graded, an allowed exception under Section 3.7.7 (c) of Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 6.

Plan	With Medicare Part A	Without Medicare Part A
MAPD PPO #1	$4,188	$8,928
MAPD PPO #2	2,028	5,508
MAPD HMO (Kaiser)	2,040	7,596

The 2025 Medicare Part A premium is $518 per month.

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

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

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. PERACare Medicare plan rates are applied where members have no premium-free Part A.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2025	8.00%	3.50%
2026	7.65%	3.75%
2027	7.30%	3.75%
2028	6.95%	4.00%
2029	6.60%	4.00%
2030	6.25%	4.25%
2031	5.90%	4.25%
2032	5.55%	4.25%
2033	5.20%	4.50%
2034	4.85%	4.50%
2035+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuation for the Division Trust Funds as shown in the following table, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the December 31, 2024, valuation for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Note that in all categories, displayed as follows, the mortality tables are generationally projected using the 2024 adjusted MP-2021 scale. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

School Division	Mortality Table	Adjustments, as Applicable
Pre-Retirement	PubT-2010 Employee	N/A
Post-Retirement (Retiree), Non-Disabled	PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree	**Males**: 90% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 85% of the rates prior to age 85/105% of the rates age 85 and older
Post-Retirement (Beneficiary), Non-Disabled	Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor	**Males**: 92% of the rates for all ages **Females**: 100% of the rates for all ages
Disabled	PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree	95% of the rates for all ages

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2024, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect costs for the 2025 plan year.

- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health plan premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in those premiums.

The actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed annually and updated, as appropriate, by the PERA Board's actuary.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2024, valuations were based on the 2024 experience analysis, dated January 3, 2025, for the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the Board on January 17, 2025.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed as part of periodic experience studies prepared every four years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the 2024 Experience Study report dated January 3, 2025.

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 log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

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

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 log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% 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 November 15, 2019, meeting, and again at the Board's September 20, 2024, meeting. 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
Global Equity	51.00%	5.00%
Fixed Income	23.00%	2.60%
Private Equity	10.00%	7.60%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.10%
Alternatives	6.00%	5.20%
Total	100.00%	

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%. For projections, geometric long-term returns are converted to arithmetic returns, which reflect the expected one-year annual performance.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following table 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 J – Defined benefit other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plan (Continued)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate[1]	6.65%	7.65%	8.65%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate[1]	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$ 32,901	$ 34,328	$ 35,943

[1]For the January 1, 2026, plan year.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The basis for the projection of liabilities and the FNP used to determine the discount rate was an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2024, and the financial status of the HCTF as of the current measurement date (December 31, 2025). 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, 2025, 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%.

- 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. The current employer contribution rate for the HCTF is 1.02% of salary. HB26-1400, effective July 1, 2026, reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions.

- 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.

- 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.

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the FNP for the HCTF was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members and were not projected to reach a depletion date. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination did not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following table presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, 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%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 47,263	$ 34,328	$ 23,172

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the HCTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Note K – Risk management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District participates in the Colorado School Districts Self-Insurance Pool (the Pool). The Pool's objectives are to provide member school districts defined property and liability coverages through self-insurance and excess insurance purchased from commercial companies. The District pays an annual contribution to the Pool for its insurance coverages. The District's contribution for the year was $181,094. The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage or the deductible in any of the past three fiscal years. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the prior year in any of the major categories of risk.

Note L – Commitments and contingencies

Federal and state funding

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

TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), to the State Constitution (Article X, Section 20) which limits the revenue raising and spending abilities of state and local governments. The limits on property taxes, revenue, and "fiscal year spending" include allowable annual increases tied to inflation and local growth in student enrollment. Fiscal year spending as defined by the amendment excludes spending from certain revenue and financing sources such as federal funds, gifts, property sales, fund transfers, damage awards, and fund reserves, (balances). The amendment requires voter approval for any increase in mill levy or tax rates, new taxes, or creation of multi-year debt. Revenue earned in excess of the "spending limit" must be refunded or approved to be retained by the District under specified voting requirements by the entire electorate. During the year ended June 30, 2002, the voters of the District approved a ballot initiative permitting the District to retain, appropriate, and utilize, by retention for reserve, carryover fund balance, or expenditure, the full proceeds and revenues received from every source whatsoever, without limitation, in this fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years notwithstanding any limitation of Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The District believes it is in compliance with the requirements of TABOR. However, the District has made certain interpretations of TABOR's language in order to determine its compliance. The District has reserved funds in the General Fund in the amount of $120,000 for the emergency reserve.

Note M – Joint venture

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

- is financially independent and responsible for its own financing deficits and entitled to its own surpluses,
- has a separate governing board from that of the District,
- has a separate management which is responsible for the day to day operations and is accountable to the separate board,

Note M – Joint venture (Continued)

- governing board and management have the ability to significantly influence operations by approving budgetary requests and adjustments, signing contracts, hiring personnel, exercising control over facilities and determining the outcome or disposition of matters affecting the recipients or services provided, and
- has absolute authority over all funds and fiscal responsibility including budgetary responsibility and reporting to state agencies and controls fiscal management.

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

Separate financial statements of the East Central Board of Cooperative Educational Services are available by contacting their administrative office in Limon, Colorado.

For the year, the District's contribution was $86,181.

Note N – Adoption of new accounting pronouncements

In April 2024, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The District implemented this Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. The implementation of this Statement resulted in changes to the presentation and disclosure requirements of the District's financial statements, including changes to the Management's Discussion and Analysis and budgetary comparison information.

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources	$ 659,153	$ 662,153	$ 3,000	$ 739,599	$ 77,446
Intermediate sources	3,000	5,000	2,000	8,194	3,194
State sources	2,984,624	3,070,158	85,534	3,061,045	(9,113)
Federal sources	53,646	53,646	-	54,463	817
Total revenues	3,700,423	3,790,957	90,534	3,863,301	72,344
Expenditures					
Instruction	1,855,139	1,961,033	105,894	1,783,443	(177,590)
Supporting services	1,810,606	1,830,453	19,847	1,592,921	(237,532)
Capital outlay	3,900	3,900	-	3,900	-
Total expenditures	3,669,645	3,795,386	125,741	3,380,264	(415,122)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	30,778	(4,429)	(35,207)	483,037	487,466
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	127,485	157,892	30,407		(157,892)
Transfers out	(153,463)	(153,463)	-	(147,865)	5,598
Total other financing sources (uses)	(25,978)	4,429	30,407	(147,865)	(152,294)
Net change in fund balance	$ 4,800	$ -	$ (4,800)	335,172	$ 335,172
Fund balance at beginning of year				3,089,858	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 3,425,030	

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IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
PERA's School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0199%	0.0198%	0.0227%	0.0190%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 3,106,173	$ 3,424,618	$ 4,012,818	$ 3,455,499
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	291,909	307,585	87,989	1,006,967
Total	$ 3,398,082	$ 3,732,203	$ 4,100,807	$ 4,462,466
District's covered payroll	$ 1,614,479	$ 1,533,683	$ 1,500,177	$ 1,463,706
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	192.39%	223.29%	267.49%	236.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.71%	67.17%	64.74%	61.79%

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

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
0.0230%	0.0247%	0.0225%	0.0234%	0.0288%	0.0269%
$ 2,676,286	$ 3,731,378	$ 3,361,370	$ 4,150,570	$ 9,325,278	$ 8,020,909
306,802	-	426,347	567,533	-	-
$ 2,983,088	$ 3,731,378	$ 3,787,717	$ 4,718,103	$ 9,325,278	$ 8,020,909
$ 1,437,254	$ 1,320,634	$ 1,322,270	$ 1,288,633	$ 1,330,274	$ 1,209,088
186.21%	282.54%	254.21%	322.09%	701.00%	663.39%
74.86%	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.10%

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Schedule of District Contributions
PERA's School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Contractually required contribution	$ 327,044	$ 320,089	$ 314,468	$ 301,953
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(327,044)	(320,089)	(314,468)	(301,953)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,604,724	$ 1,570,600	$ 1,543,020	$ 1,481,608
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.38%	20.38%	20.38%	20.38%

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
$ 285,259	$ 271,526	$ 259,901	$ 248,599	$ 249,587	$ 233,001
(285,259)	(271,526)	(259,901)	(248,599)	(249,587)	(233,001)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,434,898	$ 1,365,818	$ 1,341,068	$ 1,299,521	$ 1,322,119	$ 1,266,872
19.88%	19.88%	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.39%

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.0127%	0.0127%	0.0136%	0.0144%
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 34,328	$ 60,762	$ 96,893	$ 117,770
District's covered payroll	$ 1,614,479	$ 1,533,683	$ 1,500,177	$ 1,463,706
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	2.13%	3.96%	6.46%	8.05%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	76.07%	59.83%	46.16%	38.57%

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

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
0.0150%	0.0143%	0.0147%	0.0152%	0.0164%	0.0153%
$ 129,479	$ 135,702	$ 165,291	$ 207,296	$ 212,950	$ 198,534
$ 1,437,254	$ 1,320,634	$ 1,322,270	$ 1,288,633	$ 1,330,274	$ 1,209,088
9.01%	10.28%	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Schedule of District Contributions
PERA's Health Care Trust Fund
June 30, 2026

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Contractually required contribution	$ 16,368	$ 16,020	$ 15,739	$ 15,112
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(16,368)	(16,020)	(15,739)	(15,112)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
District's covered payroll	$ 1,604,724	$ 1,570,600	$ 1,543,020	$ 1,481,608
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
$ 14,636	$ 13,931	$ 13,679	$ 13,255	$ 13,486	$ 12,922
(14,636)	(13,931)	(13,679)	(13,255)	(13,486)	(12,922)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,434,898	$ 1,365,818	$ 1,341,068	$ 1,299,521	$ 1,322,119	$ 1,266,872
1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

Note A – Budgetary data

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

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

Note B – Original budget compared to final budget

During the year, the District amended its budget in June, 2026. This amendment increased overall revenues by $90,534, and increased the transfers in by $30,407 State sources were increased by $85,534 due to the addition of state grants.

This amendment also increased expenditures by $125,741. Instruction costs were increased by $105,894 due to the purchase of new math and science curriculum.

Note C – Final budget compared to actual results

The most significant differences between final budgeted revenues and actual revenues were in local sources and state sources. Revenue from local sources came in higher than budgeted by $77,446, due to the receipt of local grant revenues.

Note C – Final budget compared to actual results **(Continued)**

The most significant differences between final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures were in instruction and supporting services. Expenditures for instruction came in lower than budgeted by $177,590, due primarily to staff leave and benefits decreasing as staff members' left the District. Expenditures for supporting services came in lower than budgeted by $237,532, due to delays in improvement projects.

Note D – Significant changes in plan provisions affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

2025 Changes in plan provisions since 2024

SB 25-310, enacted June 2, 2025, and effective immediately, allows PERA to accept a series of warrants from the State Treasurer totaling $500,000 on or after July 1, 2025, and before October 1, 2025. These dollars are held by PERA in a custodial capacity on behalf of the State of Colorado to be proportioned over time to replace reductions to future direct distributions intended to fund the Peace Officer Training and Support Fund and, at that time, will be allocated to the appropriate Division Trust Fund(s) within PERA. SB 25-310 also allows for an alternative actuarial method to allocate the direct distribution if the allocation, based on the reported payroll of each participating division, results in an automatic adjustment provision (AAP) assessment ratio below the 98% benchmark and the alternative allocation method results in an AAP ratio that meets or exceeds the 98% benchmark.

Subsequent events

HB 26-1400, enacted June 1, 2026, and effective July 1, 2026, modifies the allocation of the direct distribution. Beginning with the direct distribution on July 1, 2026, and annually thereafter, PERA is required to allocate the direct distribution to the Division Trust Funds on an actuarial basis. HB 26-1400 also reduces the PERA employer contribution rate allocated to the HCTF, by 0.50%, from 1.02% to 0.52% of member salaries for the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions.

Note E – Significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit Pension Plan)

2025 Changes in assumptions or other inputs since 2024

There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

Note F – Significant changes in plan provisions affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit OPEB Plan)

2025 Changes in plan provisions since 2024

There were no changes made to plan provisions.

Note G – Significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information (Defined Benefit OPEB Plan)

2025 Changes in assumptions or other inputs since 2024

There were no significant changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

Information about significant changes in plan provisions as well as significant changes in assumptions or other inputs affecting trends in actuarial information related to prior periods for both the Defined Benefit Pension Plan and the Defined Benefit OPEB Plan is available in PERA's annual comprehensive financial report, which can be obtained at www.copera.org/forms-resources/financial-reports-and-studies.

Other Supplementary Information

The other supplementary information presents a summary of the financial position of all funds of a given segment and the operating results of the same funds. The individual fund statements and schedules present information when only one fund exists.

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Budgetary Comparison Schedules - General Fund

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

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Revenues
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources					
Property taxes	$ 457,482	$ 457,482	$ -	$ 476,609	$ 19,127
Specific ownership taxes	49,671	73,671	24,000	70,789	(2,882)
Delinquent taxes and interest	1,500	1,500	-	1,157	(343)
Earnings on investments	75,000	89,000	14,000	100,402	11,402
Other local revenue	75,500	40,500	(35,000)	90,642	50,142
Total local sources	659,153	662,153	3,000	739,599	77,446
Intermediate sources	3,000	5,000	2,000	8,194	3,194
State sources					
Equalization	2,783,689	2,768,210	(15,479)	2,764,289	(3,921)
ELPA professional development	4,800	-	(4,800)		-
English language proficiency	4,000	2,800	(1,200)	2,629	(171)
Transportation	45,000	58,000	13,000	55,268	(2,732)
School counselor grant	40,000	90,000	50,000	91,489	1,489
State grants to libraries		4,500	4,500	4,500	-
READ Act		1,184	1,184	1,185	1
Summer EBT		650	650	650	-
On-behalf payment			-	30,921	30,921
Revenue from other agencies	80,000	117,051	37,051	82,386	(34,665)
Services within the BOCES	27,135	27,763	628	27,728	(35)
Total state sources	2,984,624	3,070,158	85,534	3,061,045	(9,113)
Federal sources					
REAP	20,000	20,000	-	20,767	767
Services within the BOCES	33,646	33,646	-	33,696	50
Total federal sources	53,646	53,646	-	54,463	817
Total revenues	$ 3,700,423	$ 3,790,957	$ 90,534	$ 3,863,301	$ 72,344

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IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Expenditures					
Instruction					
Salaries	$ 1,017,539	$ 1,057,143	$ 39,604	$ 1,019,390	$ (37,753)
Employee benefits	468,091	479,902	11,811	476,222	(3,680)
Purchased services	104,900	104,900	-	80,179	(24,721)
Supplies and materials	222,609	269,088	46,479	178,641	(90,447)
Property	6,000	6,000	-		(6,000)
Other	36,000	44,000	8,000	29,011	(14,989)
Total instruction	1,855,139	1,961,033	105,894	1,783,443	(177,590)
Supporting services					
Students					
Salaries	65,000	65,001	1	64,447	(554)
Employee benefits	27,691	27,692	1	28,697	1,005
Purchased services	2,800	20,148	17,348	48,060	27,912
Supplies and materials	1,200	997	(203)	739	(258)
Total students	96,691	113,838	17,147	141,943	28,105
Instructional staff					
Salaries			-	1,500	1,500
Employee benefits			-	372	372
Purchased services	79,000	80,500	1,500	40,821	(39,679)
Supplies and materials	1,650	1,650	-	5,260	3,610
Total instructional staff	80,650	82,150	1,500	47,953	(34,197)
General administration					
Salaries	102,190	102,190	-	102,032	(158)
Employee benefits	42,610	42,610	-	43,565	955
Purchased services	133,800	138,500	4,700	114,941	(23,559)
Supplies and material	10,500	10,500	-	9,459	(1,041)
Other	18,000	18,000	-	11,406	(6,594)
Total general administration	307,100	311,800	4,700	281,403	(30,397)
School administration					
Salaries	85,300	85,300	-	84,466	(834)
Employee benefits	38,322	38,322	-	37,225	(1,097)
Purchased services	1,000	1,000	-		(1,000)
Supplies and materials	500	500	-		(500)
Total school administration	125,122	125,122	-	121,691	(3,431)

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final			
Business services					
Salaries	70,000	70,000	-	69,700	(300)
Employee benefits	50,301	50,301	-	51,702	1,401
Purchased services	10,000	10,000	-	12,630	2,630
Supplies and materials	4,500	4,500	-	1,670	(2,830)
Total business services	134,801	134,801	-	135,702	901
Operations and maintenance					
Salaries	136,063	145,963	9,900	134,703	(11,260)
Employee benefits	74,768	76,368	1,600	76,180	(188)
Purchased services	70,385	70,385	-	43,775	(26,610)
Supplies and materials	165,000	170,000	5,000	149,476	(20,524)
Property	50,000	50,000	-	4,362	(45,638)
Total operations and maintenance	496,216	512,716	16,500	408,496	(104,220)
Student transportation					
Salaries	119,064	119,064	-	114,631	(4,433)
Employee benefits	32,357	32,357	-	44,917	12,560
Purchased services	31,605	61,605	30,000	42,714	(18,891)
Supplies and materials	85,000	85,000	-	57,641	(27,359)
Property	100,000	50,000	(50,000)		(50,000)
Total student transportation	368,026	348,026	(20,000)	259,903	(88,123)
Central support services					
Purchased services	202,000	202,000	-	195,830	(6,170)
Total central support services	202,000	202,000	-	195,830	(6,170)
Total supporting services	1,810,606	1,830,453	19,847	1,592,921	(237,532)
Capital outlay					
Facilities acquisition					
Property	3,900	3,900	-	3,900	-
Total capital outlay	3,900	3,900	-	3,900	-
Total expenditures	$ 3,669,645	$ 3,795,386	$ 125,741	$ 3,380,264	$ (415,122)

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Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The District reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

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

- Food Service Fund – This fund is used to account for sales to customers, as well as dedicated grants received from state and federal sources that are associated with the operation of the District's food service program.

- Pupil Activity Fund – This fund is used to account for revenues from pupils and other fund-raising activities related to school sponsored pupil intrascholastic and interscholastic athletic and other related activities.

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2026

	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Totals
Assets			
Cash	$ 9,410	$ 170,952	$ 180,362
Other receivables		2,000	2,000
Inventories	4,029		4,029
Total assets	$ 13,439	$ 172,952	$ 186,391
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ 1,524		$ 1,524
Accrued salaries and benefits	5,421		5,421
Total liabilities	6,945	$ -	6,945
Fund balance			
Nonspendable inventories	4,029		4,029
Restricted for food service operations	2,465		2,465
Committed to pupil activities		172,952	172,952
Total fund balance	6,494	172,952	179,446
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 13,439	$ 172,952	$ 186,391

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
June 30, 2026

	Food Service Fund	Pupil Activity Fund	Totals
Revenues			
Local sources	$ 5,257	$ 159,811	$ 165,068
State sources	37,507		37,507
Federal sources	82,357		82,357
Total revenues	125,121	159,811	284,932
Expenditures			
Instruction		156,829	156,829
Supporting services	217,920		217,920
Total expenditures	217,920	156,829	374,749
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(92,799)	2,982	(89,817)
Other financing sources			
Transfers in	87,865		87,865
Net change in fund balance	(4,934)	2,982	(1,952)
Fund balance at beginning of year	11,428	169,970	181,398
Fund balance at end of year	$ 6,494	$ 172,952	$ 179,446

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Food Service Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources	$ 6,150	$ 6,150	$ -	$ 5,257	$ (893)
State sources	42,600	42,600	-	37,507	(5,093)
Federal sources	69,000	69,000	-	82,357	13,357
Total revenues	117,750	117,750	-	125,121	7,371
Expenditures					
Food service operations					
Salaries	66,000	69,500	3,500	67,374	(2,126)
Employee benefits	40,713	41,513	800	41,313	(200)
Purchased services	8,000	8,000	-	4,445	(3,555)
Supplies and materials	94,000	101,000	7,000	104,788	3,788
Property	2,500	2,500	-		(2,500)
Total expenditures	211,213	222,513	11,300	217,920	(4,593)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(93,463)	(104,763)	(11,300)	(92,799)	11,964
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	93,463	93,463	-	87,865	(5,598)
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ (11,300)	$ (11,300)	(4,934)	$ 6,366
Fund balance at beginning of year				11,428	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 6,494	

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Pupil Activity Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources	$ 215,000	$ 215,000	$ -	$ 159,811	$ (55,189)
Total revenues	215,000	215,000	-	159,811	(55,189)
Expenditures					
Pupil activities					
Purchased services			-	58,699	58,699
Supplies	215,000	200,000	(15,000)	98,130	(101,870)
Total expenditures	215,000	200,000	(15,000)	156,829	(43,171)
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	2,982	$ (12,018)
Fund balance at beginning of year				169,970	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 172,952	

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Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Debt Service Fund

The District reports the following major debt service fund:

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

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

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Bond Redemption Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources					
Property taxes	$ 257,850	$ 257,850	$ -	$ 263,167	$ 5,317
Specific ownership taxes	50	50	-	43	(7)
Delinquent taxes and interest	500	500	-	250	(250)
Earnings on investments	14,000	14,000	-	13,375	(625)
Total revenues	272,400	272,400	-	276,835	4,435
Expenditures					
Debt service					
Principal retirement	216,400	225,130	8,730	225,130	-
Interest and fiscal charges	56,000	47,270	(8,730)	30,030	(17,240)
Total expenditures	272,400	272,400	-	255,160	(17,240)
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	21,675	$ 21,675
Fund balance at beginning of year				438,478	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 460,153	

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Projects Fund

The District reports the following major capital projects fund:

Capital Projects Fund – These funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

- Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund – This fund is used to account for and report financial resources that have been designated for capital outlays acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and other capital assets.

IDALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT RJ-3
Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2026

	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Original Budget Over (Under) Final Budget		Variance with Final Budget Over (Under) Actual
	Original	Final		Actual	
Revenues					
Local sources					
Earnings on investments	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 32,792	$ (7,208)
Other local revenue	110,000	377,000	267,000	52,150	(324,850)
Total revenues	150,000	417,000	267,000	84,942	(332,058)
Expenditures					
Capital outlay					
Property	210,000	477,000	267,000	420,778	(56,222)
Total expenditures	210,000	477,000	267,000	420,778	(56,222)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(60,000)	(60,000)	-	(335,836)	(275,836)
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	60,000	60,000	-	60,000	-
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	(275,836)	$ (275,836)
Fund balance at beginning of year				1,037,736	
Fund balance at end of year				$ 761,900	

Colorado Department of Education
Supplementary Schedule

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

Colorado Department of Education
Auditors Integrity Report
District: 3220 - Idalia RJ-3
Fiscal Year 2025-26
Colorado School District/BOCES

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Fund

Fund Type &Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*) +	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001-0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses -	6700-6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance =
Governmental				
10 General Fund	3,089,858	3,715,435	3,380,263	3,425,030
18 Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	0	0	0
19 Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
Sub- Total	**3,089,858**	**3,715,435**	**3,380,263**	**3,425,030**
11 Charter School Fund	0	0	0	0
20,26-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
07 Total Program Reserve Fund	0	0	0	0
21 Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	11,428	212,986	217,920	6,494
22 Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23 Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	169,970	159,811	156,829	172,952
25 Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31 Bond Redemption Fund	438,478	276,835	255,160	460,153
39 Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
41 Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42 Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43 Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	1,037,736	144,942	420,778	761,900
46 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals	**4,747,470**	**4,510,008**	**4,430,950**	**4,826,528**
Proprietary				
50 Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Fiduciary				
70 Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72 Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73 Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74 Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
79 GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
85 Foundations	0	0	0	0
Totals	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

FINAL