



COLORADO

Office of the State Controller

Department of Personnel & Administration

1525 Sherman St., 5th Floor
Denver, CO 80203

June 9, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

Due to the national emergency for COVID-19, the Colorado General Assembly adjourned temporarily from March 14, 2020 to May 26, 2020. Because of this action, the State of Colorado was unable to file its Fiscal Year 2019 Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) submission by March 31, 2020.

Per state statute, the State of Colorado Statewide Single Audit Report (Report) cannot be submitted to the FAC until it has been released by the Colorado General Assembly's Legislative Audit Committee (LAC). The LAC was scheduled to release the Report on March 17, 2020. However, as a measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the General Assembly temporarily adjourned. Due to the adjournment, the LAC did not meet and release the Report as scheduled.

I am writing to inform you that this FAC submission has been completed within six-months of March 31, 2020, as allowed by the deadline extension granted in Whitehouse OMB Memorandum M-20-17 (Appendix A, Item 13).

Please let us know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Robert Jaros, CPA, MBA, JD
Colorado State Controller



COLORADO



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

*For the Fiscal Year
Ended June 30, 2019*



COLORADO
Office of the State Controller
Department of Personnel & Administration





Comprehensive Annual Financial Report



Jared S. Polis
Governor

*For the Fiscal Year
Ended June 30, 2019*

Department of Personnel
& Administration

Kara Veitch
Executive Director

Robert Jaros
State Controller



COLORADO

Department of Personnel & Ad

REPORT LAYOUT

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is presented in three sections: Introductory, Financial, and Statistical. The Introductory Section includes the controller's transmittal letter and the state's organization chart. The Financial Section includes the auditor's opinion, management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and the combining statements and schedules. The Statistical Section includes fiscal, economic, and demographic information about the state.

INTERNET ACCESS

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and other financial reports are available on the State Controller's home page at:

<https://www.colorado.gov/osc/cafr>

STATE OF COLORADO

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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Introductory Section



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



COLORADO
Office of the State Controller
Department of Personnel & Administration





COLORADO

Office of the State Controller

Department of Personnel & Administration

1525 Sherman St., 5th Floor
Denver, CO 80203

January 21, 2020

To the Citizens, Governor, and Legislators of the State of Colorado:

I am pleased to submit the State of Colorado's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The State Controller is responsible for the contents of the CAFR and is committed to sound financial management and governmental accountability.

We believe the Basic Financial Statements contained in the CAFR are fairly presented in all material aspects. They are presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position, results of operations, and changes in net position or fund balances of the major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate. All required disclosures have been presented to assist readers in understanding the State's financial affairs.

Management has established a comprehensive framework of internal controls, which are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived from that control.

Except as noted below, the CAFR is prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The schedules comparing budgeted to actual activity, included in the sections titled Required Supplementary Information and Supplementary Information, are not presented in accordance with GAAP. Rather, they reflect the budgetary basis of accounting which defers certain payroll, Medicaid, and other statutorily defined expenditures to the following fiscal year; for additional information, see the Cash Basis Accounting description in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A).

The MD&A contains financial analysis and additional information that is required by GASB and should be read in conjunction with this transmittal letter. In addition to the Basic Financial Statements, the CAFR includes: combining financial statements that present information by fund, certain narrative information that describes the individual fund, supporting schedules, Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) Schedules and notes, and statistical tables that present financial, economic, and demographic data about the State.

The State Auditor performed an independent audit of the Basic Financial Statements contained in the CAFR and has issued an unmodified opinion. The State Auditor also applied limited audit procedures to the Required Supplementary Information (including the MD&A), but does not issue an opinion on such information. For more information regarding the audit and its results, see the Independent Auditor's Report.

PROFILE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The government of the State of Colorado serves an estimated 5,771,900 Coloradans. The services provided are categorized by function of government on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*. The largest of these are education, higher education, and social assistance.

Structure of the State Government

The State maintains a separation of powers by utilizing three branches of government: executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch comprises four major elected officials - Governor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and Secretary of State. Most departments of the State report directly to the Governor; however, the Departments of Treasury, Law, and State report to their respective elected officials and the Department of Education reports to the elected State Board of Education.



The Legislature is bicameral and comprises thirty-five senators and sixty-five representatives. The Legislature's otherwise plenary power is checked by the requirement for the Governor to sign its legislation and by specific limitations placed in the State Constitution by voters. The most significant fiscal limitation is the restriction related to issuing debt, raising taxes, and changing existing spending limits. From a fiscal perspective, the Joint Budget Committee of the Legislature, because of its preparation of the annual budget and supplemental appropriations bills, heavily influences the financial decision making of the Legislature. The Committee is bipartisan with members drawn from each of the houses of the Legislature.

The Judicial Branch is responsible for resolving disputes within the State, including those between the executive and legislative branches of government, and for supervising offenders on probation. The Branch includes the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, district courts, and county courts, served by more than 300 justices and judges in 22 judicial districts across the State. There are also seven water courts, one in each of the State's major river basins.

Component Units

The Basic Financial Statements include financial information for component units, which are entities that are legally separate from the State but included in the CAFR as prescribed by GAAP. The financial information for these component units are either discretely presented, or blended within the Higher Education Fund. Below is a list of the entities reported in the Basic Financial Statements as component units:

- Discretely Presented Component Units:
 - Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
 - University of Colorado Foundation
- Other Component Units (nonmajor):
 - Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District
 - HLC @ Metro, Inc.
- Blended Component Units:
 - University Physicians Inc., d/b/a CU Medicine
 - University of Colorado Property Construction, Inc.

There were other entities evaluated for inclusion as component units, but did not meet the criteria established by GASB. Many of these are discussed under Related Organizations in Note 18.

Budgetary Process and Budgetary Control

The State's budget consists of appropriated and non-appropriated General-funded, Federally-funded, and Cash-funded amounts. The appropriated portion of the budget is determined annually by the General Assembly, which creates the annual Long Appropriation Act as well as other special and supplemental bills. In its appropriation bills, the General Assembly sets the legal level of budgetary control for appropriated amounts by department, line item, and funding source. The non-appropriated portion includes certain cash funds, for which existing state statutes prescribe the amounts authorized for spending, and most federal funds, for which a federal award document or other agreement establishes the amount authorized for spending. The budget is entered into the State's accounting system, which tracks amounts spent and obligated, to ensure the budget is executed as authorized.

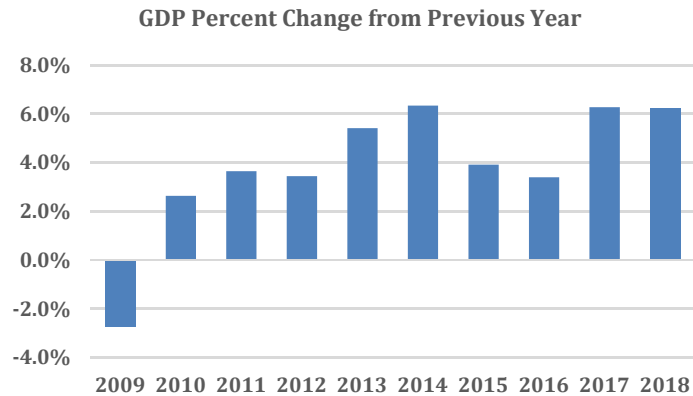
For the most part, operating appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless the State Controller approves, at a line item level, an appropriation roll-forward based on express legislative direction or extenuating circumstances. The State Controller may also, at a line item level and with the approval of the Governor, allow expenditures in excess of the appropriated budget. Capital construction appropriations are normally effective for three years and do not require State Controller roll-forward approval.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The State's Economy

The State's General Fund general-purpose revenues reflect the overall condition of the State economy, which showed continued growth in Fiscal Year 2019; General Fund revenues increased by \$551 million (4.7 percent) from the prior year. Historically, Colorado economic activity and in-migration have been interdependent. Net migration has averaged approximately 55,300 from 2014 to 2018. Net migration has increased over this period from approximately 48,200 (2014) to 52,200 (2018) and is projected to be 52,400 and 49,400 for 2019 and 2020, respectively.

The chart below shows the percent change from the previous year of Colorado's gross domestic product (GDP) for the years 2009 to 2018. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the GDP has, with the exception of a decrease in 2009, consistently increased over the last ten years. Colorado's 2018 GDP of \$371,750 million is a 6.2 percent increase from 2017 and a 45.5 percent increase from 2008.



Colorado has a diverse economy, comprising many industries. The table below shows GDP in current dollars and percent of total GDP by industry for the years 2008 and 2018. Over this ten-year period, the industry profile of the State's GDP has been stable, with growth across most industries.

Industry	2008		2018	
	2008 GDP (millions)	Percent of Total	2018 GDP (millions)	Percent of Total
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	\$ 46,300.9	18.1 %	\$ 77,127.1	20.8 %
Professional and Business Services	35,619.5	14.0	54,645.0	14.7
Government and Government Enterprises	31,836.0	12.5	44,220.2	11.9
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance	16,403.1	6.4	26,653.2	7.2
Manufacturing	19,285.1	7.5	25,750.7	6.9
Information	19,372.3	7.6	20,176.4	5.4
Wholesale Trade	14,428.8	5.6	20,499.1	5.5
Construction	13,589.7	5.3	21,196.9	5.7
Retail Trade	13,949.4	5.5	19,124.2	5.1
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	10,750.1	4.2	19,089.8	5.1
Transportation and Warehousing	6,761.8	2.6	14,393.5	3.9
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	15,819.6	6.2	14,232.2	3.8
Other Services (Except Government and Government Enterprises)	5,947.8	2.3	8,379.1	2.3
Utilities	3,320.3	1.3	4,107.4	1.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,182.3	0.9	2,154.8	0.6
All Industry Total	\$ 255,566.7		\$ 371,749.6	

The Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSP) described Colorado's economic outlook in the September 2019 *Colorado Economic and Fiscal Outlook*:

“Colorado’s economy has strengthened in recent months, but growth is expected to slow over the forecast period. Employment and wage growth have been strong, encouraging consumer activity, but the tight labor market is also constraining business growth as employers struggle to attract and retain talented employees. Lower housing and energy price growth is reducing inflation. While the agricultural and manufacturing industries face headwinds due to the ongoing trade war, Colorado’s economic expansion is expected to continue.”

The OSPB has made the following calendar year forecasts for Colorado's major economic variables:

- Unemployment will average 3.1 percent for 2019 compared with 3.3 and 2.7 percent in 2018 and 2017, respectively, and is expected to remain at 3.1 percent in 2020.
- Wages and salary income will increase by 5.6 percent in 2019 and by 4.9 percent and 4.5 percent in 2020 and 2021, respectively.
- Total personal income will increase by 5.8 percent in 2019, 5.0 percent in 2020, and 4.3 percent in 2021.
- Inflation, measured by the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Consumer Price Index, will be 1.9 percent in 2019 and 2.0 percent in 2020.

Long-Term Financial Planning, Relevant Financial Policies, and Major Initiatives

Senate Bill 18-200, enacted in 2018, addressed underfunded obligations of the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA), which provides benefits to state and local government retirees. The bill makes several provisions, including a recurring direct distribution to PERA of \$225 million per year and changes to contribution rates, formulas for calculating benefits, and cost of living allowances. With the enactment of this bill, a reduction to the State's unfunded pension liabilities is expected in future years until the liability is fully funded by 2048.

The General Assembly addressed one of the Governor's key issues, education, with House Bill 19-1262. With its enactment, the bill provides for the funding of full-day kindergarten through the existing school finance formula. For Fiscal Year 2020, \$183 million was appropriated to the Department of Education to fund the state share of additional costs associated with full-day kindergarten.

Section 24-30-1310, C.R.S., provides an on-going funding mechanism for capital construction, controlled maintenance, and capital renewal. Over the depreciable life of capital assets that are acquired, constructed, or maintained, an amount equivalent to depreciation is annually transferred to a capital reserve account, the capital construction fund, or the controlled maintenance fund to be utilized for future capital expenditures.

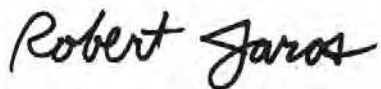
AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of Colorado for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the twenty-second consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

In conclusion, I thank my staff and the controllers, accountants, auditors, and program managers in the State departments and branches whose time and dedication have made this report possible. I reaffirm our commitment to maintaining the highest standards of accountability in financial reporting.

Sincerely,



Robert Jaros, CPA, MBA, JD
Colorado State Controller



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

State of Colorado

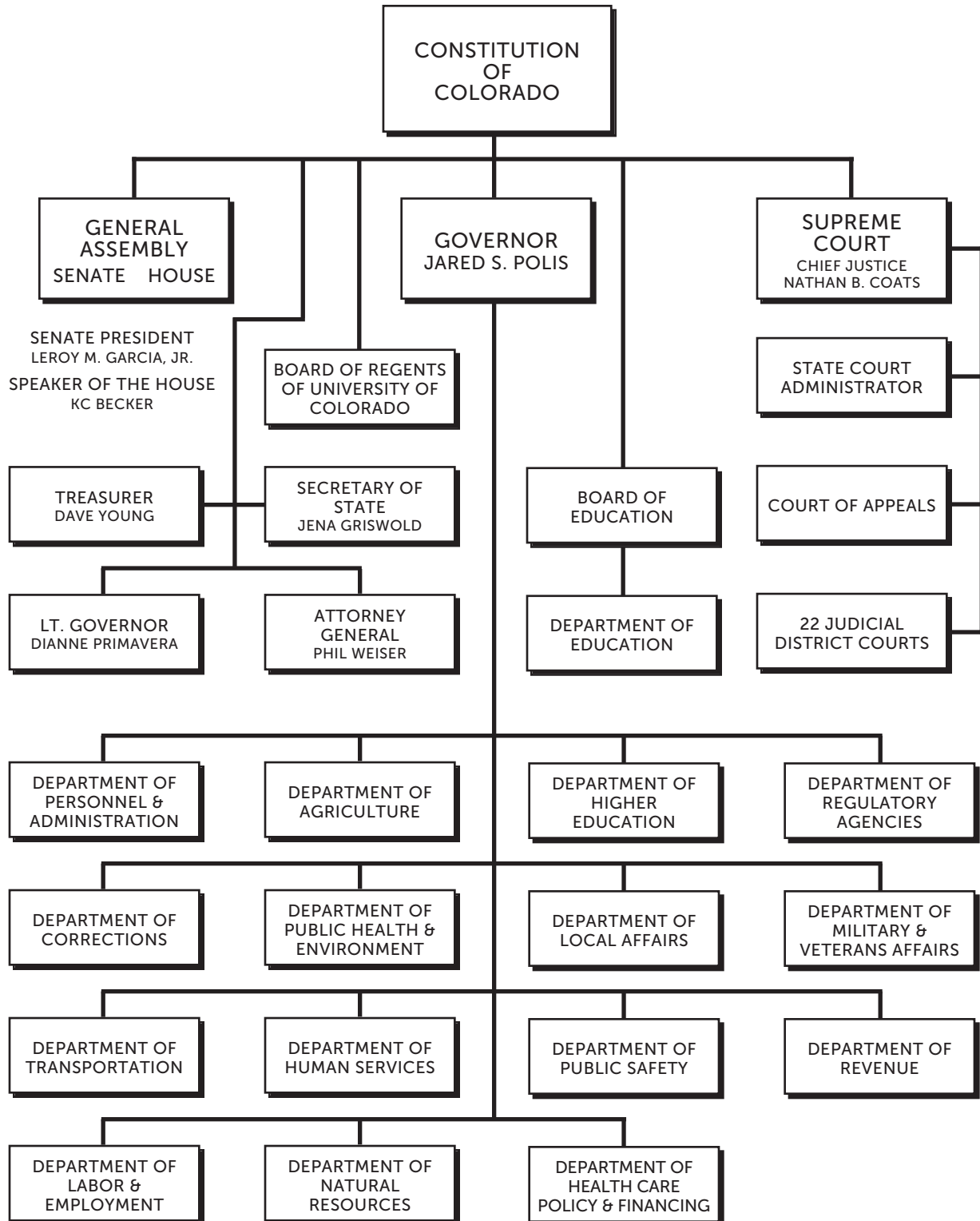
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONS AND KEY OFFICIALS



Financial Section



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



COLORADO
Office of the State Controller
Department of Personnel & Administration



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Colorado (State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the State's budgetary comparison schedule—general fund component (schedule) and the related note for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019, as displayed in the State's required supplementary information section.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and schedule based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units



identified in Note 1; or the University Physicians Inc., DBA CU Medicine (CU Medicine); a blended component unit, which represent the following:

PERCENTAGE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDITED BY OTHER AUDITORS			
OPINION UNIT/DEPARTMENT	ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	NET POSITION	REVENUES, ADDITIONS, AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES
Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units	100%	100%	100%
Fund Statements–Proprietary Funds			
Higher Education Institutions–Major Fund			
CU Medicine	5%	40%	2%
Government-wide statements			
Business-type activities			
CU Medicine	4%	15%	1%

Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts and disclosures included for those discretely presented component units and for CU Medicine, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the University of Colorado Foundation and the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District, which are discretely presented component units; and CU Medicine and the University of Colorado Property Construction, Inc., which are blended component units, were audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, but were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and schedule. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and schedule, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and schedule in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion

on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and schedule.

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

OPINIONS

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, as well as the budgetary comparison schedule—general fund component of the State of Colorado, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

Change in Reporting Entity

As discussed in Note 15 to the financial statements, the State has removed several component units from its reporting entity as reported in the Fiscal Year 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This change was based on a reevaluation of financial significance, and is in accordance with other guidance. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

OTHER MATTERS

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the following be presented to supplement the basic financial statements:

LOCATION OF REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	PAGES
Management’s discussion and analysis	23-37
Budgetary comparison schedules	164-169
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Budgetary comparison schedule-general fund component	179-181

Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which 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 management’s discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, and notes to required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on this information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State’s basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining nonmajor fund financial statements, budget and actual schedules—budgetary basis non-appropriated, schedule of TABOR revenue and computations, and statistical section are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The introductory section, budget and actual schedules—budgetary basis non-appropriated, and statistical section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of TABOR revenue and computations are the responsibility of management, and were derived from, and relate directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing

and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and the other auditors. In our opinion, based on the procedures performed as described above, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of TABOR revenue and computations are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

OTHER REPORTING REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will issue a separate report dated January 21, 2020, on our consideration of the State’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance.

That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "C. F. K. R. J.", is written in a cursive style.

Denver, Colorado
January 21, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



INTRODUCTION

The following discussion and analysis is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and is intended to provide an easily readable explanation of the information provided in the attached basic financial statements. It is by necessity highly summarized, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the State's financial condition, the attached financial statements and notes should be reviewed in their entirety.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

There are three major parts to the basic financial statements – government-wide statements, fund-level statements, and notes to the financial statements. Certain required supplementary information (in addition to this MD&A), including budget-to-actual comparisons and funding progress for other post-employment benefits, is presented following the basic financial statements. Supplementary information, including combining fund statements and schedules, follows the required supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements focus on the government as a whole. These statements are similar to those reported by businesses in the private sector, but they are not consolidated financial statements because certain intra-entity transactions have not been eliminated. Using the economic resources perspective and the accrual basis of accounting, these statements include all assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, and deferred outflows on the *Statement of Net Position* and all expenses and revenues on the *Statement of Activities*. These statements can be viewed as an aggregation of the governmental and proprietary fund-level statements along with certain perspective and accounting-basis adjustments discussed below. Fiduciary activities are excluded from the government-wide statements because those resources are not available to support the State's programs.

The *Statement of Net Position* shows the financial position of the State at the end of the Fiscal Year. Net position measures the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. Restrictions reported in net position indicate that certain assets, net of the related liabilities, can only be used for specified purposes. Increases in total net position from year to year indicate the State is better off financially, while decreases in total net position may or may not indicate the opposite.

The *Statement of Activities* shows how the financial position has changed since the beginning of the Fiscal Year. The most significant financial measure of the government's current activities is presented in the line item titled "Change in Net Position" at the bottom of the *Statement of Activities*. The statement is presented in a net program cost format, which shows the cost of programs to the government by offsetting revenues earned by the programs against expenses of the programs. Due to the large number of programs operated by the State, individual programs are aggregated into functional areas of government.

On the *Statement of Net Position*, columns are used to segregate the primary government, including governmental activities and business-type activities, from the discretely presented component units. On the *Statement of Activities*, both columns and rows are used for this segregation. The following bullets describe the segregation.

- Governmental activities are the normal operations of the primary government that are not presented as business-type activities. Governmental activities include Internal Service Funds and are primarily funded through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues.
- Business-type activities are primarily funded by charges to external parties for goods and services. These activities are generally reported in Enterprise Funds in the fund-level statements because the activity has revenue-backed debt or because legal requirements or management decisions mandate full cost recovery.
- Discretely presented component units are legally separate entities for which the State is financially accountable. More information on the discretely presented component units can be found in Note 1.

Fund-Level Financial Statements

The fund-level statements present additional detail about the State's financial position and activities. However, some fund-level statements present information that is different from the government-wide statements due to the differing basis of accounting used in fund statements compared to the government-wide statements. Funds are balanced sets of accounts tracking activities that are legally defined or are prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles. Funds are reported on the fund-level statements as major or nonmajor based on criteria set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). There are three types of funds operated by the State: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. In the fund statements, each fund type has a pair of statements that show financial position and activities of the fund; a statement showing cash flows is also presented for the proprietary fund type.

- Governmental Funds – A large number of the State's individual funds and activities fall in this fund type; however, only some are reported as major – the remaining funds are aggregated into the nonmajor column with additional fund detail presented in the Supplementary section of this report. Governmental Funds are presented using the current financial resources perspective, which is essentially a short-term view that excludes capital assets, debt, and other long-term liabilities. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used. Under modified accrual, certain revenues are deferred because they will not be collected within the next year, and certain expenditures are not recognized, even though they apply to the current period, because they will not be paid until later fiscal periods. This presentation focuses on when cash will be received or disbursed, and it is best suited to showing amounts available for appropriation. The governmental fund type includes the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Permanent Funds.
- Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund type accounting is similar to that used by businesses in the private sector. It is used for the State's Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. Enterprise Funds generally sell to external customers while Internal Service Funds generally charge other State agencies for goods or services. These funds are presented under the economic resources measurement focus, which reports all assets and liabilities. Accrual accounting is used, which results in revenues recognized when they are earned and expenses reported when the related liability is incurred. Because this is the same perspective and basis of accounting used on the government-wide statements, Enterprise Fund information flows directly to the business-type activities column on the government-wide statements without adjustment. Internal Service Fund assets and liabilities are reported in the governmental activities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* because Internal Service Funds primarily serve governmental funds. The net revenue or net expense of Internal Service Funds is reported as an increase or reduction to program expenses on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*. On the fund-level statements, nonmajor Enterprise Funds are aggregated in a single column, as are all Internal Service Funds.
- Fiduciary Funds – These funds report resources held under trust agreements for other individuals, organizations, or governments. The assets reported are not available to finance the State's programs, and therefore, these funds are not included in the government-wide statements. The State's fiduciary funds include Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds, several Private-Purpose Trust Funds, and several Agency Funds. Agency Funds track only assets and liabilities and do not report revenues and expenses on a statement of operations. All Fiduciary Funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

The State has elected to present combining financial statements for its component units. In the report, the component unit financial statements follow the fund-level financial statements discussed above.

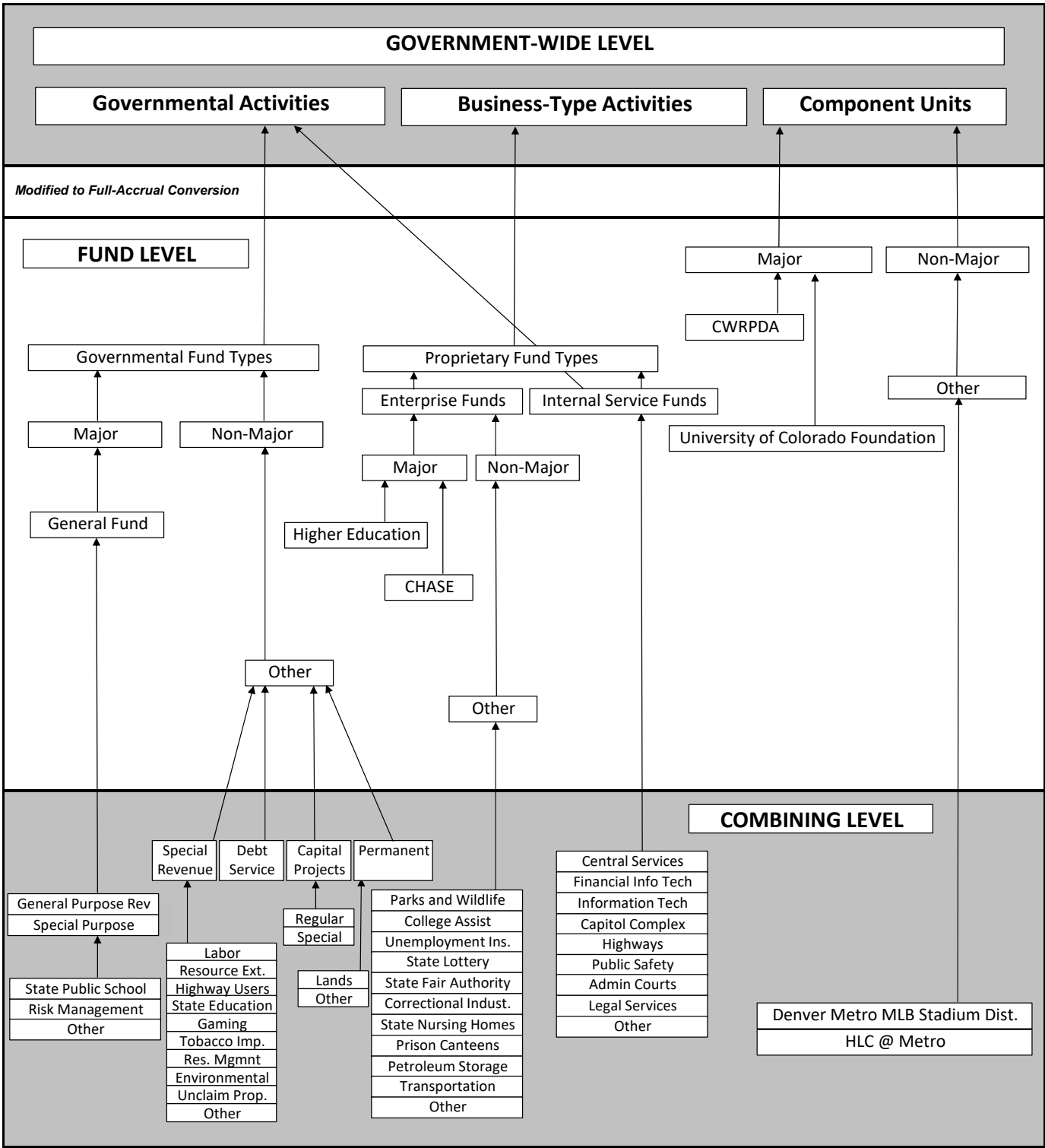
Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the basic financial statements. They explain amounts shown in the financial statements and provide additional information that is essential to fair presentation.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Generally accepted accounting principles require certain supplementary information to be presented in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and following the notes to the financial statements. Required supplementary information differs from the basic financial statements in that the auditor applies certain limited procedures in reviewing the information. In this report, RSI includes budgetary comparison schedules, defined benefit pension plan schedules, and a schedule of funding progress for other post-employment benefits.

The chart on the following page is a graphic representation of how the State's funds are organized in this report. Fiduciary Funds are not shown in the chart; they occur only in fund-level statements.



OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The amount of total net position is one measure of the health of the State's finances, and serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. However, this measure must be used with care because large portions of the balances related to capital assets or restricted assets may be unavailable to meet the day-to-day payments of the State. The State's combined total net position of both governmental and business-type activities increased from the prior fiscal year by \$2,233.1 million from \$10,200.9 in Fiscal Year 2018 to \$12,434.0 million in Fiscal Year 2019.

The following table was derived from the current and prior year government-wide *Statement of Net Position*.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Noncapital Assets	\$ 12,015,284	\$ 10,301,284	\$ 8,014,060	\$ 7,393,294	\$ 20,029,344	\$ 17,694,578
Capital Assets	12,222,923	12,199,565	10,294,533	9,871,474	22,517,456	22,071,039
Total Assets	24,238,207	22,500,849	18,308,593	17,264,768	42,546,800	39,765,617
Deferred Outflow of Resources	4,421,051	2,563,034	931,725	1,750,279	5,352,776	4,313,313
Current Liabilities	3,276,476	2,980,058	1,676,909	1,381,242	4,953,385	4,361,300
Noncurrent Liabilities	12,470,991	14,492,965	10,561,313	13,841,953	23,032,304	28,334,918
Total Liabilities	15,747,467	17,473,023	12,238,222	15,223,195	27,985,689	32,696,218
Deferred Inflow of Resources	4,997,905	560,903	2,482,076	620,945	7,479,981	1,181,848
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,327,956	10,879,491	5,618,074	5,108,898	15,946,030	15,988,389
Restricted	3,797,509	3,401,621	2,619,832	2,117,540	6,417,341	5,519,161
Unrestricted	(6,211,579)	(7,251,155)	(3,717,886)	(4,055,531)	(9,929,465)	(11,306,686)
Total Net Position	\$ 7,913,886	\$ 7,029,957	\$ 4,520,020	\$ 3,170,907	\$ 12,433,906	\$ 10,200,864

The State's net investment in capital assets of \$15,946.0 million for governmental and business-type activities combined represents a decrease of \$42.4 million compared to the prior fiscal year. Net investment in capital assets is a noncurrent asset, and therefore not available to meet related debt service requirements that must be paid from current revenues or available liquid assets.

Assets restricted by the State Constitution or external parties account for another \$6,417.3 million, or 51.6 percent of net position. Restricted assets increased by \$898.1 million relative to the prior fiscal year. In general, these restrictions dictate how the related assets must be used by the State, and therefore, may not be available for use by any of the State's programs. Examples of restrictions on the use of net position include the constitutionally-mandated TABOR reserve, State Education Fund, Highway Users Tax Fund, and resources pledged to debt service.

The unrestricted component of total net position is a negative \$9,929.5 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, which represents an increase of \$1,377.2 million from the prior fiscal year. The increase is primarily due to the increase of Net Investments in Capital Assets in relation to Total Net Position. The State reports a negative or deficit amount for the unrestricted component only on a government-wide basis, not at the level of any fund. The State's current liabilities reported on the Statement of Net Position increased by \$592.1 million primarily due to the increase in the State's TABOR liability in Fiscal Year 2019. There also were increases in tax refunds payable; accounts payable and other accrued liabilities; unearned revenue; and notes, bonds, and COPs payable. Noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$5,302.6 million from the prior fiscal year. The decrease is primarily attributed to the significant decrease in the net pension liability of \$5,768.1 million as compared to the prior fiscal year, due to the effect of the portion of the annual \$225.0 million distribution attributable to the State and Judicial Division Trust Funds, directly made to the Public Employee's Retirement Association as required by Senate Bill 18-200. Other

Noncurrent liabilities, such as bonds and certificates of participation payable, have related capital assets while the net pension liability does not.

Governmental Activities:

Overall, total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State's governmental activities exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$7,913.9 million, an increase in net position of \$883.9 million as compared to the prior fiscal year amount of \$7,030.0 million. Cash and restricted cash balances increased by \$703.9 million. Taxes Receivable, net of refunds payable and Other Receivables, net, increased by \$290.5 million, while investments and restricted investments increased by \$978.7 million. Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased by \$66.3 million due to various projects throughout the State.

Governmental activities' liabilities for notes, bonds, and Certificates of Participation at June 30, 2019 were \$2,159.4 million as compared to the prior fiscal year amount of \$1,435.3 million – an increase of \$724.1 million. These liabilities represent 29.7 percent of unrestricted financial assets (cash, receivables, and investments), and 8.9 percent of total assets of governmental activities. The governmental activities debt is primarily related to infrastructure, state buildings, and public school buildings. The infrastructure debt is secured by future federal revenues and state highway revenues, state building debt by gaming distributions and judicial fees, and public school buildings debt by School Trust Land revenues.

Governmental activities had a decrease of \$551.5 million in net investment in capital assets attributable primarily to the \$500.0 million issuance of State of Colorado Rural Colorado Certificates of Participation, Series 2018A. Restricted net position for governmental activities increased by \$395.9 million due to the increase in TABOR liability resulting from revenues exceeding the Excess State Revenues Cap by \$428.3 million – resulting in a refund of excess revenues (see Note 2B for more details). Unrestricted net position increased \$1,039.6 million from the prior year primarily due to the decrease in net pension liability.

Business-Type Activities:

Overall, total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the State's business-type activities exceeded total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$4,520.0 million – an increase in net position of \$1,349.1 million as compared to the prior year amount of \$3,170.9 million. The decrease is primarily attributed to the significant decrease in the net pension liability of \$3,211.6 million as compared to the prior fiscal year, due to the effect of the portion of the annual \$225.0 million distribution attributable to the State Division Trust Fund, directly made to the Public Employee's Retirement Association as required by Senate Bill 18-200.

The State's Enterprise Funds have notes, bonds, and Certificates of Participation outstanding that total \$4,953.6 million, as compared to the prior fiscal year amount of \$5,124.3 million – a decrease of \$170.7 million. The majority of the outstanding revenue bonds is related to Higher Education Institutions and is invested in capital assets that generate a future revenue stream to service the related debt. The Division of Unemployment Insurance also has bonds outstanding secured by future employer insurance premiums.

Of the total net position for business-type activities, \$5,618.1 million was for investment in capital assets, and \$2,619.8 million is restricted for the purposes of various funds, which resulted in an unrestricted deficit of \$3,717.9 million. While the unrestricted deficit decreased in Fiscal Year 2019, the deficit is primarily a result of the initial recognition of the net pension liability in Fiscal Year 2015, and the recognition of the net OPEB liability in Fiscal Year 2018. Business-type activities reported a \$509.2 million increase in net investment in capital assets, primarily due to the construction of capital asset projects by institutions of higher education and the Other Enterprise Funds. Restricted net position for business-type activities reported an increase of \$502.3 million from the prior fiscal year.

Government-wide Statement of Activities

The change in net position from the prior fiscal year is another important measure of the State's financial health. The following condensed statement of activities shows that for governmental activities, total expenses and transfers-

out were less than total revenues and transfers-in, which resulted in an increase to net position of \$860.7 million. Program revenues for governmental activities increased by \$34.1 million (0.2 percent), and General revenues for governmental activities increased by \$1,053.7 million (4.7 percent) due to increased tax collections.

Total expenses for governmental activities decreased by \$1,222.0 million (5.2 percent) from the prior fiscal year due to decreases in health and rehabilitation, justice, social assistance, and transportation activities. The following table was derived from the current and prior year government-wide *Statement of Activities*.

(Amounts in Thousands)

Programs/Functions	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,606,484	\$ 1,449,976	\$ 7,933,992	\$ 7,514,242	\$ 9,540,476	\$ 8,964,218
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,822,479	6,627,757	5,119,323	5,082,655	11,941,802	11,710,412
Capital Grants and Contributions	428,332	745,497	62,609	89,542	490,941	835,039
General Revenues:						
Taxes	13,108,185	12,032,576	-	-	13,108,185	12,032,576
Restricted Taxes	1,348,050	1,273,482	-	-	1,348,050	1,273,482
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	30,196	21,798	-	-	30,196	21,798
Other General Revenues	95,051	199,934	-	-	95,051	199,934
Total Revenues	23,438,777	22,351,020	13,115,924	12,686,439	36,554,701	35,037,459
Expenses:						
General Government	1,493,871	739,872	-	-	1,493,871	739,872
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	734,786	912,495	-	-	734,786	912,495
Education	6,469,072	6,086,573	-	-	6,469,072	6,086,573
Health and Rehabilitation	935,044	1,258,445	-	-	935,044	1,258,445
Justice	1,970,515	3,254,155	-	-	1,970,515	3,254,155
Natural Resources	123,036	219,659	-	-	123,036	219,659
Social Assistance	8,589,168	8,810,715	-	-	8,589,168	8,810,715
Transportation	1,875,438	2,179,299	-	-	1,875,438	2,179,299
Payments to School Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Debt	109,075	60,778	-	-	109,075	60,778
Higher Education Institutions	-	-	7,111,041	8,612,196	7,111,041	8,612,196
Healthcare Affordability	-	-	3,414,018	3,294,611	-	3,294,611
Unemployment Insurance	-	-	385,192	444,181	385,192	444,181
Lottery	-	-	580,808	547,805	580,808	547,805
Parks and Wildlife	-	-	184,870	294,065	184,870	294,065
College Assist	-	-	222,726	247,361	222,726	247,361
Other Business-Type Activities	-	-	212,190	301,094	212,190	301,094
Total Expenses	22,300,005	23,521,991	12,110,845	13,741,313	34,410,850	37,263,304
Excess (Deficiency) Before Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	1,138,772	(1,170,971)	1,005,079	(1,054,874)	2,143,851	(2,225,845)
Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items:						
Transfers (Out) In	(279,131)	(254,324)	279,131	254,324	-	-
Permanent Fund Additions	1,062	277	-	-	1,062	277
Internal Capital Contributions	-	44	57,541	51,439	57,541	51,483
Special Item	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Contributions, Transfers, and Other Items	(278,069)	(254,003)	336,672	305,763	58,603	51,760
Total Changes in Net Position	860,703	(1,424,974)	1,341,751	(749,111)	2,202,454	(2,174,085)
Net Position - Beginning	7,029,957	8,707,037	3,170,907	4,570,333	10,200,864	13,277,370
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 15A)	23,226	8,583	7,362	-	30,588	8,583
Accounting Changes	-	(260,689)	-	(650,315)	-	(911,004)
Net Position - Ending	\$ 7,913,886	\$ 7,029,957	\$ 4,520,020	\$ 3,170,907	\$ 12,433,906	\$ 10,200,864

Business-type activities' total expenses were less than total revenues, net transfers, and internal capital contributions by \$1,341.8 million, resulting in an increase in net position. From the prior year to the current year, program revenue from business-type activities increased by \$429.5 million, and expenses decreased by \$1,630.5 million (11.9 percent) due to the decrease in accrued pension expense from the prior year.

FUND-LEVEL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Governmental Funds:

Governmental fund assets exceeded liabilities resulting in total fund balance of \$8,579.0 million as compared to the prior fiscal year amount of \$7,349.4 million. The fund balance for all governmental funds increased from the prior fiscal year by \$1,229.6 million from the prior fiscal year which comprised of increases in the General Fund and Other Governmental Funds of \$56.2 million and \$3,743.5 million, respectively. The large increase in Other Governmental Funds was due to a change in the major fund determination in Fiscal Year 2019. The Resource Extraction, Highway Users Tax, Capital Projects, and State Education funds were reported as major in FY 2018, whereas those funds were deemed nonmajor and combined with Other Governmental Funds in Fiscal Year 2019. Overall, the increase in fund balance for all governmental funds in total was primarily attributable to increases in tax revenue and the face amount of bond/COP issuances during Fiscal Year 2019.

General Fund

The ending total fund balance of the General Fund, as measured by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), was \$2,063.0 million. General Fund revenues increased overall by approximately \$709.4 million (4.0 percent) over the prior year, and expenditures increased overall by \$819.1 million (4.8 percent) relative to the prior fiscal year, resulting in \$681.5 million excess of revenues over expenditures for Fiscal Year 2019. The overall fund balance of the General Fund only increased by \$56.2 million due the net of Transfers of (\$879.3 million). Individual and fiduciary income taxes (\$7,327.5 million), sales and use taxes (\$3,592.2 million), and federal grants and contracts (\$5,873.0 million) are the largest sources of revenue comprising 90.8 percent of total revenue of \$18,496.2 million. Overall expenditures increased by 4.8 percent from the prior year, due to moderate spending increases across all government functions.

General Fund Components & Legal Reserve Requirement

The General Fund is the focal point in determining the State's ability to maintain or improve its financial position. The General Fund includes all funds that do not have sufficient original source revenue streams to qualify as special revenue funds. As a result, the Public School Fund, Risk Management, and Other Special Purpose Funds reside in the General Fund. These funds are referred to as Special Purpose General Funds, while the General Purpose Revenue Fund comprises general activities of the State. Revenues of the General Purpose Revenue Fund consist of two broad categories – general-purpose revenues and augmenting revenues. General-purpose revenues are taxes, fines, and other similar sources that are collected without regard to how they will be spent. Augmenting revenues include federal grants and contracts, user fees and charges, and other specific user taxes. Augmenting revenues are usually limited as to how they can be spent. Even though significant federal grant revenues are accounted for in the General Purpose Revenue Fund, they have little impact on fund balance because most federal revenues are earned on a reimbursement basis and are closely matched with federal expenditures.

Of the overall fund balance of the General Fund, \$947.6 million (45.9 percent) was attributable to the General Purpose Revenue Fund, including non-spendable, restricted, committed, and assigned amounts. The General Purpose Revenue Fund decreased by \$137.5 million from the prior fiscal year, which was attributable to increases in transfers out of the fund during Fiscal Year 2019. The General Purpose Revenue Fund's \$649.5 million year-end unrestricted cash and pooled cash balance increased by \$110.6 million from the prior year.

State law requires that the General Purpose Revenue Fund portion of the General Fund maintain a reserve of 6.5 percent of General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations. Section 24-75-201.1 C.R.S. stipulates the reserve requirement as 7.25 percent of the amount appropriated for expenditure from the general fund for Fiscal Year 2019. The reserve for Fiscal Year 2019 is \$814.2 million. The reserve amount is included in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund – General Purpose Revenue Component, presented as Required Supplementary Information in the CAFR. Beginning and ending budgetary fund balance as show on the Schedule are net of the required reserve.

Proprietary Funds:

Higher Education Institutions

The net position of the Higher Education Institutions fund increased from the prior fiscal year by \$901.5 million, or 115.3 percent, which included the effect of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Other Postemployment Benefits in the prior year. Salaries and fringe benefits expense experienced a sharp increase in Fiscal Year 2018 as compared to Fiscal Year 2017 resulting from GASB 75 implementation. Salaries and fringe benefits decreased in Fiscal Year 2019 by \$1,475.1 million (24.3 percent) as compared to the prior year. The higher education fund has a variety of revenue and funding sources, which, overall, were relatively consistent with the prior fiscal year. However, operating revenues increased by \$242.7 million mainly due to increases in tuition and fees and sales of goods and services. In addition, federal grants and contacts increased by \$78.0 million. Overall, total operating revenues increased by 3.8 percent, while total operating expenses decreased by 17.5 percent. Higher Education Institutions received capital contributions of \$120.4 million and \$139.3 million in Fiscal Years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Transfers-in to the Higher Education Institutions fund totaled \$375.6 million for Fiscal Year 2019, an increase of \$47.7 million compared to the prior fiscal year. Transfers-in are primarily from the General Fund for student financial aid and vocational training and from the Capital Projects Fund for capital construction.

Healthcare Affordability

During the Fiscal Year 2017 legislative session, the general assembly passed Senate Bill 17-267 – Sustainability of Rural Colorado – which repealed the existing hospital provider fee program effective for Fiscal Year 2018. Section 17 of the bill created the new Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise (CHASE) within the Department of Healthcare Policy and Financing. The fund qualifies as a major enterprise fund based on the amount of revenues in the fund related to total revenues of all enterprise funds. As of June 30, 2019, net position was \$8.0 million. Although net position decreased by \$2.4 million from the prior year, there were large swings in receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$137.0 million and \$111.9 million, respectively, – mainly due to the allocation of rebates from pharmaceutical drug rebates and Medicaid payables that were allocated to the CHASE fund beginning in FY 2019. Operating revenues of the fund totaled \$3,426.6 million, which mainly consists of federal grants and contracts (\$2,430.4 million) and fees charged to healthcare providers (\$996.3 million). Operating revenues increased by approximately \$105.6 million from the prior year due to increases in the rates of hospital provider fees. Operating expenses of the fund totaled \$3,414.0 million, which mainly consisted of payments to hospital providers for Medicaid services. Because CHASE is an enterprise for purposes of the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), its revenue does not count against the state fiscal year spending limit (Referendum C cap).

TABOR Revenue, Debt, and Tax-Increase Limits

Fiscal Year 2019 is the twenty-sixth year of State operations under Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution revenue limitations, also known as the Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR). With certain exceptions, the rate of growth of State revenues is limited to the combination of the percentage change in the State's population and inflation based on the Denver-Boulder-Greeley CPI-Urban index. The exceptions include revenues from federal funds, gifts, property sales, refunds, damage recoveries, transfers, voter-approved revenue changes, and qualified enterprise fund revenues.

Revenues collected in excess of the limitation must be returned to the citizens unless a vote at the annual election in November allows the State to retain the surplus. In November 2005, voters approved a measure, commonly known as Referendum C, which was referred to the ballot by the legislature. Referendum C authorized the State to retain all revenues in excess of the TABOR limit for the five-year period from Fiscal Year 2006 through Fiscal Year 2010. Referendum C had additional provisions and effects that are discussed below.

TABOR also limits the General Assembly's ability to raise taxes, to borrow money, and to increase spending limits. With the exception of a declared emergency, taxes can only be raised by a vote of the people at the annual election. Multiple year borrowings can only be undertaken after approval by a similar vote.

The TABOR limits are calculated and applied at the statewide level. However, refunds to taxpayers related to TABOR have historically been paid from the General Fund. Therefore, the TABOR revenue, expenditure, debt, and tax-increase limitations have historically been significant factors in the changing fiscal status of the State's General Fund. The original decision to pay TABOR refunds out of the General Fund continues to be important under Referendum C because revenues in excess of the TABOR limit that are recorded by cash funds remain in those funds (barring Legislative action) but are required to be budgeted and expended from the General Fund Exempt Account created in the General Fund by Referendum C.

In years when Referendum C was not in effect, the State's ability to retain revenues was also affected by a requirement in TABOR commonly referred to as the ratchet down effect. The ratchet down occurs because each year's revenue retention limit is calculated based on the lesser of the prior year's revenues or the prior year's limit. When revenues are below the limit, it results in a permanent loss of the State's ability to retain current and future revenues collected. Referendum C effectively suspended the ratchet down effect during the five-year refund hiatus by authorizing the State to retain and spend any amount in excess of the TABOR limit.

After the Referendum C five-year excess revenue retention period that encompassed Fiscal Year 2006 through Fiscal Year 2010, the State is subject to an Excess State Revenue Cap (ESRC) starting in Fiscal Year 2011. Calculation of the TABOR retention limit continues to apply, but the ESRC replaces it as the limit that triggers taxpayer refunds.

During the 2017 legislative session, the general assembly passed Senate Bill 17-267, which made changes to the calculation of the ESRC, and also revised the TABOR refunding mechanism. Section 11 of the bill permanently reduces the Referendum C cap by reducing the Fiscal Year 2018 cap by \$200 million, and specifying that the base amount for calculating the cap for all future state fiscal years is the reduced Fiscal Year 2018. As is the case under current law, the reduced cap is annually adjusted for inflation, the percentage change in state population, the qualification or disqualification of enterprises, and debt service changes. Section 24 of the bill specifies that for any state fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2017, for which revenue in excess of the reduced Referendum C cap is required to be refunded in accordance with TABOR, reimbursement for the property tax exemptions for qualifying seniors and disabled veterans that is paid by the state to local governments for the property tax year that commenced during the state fiscal year is a refund of such excess state revenue. The exemptions continue to be allowed at current levels and the state continues to reimburse local governments for local property tax revenue lost as a result of the exemptions regardless of whether or not there are excess state revenues. Section 27 prioritizes the new TABOR refund mechanism ahead of the existing temporary state income tax rate reduction refund and sales tax refund mechanisms as the first mechanism used to refund excess state revenue.

For Fiscal Year 2019, State revenues subject to TABOR were \$14,788.4 million, which was \$428.3 million over the ESRC, and \$3,029.1 million over the fiscal year spending limit. Revenue in excess of the ESRC must be refunded to the taxpayers in the next fiscal year including any remaining un-refunded revenues. Therefore, the total amount to be refunded in the next fiscal year is \$435.0 million. Absent Referendum C, the State would have been required to refund the amount exceeding the retention limit.

Additional information on TABOR – including Tax, Spending, and Debt Limitations – is found in Notes to the Financial Statements (Note 2B), and also in the Notes to the TABOR Schedule of Required Computations presented in the Supplementary Information section of the CAFR.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET VARIANCES

The following analysis is based on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund – General Purpose Revenue Component included in Required Supplementary Information section of the CAFR. That schedule isolates general-purpose revenues and expenditures funded from those revenues, and it is therefore the best source for identifying general-funded budget variances.

Differences Between Original and Final Budgets

The following list shows departments that had net changes in general-funded budgets greater than \$5.0 million and the reasons for the change.

- Department of Corrections – the Department had a net increase of \$18.2 million primarily comprised of a \$8.7 million in increases for payments to in-state private prisons and pre-release parole facilities, as well as purchased medical services and operating maintenance.
- Department of Education – the Department had a net decrease of \$65.9 million resulting from a decrease in public school finance assistance per House Bill 19-128.
- Department of Health Care Policy and Financing – the Department had a net increase of \$41.4 million mainly due to the passage of supplemental House Bills 19-113 and 19-207, impacting various health and welfare programs.
- Department of Human Services – the Department had a net decrease of \$13.0 million from the passage of supplemental House Bills 19-114 and 19-223, impacting various health and welfare programs.
- Judicial Department – the Judicial Department had a net increase of \$7.6 million from the passage of supplemental House Bills 19-115 and 19-207 related to court-appointed counsel and compensation for exonerated persons.
- Department of Revenue – the Department had a net increase of \$143.0 million primarily comprised of statutory retail marijuana retail sales tax transfers to the Older Coloradans program and the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund.

Differences Between Final Budget and Actual Expenditures

In total, state departments reported general-funded appropriations reversions of \$19.8 million for Merit Pay, \$6.2 million for OIT, and \$4.5 million for Legislative reversions. In addition, departments reverted \$88.6 million to the General Fund for expenditures under the legally adopted final budget. The final budget is presented without reduction for restrictions in order to show the total reversion of appropriated budget. The following list shows those departments that had reversions of at least \$1.0 million of General Fund reversions.

- Department of Corrections – the Department reverted \$1.6 million, primarily comprised of payments to local jails and vehicle lease payments.
- Governor’s Office – the Governor’s Office reverted \$1.3 million across multiple programs and budget lines.
- Department of Human Services – the Department reverted \$16.0 million across multiple programs and budget lines.
- Judicial Department – the Department reverted \$6.9 million, primarily consisting of several appropriations including conflict of interest contracts, mandated costs, court-appointed counsel, and the mental health liaison and diversion programs.

- Department of Local Affairs – the Department reverted \$1.1 million primarily related to the crime prevention initiative small business lending program.
- Department of Public Safety – the Department reverted \$1.2 million primarily related to DCJ Administrative Services and the EPIC resource center.
- Department of Revenue – the Department reverted \$26.6 million, primarily comprised of \$14.9 million for old age pension, \$9.9 million in non-appropriated transfers, and \$1.0 million for retail marijuana sales tax distributions to local governments.
- Department of Treasury - the Department reverted \$41.8 million consisting of \$39.5 million for the senior citizen and disabled veteran property tax exemption, and \$2.2 million for reimbursements to county treasurers.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

The State’s net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 was \$15,946.0 million, as compared to \$15,988.4 million in Fiscal Year 2018. Included in this amount were \$18,442.9 million of net depreciable capital assets after reduction of \$13,316.5 million for accumulated depreciation. Non-depreciable capital assets totaled \$4,074.6 million – including land, construction in progress, non-depreciable infrastructure and other capital assets. The State added a net \$446.4 million and \$567.0 million of capital assets in Fiscal Years 2019 and 2018, respectively. Of the Fiscal Year 2019 additions, \$23.3 million was recorded in governmental activities, and \$423.1 million was recorded in business-type activities. General-purpose revenues funded \$90.4 million of capital and controlled maintenance expenditures during Fiscal Year 2019, and the balance of capital asset additions was funded by federal funds, cash funds, or borrowing. The table below provides information on the State’s capital assets by asset type for both governmental and business-type activities.

The State’s capital assets at June 30, 2019 and 2018, were as follows (see Note 5 for additional detail):

(Amounts in Thousands)	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2018
	Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 125,737	\$ 125,272	\$ 647,585	\$ 616,659	\$ 773,322	\$ 741,931
Collections	11,213	10,978	32,180	29,331	43,393	40,309
Other Capital Assets	2,136	2,136	15,461	15,461	17,597	17,597
Construction in Progress	957,814	771,863	1,162,309	1,094,137	2,120,123	1,866,000
Infrastructure	1,024,706	1,004,036	95,441	87,547	1,120,147	1,091,583
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	2,121,606	1,914,285	1,952,976	1,843,135	4,074,582	3,757,420
Capital Assets Being Depreciated						
Buildings and Related Improvements	3,432,389	3,445,526	11,086,080	10,541,827	14,518,469	13,987,353
Software	541,439	501,784	220,640	216,497	762,079	718,281
Vehicles and Equipment	980,135	987,183	1,270,225	1,200,967	2,250,360	2,188,150
Library Books, Collections, and Other Capital Assets	42,815	43,641	612,387	598,010	655,202	641,651
Infrastructure	12,407,645	12,180,948	1,165,641	1,028,393	13,573,286	13,209,341
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	17,404,423	17,159,082	14,354,973	13,585,694	31,759,396	30,744,776
Accumulated Depreciation	(7,303,106)	(6,873,802)	(6,013,416)	(5,557,355)	(13,316,522)	(12,431,157)
Total	\$ 12,222,923	\$ 12,199,565	\$ 10,294,533	\$ 9,871,474	\$ 22,517,456	\$ 22,071,039

The State is constitutionally prohibited from issuing general obligation debt except to fund buildings for State use, to defend the State or the U.S. in time of war, or to provide for unforeseen revenue shortfalls. Except for exempt enterprises, TABOR requires a vote of the people for the creation of any debt unless existing cash reserves are irrevocably pledged to service the debt. TABOR does allow debt issuance to refinance a borrowing at a lower interest rate. These requirements limit management’s ability to address revenue shortfalls by borrowing for capital expenditures. However, the State has issued Certificates of Participation (COPs) secured by buildings and vehicles and has issued revenue bonds that are secured by pledges of future revenues. In some instances, the debt-financed asset generates the pledged revenue stream; in other instances, such as the Transportation Revenue Anticipation

Notes (TRANS), the pledged revenue stream is future federal revenues and State highway users taxes. Through the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority, the Division of Unemployment Insurance, a TABOR designated enterprise, issued bonds to spread the impact of the increased premiums resulting from the recession. The bonds will be repaid through employer insurance premiums collected over the life of the bonds. The State has other forms of borrowing that are small in relation to the revenue bonds and COPs. The schedule that follows shows the principal and interest that will be paid over the following thirty-five year period to retire the current borrowing for capital leases, bonds and COPs (see Note 11). Revenue bonds in this schedule include net payments on interest rate swap derivatives.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the total principal amount of capital leases, revenue bonds, and COPs increased by 4.4 percent from prior year to \$6,964.2 million. The Fiscal Year 2019 increase was related to two new COP issuances – \$500.0 million for the Series 2018A State of Colorado Rural Colorado COPs, and \$240.4 million for the Series 2018N State of Colorado Building Excellent Schools Today COPs.

	Fiscal Year 2019 (Amounts in Thousands)							
	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	\$ 123,600	\$ 13,449	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,055,104	\$ 1,135,147	\$ 2,178,704	\$ 1,148,596
Business-Type Activities	\$ 37,402	\$ 4,981	\$ 4,231,973	\$ 2,570,421	\$ 412,179	\$ 119,940	\$ 4,681,554	\$ 2,695,342
Total	\$ 161,002	\$ 18,430	\$ 4,231,973	\$ 2,570,421	\$ 2,467,283	\$ 1,255,087	\$ 6,860,258	\$ 3,843,938

	Fiscal Year 2018 (Amounts in Thousands)							
	Capital Leases		Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation		Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
Governmental Activities	\$ 131,873	\$ 15,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,426,314	\$ 798,084	\$ 1,558,187	\$ 813,318
Business-Type Activities	\$ 48,152	\$ 7,562	\$ 4,602,833	\$ 2,767,615	\$ 461,461	\$ 140,340	\$ 5,112,446	\$ 2,915,517
Total	\$ 180,025	\$ 22,796	\$ 4,602,833	\$ 2,767,615	\$ 1,887,775	\$ 938,424	\$ 6,670,633	\$ 3,728,835

CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO AFFECT FUTURE OPERATIONS

Many of the conditions affecting future operations of the State remain unchanged from the prior fiscal year. These conditions are as follows:

- **Public Employees Retirement Association Reforms** – The State Legislature passed – and the governor signed – Senate Bill 18-200 during the 2018 legislative session. Senate Bill 18-200 contained a package of reforms designed to reduce the overall risk profile of the PERA retirement plan and improve its funded status. The bill makes several changes to the pension plan including:
 - Increasing contribution rates from employers and employees.
 - Allocates \$225.0 million each year beginning in Fiscal Year 2019 to PERA to reduce the unfunded liability for the State Division, Judicial Division, Schools Division, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Funds.
 - Modifies retirement benefits, including reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees.
 - Raises the retirement age for new employees; and (5) establishes an automatic adjustment provision designed to keep PERA on a path to full funding in 30 years by 2048.
- **Changes in Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Reporting** – GASB Statement No. 75 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, became effective beginning in Fiscal Year 2018. The standards require, for purposes of governmental financial reporting, the State to recognize a liability for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (of all employers for benefits provided through the OPEB plan) — the collective net OPEB liability. The State also recognizes OPEB expense and report deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for

its proportionate shares of collective OPEB expense and collective deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. See Note 7 for additional disclosures related to OPEB.

- Election 2000 Amendment 23 – This constitutional requirement was originally designed to exempt a portion of State revenues from TABOR and dedicate those revenues to education programs. With the passage of Referendum C, revenues in excess of the TABOR limit are not being refunded. However, resources that were once general-purpose revenues continue to be diverted to the State Education Fund. The amendment requires the General Assembly to increase funding of education by one percent over inflation through Fiscal Year 2011 and by inflation thereafter. This requirement will have an increasing impact if the inflation rate increases. The revenue diversion and mandated expenditure growth infringes on general funding for other programs when State revenues decline with the business cycle. Notwithstanding these expenditure increases, the State continues to face legal challenges that assert the current school funding system fails to provide a thorough and uniform system of free public education as required by the Colorado Constitution.
- Cash Basis Accounting – For Fiscal Year 2003 and following years, the Legislature changed the budgetary accounting for June payroll and certain Medicaid expenditures to the cash basis and deferred June pay-dates until July (after Fiscal Year-end). During Fiscal Year 2008, similar treatment was extended to certain Old Age Pension, Medicare, and Children’s Basic Health Plan expenditures. In Fiscal Year 2009, this treatment was applied to an additional month of Medicare payments, and legislation was passed to extend the pay-date shift beginning in Fiscal Year 2011 to all information technology staff formerly paid by the General Purpose Revenue Fund. Each of these items causes the outflow of resources to be deferred into the following year for General Fund budget purposes. As a result, the State does not use full or modified accrual accounting to calculate budgetary compliance. Instead, potentially significant liabilities are delayed until the following year assuming that subsequent revenues will be adequate to pay those liabilities. In Fiscal Year 2012, legislation was passed to eliminate the deferral of June pay dates until July for employees paid on a biweekly basis beginning in Fiscal Year 2013. Departures from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) such as this could adversely affect the State’s credit rating. It will be difficult for the State to return to the GAAP basis of accounting for budgetary expenditures because of the significant one-time budgetary impact of recording payroll, Medicaid, and other expenditures that were previously deferred.
- General Fund Liquidity – The General Purpose Revenue Fund shows a cash balance of \$649.5 million at June 30, 2019, providing apparent liquidity. The General Purpose Revenue Fund taxes receivable increased by \$343.3 million to \$1,934.1 million, tax refunds payable increased by \$37.4 million to \$927.7 million, and deferred inflows related to the tax receivables not expected to be collected within the next year increased by \$60.3 million to \$245.1 million. The tax receivable and related refunds are based on the best economic data available at year-end; however, economic projections rarely identify inflection points in the economy. If the State’s economy experiences another downturn, tax receivables will likely decline (due to declining personal income) and tax refunds will likely increase (due to higher than required estimated tax and withholding payments) putting additional pressure on the fund balance of the General Purpose Revenue Fund. The General Fund legally has access to short-term borrowing from the cash balances of other funds. However, those transfers become increasingly difficult as accessible cash fund balances are depleted from transfers in prior years.
- Debt Service – Various institutions of higher education, History Colorado, the Department of Public Safety, the Judicial Branch, and the Departments of Corrections, Transportation, Agriculture, Treasury, and Labor and Employment have outstanding notes, bonds, and/or Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purchase of equipment or to construct facilities or infrastructure. The average debt service related to governmental activities over the next five years is \$148.1 million for these lease purchase agreements. The majority of the revenue streams to cover the debt service payments comprise cash sources, as there is no general obligation associated with these lease purchases and the investors’ sole recourse is the leased asset. However, if the revenue streams intended to fund this debt service do not materialize, the State will need to find other ways to pay for the service-potential represented by these capital assets. The average debt service related to business-type activities including revenue bonds over the next five years is \$355.5 million.



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL	COMPONENT UNITS
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 3,658,234	\$ 1,841,335	\$ 5,499,569	\$ 237,229
Investments	-	344,755	344,755	-
Taxes Receivable, net	1,722,496	115,535	1,838,031	-
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	65,589
Other Receivables, net	708,209	770,415	1,478,624	85,212
Due From Other Governments	468,940	172,251	641,191	2,437
Internal Balances	43,557	(43,557)	-	-
Due From Component Units	19	28,175	28,194	-
Inventories	101,161	58,481	159,642	-
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	90,371	41,567	131,938	588
Total Current Assets	6,792,987	3,328,957	10,121,944	391,055
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,742,791	1,562,065	3,304,856	104,798
Restricted Investments	1,098,543	72,895	1,171,438	87,994
Restricted Receivables	445,384	39,570	484,954	1,429
Investments	1,177,035	2,900,742	4,077,777	2,071,735
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	98,778
Other Long-Term Assets	758,544	109,831	868,375	918,683
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	10,101,317	8,341,557	18,442,874	179,525
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	2,121,606	1,952,976	4,074,582	24,849
Total Noncurrent Assets	17,445,220	14,979,636	32,424,856	3,487,791
TOTAL ASSETS	24,238,207	18,308,593	42,546,800	3,878,846
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:				
	4,421,051	931,725	5,352,776	9,042
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Tax Refunds Payable	927,857	-	927,857	-
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,318,548	697,916	2,016,464	24,711
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	-	431,685	-
Due To Other Governments	283,432	73,297	356,729	1,530
Due To Component Units	-	206	206	-
Unearned Revenue	150,512	351,010	501,522	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	14,097	27,340	41,437	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	42,298	1,581	43,879	-
Leases Payable	26,162	5,474	31,636	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	50,865	196,235	247,100	40,707
Other Current Liabilities	31,020	323,850	354,870	143,686
Total Current Liabilities	3,276,476	1,676,909	4,953,385	210,634
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	584	25	609	440,444
Accrued Compensated Absences	166,680	350,352	517,032	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	168,190	42,390	210,580	-
Capital Lease Payable	97,438	31,928	129,366	-
Derivative Instrument Liability	-	14,193	14,193	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	2,108,495	4,757,334	6,865,829	469,919
Due to Component Units	-	1,798	1,798	-
Net Pension Liability	9,377,357	4,237,019	13,614,376	7,934
Other Postemployment Benefits	284,264	1,015,792	1,300,056	186
Other Long-Term Liabilities	267,983	110,482	378,465	80,252
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,470,991	10,561,313	23,032,304	998,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,747,467	12,238,222	27,985,689	1,209,369
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:				
	4,997,905	2,482,076	7,479,981	394
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	10,327,956	5,618,074	15,946,030	155,611
Restricted for:				
Construction and Highway Maintenance	954,461	-	954,461	-
Education	203,648	870,941	1,074,589	-
Unemployment Insurance	-	1,258,552	1,258,552	-
Debt Service	104,011	80,693	184,704	-
Emergencies	191,245	34,000	225,245	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:				
Expendable	10,651	173,553	184,204	1,087,300
Nonexpendable	1,291,071	83,198	1,374,269	607,413
Other Purposes	1,042,422	118,895	1,161,317	737,698
Unrestricted	(6,211,579)	(3,717,886)	(9,929,465)	90,103
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 7,913,886	\$ 4,520,020	\$ 12,433,906	\$ 2,678,125

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	Expenses		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Indirect Cost Allocation	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 1,518,082	\$ (24,211)	\$ 180,335	\$ 281,140	\$ 313
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	732,387	2,399	161,253	298,898	-
Education	6,467,332	1,740	29,915	650,597	-
Health and Rehabilitation	933,558	1,486	88,767	497,872	-
Justice	1,965,452	5,063	287,709	148,961	62
Natural Resources	121,909	1,127	190,485	143,047	162
Social Assistance	8,583,941	5,227	168,043	4,574,650	-
Transportation	1,873,636	1,802	499,977	227,314	427,795
Interest on Debt	109,075	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	22,305,372	(5,367)	1,606,484	6,822,479	428,332
Business- Type Activities:					
Higher Education	7,107,768	3,273	5,231,668	2,288,918	62,446
Healthcare Affordability	3,414,018	-	996,252	2,431,705	-
Unemployment Insurance	384,598	594	548,976	38,395	-
Lottery	579,925	883	680,733	2,319	-
Parks and Wildlife	184,762	108	190,014	45,201	163
College Assist	222,217	509	20	245,163	-
Other Business- Type Activities	212,190	-	286,329	67,622	-
Total Business- Type Activities	12,105,478	5,367	7,933,992	5,119,323	62,609
Total Primary Government	34,410,850	-	9,540,476	11,941,802	490,941
Total Component Units	\$ 250,047	\$ -	\$ 51,415	\$ 302,866	\$ 3,498

General Revenues:

- Taxes:
 - Sales and Use Taxes
 - Excise Taxes
 - Individual Income Tax
 - Corporate Income Tax
 - Other Taxes
- Restricted for Education:
 - Individual Income Tax
 - Corporate and Fiduciary Income Tax
- Restricted for Transportation:
 - Fuel Taxes
 - Other Taxes
- Unrestricted Investment Earnings (Losses)
- Other General Revenues
- (Transfers- Out) / Transfers- In
- Internal Capital Contributions
- Permanent Fund Additions

Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Fiscal Year Beginning (as restated)

Net Position - Fiscal Year Ending

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and

Changes in Net Position

Primary Government				Component Units
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total		
\$ (1,032,083)	\$ -	\$ (1,032,083)		
(274,635)	-	(274,635)		
(5,788,560)	-	(5,788,560)		
(348,405)	-	(348,405)		
(1,533,783)	-	(1,533,783)		
210,658	-	210,658		
(3,846,475)	-	(3,846,475)		
(720,352)	-	(720,352)		
(109,075)	-	(109,075)		
(13,442,710)	-	(13,442,710)		
-	471,991	471,991		
-	13,939	13,939		
-	202,179	202,179		
-	102,244	102,244		
-	50,508	50,508		
-	22,457	22,457		
-	141,761	141,761		
-	1,005,079	1,005,079		
(13,442,710)	1,005,079	(12,437,631)		
				107,732
3,632,282	-	3,632,282		-
301,292	-	301,292		-
7,505,245	-	7,505,245		-
963,380	-	963,380		-
705,986	-	705,986		-
626,015	-	626,015		-
66,785	-	66,785		-
654,887	-	654,887		-
363	-	363		-
30,196	-	30,196		30,143
95,051	-	95,051		-
(279,131)	279,131	-		-
-	57,541	57,541		-
1,062	-	1,062		-
14,303,413	336,672	14,640,085		30,143
860,703	1,341,751	2,202,454		137,875
7,053,183	3,178,269	10,231,452		2,540,250
\$ 7,913,886	\$ 4,520,020	\$ 12,433,906		\$ 2,678,125

**BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	GENERAL	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 1,045,204	\$ 2,556,213	\$ 3,601,417
Taxes Receivable, net	1,934,123	38,788	1,972,911
Other Receivables, net	531,320	158,197	689,517
Due From Other Governments	413,916	54,878	468,794
Due From Other Funds	58,620	34,565	93,185
Due From Component Units	19	-	19
Inventories	9,944	90,323	100,267
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	38,659	43,041	81,700
Restricted Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	379,564	1,363,227	1,742,791
Restricted Investments	-	1,098,543	1,098,543
Restricted Receivables	1,166	444,218	445,384
Investments	349,143	827,892	1,177,035
Other Long-Term Assets	4,703	502,525	507,228
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,766,381	\$ 7,212,410	\$ 11,978,791
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:			
	-	1,948	1,948
LIABILITIES:			
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 927,722	\$ 135	\$ 927,857
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	867,339	416,526	1,283,865
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	-	431,685
Due To Other Governments	154,557	128,874	283,431
Due To Other Funds	19,600	29,934	49,534
Unearned Revenue	33,169	113,465	146,634
Compensated Absences Payable	-	10	10
Claims and Judgments Payable	737	325	1,062
Other Current Liabilities	22,227	3,394	25,621
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	533	51	584
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,457,569	692,714	3,150,283
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:			
	245,905	5,642	251,547
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	-	13	13
Inventories	9,944	90,323	100,267
Permanent Fund Principal	-	1,274,846	1,274,846
Prepays	38,547	43,041	81,588
Restricted	814,658	1,464,302	2,278,960
Committed	1,114,406	3,643,477	4,757,883
Assigned	33,264	-	33,264
Unassigned	52,088	-	52,088
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	2,062,907	6,516,002	8,578,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 4,766,381	\$ 7,214,358	\$ 11,980,739

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
RECONCILED TO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)		
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	CAPITAL ASSET BALANCES	DEBT RELATED BALANCES	CENTRALIZED RISK MANAGEMENT LIABILITIES	OTHER MEASUREMENT FOCUS ADJUSTMENTS	INTERNAL BALANCES ELIMINATION	STATEMENT OF NET POSITION TOTALS
ASSETS:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 3,601,417	\$ 56,811	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 3,658,234
Taxes Receivable, net	1,972,911	-	-	-	-	(250,415)	-	1,722,496
Other Receivables, net	689,517	1,288	-	-	-	17,391	13	708,209
Due From Other Governments	468,794	146	-	-	-	-	-	468,940
Due From Other Funds	93,185	277	-	-	-	-	(93,462)	-
Internal Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,557	43,557
Due From Component Units	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Inventories	100,267	894	-	-	-	-	-	101,161
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	81,700	8,671	-	-	-	-	-	90,371
Total Current Assets	7,007,810	68,087	-	-	-	(233,018)	(49,892)	6,792,987
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,742,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,742,791
Restricted Investments	1,098,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098,543
Restricted Receivables	445,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	445,384
Investments	1,177,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,177,035
Other Long-Term Assets	507,228	-	-	-	-	251,316	-	758,544
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	-	128,872	9,972,445	-	-	-	-	10,101,317
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	311	2,121,295	-	-	-	-	2,121,606
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,970,981	129,183	12,093,740	-	-	251,316	-	17,445,220
TOTAL ASSETS	11,978,791	197,270	12,093,740	-	-	18,298	(49,892)	24,238,207
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	1,948	70,923	-	4,348,180	-	-	-	4,421,051
LIABILITIES:								
Current Liabilities:								
Tax Refunds Payable	927,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	927,857
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,283,865	27,567	-	6,878	-	-	238	1,318,548
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	431,685
Due To Other Governments	283,431	1	-	-	-	-	-	283,432
Due To Other Funds	49,534	596	-	-	-	-	(50,130)	-
Unearned Revenue	146,634	3,975	-	-	-	(97)	-	150,512
Compensated Absences Payable	10	1,414	-	-	-	12,673	-	14,097
Claims and Judgments Payable	1,062	-	-	-	33,234	8,002	-	42,298
Leases Payable	-	21,823	-	4,339	-	-	-	26,162
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	50,865	-	-	-	50,865
Other Current Liabilities	25,621	242	-	-	-	5,157	-	31,020
Total Current Liabilities	3,149,699	55,618	-	62,082	33,234	25,735	(49,892)	3,276,476
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	584
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	10,093	-	-	-	156,587	-	166,680
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	-	-	-	107,052	61,138	-	168,190
Capital Lease Payable	-	73,078	-	24,360	-	-	-	97,438
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	2,108,495	-	-	-	2,108,495
Net Pension Liability	-	405,718	-	-	-	8,971,639	-	9,377,357
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	16,145	-	-	-	268,119	-	284,264
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	267,983	-	267,983
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	584	505,034	-	2,132,855	107,052	9,725,466	-	12,470,991
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,150,283	560,652	-	2,194,937	140,286	9,751,201	(49,892)	15,747,467
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	251,547	214,026	-	-	-	4,532,332	-	4,997,905
NET POSITION:								
Net investment in Capital Assets:	-	34,282	12,093,740	(1,800,066)	-	-	-	10,327,956
Restricted for:								
Construction and Highway Maintenance	954,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	954,461
Education	203,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,648
Debt Service	104,011	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,011
Emergencies	191,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	191,245
Permanent Funds and Endowments:								
Expendable	10,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,651
Nonexpendable	1,291,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,291,071
Other Purposes	1,042,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042,422
Unrestricted	4,781,400	(540,767)	-	3,953,309	(140,286)	(14,265,235)	-	(6,211,579)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 8,578,909	\$ (506,485)	\$ 12,093,740	\$ 2,153,243	\$ (140,286)	\$ (14,265,235)	\$ -	\$ 7,913,886

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Differences Between the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* and *Governmental Activities on the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position*

- (A) Management uses Internal Services Funds to report the charges for and the costs of goods and services sold by state agencies solely within the state. Because the sales are primarily to governmental funds, the assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in the governmental activities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. Internal Service Funds are reported using proprietary fund-type accounting in the fund-level financial statements. In addition to minor training services provided by the Department of Personnel & Administration, and internal sales within the Department of Transportation and the Department of Public Safety, the State's Internal Service Funds provide the following goods and services to nearly all state agencies:
- ♦ Fleet management,
 - ♦ Printing and mail services,
 - ♦ Information technology and telecommunication services,
 - ♦ Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
 - ♦ Administrative court services,
 - ♦ Legal services, and
 - ♦ Others including debt collection.
- (B) Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources, and therefore, they are not included in the fund-level financial statements. However, capital assets are economic resources and are reported in the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*.
- (C) Long-term liabilities such as leases, bonds, notes, mortgages, and Certificates of Participation (including accrued interest) are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, they are not included in the fund-level financial statements. However, from an economic perspective these liabilities reduce net position and are reported in the *Statement of Net Position*. The portion reported as current in the reconciliation is payable within the following fiscal year. Deferred outflows related to debt refunding losses require a similar adjustment. The largest single portion of the long-term balance is related to Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation.
- (D) Risk management liabilities are actuarially determined claims and consist of a current and long-term portion. Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) list claims and judgments as an exception to the full accrual basis of accounting that constitutes the modified accrual basis of accounting. The current portion (payable within one year) is excluded from the fund-level statements because it is not payable with expendable available financial resources. In this instance, "payable with expendable available financial resources" means the amounts are not accrued as fund liabilities because they are not budgeted in the current year. The long-term portion of the risk management liability is excluded from the fund-level statements because it is not due and payable in the current period.
- (E) Other measurement focus adjustments include:
- ♦ Interfund balances receivable from or payable to fiduciary funds are reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* as due from/to other funds. On the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, these amounts are considered external receivables and payables.
 - ♦ Long-term assets and long-term taxes receivable are not available to pay for current period expenditures; therefore, the related revenue is reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*. From an economic perspective, this revenue is earned and the related deferred inflow of resources is removed from the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* when the revenue is recognized on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ Compensated absences are a GAAP modification of the full accrual basis of accounting similar to claims and judgments discussed above. Therefore, both the current and long-term portions of the liability are shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, but they are not reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*.
 - ♦ Claims and Judgments Payable and other long-term liabilities including pension liabilities are not reported on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* because the amounts are not due and payable from current financial resources. However, from an economic perspective, these liabilities reduce net position, and they are therefore reported on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*.
- (F) All interfund payable balances shown on the fund-level Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds are reported in the internal balances line on the government-wide Statement of Net Position along with all governmental-activities interfund receivables.

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
	GENERAL	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Individual and Fiduciary Income	\$ 7,327,511	\$ 628,715	\$ 7,956,226
Corporate Income	855,707	64,085	919,792
Sales and Use	3,592,176	41,112	3,633,288
Excise	103,145	849,676	952,821
Other Taxes	315,175	422,111	737,286
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	36,625	832,030	868,655
Charges for Goods and Services	87,115	315,531	402,646
Rents	206	174,877	175,083
Investment Income (Loss)	95,406	256,902	352,308
Federal Grants and Contracts	5,872,915	807,189	6,680,104
Additions to Permanent Funds	-	1,062	1,062
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	47,144	47,144
Other	210,235	215,356	425,591
TOTAL REVENUES	18,496,216	4,655,790	23,152,006
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	244,655	132,027	376,682
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	177,815	315,482	493,297
Education	822,416	88,880	911,296
Health and Rehabilitation	702,875	142,686	845,561
Justice	1,600,242	371,050	1,971,292
Natural Resources	41,003	87,918	128,921
Social Assistance	7,306,112	232,940	7,539,052
Transportation	-	1,297,949	1,297,949
Capital Outlay	127,490	137,182	264,672
Intergovernmental:			
Cities	112,600	389,924	502,524
Counties	1,495,002	420,559	1,915,561
School Districts	4,850,152	743,788	5,593,940
Special Districts	66,722	93,736	160,458
Federal	86	1,442	1,528
Other	184,009	63,966	247,975
Debt Service	83,563	96,812	180,375
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17,814,742	4,616,341	22,431,083
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	681,474	39,449	720,923
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers- In	471,071	1,341,642	1,812,713
Transfers- Out	(1,350,355)	(736,687)	(2,087,042)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	240,425	500,000	740,425
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	12,456	44,154	56,610
Capital Lease Proceeds	528	-	528
Sale of Capital Assets	-	24,155	24,155
Insurance Recoveries	556	1,397	1,953
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(625,319)	1,174,661	549,342
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	56,155	1,214,110	1,270,265
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	2,006,752	5,301,892	7,308,644
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 2,062,907	\$ 6,516,002	\$ 8,578,909

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES RECONCILED TO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS	CAPITAL RELATED ITEMS	LONG-TERM DEBT TRANSACTIONS	OTHER MEASUREMENT FOCUS ADJUSTMENTS	STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES TOTALS
REVENUES:						
Taxes:						
Individual and Fiduciary Income	\$ 7,956,226	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177,734	\$ 8,133,960
Corporate Income	919,792	-	-	-	107,673	1,027,465
Sales and Use	3,633,288	-	-	-	(1,007)	3,632,281
Excise	952,821	-	-	-	3,358	956,179
Other Taxes	737,286	-	-	-	3,153	740,439
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	868,655	-	-	-	(548)	868,107
Charges for Goods and Services	402,646	-	-	-	(12)	402,634
Rents	175,083	-	-	-	-	175,083
Investment Income (Loss)	352,308	917	-	-	(9)	353,216
Federal Grants and Contracts	6,680,104	-	-	-	-	6,680,104
Additions to Permanent Funds	1,062	-	-	-	-	1,062
Unclaimed Property Receipts	47,144	-	-	-	-	47,144
Other	425,591	-	-	-	(87)	425,504
TOTAL REVENUES	23,152,006	917	-	-	290,255	23,443,178
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General Government	376,682	(9,508)	22,871	-	(42,571)	347,474
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	493,297	(8,000)	2,947	-	(54,016)	434,228
Education	911,296	(608)	39,376	-	(24,033)	926,031
Health and Rehabilitation	845,561	(2,349)	52,483	-	(98,720)	796,975
Justice	1,971,292	(7,625)	47,582	-	(335,827)	1,675,422
Natural Resources	128,921	(3,367)	2,515	-	(16,342)	111,727
Social Assistance	7,539,052	(13,894)	19,697	-	(20,528)	7,524,327
Transportation	1,297,949	(3,791)	345,931	-	(82,584)	1,557,505
Capital Outlay	264,672	-	(595,312)	-	-	(330,640)
Intergovernmental:						
Cities	502,524	-	-	-	-	502,524
Counties	1,915,561	-	-	-	-	1,915,561
School Districts	5,593,940	-	-	-	726,802	6,320,742
Special Districts	160,458	-	-	-	25,522	185,980
Federal	1,528	-	-	-	-	1,528
Other	247,975	-	-	-	-	247,975
Debt Service	180,375	2,423	-	(86,521)	-	96,277
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	22,431,083	(46,719)	(61,910)	(86,521)	77,703	22,313,636
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	720,923	47,636	61,910	86,521	212,552	1,129,542
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers-In	1,812,713	4,276	-	-	-	1,816,989
Transfers-Out	(2,087,042)	(6,640)	-	-	-	(2,093,682)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	740,425	-	-	(740,425)	-	-
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	56,610	-	-	(51,042)	-	5,568
Capital Lease Proceeds	528	-	-	-	-	528
Sale of Capital Assets	24,155	-	(26,700)	-	-	(2,545)
Insurance Recoveries	1,953	-	-	-	-	1,953
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	549,342	(2,364)	(26,700)	(791,467)	-	(271,189)
Internal Service Fund Charges to BTAs	-	2,350	-	-	-	2,350
NET CHANGE FOR THE YEAR	1,270,265	47,622	35,210	(704,946)	212,552	860,703
Prior Period Adjustment (See Note 15A)	(40,720)	-	-	-	63,946	23,226
TOTAL CHANGE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR	\$ 1,229,545	\$ 47,622	\$ 35,210	\$ (704,946)	\$ 276,498	\$ 883,929

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Differences Between the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* and *Governmental Activities on the Government-Wide Statement of Activities*

- (A) Management uses Internal Services Funds to report charges for and the costs of goods and services sold by state agencies solely within the state. Internal Service Funds are intended to operate on the cost reimbursement basis and should break even each period. If an Internal Service Fund makes a profit, the other funds of the State have been overcharged. If an Internal Service Fund has an operating loss, the other funds of the State have been undercharged. In order to show the true cost of services purchased from Internal Service Funds, an adjustment is made that allocates the net revenue/expense of each Internal Service Fund to the programs that purchased the service. Investment income, debt service, and transfers of the Internal Service Fund are not allocated. In addition to minor training services provided by the Department of Personnel & Administration, and internal sales within the Department of Transportation and the Department of Public Safety, the State's Internal Service Funds provide the following goods and services to nearly all state agencies:
- ♦ Fleet management,
 - ♦ Printing and mail services,
 - ♦ Information technology services and telecommunication services,
 - ♦ Building maintenance and management in the capitol complex,
 - ♦ Administrative court services,
 - ♦ Legal services, and
 - ♦ Others including debt collection.
- (B) The following adjustments relate to capital assets:
- ♦ Capital assets, received as donations, are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* because they are not current financial resources. However, such donations increase net position and are reported on both the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ Depreciation is not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*, but it is reported for the economic perspective on which the government-wide *Statement of Activities* is presented.
 - ♦ Expenditures reported for capital outlay on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* are generally reported as a conversion of cash to a capital asset on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. They are not reported as expenses on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ On the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds* all cash received on disposal of capital assets is reported as a gain on sale of capital assets. On the government-wide *Statement of Activities* the reported gain or loss on sale is based on the carrying value of the asset as well as the cash received.
- (C) The following adjustments relate to debt issuance and debt service including leases:
- ♦ Payments on principal and debt refunding payments are reported as expenditures and other financing uses, respectively, on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. These payments are reported as reductions of lease, bond, and other debt liability balances on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* and are not reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ Amortization of debt premium/discount and gain/loss on refunding are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*, but are reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ Lease proceeds, issuance of debt, and debt refunding proceeds are all reported as other financing sources on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. From an economic perspective lease proceeds, debt issuances, and debt refunding proceeds are reported as liabilities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* and are not reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
- (D) Other measurement focus adjustments include:
- ♦ Long-term taxes receivable and certain other long-term assets are offset by deferred inflows or unearned revenue and are not part of fund balance on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*; however, from a full accrual perspective, changes in the fund-level unearned revenue balances result in adjustments to revenue that are recognized and reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.
 - ♦ Compensated absences accruals, pension liabilities, and claims and judgments are not normally expected to be liquidated from expendable available financial resources; and therefore, they are not reported on the fund-level *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds*. However, from a full accrual perspective, these are expenses that are reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*.

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BUSINESS - TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	HEALTHCARE AFFORDABILITY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
ASSETS:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 1,070,031	\$ 36,765	\$ 734,539	\$ 1,841,335	\$ 56,811
Investments	344,400	-	355	344,755	-
Premiums/Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	115,535	115,535	-
Student and Other Receivables, net	558,346	153,347	58,714	770,407	1,288
Due From Other Governments	142,832	1,851	27,568	172,251	146
Due From Other Funds	10,854	-	9,863	20,717	277
Due From Component Units	28,175	-	-	28,175	-
Inventories	43,491	-	14,990	58,481	894
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	32,166	-	9,401	41,567	8,671
Total Current Assets	2,230,295	191,963	970,965	3,393,223	68,087
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	314,816	-	1,247,249	1,562,065	-
Restricted Investments	72,895	-	-	72,895	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-	39,570	39,570	-
Investments	2,869,656	-	31,086	2,900,742	-
Other Long-Term Assets	108,393	-	1,438	109,831	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	7,093,592	-	1,247,965	8,341,557	128,872
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	964,855	-	988,121	1,952,976	311
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,424,207	-	3,555,429	14,979,636	129,183
TOTAL ASSETS	13,654,502	191,963	4,526,394	18,372,859	197,270
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	828,822	11,976	90,927	931,725	70,923
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	460,404	123,772	101,164	685,340	27,567
Due To Other Governments	-	41,684	31,613	73,297	1
Due To Other Funds	4,973	7,726	45,298	57,997	596
Due To Component Units	206	-	-	206	-
Unearned Revenue	294,427	-	56,583	351,010	3,975
Compensated Absences Payable	25,852	3	1,485	27,340	14,144
Claims and Judgments Payable	1,581	-	-	1,581	-
Leases Payable	5,176	-	298	5,474	21,823
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	195,685	-	550	196,235	-
Other Current Liabilities	272,333	-	51,517	323,850	242
Total Current Liabilities	1,260,637	173,185	288,508	1,722,330	55,618
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Due to Other Funds	-	-	18,845	18,845	-
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	25	25	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	336,319	39	13,994	350,352	10,093
Claims and Judgments Payable	42,390	-	-	42,390	-
Capital Lease Payable	30,187	-	1,741	31,928	73,078
Derivative Instrument Liability	14,193	-	-	14,193	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	4,231,359	-	525,975	4,757,334	-
Due to Component Units	1,798	-	-	1,798	-
Net Pension Liability	3,745,240	14,733	477,046	4,237,019	405,718
Other Postemployment Benefits	995,817	328	19,647	1,015,792	16,145
Other Long-Term Liabilities	62,585	-	47,897	110,482	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	9,459,888	15,100	1,105,170	10,580,158	505,034
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,720,525	188,285	1,393,678	12,302,488	560,652
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	2,079,260	7,616	395,200	2,482,076	214,026
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in Capital Assets:	4,093,965	-	1,524,109	5,618,074	34,282
Restricted for:					
Education	870,941	-	-	870,941	-
Unemployment Insurance	-	-	1,258,552	1,258,552	-
Debt Service	45,505	-	35,188	80,693	-
Emergencies	-	-	34,000	34,000	-
Permanent Funds and Endowments:					
Expendable	173,553	-	-	173,553	-
Nonexpendable	83,198	-	-	83,198	-
Other Purposes	-	-	118,895	118,895	-
Unrestricted	(3,583,623)	8,038	(142,301)	(3,717,886)	(540,767)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,683,539	\$ 8,038	\$ 2,828,443	\$ 4,520,020	\$ (506,485)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BUSINESS - TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	HEALTHCARE AFFORDABILITY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTAL	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 546,650	\$ 546,650	\$ -
License and Permits	-	-	144,535	144,535	-
Tuition and Fees	3,174,027	-	1,863	3,175,890	-
Scholarship Allowance for Tuition and Fees	(687,648)	-	-	(687,648)	-
Sales of Goods and Services	2,573,084	996,252	913,651	4,482,987	428,070
Scholarship Allowance for Sales of Goods & Services	(26,716)	-	-	(26,716)	-
Investment Income (Loss)	1,107	-	4,631	5,738	-
Rental Income	16,612	-	2,692	19,304	15,967
Gifts and Donations	2,316	-	-	2,316	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	1,189,019	2,430,353	332,232	3,951,604	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	5,761	-	32,180	37,941	-
Other	432,718	-	6,663	439,381	1,117
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	6,680,280	3,426,605	1,985,097	12,091,982	445,154
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	4,595,708	42,232	158,784	4,796,724	202,160
Operating and Travel	1,659,804	3,353,640	815,579	5,829,023	164,458
Cost of Goods Sold	140,211	-	54,481	194,692	-
Depreciation and Amortization	458,717	-	37,267	495,984	30,480
Intergovernmental Distributions	34,332	18,144	14,497	66,973	-
Debt Service	-	-	12,806	12,806	-
Prizes and Awards	467	-	417,862	418,329	29
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	6,889,239	3,414,016	1,511,276	11,814,531	397,127
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(208,959)	12,589	473,821	277,451	48,027
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):					
Taxes	-	-	34,846	34,846	-
Fines and Settlements	168	-	3,324	3,492	4
Investment Income (Loss)	226,078	1,352	57,299	284,729	917
Rental Income	19,806	-	13,756	33,562	-
Gifts and Donations	296,128	-	4,780	300,908	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(30,046)	-	(68,494)	(98,540)	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	275,572	-	5,795	281,367	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	(2,529)	-	1,367	(1,162)	2,440
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	295	-	113	408	36
Debt Service	(178,429)	-	(7,042)	(185,471)	(2,423)
Other Expenses	(8,359)	-	-	(8,359)	-
Other Revenues	22,680	-	3	22,683	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	621,364	1,352	45,747	668,463	974
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	412,405	13,941	519,568	945,914	49,001
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:					
Capital Contributions	120,373	-	109	120,482	985
Additions to Permanent Endowments	16	-	-	16	-
Transfers- In	375,591	103	30,005	405,699	4,276
Transfers- Out	(6,836)	(16,408)	(107,116)	(130,360)	(6,641)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	489,144	(16,305)	(77,002)	395,837	(1,380)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	90,1549	(2,364)	442,566	1,341,751	47,621
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	781,990	10,402	2,385,877	3,178,269	(554,106)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 1,683,539	\$ 8,038	\$ 2,828,443	\$ 4,520,020	\$ (506,485)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	BUSINESS - TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS			TOTALS	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	HEALTHCARE AFFORDABILITY	OTHER ENTERPRISES		INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash Received from:					
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	\$ 2,519,552	\$ -	\$ 1,898	\$ 2,521,450	\$ -
Fees for Service	2,486,065	856,112	299,122	3,641,299	2,828
Receipts for Interfund Services	-	-	10,367	10,367	423,616
Sales of Products	-	-	736,220	736,220	1,331
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	1,493,919	2,450,635	334,814	4,279,368	204
Loan and Note Repayments	411,578	-	-	411,578	-
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	-	-	548,976	548,976	-
Income from Property	36,418	-	16,505	52,923	15,967
Other Sources	199,924	-	134,770	334,694	3,763
Cash Payments to or for:					
Employees	(4,958,756)	(32,808)	(211,739)	(5,203,303)	(238,366)
Suppliers	(1,603,683)	(3,237,552)	(190,192)	(5,031,427)	(115,147)
Payments for Interfund Services	-	(1,932)	(5,279)	(7,211)	(63,228)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-	(478,293)	(478,293)	(179)
Unemployment Benefits	-	-	(378,655)	(378,655)	-
Scholarships	(116,236)	-	-	(116,236)	-
Others for Student Loans and Loan Losses	(402,021)	-	-	(402,021)	-
Other Governments	(34,332)	(9,556)	(14,498)	(58,386)	-
Other	(82)	(4,540)	(264,940)	(269,562)	(178)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	32,346	20,359	539,076	591,781	30,611
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfers- In	296,509	-	26,997	323,506	1,502
Transfers- Out	(6,836)	(16,408)	(107,419)	(130,663)	(6,641)
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	669,446	-	764	670,210	490
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(665,738)	-	(756)	(666,494)	(435)
Gifts and Grants for Other Than Capital Purposes	564,113	-	1,671	565,784	-
Intergovernmental Distributions	(30,046)	-	(61,801)	(91,847)	-
Other	-	-	3,482	3,482	-
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	269,570	-	20,107	289,677	115
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	(263,964)	-	(20,107)	(284,071)	(115)
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	833,054	(16,408)	(137,062)	679,584	(5,084)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(660,764)	-	(332,594)	(993,358)	(478,754)
Capital Contributions	124,816	-	-	124,816	-
Capital Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	18,119	-	-	18,119	-
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	6,625	-	87,123	93,748	475,607
Capital Debt Proceeds	180,684	-	530	181,214	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(518,348)	-	(13,142)	(531,490)	(144)
Capital Lease Payments	(32,422)	-	(1,255)	(33,677)	(24,441)
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(881,290)	-	(259,338)	(1,140,628)	(27,732)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest and Dividends on Investments	95,606	723	45,738	142,067	240
Proceeds from Sale/Maturity of Investments	12,141,022	-	25,768	12,166,790	-
Purchases of Investments	(12,470,396)	-	(25,356)	(12,495,752)	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	71,185	629	10,180	81,994	677
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(162,583)	1,352	56,330	(104,901)	917
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	(178,473)	5,303	199,006	25,836	(1,288)
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	1,563,320	31,462	1,782,782	3,377,564	58,099
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 1,384,847	\$ 36,765	\$ 1,981,788	\$ 3,403,400	\$ 56,811

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, CONTINUED
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	BUSINESS - TYPE ACTIVITIES ENTERPRISE FUNDS				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	HEALTHCARE AFFORDABILITY	OTHER ENTERPRISES	TOTALS	INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH					
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (208,959)	\$ 12,589	473,821	\$ 277,451	\$ 48,027
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	458,717	-	37,267	495,984	30,480
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	-	(2,109)	(2,109)	-
State Support for PERA Pensions	25,260	103	3,253	28,616	2,801
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	46,136	-	61,533	107,669	171
(Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	(38)	-	-	(38)	-
Compensated Absences Expense	11,868	23	587	12,478	557
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	47,305	-	(10,121)	37,184	549
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows Related to Operating Activities:					
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(86,117)	(116,702)	(23,774)	(226,593)	(294)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(3,198)	-	(340)	(3,538)	(218)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	8,213	-	(719)	7,494	(4,676)
(Increase) Decrease in Pension Deferred Outflow	759,013	(3,475)	87,893	843,431	82,894
(Increase) Decrease in OPEB Deferred Outflow	(33,018)	(292)	(591)	(33,901)	(294)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(5,423)	111,889	7,798	114,264	(10,165)
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Liability	(2,856,965)	1,598	(356,189)	(3,211,556)	(306,860)
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability	76,204	328	809	77,341	603
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	146,328	7,179	49,220	202,727	3,267
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Deferred Inflow	1,656,318	7,118	210,716	1,874,152	183,819
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Deferred Inflow	(9,298)	1	22	(9,275)	(50)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 32,346	\$ 20,359	\$ 539,076	\$ 591,781	\$ 30,611
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:					
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	681	-	59	740	959
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	72,619	-	65,985	138,604	-
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments and Interest Receivable Accruals	71,185	629	6,877	78,691	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	6,277	-	1,249	7,526	49,238
Disposal of Capital Assets	47,314	-	-	47,314	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	54,517	-	717	55,234	748
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	-	-	-	-	18,000
Financed Debt Issuance Costs	224	-	-	224	-
Fair Value Change in Derivative Instrument	14,193	-	-	14,193	-
State Support for PERA Pensions	25,260	103	3,253	28,616	2,801
Advertising Provided through Private Sponsorship	-	-	1,204	1,204	-

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST	AGENCY
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 83,224	\$ 188,738	\$ 1,527,644
Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	204,385
Other Receivables, net	2,647	13,761	296
Due From Other Funds	1,110	11,502	201
Due From Component Units	-	-	107
Inventories	-	-	5
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	517	68,451	-
Investments:			
Government Securities	5,272	19,150	-
Corporate Bonds	9,217	-	-
Asset Backed Securities	888	-	-
Mortgages	8,499	-	-
Mutual Funds	32,675	8,583,920	-
Other Investments	28,629	142,654	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	8,821
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>172,678</u>	<u>9,028,176</u>	<u>1,741,459</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Tax Refunds Payable	-	-	3,060
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	24,874	12,193	803
Due To Other Governments	-	-	369,706
Due To Other Funds	14	6	-
Intrafund Payables	1	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	10,485	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	20,935	-	69
Other Current Liabilities	-	-	1,334,181
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	5,906	33,026
Accrued Compensated Absences	46	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	614
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>45,870</u>	<u>28,590</u>	<u>\$ 1,741,459</u>
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for:			
OPEB	83,954	-	
Held in Trust for:			
Pension/Benefit Plan Participants	42,854	-	
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	-	8,999,586	
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 126,808</u>	<u>\$ 8,999,586</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST	PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST
ADDITIONS:		
Additions By Participants	\$ -	\$ 1,338,108
Member Contributions	86,400	-
Employer Contributions	343,141	-
Investment Income/(Loss)	6,918	525,387
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	61,285
Other Additions	5,163	3,460
Transfers- In	1,568	37
TOTAL ADDITIONS	443,190	1,928,277
DEDUCTIONS:		
Distributions to Participants	3,305	319,968
Health Insurance Premiums Paid	157,378	-
Health Insurance Claims Paid	228,846	-
Other Benefits Plan Expense	31,893	-
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	-	936,990
Other Deductions	21,124	-
Transfers- Out	224	26
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	442,770	1,256,984
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	420	671,293
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	126,388	8,328,293
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 126,808	\$ 8,999,586

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION	OTHER COMPONENT UNITS	TOTAL
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 224,807	\$ 9,272	\$ 3,150	\$ 237,229
Contributions Receivable, net	-	65,589	-	65,589
Other Receivables, net	82,297	2	2,913	85,212
Due From Other Governments	2,103	-	334	2,437
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	-	588	-	588
Total Current Assets	309,207	75,451	6,397	391,055
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	93,014	-	11,784	104,798
Restricted Investments	87,994	-	-	87,994
Restricted Receivables	1,429	-	-	1,429
Investments	-	2,071,735	-	2,071,735
Contributions Receivable, net	-	98,778	-	98,778
Other Long- Term Assets	918,263	-	420	918,683
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	29	1,333	178,163	179,525
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	-	24,849	24,849
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,100,729	2,171,846	215,216	3,487,791
TOTAL ASSETS	1,409,936	2,247,297	221,613	3,878,846
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	4,555	-	4,487	9,042
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	10,143	10,161	4,407	24,711
Due To Other Governments	1,530	-	-	1,530
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	39,390	-	1,317	40,707
Other Current Liabilities	122,661	20,421	604	143,686
Total Current Liabilities	173,724	30,582	6,328	210,634
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	440,444	-	440,444
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	421,000	-	48,919	469,919
Net Pension Liability	7,934	-	-	7,934
Other Postemployment Benefits	186	-	-	186
Other Long- Term Liabilities	48,275	20,490	11,487	80,252
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	477,395	460,934	60,406	998,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES	651,119	491,516	66,734	1,209,369
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	394	-	-	394
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	30	1,333	154,248	155,611
Restricted for:				
Permanent Funds and Endowments:				
Expendable	-	1,087,300	-	1,087,300
Nonexpendable	-	607,413	-	607,413
Other Purposes	728,066	-	9,632	737,698
Unrestricted	34,882	59,735	(4,514)	90,103
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 762,978	\$ 1,755,781	\$ 159,366	\$ 2,678,125

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOUNDATION	OTHER COMPONENT UNITS	TOTAL
EXPENSES	\$ 41,343	\$ 190,882	\$ 17,822	\$ 250,047
PROGRAM REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	26,045	4,936	20,434	51,415
Operating Grants and Contributions	26,745	276,120	1	302,866
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	3,498	3,498
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES:	52,790	281,056	23,933	357,779
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE	11,447	90,174	6,111	107,732
GENERAL REVENUES:				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings (Losses)	9,398	20,530	215	30,143
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	9,398	20,530	215	30,143
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	20,845	110,704	6,326	137,875
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	742,133	1,645,077	153,040	2,540,250
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 762,978	\$ 1,755,781	\$ 159,366	\$ 2,678,125

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of Colorado have been prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the primary standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. A summary of the State of Colorado’s significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements follows.

A. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following accounting standards were implemented in Fiscal Year 2019:

GASB Statement No. 83- Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. In 2019, the State implemented GASB Statement No.83. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset.

GASB Statement No. 88- Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings, and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

GASB Statement No. 89- Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, however, the University of Colorado and the Colorado Community College System chose to early implement for Fiscal Year 2018. Additionally, the Metropolitan State University has chosen to early implement for Fiscal Year 2019. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus.

B. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Colorado’s primary government includes all funds of the State, its three branches of government, departments, and agencies that make up the State’s legal entity. The State’s reporting entity also includes those component units that are legally separate entities, for which the State’s elected officials are financially accountable.

Financial accountability is defined in GASB Statement No. 14 – The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. The State is financially accountable for those entities for which the State appoints a voting majority of the governing board and either is able to impose its will upon the entity or there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State.

For those entities that the State does not appoint a voting majority of the governing board, GASB Statement No. 14 includes them in the reporting entity if they are fiscally dependent and there exists a financial benefit or burden relationship with the State. Entities that do not meet the specific criteria for inclusion may still be included if it would be misleading to exclude them. Under GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14, individually significant legally separate tax-exempt organizations are included as component units if their resources are for the direct benefit of the State and the State can access those resources.

Discretely Presented Component Units:

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority's purpose is to initiate, acquire, construct, maintain, repair, and operate, or cause to be operated, projects for the protection, preservation, conservation, upgrading, development, and utilization of the water resources of the State. The Governor appoints the Board of Directors, subject to approval by the Senate. In addition, water projects are subject to General Assembly authorization giving the state the ability to impose its will.

The University of Colorado Foundation was incorporated in 1967 and is authorized by the Board of Regents of the University of Colorado to receive, hold, invest, and transfer funds for the benefit of the University of Colorado. The Foundation is a not-for-profit corporation as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code and is exempt from income tax on related income. Management believes it would be misleading to exclude this entity.

The Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District currently includes all or part of the seven counties in the Denver metro area. The district was created for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and operating a major league baseball stadium. To accomplish this purpose, the General Assembly authorized the district to levy a sales tax of one-tenth of one percent throughout the district for a period not to exceed 20 years. However, the district discontinued the sales tax levy on January 1, 2001, upon the final defeasance of all its outstanding debt. Board members are appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. The Board members serve at the pleasure of the Governor which gives the State the ability to impose its will.

In August 2010, the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan State College of Denver (now Metropolitan State University of Denver) established the HLC @ Metro, Inc. as a non-profit entity to provide for the financing, construction, operation, and management of the Hotel and Hospitality Learning Center at MSU Denver. The facility, which opened in August 2012, includes a fully functioning hotel and learning laboratory for the University's Hospitality, Tourism, and Events department. The Board is appointed by the State through the Metropolitan State University of Denver Board of Trustees. In addition, Metro State University of Denver has guaranteed the debt of HLC@ Metro, Inc. and thus has a financial burden relationship.

Blended Component Units:

Some legally separate component units are so intertwined with the State that they are reported as part of the State's fund and government-wide financial statements and are considered blended component units. Those that are identifiable within an enterprise fund with bonds or debt instruments outstanding and a revenue stream pledged in support of that debt are required to be accounted for separately as segments (see Note 18). The following entities are reported as blended component units:

- University Physicians Inc., d/b/a CU Medicine
- University of Colorado Property Construction, Inc. (CUPCO)

Detailed financial information on all component units may be obtained from the following address:

State of Colorado
Office of the State Controller
Financial Reporting & Analysis
1525 Sherman Street, 5th Floor
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-6200

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements focus on the government as a whole. The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Under this presentation, all revenues, expenses, and all current and long-term assets, deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows of the government are reported including capital assets, depreciation, and long-term debt.

The government-wide statements report all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units are excluded from the government-wide statements because those resources are not available to fund the programs of the government. The primary government is further subdivided between governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities include proprietary funds financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents the financial position of the government. The net position section of the statement focuses on whether assets and deferred outflows, net of related liabilities and deferred inflows, have been restricted as to the purpose for which they may be used. When an external party or the State Constitution places a restriction on the use of certain assets, those assets, net of related liabilities, are reported in the Net Position line items shown as Restricted. The nature of an asset may also result in a restriction on asset use. The line item Net Investment in Capital Assets, comprises capital assets (net of depreciation) reduced by the outstanding balance of leases, bonds, mortgages, notes, Certificates of Participation, or other borrowings that were used to finance the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the capital asset. The State does not report restrictions of net position related to enabling legislation because a settled court case determined that crediting money to a special fund does not mean that the General Assembly is prohibited from appropriating the money for another purpose. Internal Service Fund assets and liabilities are reported in the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* as part of the governmental activities.

The *Statement of Activities* shows the change in financial position for the year. It focuses on the net program cost of individual functions and business-type activities in State government. It does this by presenting direct and allocated indirect costs reduced by program revenues of the function or business-type activities. Direct costs are those that can be specifically identified with a program. The State allocates indirect costs based on the Statewide Appropriations/Cash Fees Plan. Program revenues comprise fines and forfeitures, charges for goods and services, and capital and operating grants.

Taxes, with the exception of unemployment insurance premiums supporting a business-type activity, are presented as general-purpose revenues. General-purpose revenues are presented at the bottom of the statement and do not affect the calculation of net program cost.

Interfund transactions, such as federal and state grants moving between State agencies, have been eliminated from the government-wide statements to the extent that they occur within either the governmental or business-type activities, except as follows. In order not to misstate the sales revenue and purchasing expenses of individual functions or business-type activities, the effects of interfund services provided and used have not been eliminated. Balances between governmental and business-type activities are presented as internal balances and are eliminated in the total column. Internal Service Fund activity has been eliminated by allocating the net revenue/expense of the Internal Service Fund to the function originally charged for the internal sale.

Some of the State's component units have fiscal year-ends that differ from the State's fiscal year-end, and as a result amounts receivable and payable between the primary government and component units may not be equal. Amounts

shown as receivable and payable between the primary government and the component units are primarily with the University of Colorado Foundation, which has a matching fiscal year end, but also includes amounts related to component units not deemed material for discrete reporting.

Interfund balances between the primary government's fiduciary activities and the primary government are presented on the government-wide statements as external receivables and payables.

D. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund-level statements provide additional detail about the primary government and its component units. The information is presented in four types – governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and component units. With the exception of the fiduciary fund type, each type is presented with a major fund focus.

The State's major funds report the following activities:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE (MAJOR):

General Fund

Transactions that are not related to specific revenue streams for dedicated purposes for services traditionally provided by state government are accounted for in the General Fund. The General Fund contains Special Purpose Funds that include the State Public School, Risk Management, and Other Special Purpose Funds. Resources obtained from federal grants that support general governmental activities are accounted for in the General Fund consistent with applicable legal requirements. As a result of comingled current and cumulative general-purpose and special-purpose revenue in the General Fund, combining schedules detailing the components of the General Fund are included as supplementary information. The schedules segregate activities funded with general-purpose revenue in order to demonstrate compliance with the legal definition of the General Fund, which is referred to as the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE (MAJOR):

Higher Education Institutions

This fund reports the activities of all state institutions of higher education. Fees for educational services, tuition payments, and research grants are the primary sources of funding for this activity. Higher Education Institutions have significant capital debt secured solely by pledged revenues.

Healthcare Affordability

The Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise Act of 2017, created the Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise (CHASE) as a government-owned business within the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing to collect a healthcare affordability and sustainability fee from hospitals to provide business services to Colorado hospitals. This fee, not to exceed six percent of net patient revenues, is assessed on hospital providers.

Internal Service Funds

The State uses internal service funds to account for the sale of goods and services, primarily to internal customers, on a cost reimbursement basis. The major fund concept does not apply to internal service funds. The State's Internal Service Funds reported in supplementary information include Central Services, Statewide Financial Information

Technology, Information Technology, Capitol Complex, Highways, Public Safety, Administrative Courts, Legal Services, and Other Enterprise Services. In the fund financial statements, these activities are aggregated into a single column. In the government-wide statements, the Internal Service Funds are included in the governmental activities on the *Statement of Net Position*, and they are included in the *Statement of Activities* through an allocation of their net revenue/expense back to the programs originally charged for the goods or services.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE:

The resources reported in fiduciary fund types are not available for use in the State's programs; therefore, none of the fiduciary funds are included in the government-wide financial statements.

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

In the basic financial statements, the State reports in a single column the activities related to resources being held in trust for (1) members and beneficiaries of the Group Benefits Plan, which provides health, life, dental, and short-term disability benefits to state employees, and (2) the Colorado State University Other Post-Employment Benefit Trust Funds.

Private Purpose Trust Funds

Private purpose trust funds are used to report the resources held in trust for the benefit of other governments, private organizations, or individuals. A single column in the basic financial statements aggregates the Treasurer's Private Purpose Trusts, Unclaimed Property, the College Savings Plan operated by CollegeInvest, the College Opportunity Fund (liquidated annually), and several smaller funds shown in the aggregate as Other.

Agency Funds

Agency funds are used to report resources held in a purely custodial capacity for other individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Agency funds primarily include local sales tax collections, trustee investments related to State capital projects, and investments of the Colorado Water Resource and Power Development Authority. Typically the time between receipt and disbursement of these resources is short and investment earnings are inconsequential.

PRESENTATION OF INTERNAL BALANCES

Intrafund transactions are those transactions that occur completely within a column in the financial statements, while interfund transactions involve more than one column. This definition applies at the level of combining financial statements in the Supplementary Information section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Substantially all intrafund transactions and balances of the primary government have been eliminated from the fund-level financial statements. Interfund sales and federal grant pass-throughs are not eliminated, but are shown as revenues and expenditures/expenses of the various funds. Substantially all other interfund transactions are classified as transfers-in or transfers-out after the revenues and expenses are reported on each of the Statements of Changes in Net Position, or the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances.

FUNCTIONAL PRESENTATION OF EXPENDITURES

In the governmental fund types, expenditures are presented on a functional basis, rather than an individual program basis, because of the large number of programs operated by the State. The State's eight functional classifications and the State agencies or departments comprising each are:

General Government

Legislative Branch, Department of Personnel & Administration, most of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, part of the Governor's Office, part of the Department of Revenue, and Department of Treasury.

Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs

Department of Agriculture, part of the Governor's Office, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Local Affairs, most of the Department of Regulatory Agencies, Gaming Division of the Department of Revenue, and Department of State.

Education

Department of Education, and the portion of the Department of Higher Education not reported as a business-type activity.

Health and Rehabilitation

Department of Public Health and Environment, and part of the Department of Human Services.

Justice

Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Corrections in the Department of Human Services, Judicial Branch, Department of Law, Department of Public Safety, and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Natural Resources

Department of Natural Resources.

Social Assistance

Department of Human Services, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

Transportation

Department of Transportation.

E. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The basis of accounting applied to a fund depends on both the type of fund and the financial statement on which the fund is presented.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All transactions and balances on the government-wide financial statements are reported on the full accrual basis of accounting. Under full accrual, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred

inflows resulting from exchange transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place and the earnings process is complete. Similar recognition occurs for nonexchange transactions, depending on the type of transaction as follows:

- Derived tax revenues are recognized when the underlying exchange transaction occurs.
- Imposed nonexchange revenues are recognized when the State has an enforceable legal claim.
- Government mandated and voluntary nonexchange revenues are recognized when all eligibility requirements are met – assets are recognized if received before eligibility requirements are met.

FUND-LEVEL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental Funds

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are measurable and available. The State defines revenues as available if they are expected to be collected within one year. Historical data, adjusted for economic trends, are used to estimate the following revenue accruals:

- Sales, use, liquor, and cigarette taxes are accrued based on filings received and an estimate of filings due at June 30.
- Income taxes, net of refunds, to be collected from individuals, corporations, and trusts are accrued based on current income earned by taxpayers before June 30. Quarterly filings, withholding statements, and other historical and economic data are used to estimate taxpayers' current income. The related revenue is accrued net of an allowance for uncollectible taxes.

Revenues earned under the terms of reimbursement agreements with other governments or private sources are recorded at the time the related expenditures are made if other eligibility requirements have been met.

Expenditures are recognized in governmental funds when:

- The related liability is incurred and is due and payable in full (examples include professional services, supplies, utilities, and travel).
- The matured portion of general long-term indebtedness is due and payable (or resources have been designated in the Debt Service Fund and the debt service is payable within thirty days of fiscal year-end).
- The liability has matured and is normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

Under these recognition criteria, compensated absences, claims and judgments, and termination benefits are reported as fund liabilities only in the period that they become due and payable. Expenditures/liabilities not recognized in the fund-level statements are reported as expenses/liabilities on the government-wide statements.

Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds

All transactions and balances of the proprietary and fiduciary fund types are reported on the full accrual basis of accounting as described above for the government-wide statements.

F. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AFFECTING SPECIFIC ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET POSITION

CASH AND POOLED CASH

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and pooled cash is defined as cash-on-hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit with financial institutions, pooled cash with the State Treasurer, and warrants payable.

RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable in the governmental and business-type activities consist mainly of amounts due from the Federal Government, customers, and others. Receivables from the Federal Government are reasonably assured; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established. Accrued taxes include receivables for taxpayer-assessed taxes where the underlying exchange has occurred in the period ending June 30 or prior, net of applicable estimated refunds and allowances.

INVENTORIES AND PREPAIDS

Inventories of the various State agencies are primarily comprised of finished goods inventories held for resale and consumable items such as office and institutional supplies, fuel, and maintenance items.

Inventories of the governmental funds are stated at cost, while inventories of the proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or fair value. The State uses various valuation methods (FIFO, average cost, etc.) as selected by individual State agencies. The method used in each agency is consistent from year to year.

Consumable inventories that are deemed material are expended at the time they are consumed. Immaterial consumable inventories are expended at the time of purchase, while inventories held for resale are expended at the time of sale.

Payments made to vendors for services representing costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

INVESTMENTS

Investments, including those held by the State Treasurer and reported as pooled cash, include both short and long-term investments. They are stated at fair value, except for certain investments which are measured at their Net Asset Value (see Note 4). Investments that do not have an established market are reported at their estimated fair value. The State Treasurer records investment interest in individual funds based on book yield as adjusted for amortization of investment premiums and discounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Depreciable capital assets are reported at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation, on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. Donated capital assets are carried at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2015 are stated at fair value as of the date of donation. Land, certain land improvements, construction in progress, and certain works of art or historical treasures are reported as nondepreciable assets.

The following table lists the range of capitalization thresholds established by the State, as well as lower thresholds adopted by some State agencies. State agencies are allowed to capitalize assets below established thresholds. The University of Colorado has adopted a \$75,000 threshold for land and leasehold improvements, buildings, intangibles, and infrastructure. All land and library materials/collections are capitalized regardless of cost.

Asset Class	Lower Threshold	Established State Thresholds
Land Improvements	\$ 5,000	\$ 50,000
Buildings	5,000	50,000
Leasehold Improvements	5,000	50,000
Intangible Assets	5,000	50,000
Vehicles and Equipment	NA	5,000
Software (purchased)	NA	5,000
Software (internally developed)	NA	50,000
Works of Art/Historical Treasure	NA	5,000
Infrastructure	NA	500,000

All depreciable capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. State agencies are required to use actual experience in setting useful lives for depreciating capital assets. The following table lists the range of lives that State agencies normally use in depreciating capital assets. Certain historical and Department of Transportation buildings are depreciated over longer lives, but they are excluded from the following table.

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Land Improvements	5 to 50 years
Buildings	3 to 70 years
Leasehold Improvements	2 to 50 years
Vehicles and Equipment	2 to 50 years
Software	2 to 20 years
Library Books & Collections	3 to 20 years
Other Capital Assets	3 to 25 years
Infrastructure	10 to 75 years

Roads and bridges, except for right-of-way and fiber optic infrastructure, owned by the Department of Transportation and other infrastructure primarily owned by the Department of Natural Resources, are capitalized and depreciated. The Department of Transportation depreciates roadways over 40 years, and bridges over 75 years.

With the exceptions of the University of Colorado, the Colorado Community College System, and the Metropolitan State University, which early-implemented GASB Statement No. 89, the State capitalizes interest incurred during the construction of capital assets that are reported in enterprise funds.

UNEARNED REVENUE AND DEFERRED INFLOWS

Under reimbursement agreements, receipts from the federal government and other program sponsors are not earned until the related expenditures occur. These receipts are recorded as unearned revenue, except for amounts recorded as deferred inflows when the only eligibility requirement not met is the time requirement.

On the fund-level governmental financial statements, revenues related to taxes receivable that the State does not expect to collect until after the following fiscal year, are not earned and are reported as deferred inflows. However, taxes receivable are recognized as revenue on the government-wide financial statements.

ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES LIABILITY

State law concerning the accrual of sick leave was changed effective July 1, 1988. After that date all employees in classified permanent positions within the State Personnel System accrue sick leave at the rate of 6.66 hours per month.

Total sick leave per employee is limited to the individual's accrued balance on July 1, 1988, plus 360 additional hours. Employees that exceed the limit at June 30 are required to convert five hours of unused sick leave to one hour of annual leave. Employees or their survivors are paid for one-fourth of their unused sick leave upon retirement or death. Annual leave is earned at increasing rates based on employment longevity. No classified employee is allowed to accumulate more than 42 days of annual leave at the end of a fiscal year. Employees are paid 100 percent of their annual leave balance upon leaving State service.

Compensated absence liabilities related to the governmental funds are recognized as liabilities of the fund only to the extent that they are due and payable at June 30. For all other fund types, both current and long-term portions are recorded as individual fund liabilities. On the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*, all compensated absence liabilities are reported.

INSURANCE

The State has an agreement with Broadspire to act as the third party administrator for the State's self-insured workers' compensation claims. The State reimburses Broadspire for the current cost of claims paid and related administrative expenses. Actuarially determined liabilities are accrued for claims to be paid in future years.

The State insures its property through a combination of self-insurance and commercial insurance carriers and is self-insured against liability risks for both its officials and employees (see Note 9). It is self-funded for employee healthcare plans, however, in the healthcare instance, the risk resides with the employees, because the State contribution to the plan is subject to appropriation each year, and employees are required to cover the balance of any premiums due. The State pays the actual costs of unemployment benefits paid to separated employees, rather than unemployment insurance premiums.

NET POSITION

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is the difference between assets, liabilities, deferred inflows, and deferred outflows. Net investment in capital assets, represents capital assets; less accumulated depreciation; and less any outstanding borrowings related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Certain net positions are restricted for highway maintenance, education, unemployment insurance, debt service, donor restrictions, and various other funds that were established at the direction of the federal government, the courts, the State Constitution, or other external parties.

FUND BALANCES

Nonspendable – Nonspendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained. This fund balance category consists of inventories; prepaid expenditures such as advances to counties for social assistance programs, local entities for species conservation, and to Colorado cities and special districts from emergency management funds; permanent funds related to state lands, and the corpus of other permanent funds.

Restricted – This classification is the portion of fund balance that is restricted by the State Constitution or external parties, and therefore, the related fund balance can only be expended as directed by the State Constitution or the external party.

Committed – This fund balance classification consists of amounts constrained by the General Assembly, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. Changes to constraints require legislative action by the General Assembly. The classification applies to the majority of governmental funds, excluding the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

In the General Purpose Revenue Fund, the Committed category represents the requirement in Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-201.1(1)(d). See Note 15 for additional detail.

Committed balances also include earned augmenting revenue, such as insurance proceeds, that State agencies are not required to revert into the General Purpose Revenue Funds' fund balance.

In the Capital Projects Fund, the Committed classification represents the fund balance of the Corrections Expansion Reserve and the balance of certain other projects that are allowed to maintain a fund balance. These projects are not required to revert excess cash revenue to the Capital Projects Fund.

Assigned – This classification represents the portion of the General Purpose Revenue Fund fund balance related to certain Fiscal Year 2018-19 appropriations that the Colorado State Controller approved in accordance with Fiscal Rule 7-3 for use in the subsequent fiscal year.

Unassigned – This is the residual classification for the General Fund, and is not shown in other governmental funds, unless the fund balance is a deficit.

When an expenditure incurred could be funded from either restricted or unrestricted sources, unrestricted dollars are spent first, and within unrestricted sources funding is allocated first from unassigned, then assigned, and then committed resources. However, in certain circumstances restricted and/or committed resources are spent without regard to other available funding sources including transfers to pay indirect costs, to fund programs operating in the General Purpose Revenue Fund, to support health-related programs funded by tobacco tax, to support programs partially funded by Highway Users' Tax funds, and other situations that are not individually significant.

G. ACCOUNTING POLICIES AFFECTING REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/ EXPENSES

PROGRAM REVENUES

The government-wide *Statement of Activities* presents two broad types of revenues – program revenues and general revenues. All taxes, with the exception of unemployment insurance premiums used to support a business-type activity, are reported as general revenues. Unrestricted investment earnings and the court ordered awards of the Tobacco Litigation Settlement Fund, a nonmajor Other Special Revenue Fund, are also reported as general revenues. Except for transfers, permanent fund additions, and special items, all other revenues are reported as program revenues. In general, program revenues include:

- Fees for services, tuition, licenses, certifications, and inspections
- Fines and forfeitures
- Sales of products
- Rents and royalties
- Donations and contributions
- Intergovernmental revenues (including capital and operating grants)

INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION

The State allocates indirect costs on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*. In general, the allocation reduces costs shown in the general government functions and increases costs in the other functions and business-type activities. The allocation is based on the Statewide Appropriations/Cash Fees Plan.

The Plan uses allocation statistics from Fiscal Year 2015-16 and costs from the Fiscal Year 2017-18 Appropriations bill that were incorporated in State agency budgets for Fiscal Year 2018-19. The allocation of costs between the governmental activities and business-type activities would normally result in an adjustment of internal balances on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. However, since the amount allocated from the governmental activities to the business-type activities is small, an offsetting adjustment is made to the (Transfers-Out)/Transfers-In line item at the bottom of the *Statement of Activities*.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

The State reports three major enterprise funds, multiple nonmajor enterprise funds, and multiple internal service funds. Because these funds engage in a wide variety of activities, the State's definition of operating revenues and expenses is highly generalized. For these funds, operating revenues and expenses are defined as transactions that result from the core business activity of the proprietary fund.

In general, this definition provides consistency between operating income on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* and cash from operations on the *Statement of Cash Flows*. However, certain exceptions occur including:

- Interest earnings and expenses of proprietary funds, for which the core business activity is lending, are reported as operating revenues and expenses on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* but are reported as investing activities on the *Statement of Cash Flows*.
- Some rents, fines, donations, and certain grants and contracts are reported as nonoperating revenues on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position*, but are reported as cash from operations on the *Statement of Cash Flows*.

The State's institutions of higher education have defined operating revenues and expenses as generally resulting from providing goods and services for instruction, research, public service, or related support services to an individual or entity separate from the institution.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEGAL COMPLIANCE

A. OVEREXPENDITURES

Depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting even if the accrual will result in an overexpenditure. In the General Purpose Revenue Fund and Regular Capital Projects Fund, if earned cash revenues plus available reserved fund balance and earned federal revenues are less than cash and federal expenditures, then those excess expenditures are considered general-funded expenditures. If general-funded expenditures exceed the general-funded appropriation, then an overexpenditure occurs even if the expenditures did not exceed the total legislative line item appropriation. Absent general-funded appropriations, agencies are not allowed to use general-purpose revenue to support an expenditure/expense that was appropriated from cash or federal funds. Budget-to-actual comparisons are presented in the Required Supplementary Information Section. Differences noted between departmental reversions or overexpended amounts on the budgetary schedules and the overexpended amounts discussed below are due to offsetting underexpended line item appropriations.

Within the limitations discussed below, the State Controller, with the approval of the Governor, may allow certain overexpenditures of the legal appropriation, as provided by Section 24-75-109, C.R.S. Unlimited overexpenditures are allowed in the Medicaid program. The statute also provides for \$250,000 of general-funded overexpenditure authority in the Children's Basic Health Plan. The Department of Human Services is allowed \$1.0 million of overexpenditures not related to Medicaid, and unlimited overexpenditures for self-insurance of its workers' compensation plan. Statute also allows overexpenditures up to \$3.0 million in total for the remainder of the Executive Branch. An additional \$1.0 million of combined transfers and overexpenditures are allowed for the Judicial Branch.

The State Controller is generally required by statute to restrict the subsequent year appropriation whether or not an overexpenditure is approved. Such a restriction requires the agency to seek a supplemental appropriation from the General Assembly, earn adequate cash or federal revenue to cover the expenditure in the following year, and/or reduce their subsequent year's expenditures. Per Section 24-75-109(2)(b) C.R.S., neither the Governor nor the State Controller is allowed to approve any overexpenditure in excess of the unencumbered balance of the fund from which the overexpenditure is made.

Total overexpenditures at June 30, 2019, were \$34.14 million as described in the following paragraphs.

Approved Medicaid Overexpenditures:

- Medical Services Premiums – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$23.4 million general funds, \$1.3 million cash funds, and \$0.1 million reappropriated funds. The Medical Services Premiums appropriation covers expenditures for the majority of services rendered for Medicaid members. Due to the entitlement nature of the program, this line has statutory unlimited overexpenditure authority. The primary driver of the General Fund overexpenditure is under forecasting the acute care per capita costs for MAGI children, individuals with disabilities, and MAGI pregnant adults. The cash funds overexpenditure occurred as a result of greater-than-anticipated revenue collection from recoveries, which is reported as a cash fund expenditure. The reappropriated funds overexpenditure was due to transferring more funding from the Old Age Pension State Medical Program to Medical Services Premiums than the Department forecasted would be available for the year.
- Behavioral Health Fee-for-service Payments – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$0.2 million general funds. The behavioral health fee-for-service line represents expenditure that is excluded from coverage under the behavioral health capitation, either because the member is not

attributed to the Regional Accountable Entity or the service fell outside of the contractual requirements of covered services. Growth in expenditure for this line item fluctuates from year to year. For Fiscal Year 2019, utilization grew by more than the Department projected in the second half of the year.

- Mental Health Institutes – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$0.04 million general funds. The overexpenditure is a result of higher than anticipated claims being billed to the Department by the Department of Human Services. The Department of Human Services (DHS) sets the spending authority for this appropriation. Each year, DHS submits an annual budget request to true up the Mental Health Institute (MHI) line item spending authority based on current MHI population mix. DHS underestimated the costs for this line item for Fiscal Year 2019.
- Adult Comprehensive Services – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$2.8 million general funds. The overexpenditure is a result of higher than anticipated enrollment and utilization in the Adult Comprehensive (DD) waiver. Enrollments in the DD waiver from the waiting list occurred slightly faster than originally estimated and units per utilizer grew faster than anticipated as well.
- Division of Youth Services - Medicaid Funding – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$0.1 million general funds. The overexpenditure is a result of a larger than expected number of child welfare claims payments identified by the Department of Human Services to be associated with the Division of Youth Services. The Department of Human Services (DHS) requests funding for this appropriation based on anticipated Medicaid costs for the Division of Youth Services. DHS underestimated the costs for this line item.
- Medicare Modernization Act Contribution – The Department of Health Care Policy & Financing overspent this line item by \$1.7 million general funds. The overexpenditure occurred due to large increases in retroactive enrollment of dual eligible clients in the second half of the year, which resulted in higher-than-anticipated monthly invoice totals. The Department is currently working with its federal partner (CMS) and data warehouse vendor to make necessary adjustments to the process of producing the dual-eligibility file that is sent to CMS each month to calculate current and retroactive enrollment. Once the changes are made, the Department will be better able to anticipate large retroactive changes in dual-eligibility and prevent future overexpenditure due to spikes in retroactivity.

Approved Department of Human Services Overexpenditures, Other Than Medicaid, subject to the \$1.0 million limit:

- None at June 30, 2019

Approved State Departments Overexpenditures Subject to the \$3.0 Million Limit:

- Operating Expenses – The Department of Corrections overspent this line item by \$1.1 million general funds. The Department of Corrections submitted a \$1.1 million supplemental budget request which was approved by the Joint Budget Committee on September 20, 2018. The Joint Budget Committee included the approved increase in the Department's supplemental bill (SB19-111); however, the increase was subsequently amended out thus causing the overexpenditure.
- Community Corrections Placements – The Department of Public Safety overspent this line item by \$0.2 million general funds. Community corrections provides a sentencing or placement alternative, in lieu of prison incarceration, for felony offenders. Community corrections services provided exceeded the total program appropriations by \$0.2 million, which included a general fund overspend of \$0.2 million. The

program had appropriation transfer authority under Section 17-27-108(5), C.R.S., and maximized eligible appropriations to minimize the overexpenditure, but it could not cover the total amount thus causing the overexpenditure.

Approved Judicial Overexpenditures, subject to the \$1.0 million limit:

- None at June 30, 2019

Overexpenditures Not Allowed to Be Approved (Deficit Fund Balances):

- Highway Fund – The Department of Transportation had a deficit fund balance in this fund of \$0.4 million as a result of net operating losses at the Department’s print shop which is now closed.
- Debt Collection Fund – The Department of Personnel & Administration had a deficit fund balance in this fund of \$0.2 million. Central Collections Services (CCS) spent the majority of Fiscal Year 2019 implementing a new collections system, which automated processes to create efficiency and accuracy, as most reporting and entry out of the old collection system was completed manually. The focus on the implementation of the system drew resources away from the standard day-to-day collecting activities, and was a component of why the program had trouble recovering this fiscal year. The system implementation required the dedication of substantial staff resources, which had an impact on the program’s ability to collect revenue. Additionally, recent statutory changes and waivers have allowed for clients that typically had high value debt the ability to opt-out of the program, leaving low value debt to be forwarded to CCS, and as a direct result, a reduction of revenue for the CCS occurred, which created the deficit fund balance.

The deferral of Medicaid expenditures and revenues for budget purposes only is authorized in Section 25.5-8-108(5), C.R.S. However, those expenditures are recognized in the current fiscal year for financial statement presentation under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The recognition of those expenditures on the GAAP basis resulted in fund balance deficits. Because the budget deferral that caused the GAAP deficit fund balance is in compliance with statute, no restriction of Fiscal Year 2020 spending authority is recommended. The following cash funds were in a deficit fund balance position as a result of Department of Health Care Policy and Financing Medicaid activity as of June 30, 2019:

- Medicaid Buy-In Cash Fund - \$0.2 million
- Health Care Expansion Fund - \$2.4 million

A separately issued report comparing line item expenditures to authorized budget is available upon request from the Office of the State Controller.

B. TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Certain State revenues, primarily taxes and fees, are limited under Article X, Section 20 (TABOR) of the State Constitution. Growth in these revenues from year to year is limited to the rate of population growth plus the rate of inflation. The TABOR section of the State Constitution also requires voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, or new debt. These limitations apply to the State as a whole, not to individual funds, departments, or agencies of the State. Government run businesses accounted for as enterprise funds that have the authority to issue bonded debt and that receive less than ten percent of annual revenues from the State and its local governments are exempted from the TABOR revenue limits.

In the 2005 general election, voters approved Referendum C, a statutory measure referred to the ballot by the Legislature that authorized the State to retain revenues in excess of the limit for the five fiscal years from 2006 through

2010. With the end of the Referendum C five-year excess revenue retention period, the State is subject to an Excess State Revenue Cap (ESRC), which began in Fiscal Year 2011. Calculation of the original TABOR limit continues to apply, but the ESRC replaces the previous TABOR limit for triggering taxpayer refunds. The beginning base for the ESRC was the highest adjusted TABOR revenue during the five-year period, which occurred in Fiscal Year 2008.

In Fiscal Year 2015 a TABOR refund was due to taxpayers. Revenue subject to TABOR that year was \$12,530.8 million, which exceeded the ESRC of \$12,361.0 million by \$169.7 million. The total refund payable triggered by the excess revenue was \$169.7 million plus \$3.6 million of understated and un-refunded amounts from prior years, or \$173.3 million. Since Fiscal Year 2015, various corrections to revenue for that year have resulted in a \$14.0 million reduction in the amount originally calculated.

In Fiscal Year 2018 revenue subject to TABOR was \$13,720.9 million, which exceeded the \$13,702.4 million ESRC by \$18.5 million and by \$2,500.1 million over the original TABOR limit. With the addition of Fiscal Year 2018 excess revenue to the \$21.3 million left from the Fiscal Year 2015 refund payable, the State's liability for TABOR refunds increased to \$39.8 million at June 30, 2018. In Fiscal Year 2019, the State discovered \$2.9 million in under-reported nonexempt revenue from Fiscal Year 2018, which has been added to the June 30, 2019 refund payable.

In April 2019, \$18.5 million of the excess revenue from Fiscal Year 2018, plus \$21.0 million of the remaining Fiscal Year 2015 payable, were refunded indirectly to taxpayers as a reimbursement to local governments under the homestead exemption for qualifying senior citizens and disabled veterans. Through Fiscal Year 2019 the State has returned \$177.5 million of the Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2018 excess revenue to taxpayers, leaving \$3.3 million to refund at June 30, 2019.

In Fiscal Year 2019 revenue subject to TABOR was \$14,788.4 million, which exceeded the \$14,360.1 million ESRC by \$428.3 million and by \$3,029.1 million over the original TABOR limit. With the addition of Fiscal Year 2019 excess revenue to the \$3.3 million left from the Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2018 amounts payable, the State's liability for TABOR refunds increased to \$431.7 million at June 30, 2019.

Since the inception of Referendum C in Fiscal Year 2006 the State has retained \$21,816.0 million (unadjusted for prior year errors) – \$3,593.6 million during the initial five-year revenue retention period, and an additional \$18,222.4 million as a result of the higher ESRC limit in Fiscal Year 2011 through Fiscal Year 2019.

TABOR requires the State to reserve three percent of fiscal year nonexempt revenues for emergencies. The estimated reserve amount for Fiscal Year 2019 was based on the March 2018 revenue projection prepared by the Legislative Council. In the Long Appropriations Act, the funds designated below and the maximum balances from each, constitute the reserve.

At June 30, 2019, the financial net positions, or fund balances of the following funds were restricted:

- Major Medical Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Labor Fund – \$74.0 million maximum set in the Long Appropriations Act. At June 30, 2019, the fund's net assets were less than \$74.0 million. Available cash and investments totaling \$70.6 million were restricted.
- Wildlife Cash Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Parks and Wildlife Enterprise Fund – \$34.0 million.
- Perpetual base account of the Severance Tax Fund, a portion of the major Resource Extraction Fund – \$33.0 million.
- Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund, a portion of the major Resource Extraction Fund – \$33.0 million.
- Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund, a portion of the major General Fund – \$94.0 million maximum set in the Long Appropriations Act. At June 30, 2019, the fund's net assets were less than \$94.0 million. Operating cash totaling \$54.6 million was restricted. During the fiscal year, \$39.0 million was transferred from the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund to the Disaster Emergency Fund, through twelve executive orders, to pay for the costs of fighting wildfires across the State. In addition, \$0.5 million was transferred from the trust fund to the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund due to the costs of exceptional fire risk.
- Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund, a portion of the nonmajor Private Purpose Trust Fund – \$5.0 million.

The 2018 legislative session Long Appropriations Act also designated up to \$160.3 million of State properties as the remainder of the emergency reserve.

Based on actual fiscal year nonexempt revenues in Fiscal Year 2019 the required reserve was \$443.7 million. Because the actual reserve requirement was more than the net assets of the Major Medical and Controlled Maintenance Trust funds and the maximum amounts designated for the other funds – including the State properties – the total amount restricted for the reserve was less than the combined maximums allowable in the designated funds as detailed above. The amount restricted for the reserve was \$53.2 million less than required by the State Constitution. In the event of an emergency that exceeded the financial assets in the reserve, the designated Wildlife Cash Fund capital assets and general capital assets would have to be liquidated to meet the constitutional requirement.

NOTE 3 – CASH, RECEIVABLES, INVENTORIES, PREPAIDS, AND OTHER

CASH AND POOLED CASH

The State Treasury acts as a bank for all State agencies, with the exception of the University of Colorado. Moneys deposited in the Treasury are invested until the cash is needed. Interest earnings on these investments are credited to the General Purpose Revenue Fund unless a specific statute directs otherwise. Most funds are required to be invested in noninterest bearing warrants of the General Purpose Revenue Fund if the General Purpose Revenue Fund overdraws its rights in the pool. This means that under certain conditions participating funds would not receive the interest earnings to which they would otherwise be entitled. The detailed composition of the Treasury pooled cash and investment are shown in the Treasurer's Investment Reports. Where a major fund or fund category has a cash deficit, that deficit has been reclassified to an interfund payable to the General Purpose Revenue Fund – the payer of last resort for the pool.

State agencies are authorized by various statutes to deposit funds in accounts outside the custody of the State Treasury. Legally authorized deposits include demand deposits and certificates of deposit. The State's cash management policy is to invest all significant financial resources as soon as the moneys are available within the banking system. To enhance availability of funds for investment purposes, the State Treasurer uses electronic funds transfers to move depository account balances into the Treasurer's pooled cash.

Colorado statutes require protection of public moneys in banks beyond that provided by the federal insurance corporations. The Public Deposit Protection Act in Colorado Revised Statutes 11-10.5-107(5) requires all eligible depositories holding public deposits, including those of the State's component units, to pledge designated eligible collateral having market value equal to at least 102 percent of the deposits exceeding the amounts insured by federal insurance. Upon liquidation of a defaulting eligible depository, the statute requires the banking board to seize the eligible collateral, liquidate the collateral, and repay the public deposits to the depositing government.

The State had an accounting system cash deposit balance of \$1,890.5 million in the Treasurer's pool as of June 30, 2019. Under the GASB Statement No. 40 definitions, \$46.4 million of the State's total bank balance of \$1,867.4 million was exposed to custodial credit risk because the deposits were uninsured and the related collateral was held by the pledging institution or was held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent, but not in the State's name.

RECEIVABLES

The Taxes Receivable of \$1,838.0 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* in current assets net of long-term taxes receivable of \$250.4 million, primarily comprises the following:

- \$1,934.1 million in the General Purpose Revenue Fund, mainly self-assessed income and sales tax. This amount includes \$250.4 million of Taxes Receivable expected to be collected after one year that are reclassified on the *Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Reconciled to Statement of Net Position* so they can be reported as Other Long-Term Assets on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*.
- \$115.3 million of unemployment insurance premiums receivable primarily recorded in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.
- \$36.8 million recorded in non-major special revenue funds, which include approximately \$13.5 million from gaming tax and \$19.0 million from insurance premium tax.

Restricted Receivables of \$445.4 million shown for Governmental Activities on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* in non-current assets related primarily to \$2.8 million of taxes receivable, \$151.5 million of other receivables, and \$289.9 million of intergovernmental receivables recorded in the Highway Users Tax Fund and State Highway Fund. All three items were reported as Restricted Receivables because the State Constitution and federal requirements restrict that portion of the Highway Users Tax Fund and State Highway Fund. The tax receivable was primarily fuel taxes while the intergovernmental receivable was primarily due from the Federal Government.

The Other Receivables of \$1,478.6 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* are net of \$263.4 million in allowance for doubtful accounts and primarily comprise the following:

- \$530.5 million of receivables recorded in the General Fund, of which \$30.2 million is from interest receivable on investments. The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing recorded receivables of \$479.1 million related primarily to rebates from drug companies and overpayments to healthcare providers, and the Colorado Mental Health Institutes recorded \$5.7 million of patient receivables.
- \$558.3 million of student and other receivables of Higher Education Institutions.
- \$153.3 million of receivables recorded by the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing in the Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise Fund related primarily to rebates from drug companies associated with prescriptions for Medicaid clients.

INVENTORIES

Inventories of \$159.6 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* at June 30, 2019, primarily comprise the following:

- \$80.8 million of resale inventories, of which Resource Extraction recorded \$34.7 million, Higher Education Institutions recorded \$33.5 million, and Highway Users Tax Fund recorded \$9.2 million.
- \$59.6 million of consumable supplies inventories, of which \$37.3 million was recorded by Resource Extraction Fund, \$10.0 million was recorded by the Higher Education Institutions, \$8.4 million was recorded by the Highway Users Tax Fund, \$2.3 million by the General Purpose Revenue Fund, and \$0.7 million by Parks and Wildlife, and \$0.5 million by Central Services Fund, an internal service fund.
- \$11.3 million of manufacturing inventories recorded by Correctional Industries, a nonmajor enterprise fund.

PREPAIDS, ADVANCES, AND DEPOSITS

Prepays, Advances, and Deposits of \$131.9 million shown on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* are primarily general prepaid expenses. The significant items include:

- \$17.3 million advanced to Colorado counties by the General Purpose Revenue Fund primarily related to social assistance programs.
- \$16.1 million advanced to Colorado cities and special districts by the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.
- \$10.4 million advanced to conservation organizations by the Department of Natural Resources from the Species Conservation Fund, a portion of the Resource Extraction Fund.

- \$24.5 million prepaid by Higher Educational Institutions, of which \$4.2 million related to cash payments for library subscriptions at Colorado State University.
- \$18.7 million prepaid to designated service organizations by the Department of Human Services from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund primarily for behavioral health.
- \$6.1 million of prize expense paid by the Colorado Lottery to a multistate organization related to participation in the Powerball lottery game.
- \$8.1 million prepaid by the Governor's Office of Information Technology primarily for multi-year maintenance and licensing agreements.

OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS

The \$868.4 million shown as Other Long-Term Assets on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position* is primarily long-term taxes receivable and long-term loans. Long-term taxes receivable of \$250.4 million recorded in the General Purpose Revenue Fund are not included as Other Long-Term Assets on the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* but are shown in Taxes Receivable.

The \$507.2 million of Other Long-Term Assets shown on the fund-level *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds* is primarily related to loans issued by the Highway Users Tax Fund (\$15.0 million), a non-major special revenue fund, and the Resource Extraction Fund (\$442.0 million), a non-major special revenue fund. This balance primarily comprises water loan activity. The Water Conservation Board makes water loans from the Water Projects Fund, part of the Resource Extraction Fund, to local entities for the purpose of constructing water projects in the State.

The water loans are made for periods ranging from 10 to 30 years. Interest rates range from 2 to 6 percent for most projects, and they require the local entities or districts to make a yearly payment of principal and interest.

The \$109.8 million shown as Other Long-term Assets on the *Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds* is primarily student loans issued by Higher Education Institutions but also includes livestock.

NOTE 4 – INVESTMENTS

The State holds investments both for its own benefit and as an agent for certain entities as provided by statute. The State does not invest its funds with any external investment pool. Funds not required for immediate payment of expenditures are administered by the authorized custodian of the funds or pooled and invested by the State Treasurer.

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-75-601.1 authorizes the types of securities in which public funds of governmental entities, including State agencies, may be invested. Investments of the Public Employees Retirement Association discussed in Note 6 and other pension funds are not considered public funds. In general, the statute allows investment in Certificates of Participation related to a lease or lease purchase commitment, local government investment pools, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (with certain limitations), securities lending agreements, corporate or bank debt securities denominated in US dollars, guaranteed investment or interest contracts including annuities and funding agreements, securities issued by or fully guaranteed by the United States Treasury or certain federal entities and the World Bank, inflation indexed securities issued by the United States Treasury, general obligation and revenue debt of other states in the United States and their political subdivisions (including authorities), or registered money market funds with policies that meet specific criteria.

The statute establishes high minimum credit quality ratings by at least two national rating agencies for most investment types. That statute also sets maximum time to maturity limits, but allows the governing body of the public entity to extend those limits. Public entities may also enter securities lending agreements that meet certain requirements. The statute prohibits investment in subordinated securities and securities that do not have fixed coupon rates unless the variable reference rate is a United States Treasury security with maturity less than one year, the London Interbank Offer Rate, or the Federal Reserve cost of funds rate. The above statutory provisions do not apply to the University of Colorado.

Colorado Revised Statutes 24-36-113 authorizes securities in which the State Treasurer may invest and requires prudence and care in maintaining investment principal and maximizing interest earnings. In addition to the investments authorized for all public funds, the State Treasurer may invest in securities of the federal government and its agencies and corporations without limitation, asset-backed securities, certain bankers' acceptances or bank notes, certain commercial paper, certain international banks, certain loans and collateralized mortgage obligations and certain debt obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the state of Israel. The Treasurer's statute also establishes credit quality rating minimums specific to the Treasurer's investments. The Treasurer's statute is the basis for a formal investment policy published on the State Treasurer's website. In addition to the risk restrictions discussed throughout this Note 4, the Treasurer's investment policy precludes the purchase of derivative securities.

The State Treasurer maintains an agency fund for the Great Outdoors Colorado Program (GOCO), a related organization. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the treasurer had \$97.2 million and \$80.9 million at fair value, respectively, of GOCO's funds on deposit and invested.

The investment earnings of the Unclaimed Property Tourism Trust Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund, are assigned by law to the Colorado Travel and Tourism Promotion Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund, to the State Fair, a nonmajor enterprise fund, and to the Agriculture Management Fund, a nonmajor special revenue fund.

As provided by State statute, the State Treasurer held \$10.5 million of investment in residential mortgages representing payments of property taxes of certain elderly State citizen homeowners that qualify for the Property Tax Deferral Program. The investment is valued based on the outstanding principal and interest currently owed to the State as there is no quoted market price for these investments.

The following schedule reconciles deposits and investments to the financial statements for the primary government including fiduciary funds:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Footnote Amounts	Carrying Amount
Deposits (Note 3)	\$ 1,890,516
Investments:	
Governmental Activities	11,298,425
Business- Type Activities	3,318,392
Fiduciary Activities	8,830,904
Plus: Cash in Clearing Accounts	90
Total	\$ 25,338,327
Financial Statement Amounts	
Net Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 7,299,175
Add: Warrants Payable Included in Cash	240,454
Total Cash and Pooled Cash	7,539,629
Add: Restricted Cash	3,373,824
Add: Restricted Investments	1,171,438
Add: Investments	13,253,436
Total	\$ 25,338,327

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure, the State will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the State's name, and are held by either the counterparty to the investment purchase or are held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not held in the State's name.

The State Treasurer's investment policy requires all securities to be held by the State Treasurer or a third party custodian designated by the Treasurer with each security evidenced by a safekeeping receipt. Certain trustees have selected the State Treasurer's pool as their primary investment vehicle. The Treasurer accounts for the trustees' deposits in agency funds, and the investment types and related risks are disclosed through the Treasurer's pool investments.

Open-end mutual funds and certain other investments are not subject to custodial risk because ownership of the investment is not evidenced by a security. The following tables list the investments of the State Treasurer's pooled cash, major governmental funds, and nonmajor governmental funds in aggregate, by investment type at fair value.

	(Amounts in Thousands)			
	Governmental Activities			
	Treasurer's Pool	General Fund	Other Governmental	Total
NOT SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK				
U.S. Treasury Notes/Bonds	\$ 816,832	\$ -	\$ 246,650	\$ 1,063,482
U.S. Agency Securities (Not Explicitly Guaranteed)	1,084,049	-	78,490	1,162,539
Commercial Paper	1,601,607	-	-	1,601,607
Corporate Bonds	3,339,893	-	403,153	3,743,046
Municipal Bonds	10,083	-	3,087	13,170
Money Market Mutual Funds	515,000	-	6,753	521,753
Asset- Backed Securities	931,204	-	80,477	1,011,681
Mortgage- Backed Securities	255	-	162,387	162,642
Sovereigns/Supranationals	723,924	-	-	723,924
Equity Mutual Funds	-	-	219,007	219,007
Other	-	349,143	725,685	1,074,828
SUBTOTAL	9,022,847	349,143	1,925,689	11,297,679
SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK				
Money Market Mutual Funds	-	-	746	746
SUBTOTAL	-	-	746	746
TOTAL	\$ 9,022,847	\$ 349,143	\$ 1,926,435	\$ 11,298,425

The following table lists the investments of the major enterprise funds, nonmajor enterprise funds in aggregate, and fiduciary funds by investment type at fair value as of June 30, 2019. The University of Colorado, Colorado State University, and the Colorado School of Mines reported investments in the internal pools of their respective foundations. These investments are reported as Investment in Foundation Pool.

	(Amounts in Thousands)			Fiduciary
	Business-Type Activities			
	Higher Education Institutions	Other Enterprises	Total	
NOT SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK				
U.S. Treasury Bills	\$ 18,659	\$ -	\$ 18,659	\$ 663
U.S. Treasury Notes/Bonds	174,893	-	174,893	-
U.S. Agency Securities (Not Explicitly Guaranteed)	70,752	-	70,752	18,487
Commercial Paper	2,008	-	2,008	-
Corporate Bonds	192,678	-	192,678	-
Municipal Bonds	114	-	114	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	286,788	355	287,143	-
Bond Mutual Funds	58,526	12,780	71,306	10,309
Asset-Backed Securities	126,422	-	126,422	-
Investment In Foundation Pool	447,831	-	447,831	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities	115,699	-	115,699	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	24,192	-	24,192	-
Corporate Equities	2,798	-	2,798	-
Private Equities	-	-	-	3,244
Equity Mutual Funds	796,154	-	796,154	22,366
Other	293,938	18,306	312,244	25,385
SUBTOTAL	2,611,452	31,441	2,642,893	80,454
SUBJECT TO CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK				
U.S. Treasury Bills	299	-	299	3,805
U.S. Treasury Notes/Bonds	46,783	-	46,783	-
U.S. Agency Securities (Explicitly Guaranteed)	9,673	-	9,673	-
U.S. Agency Securities (Not Explicitly Guaranteed)	14,725	-	14,725	-
Corporate Bonds	152,125	-	152,125	9,217
Municipal Bonds	15,235	-	15,235	1,467
Money Market Mutual Funds	442	-	442	891,269
Bond Mutual Funds	107,685	-	107,685	3,164,713
Asset-Backed Securities	56,663	-	56,663	888
Investment In Foundation Pool	46,412	-	46,412	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities	41,925	-	41,925	8,499
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	-	-	-	142,227
Corporate Equities	6,649	-	6,649	-
Private Equities	2,761	-	2,761	-
International Equities	55,230	-	55,230	-
Equity Mutual Funds	116,583	-	116,583	4,527,938
Balanced Mutual Funds	42	-	42	-
Other	2,267	-	2,267	427
SUBTOTAL	675,499	-	675,499	8,750,450
TOTAL	\$ 3,286,951	\$ 31,441	\$ 3,318,392	\$ 8,830,904

Credit Quality Risk

Credit quality risk is the risk that the issuer or other counterparty to a debt security will not fulfill its obligations to the State. This risk is assessed by nationally recognized rating agencies, which assign a credit quality rating for many investments. Credit quality ratings for obligations of the U.S. Government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government are not reported. However, credit quality ratings are reported for obligations of U.S. Government agencies that are not explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

The State Treasurer's formal investment policy requires that eligible securities have a minimum of two acceptable credit quality ratings – one of which must be from either Moody's or Standard & Poor's rating agency and the other which may be from the Fitch rating agency or another nationally recognized rating agency. The policy sets acceptable credit quality ratings by investment portfolio and investment type.

The fair value amount of rated and unrated debt securities is detailed in the following table by the lowest known credit quality rating, which shows the Treasurer's Pool, Higher Education Institutions, Fiduciary Funds, and All Other Funds in the aggregate. The credit quality ratings shown are Moody's, Standard and Poor's, and Fitch, respectively.

CREDIT QUALITY RATINGS
(Amounts In Thousands)

Credit Quality Rating	U.S. Govt. Securities	Commercial Paper	Corporate Bonds	Asset Backed Securities	Money Market Mutual Funds	Bond Mutual Funds	Other	Total
Treasurer's Pool:								
Long-term Ratings								
Aaa/AAA/AAA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,676	\$ 931,204	\$ 515,000	\$ -	\$ 282,203	\$ 1,784,083
Aa/AA/AA	1,084,049	1,601,607	533,806	-	-	-	452,060	3,671,522
A/A/A	-	-	2,403,791	-	-	-	-	2,403,791
Baa/BBB/BBB	-	-	346,620	-	-	-	-	346,620
Total T-Pool	1,084,049	1,601,607	3,339,893	931,204	515,000	-	734,263	8,206,016
Higher Education Institutions:								
Long-term Ratings								
Aaa/AAA/AAA	29,224	-	4,462	156,323	256,513	6,652	5,706	458,880
Aa/AA/AA	19,722	-	3,1689	12,146	-	92,495	8,600	164,652
A/A/A	248	-	129,291	354	-	-	416	130,309
Baa/BBB/BBB	-	-	166,015	3,371	-	-	-	169,386
Ba/BB/BB	-	-	8,841	194	-	-	-	9,035
B/B/B	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	804
Caa/CCC/CCC	-	-	-	2,169	-	-	-	2,169
Ca/D/DDD	-	-	-	556	-	-	-	556
Short-term Ratings								
P 1MIG 1A-1F-1	-	2,008	-	-	-	-	-	2,008
Unrated	36,092	-	3,258	7,167	226,241	58,191	82,219	413,168
Total Higher Ed	85,286	2,008	343,556	183,084	482,754	167,338	96,941	1,350,967
Fiduciary Funds:								
Long-term Ratings								
Aaa/AAA/AAA	-	-	-	888	-	-	316	1,204
Aa/AA/AA	18,686	-	1,003	-	-	5,109	875	25,673
A/A/A	-	-	4,277	-	-	5,200	276	9,753
Baa/BBB/BBB	-	-	3,694	-	-	-	-	3,694
Unrated	8,300	-	243	-	891	3,164,713	142,227	3,316,374
Total Fiduciary	26,986	-	9,217	888	891	3,175,022	143,694	3,356,698
All Other Funds:								
Long-term Ratings								
Aaa/AAA/AAA	-	-	22,138	78,995	-	-	-	101,132
Aa/AA/AA	78,490	-	108,763	443	746	-	165,572	354,014
A/A/A	-	-	153,084	-	-	-	-	153,084
Baa/BBB/BBB	-	-	104,902	805	-	-	-	105,707
Ba/BB/BB	-	-	13,262	-	-	-	-	13,262
B/B/B	-	-	1,005	-	-	-	-	1,005
Unrated	-	-	-	235	355	12,780	10,752	24,122
Total Other	78,490	-	403,154	80,478	1,101	12,780	176,324	752,326
Total	\$ 1,274,811	\$ 1,603,615	\$ 4,095,820	\$ 1,195,654	\$ 999,746	\$ 3,345,140	\$ 1,151,222	\$ 13,666,007

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market rate of interest will adversely affect the value of an investment. The State manages interest rate risk using either weighted average maturity or duration. Weighted average maturity is a measure of the time to maturity, measured in years, that has been weighted to reflect the dollar size of individual investments within an investment type. Various methods are used to measure duration; in its simplest form, duration is a measure, in years, of the time-weighted present value of individual cash flows from an investment divided by the price of the investment.

State statute requires the State Treasurer to formulate investment policies regarding liquidity, maturity, and diversification for each fund or pool of funds in the State Treasurer's custody. The State Treasurer's formal investment policy requires a portion of the investment pool to have a maximum maturity of one year and the balance of the pool to have maximum maturity of five years. The policy also sets maturity limits for the Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund (1 - 30 years). The policy also mitigates interest rate risk through the use of maturity limits delineated to meet the needs of each funds and the use of active management to react to changes in the yield curve, economic forecasts, and the liquidity needs of the fund.

The following table shows the weighted average maturity and fair value amount for those investments managed using the weighted average maturity measure.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Weighted Average Maturity in Years)

Investment Type	Treasurer's Pool		Higher Education Institutions		Fiduciary Funds		All Other Funds	
	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity	Fair Value Amount	Weighted Average Maturity
U.S. Treasury Bills/Notes/Bonds	\$ 816,832	0.840	\$ 236,144	5.877	\$ 3,805	2.601	\$ 246,650	11.599
U.S. Agency Securities	1,084,049	0.306	252,356	23.048	26,986	5.337	78,490	7.815
Bond Mutual Funds	-	-	150,038	7.408	10,309	10.410	12,780	4.398
Commercial Paper	1,601,607	0.125	2,008	0.109	-	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds	3,339,893	2.572	340,964	7.120	9,217	3.089	403,153	6.694
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	56,471	1.044	-	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	-	-	869	0.959	-	-	-	-
Asset-Backed Securities	931,204	2.161	183,049	16.816	888	0.131	80,477	1.672
Money Market Funds	515,000	-	-	-	891,269	0.058	355	0.071
Municipal Bonds	10,083	2.000	15,349	4.301	1,467	0.340	3,087	1.000
Mortgage-Backed Securities	255	0.819	-	-	-	-	162,387	6.010
Other	723,924	0.915	24,192	1.250	-	-	-	-
Total Investments	\$ 9,022,847		\$ 1,261,440		\$ 943,941		\$ 987,379	

The table below presents the fair value amount and duration measure for State agencies that manage some or all of their investments using the duration measure.

The CollegeInvest program has investments reported in the College Savings Plan, a Private Purpose Trust Fund. CollegeInvest uses duration to manage the interest rate risk of selected mutual funds in the College Savings Plan. CollegeInvest's Private Purpose Trust Fund holds inflation protected bond mutual funds for \$326.6 million with a duration of 8.7 years and a short-term inflation protected securities index fund for \$67.5 million with a duration of 2.7 years. These securities are excluded from the duration table below because interest rate risk is effectively mitigated by the inflation protection attribute of the funds.

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands, Duration in Years)

	Fair Value Amount	Duration
Enterprise Funds:		
Higher Education Institutions:		
Colorado School of Mines:		
Bond Mutual Fund- 1	\$ 1,067	5.900
Bond Mutual Fund- 2	693	1.400
Bond Mutual Fund- 3	727	0.700
Colorado Mesa University:		
U.S. Agency Securities	\$ 178	2.179
Corporate Bonds	106	0.417
Asset-Backed Securities	35	2.480
Mortgage-Backed Securities	50	2.023
Private Purpose Trust Funds:		
CollegeInvest:		
Bond Mutual Fund- 1	\$ 1,049,485	6.000
Bond Mutual Fund- 2	506,104	6.200
Bond Mutual Fund- 3	804,403	1.900
Bond Mutual Fund- 4	279,292	8.100
Bond Mutual Fund- 5	61,129	4.200
Bond Mutual Fund- 6	65,076	6.000
Bond Mutual Fund- 7	5,059	6.400

Foreign Currency Risk

State statute requires the State Treasurer to invest in domestic fixed income securities and does not allow foreign currency investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The State Treasurer's formal investment policy sets minimum and maximum holding percentages for each investment type for the investment pool and for the Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund. The pool and the Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund may be 100 percent invested in U.S. Treasury securities with more restrictive limits (ranging from 5 percent to 80 percent) set for the other allowed investment types. For the pool and the Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund, the policy sets maximum concentrations in an individual issuer for certain investment types.

Fair Value Measurements

To the extent available, the State's investments are recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2019. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, interest and yield curve data, and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument. Valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs to the extent available.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1 Investments – values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets (or liabilities) in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Investments with inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset (or liability), either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Investments – classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs for an asset (or liability) and may require a degree of professional judgment.

The following table summarizes the State's investments within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2019:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fair Value Measurements Using

	Fair Value as of June 30, 2019	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by Fair Value Level				
U.S. Treasury Bills	\$ 23,426	\$ 22,956	\$ 470	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Notes/Bonds	1,285,158	1,154,865	130,293	-
U.S. Agency Securities (Explicitly Guaranteed)	9,673	-	9,673	-
U.S. Agency Securities (Not Explicitly Guaranteed)	1,266,502	689,525	576,977	-
Commercial Paper	1,603,615	-	1,603,615	-
Corporate Bonds	4,097,066	17,008	4,080,049	9
Municipal Bonds	29,986	2,208	27,778	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,475,554	1,468,801	6,753	-
Bond Mutual Funds	3,354,013	3,354,013	-	-
Asset-Backed Securities	1,195,653	1,860	1,191,321	2,472
Mortgage-Backed Securities	328,766	19,056	309,444	266
Sovereigns/Supranationals	723,924	-	723,924	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	166,419	24,192	-	142,227
Investment in Foundation Pool	494,243	-	-	494,243
Corporate Equities	9,447	9,447	-	-
Private Equities	3,244	-	-	3,244
International Equities	55,230	55,230	-	-
Equity Mutual Funds	5,682,048	5,682,042	6	-
Balanced Mutual Funds	42	42	-	-
Other	1,124,333	10,495	18,306	1,095,532
Total	\$ 22,928,342	\$ 12,511,740	\$ 8,678,609	\$ 1,737,993
Total investments measured at NAV	234,348			
Total other investments not valued at fair value	285,031			
Total	\$ 23,447,721			

On June 30, 2019, the University of Colorado held an investment in an equity trust valued at \$234.3 million. The value was determined using the University's Net Asset Value (NAV) per share in the equity trust. The assets held by the trust could be sold at an amount different than the NAV per share due to the liquidation policies in the trust's investor agreements. Redemption frequencies for these funds range from one to 30 days and there were no unfunded commitments as of June 30, 2019.

The University of Colorado also held investments in a repurchase agreement with a contract value of \$56.5 million and private equities measured at a cost of \$2.8 million. It is the State's policy to report money market fund investments at fair market value unless the institution managing the investment reports its value at amortized cost. At June 30, 2019, the University of Colorado held \$225.7 million of money market funds valued at amortized cost.

Treasurer's Investment Pool

Participation in the State Treasurer's cash/investment pool is mandatory for all State agencies with the exception of Colorado Mesa University, Colorado State University System, Colorado School of Mines, Fort Lewis State College, and the University of Colorado and its blended component units; however, all participate in the Treasurer's Pool. The Treasurer, in consultation with the State's investment custodian, determines the fair value of the pool's investments at each month-end for performance tracking purposes. Short-term realized gains, losses, and interest earnings, adjusted for amortization of investment premiums and discounts, are distributed monthly. If the statutes authorize the participant to receive interest and investment earnings, these gains or losses are prorated according to the average of the participant's daily balance during the month.

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

During Fiscal Year 2019, the State capitalized \$25.9 million of interest incurred during the construction of capital assets. The majority of this capitalized interest was for the Department of Transportation’s Bridge Enterprise of \$14.4 million, and the High Performance Transportation Enterprise of \$7.0 million. The remainder was attributable to Institutions of Higher Education of \$4.5 million.

On the government-wide *Statement of Activities*, depreciation was charged to functional programs and business-type activities as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)		Depreciation Amount
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES		
General Government	\$	48,811,927
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs		2,947,433
Education		39,376,099
Health and Rehabilitation		15,371,105
Justice		48,122,382
Natural Resources		2,514,648
Social Assistance		19,702,152
Transportation		345,541,694
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities		522,387,440
 BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES		
Higher Education		458,804,045
Parks and Wildlife		12,436,482
State Nursing Homes		2,028,097
Unemployment Insurance		2,399,841
Transportation		17,864,756
Other Enterprise Funds		2,449,210
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities		495,982,431
Total Depreciation Expense Primary Government	\$	1,018,369,871

The schedule on the following page shows the capital asset activity during Fiscal Year 2019. The schedule shows that \$330.3 million of construction in progress projects were completed and added to capital assets for Governmental activities, and \$657.3 million of construction in progress were completed and added to capital assets for Business Type activities. These amounts are net of additions.

(Amounts in Thousands)	Beginning Balance	Increases	CIP Transfers	Decreases/ Adjustments	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	117,817	\$ 637	\$ -	\$ (469)	\$ 117,985
Land Improvements	7,455	-	297	-	7,752
Collections	10,978	235	-	-	11,213
Other Capital Assets	2,136	-	-	-	2,136
Construction in Progress (CIP)	771,863	539,483	(350,654)	(2,878)	957,814
Infrastructure	1,004,036	582	20,088	-	1,024,706
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,914,285	540,937	(330,269)	(3,347)	2,121,606
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	58,903	1,096	8,799	(17)	68,781
Buildings	3,386,623	29,199	43,179	(95,393)	3,363,608
Software	501,784	1,811	45,483	(7,639)	541,439
Vehicles and Equipment	987,183	258,839	999	(266,886)	980,135
Library Materials and Collections	6,269	361	-	(1,023)	5,607
Other Capital Assets	37,372	21	-	(185)	37,208
Infrastructure	12,180,948	28	231,809	(5,140)	12,407,645
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	17,159,082	291,355	330,269	(376,283)	17,404,423
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(36,700)	(2,511)	-	13	(39,198)
Buildings	(1,124,762)	(89,017)	-	12,829	(1,200,950)
Software	(273,975)	(43,521)	-	4,751	(312,745)
Vehicles and Equipment	(607,895)	(67,551)	-	73,336	(602,110)
Library Materials and Collections	(4,704)	(382)	-	1,023	(4,063)
Other Capital Assets	(36,724)	(107)	-	186	(36,645)
Infrastructure	(4,789,042)	(319,298)	-	945	(5,107,395)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(6,873,802)	(522,387)	-	93,083	(7,303,106)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	10,285,280	(231,032)	330,269	(283,200)	10,101,317
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	12,199,565	309,905	-	(286,547)	12,222,923
BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	599,798	30,518	3,116	(2,708)	630,724
Land Improvements	16,861	-	4,301	(4,301)	16,861
Collections	29,331	2,907	-	(58)	32,180
Construction in Progress (CIP)	1,094,137	725,173	(672,619)	15,618	1,162,309
Other Capital Assets	15,461	-	-	-	15,461
Infrastructure	87,547	-	7,894	-	95,441
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,843,135	758,598	(657,308)	8,551	1,952,976
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	810,008	1,763	35,732	(720)	846,783
Buildings	9,731,819	25,240	482,735	(497)	10,239,297
Software	216,497	3,976	1,187	(1,020)	220,640
Vehicles and Equipment	1,200,967	99,287	4,665	(34,694)	1,270,225
Library Materials and Collections	594,240	24,264	-	(9,887)	608,617
Other Capital Assets	3,770	-	-	-	3,770
Infrastructure	1,028,393	4,258	132,990	-	1,165,641
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	13,585,694	158,788	657,309	(46,818)	14,354,973
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Leasehold and Land Improvements	(421,709)	(34,477)	-	193	(455,993)
Buildings	(3,521,915)	(319,375)	-	(2,573)	(3,843,863)
Software	(182,837)	(11,309)	-	547	(193,599)
Vehicles and Equipment	(879,046)	(88,890)	-	31,914	(936,022)
Library Materials and Collections	(461,653)	(22,560)	-	9,840	(474,373)
Other Capital Assets	(1,785)	(121)	-	-	(1,906)
Infrastructure	(88,410)	(19,250)	-	-	(107,660)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(5,557,355)	(495,982)	-	39,921	(6,013,416)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net	8,028,339	(337,194)	657,309	(6,897)	8,341,557
TOTAL BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES	9,871,474	421,404	1	1,654	10,294,533
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$ 22,071,039	\$ 731,309	\$ 1	\$ (284,893)	\$ 22,517,456

NOTE 6 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSIONS

Recent Legislative Changes

Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: *Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees’ Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years* was signed into law on June 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 are noted below. The full text of the bill is available at www.leg.colorado.gov.

- Increases employer contribution rates by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates by 2 percent (phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).
- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million annually to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. The annual recurring direct distribution payments are allocated by PERA to the State Division Trust Fund (SDTF), Judicial Division Trust Fund (JDTF), School Division Trust Fund, and the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division Trust Fund based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll associated with these four trusts. The table below presents the allocation of the direct distribution made on July 1, 2018.

<u>PERA Division Trust</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
(amounts in actual dollars)	
State	\$ 78,488,543
Judicial	1,384,837
School	126,504,713
Denver Public Schools	<u>18,621,907</u>
Total Direct Distribution	<u>\$ 225,000,000</u>

- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.
- For the SDTF, expands eligibility to participate in the PERA DC Plan to certain new members hired on or after January 1, 2019, who are classified State College and University employees. Beginning January 1, 2021, and every year thereafter, employer contribution rates for the SDTF will be adjusted to include a defined contribution supplement based on the employer contribution amount paid to defined contribution plan participant accounts that would have otherwise gone to the defined benefit trusts to pay down the unfunded liability plus any defined benefit investment earnings thereon.

Effect of Recent Legislative Changes

The \$225 million direct distribution, as allocated according to the preceding table, created a special funding situation as defined by Statement No. 68 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The State of Colorado, as a financial reporting entity covered by this report, is a participating employer in the SDTF and the JDTF along with participating employers outside the State’s financial reporting entity. The amounts allocated to the SDTF and the JDTF are therefore part employer contributions and part contributions from a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. The State is not a participating employer in the School and DPS Divisions, therefore all contributions from the direct distribution allocated to the School and DPS Divisions are contributions from a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. Contributions from the State as a governmental

nonemployer contributing entity reduce the proportionate share of participating employers not included in the State's financial reporting entity. The State reports a proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and pension expense associated with its contributions as a participating employer of the SDTF and JDTF. Beginning with the fiscal year covered by this report, the State also reports a proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and expense to aid other governments related to contributions made by the State as a governmental nonemployer contributing entity.

The following disclosures include information on the SDTF, JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions. Disclosures are applicable to all four division trust funds unless noted otherwise.

Significant Accounting Policies

The State of Colorado is a participating employer in the SDTF and the JDTF, both cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The State of Colorado is also a governmental nonemployer contributing entity in the SDTF, JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions. The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, pension expense, aid to other governments, information about the fiduciary net position, and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SDTF, JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions 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 Plans

Eligible employees of the State of Colorado receive a pension benefit through the SDTF and the JDTF, both cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans 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. The Colorado General Assembly may amend Title 24, Article 51 of the C.R.S. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2018, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 will receive the lesser of an annual increase of 1.5 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA’s Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SDTF and for the JDTF. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified 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. For the SDTF, State Troopers whose disability is caused by an on-the-job injury are immediately eligible to apply for disability benefits and do not have to meet the five years of service credit requirement. For the JDTF, the five year requirement is not applicable to active judges. 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

Eligible employees and the State are required to contribute to the SDTF and to the JDTF at rates established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Employee and employer contribution rates for the period January 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 are presented in the following tables:

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employee contribution (except State Troopers)	8.00%	8.00%
State Troopers only	10.00%	10.00%

Employee contribution rates for the SDTF and for the JDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

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

State Division Trust Fund	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SDTF	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Total employer contribution rate to the SDTF	19.13%	19.13%

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

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

State Division Trust Fund	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	12.85%	12.85%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SDTF	11.83%	11.83%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.00%	5.00%
Total employer contribution rate to the SDTF	21.83%	21.83%

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

Judicial Division Trust Fund	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	13.66%	13.66%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the JDTF	12.64%	12.64%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	2.20%	3.40%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	1.50%	3.40%
Total employer contribution rate to the JDTF	16.34%	19.44%

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

As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million annually to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. The direct distribution payment is allocated to the SDTF and to the JDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SDTF and of the JDTF to the total annual payroll of the SDTF, JDTF, School Division Trust Fund, and the DPS Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SDTF and to the JDTF is a contribution from a governmental nonemployer contributing entity for financial reporting purposes.

Employer contributions are recognized by the SDTF and by the JDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the State is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SDTF and to the JDTF. Employer contributions made by the State to the SDTF and to the JDTF were \$639.5 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability for the SDTF and for the JDTF were measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018. The State's proportion of the net pension liability of the SDTF and of the JDTF is based on the State's contributions to the SDTF and to the JDTF for calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of all participating employers and the nonemployer contributions made by the State to the SDTF and to the JDTF.

At June 30, 2019, the State reported a total liability of \$13.5 billion for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, which includes an increase in the liability from the prior year related to support from the State as a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. The amounts recognized by the State for its proportionate share of the net pension liability are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	PERA Division Trust Fund				
	State	Judicial	School	DPS	Total
Proportionate share of the net pension liability attributable to:					
State's own employees	\$ 10,855,754	\$ 132,873	-	-	\$ 10,988,627
Employees of other governments	62,292	1,199	2,129,952	349,095	2,542,538
Total	\$ 10,918,046	\$ 134,072	\$ 2,129,952	\$ 349,095	\$ 13,531,165

Proportionate Share

The State's proportions at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2018, and how the proportions increased are presented in the following table:

As a Participating Employer			
PERA Division Trust Fund	Proportionate Share		Increase
	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	
State	95.37%	95.40%	0.03%
Judicial	93.99%	94.06%	0.07%

As a Governmental Nonemployer Contributing Entity			
PERA Division Trust Fund	Proportionate Share		Increase
	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	
State	0.00%	0.55%	0.55%
Judicial	0.00%	0.85%	0.85%
School	0.00%	12.03%	12.03%
DPS	0.00%	34.13%	34.13%

Pension Expense & Aid to Other Governments

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the State recognized pension expense for its own employees and expense to aid other governments related to support provided by the State as a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. The components of expense are presented in the following table:

(Amounts in thousands)	PERA Division Trust Fund				Total
	State	Judicial	School	DPS	
Pension expense*	\$ (551,848)	\$ (8,488)	-	-	\$ (560,336)
Aid to other governments	28,951	260	839,888	32,040	901,139
Total	\$ (522,897)	\$ (8,228)	\$ 839,888	\$ 32,040	\$ 340,803

* Negative pension expense is attributable to an increase in the discount rate from the prior year.

Refer to the following section on Actuarial Assumptions for additional information.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The State participates in the SDTF and the JDTF as both an employer and as a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. The following tables therefore segregate deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources between balances related to the State's own employees and balances related to employees of other governments. At June 30, 2019, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources.

State Division Trust Fund

(Amounts in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to		Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to	
	State's Own Employees	Employees of Other Governments	State's Own Employees	Employees of Other Governments
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 310,517	\$ 1,781	\$ -	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	572,040	3,280	5,605,738	32,167
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	547,984	3,146	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	142,845	60,916	146,096	10
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	281,757	-	-	-
Total	\$ 1,855,143	\$ 69,123	\$ 5,751,834	\$ 32,177

Deferred outflows of resources of \$281.7 million related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. 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:	(Amounts in thousands)
2020	(1,961,215)
2021	(2,509,284)
2022	27,092
2023	302,007
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Judicial Division Trust Fund

(Amounts in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to		Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to	
	State's Own Employees	Employees of Other Governments	State's Own Employees	Employees of Other Governments
	Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 19,266	\$ 174	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	15,447	139	83,406	753
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	12,070	109	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	315	1,352	170	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,736	-	-	-
Total	\$ 51,834	\$ 1,774	\$ 83,576	\$ 753

Deferred outflows of resources of \$4.7 million related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. 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:	(Amounts in thousands)
2020	1,712
2021	(8,569)
2022	(17,055)
2023	(11,545)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

School & Denver Public Schools Division Trust Funds

The State participates in the School Division Trust Fund and the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division Trust Fund as a governmental nonemployer contributing entity. Therefore, the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources associated with the School and DPS Divisions relate only to employees of other governments.

(Amounts in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	School Division	DPS Division	School Division	DPS Division
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 72,250	\$ 21,418	\$ -	\$ 343
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	397,565	24,708	1,324,601	7,828
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	116,096	44,628	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	2,155,259	253,106	-	13
Total	\$ 2,741,170	\$ 343,860	\$ 1,324,601	\$ 8,184

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as expense to aid other governments as follows:

Year ended June 30:	(Amounts in thousands)
2020	846,684
2021	488,490
2022	282,263
2023	134,808
2024	-
Thereafter	

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

	State Division Trust Fund	Judicial Divison Trust Fund	School Division Trust Fund	DPS Divison Trust Fund
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent	2.40 percent	2.40 percent	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent	1.10 percent	1.10 percent	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent	3.50 percent	3.50 percent	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 9.17 percent	4.00 - 5.00 percent	3.50 - 9.70 percent	3.50 - 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent	7.25 percent	7.25 percent	7.25 percent
Discount rate	4.72 percent	5.41 percent	4.78 percent	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:				
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07	2.00 percent compounded annually	2.00 percent compounded annually	2.00 percent compounded annually	2.00 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

The revised assumptions shown below are applicable to all division trusts and were reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2018:

Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	0% through 2019 and 1.5% compounded annually, thereafter
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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

Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions reflect the RP-2014* Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor for the SDTF and a 93 percent factor for JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor for the SDTF and a 113 percent factor for the JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females:** Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78 percent factor for the SDTF and a 68 percent factor for the JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor for the SDTF and a 106 percent factor for the JDTF, School, and DPS Divisions applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

*RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table used for Judicial, School and DPS Divisions

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

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

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

Several factors were 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 percentage and then adding expected inflation.

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

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

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), 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. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond index rate of 3.43 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of

4.72 percent, 5.41 percent, and 4.78 percent for the SDTF, JDTF and School Division, respectively. The discount rates are 2.53 percent, 1.84 percent, and 2.47 percent lower compared to the current measurement date for the SDTF, JDTF and School Division, respectively. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date for the DPS Division.

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

(Amount in thousands)	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
	<u>Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability</u>		
State Division Trust Fund	\$ 13,573,011	\$ 10,918,046	\$ 8,671,704
Judicial Division Trust Fund	177,931	134,072	96,321
School Division Trust Fund	2,707,870	2,129,952	1,644,982
DPS Division Trust Fund	518,057	349,095	208,478

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

Payables to the PERA Defined Benefit Pension Plan

A short-term payable of \$4.7 million existed at June 30, 2019 for employer and employee contributions due to PERA. C.R.S. 24-51-401 requires employer, employee, and retiree contributions be remitted to PERA within five days after the date the members and retirees are paid. PERA Rule 4.10-A specifies that employers are responsible for payment of interest computed on a daily rate for contributions not remitted timely.

NOTE 7 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS

Summary of OPEB Plans

The State of Colorado participates in the following OPEB plans:

- PERA Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) OPEB
- University of Colorado Healthcare and Life Insurance Subsidy
- Colorado State University OPEB
 - Retiree Medical Premium Refund Plan for DCP Participants
 - Retiree Medical Premium Subsidy for PERA Participants
 - Retiree Umbrella Rx Plan for PERA Participants
 - Long-Term Disability Plan

Disclosures provided in this note are applicable to the PERA Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) OPEB and to the University of Colorado OPEB.

PERA Health Care Trust Fund OPEB

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

Benefits Provided

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

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 et seq. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients

under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

Contributions

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the State is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Contributions made by the State and allocated to the HCTF for purposes of financial reporting were \$30.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019 the State reported a liability of \$454.4 million for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The State's proportion of the net OPEB liability is based on contributions to the HCTF from the State for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the State's proportion was 33.40 percent, which was a decrease of 0.32 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the State recognized OPEB expense of \$36.6 million. At June 30, 2019, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

(Amounts in thousands)	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,651	\$ 691
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	3,187	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,612	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	7,105	10,630
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,012	-
Total	\$ 29,567	\$ 11,321

\$15.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. 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 ending June 30:	(Amounts in thousands)
2020	\$ 366
2021	366
2022	366
2023	2,195
2024	(56)
Thereafter	(4)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent

Health care cost trend rates

PERA benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.25 percent for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00 percent in 2025

DPS benefit structure:

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA’s actuary, as discussed below.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty–five or older and who are not eligible for premium–free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2018 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A	Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$736	\$367
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	602	236
Rocky Mountain Health Plans Medicare HMO	611	251
UnitedHealthcare Medicare HMO	686	213

The 2018 Medicare Part A premium is \$422 per month.

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$289
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	300
Rocky Mountain Health Plans Medicare HMO	270
UnitedHealthcare Medicare HMO	400

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

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend

rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2017, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.25%
2023	5.00%	4.50%
2024	5.00%	4.75%
2025+	5.00%	5.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2018 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity to Changes in 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:

(Amounts in thousands)	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend
PERACare Medicare	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$441,817	\$454,363	\$468,794

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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

(Amount in thousands)	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 508,393	\$ 454,363	\$ 408,173

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

Payables to the PERA Health Care Trust OPEB Plan

A short-term payable of \$248 thousand existed at June 30, 2019 for employer and employee contributions due to PERA. C.R.S. 24-51-401(1.7)(a)(I) requires employer, employee, and retiree contributions be remitted to PERA within five days after the date the members and retirees are paid. PERA Rule 4.10-A specifies that employers are responsible for payment of interest computed on a daily rate for contributions not remitted timely.

University of Colorado Healthcare and Life Insurance Subsidy

The University-administered single-employer postemployment benefit (non-pension) program was established by the Board of Regents, who have the authority to amend the program provisions. Under this program, the University subsidizes a portion of healthcare and life insurance premiums for retirees on a pay-as-you-go basis. This program does not issue a separate financial report. The University adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75 in Fiscal Year 2018.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

There are no assets accumulating in a trust for the University's OPEB plan. The University contributed \$15.5 million for the year ended June 30, 2019.

The actuarial valuation for the Fiscal Year 2019 had a measurement date of June 30, 2018. All employees are eligible based on age and years of service. The valuation was based on the March 1, 2017 participant data, in which there were 19,146 participants in the medical/dental plan, with 17,143 active employees and 2,003 retirees and beneficiaries, and 23,984 participants in the life insurance plan, with 20,315 active employees and 3,669 retirees and beneficiaries.

The University recognized \$53.3 million in OPEB expense for this plan in Fiscal Year 2019. The following details the changes in the University's total OPEB plan liability during Fiscal Year 2019:

<i>Reconciliation of University's OPEB Liability (in thousands)</i>	
	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balance recognized at June 30, 2018	\$ 746,773
Changes recognized for the fiscal year:	
Services cost	49,754
Interest on total OPEB liability	28,404
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,728)
Changes of assumption	35,919
Benefit payments	(15,163)
Net changes	97,186
Balance recognized at June 30, 2019	\$ 843,959

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing program involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive program (the program as understood by the employer and the program members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and program members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The entry age normal actuarial cost method is used. The discount rate used in the valuation is 3.85 percent as of the June 30, 2018 measurement, and is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index. The healthcare trend assumption reflects healthcare cost inflation expected to impact the plan based on forecast information in published papers from industry experts (actuaries, health economists, etc.). This research suggests a 7.00 percent long-term average increase for medical benefits, and an 11 percent increase for prescriptions, both trending down to a 4.50 percent increase for 2027 and later years. The dental trend rate is 4.00 percent, and the administrative expenses trend rate is 3.00 percent. The June 30, 2018 measurement date used the PUB-2010 Teachers Classification Table with generational projection using Scale MP-2018.

The valuation reflects the following assumption changes from the June 30, 2017 measurement date to the June 30, 2018 measurement date:

- Interest rate changed from 3.60 percent to 3.85 percent
- Mortality table was updated to reflect the Public Retirement Plans Mortality Tables Report issued by the Society of Actuaries in January 2019. The specific assumption used is the PUB-2010 Teachers Classification Table with generational projection using Scale MP-2018. The impact of this change was an increase in the University's total OPEB liability of about 8 percent.

The following table illustrates the impact of interest rate sensitivity on the University's total OPEB liability for Fiscal Year 2019:

	1% Increase (4.85%)	Discount Rate (3.85%)	1% Decrease (2.85%)
1% decrease	603,737	693,531	805,199
Health Care Trend Rates	725,144	843,959	994,103
1% increase	882,658	1,042,382	1,247,693

The following table illustrates the deferred outflows and inflows of resources as of June 30, 2019:

	2019	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	65,462
Changes in Assumptions	31,131	33,864
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,461	-
Total	46,592	99,326

Between the June 30, 2018 measurement date of the University's total OPEB liability and the University's June 30, 2019 reporting date, the University made contributions of \$15.5 million during FY 2019 that impacted the total OPEB liability and were treated as a deferred outflow of resources.

The following table lists the amortization bases included in the University's OPEB deferred outflows and inflows of resources as of June 30, 2019:

Date Established	Type of Base	Period		Balance		Annual Amortization
		Original	Remaining	Original	Remaining	
July 1, 2017	Liability experience	7.4	5.4	\$ (87,654)	(63,964)	(11,845)
July 1, 2017	Assumption change	7.4	5.4	(46,406)	(33,864)	(6,271)
July 1, 2018	Liability experience	7.5	6.5	(1,728)	(1,498)	(230)
July 1, 2018	Assumption change	7.5	6.5	35,919	31,131	4,789
Total Charges				\$ (99,869)	(68,195)	(13,557)

The deferred outflows from contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$15.5 million will be recognized as a reduction to the University's OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows related to the University's OPEB liability will be recognized in OPEB expense as summarized in the table below:

Years ending June 30:	
2020	\$ (13,557)
2021	(13,557)
2022	(13,557)
2023	(13,557)
2024	(13,557)
2025-2026	(410)
Total	\$ (68,195)

NOTE 8 – OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. MEDICAL AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

The Group Benefit Plans Fund is a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund established for the purpose of risk financing employee and state-official medical claims. The fund includes several medical plan options ranging from provider of choice to managed care. The State uses a self-funded approach for certain employee and state-official medical claims. The State's contribution to the premium is subject to appropriation by the legislature each year, and State employees pay the difference between the State's contribution and the premium required to meet actuarial estimates. Since the amount of the State contribution is at the discretion of the legislature, employees ultimately bear the risk of funding the benefit plans.

The premiums, which are based on actuarial analysis, are intended to cover claims, reserves, third party administrator fees, stop-loss premiums and other external administration costs (such as COBRA and case management). Premiums also include a fee to offset the internal costs of administering the plan. Internal costs include developing plan offerings, maintaining the online benefits system, and communicating benefit provisions to employees. Employee healthcare premiums are allowed on a pretax basis under the State's Salary Reduction Plan Document. Effective July 1, 2013, premiums also included a fee to implement a statewide wellness program. During Fiscal Year 2019, covered employees who elected to participate in the wellness plan received a monthly health insurance premium credit of \$20 depending on the level of participation.

The Group Benefit Plans short-term disability program provides an employee with 60 percent of their pay beginning after 30 days of disability or exhausting their sick leave balance, whichever is later. This benefit expires six months after the beginning of the disability.

The State offers two statewide, self-funded PPO options administered by United Healthcare and two regional, fully-insured HMO options administered by Kaiser Permanente. Two of these medical options were HSA-qualified high-deductible health plans (HDHPs). Two statewide, dental PPO options administered by Delta Dental were also offered.

The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) covers short-term disability claims for State employees eligible under its retirement plan (see Note 6). The Group Benefit Plans Fund provides short-term disability coverage for employees not yet qualified for the retirement plan and secondary benefits for employees also covered under the PERA short-term disability plan.

B. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLANS

PERAPlus 401(k) Plan

Plan Description - Employees of the State of Colorado that are also members of the SDTF may voluntarily contribute to the PERAPlus 401(k) Program (a voluntary investment program), an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report which includes additional information on the Voluntary Investment Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy - The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The annual contribution limit for employees who participate in the 401(k) Plan increased from \$18,500 in Calendar Year 2018 to \$19,000 in Calendar Year 2019. The catch-up contribution limit for employees aged 50 and

over who participate in the 401(k) Plan remains unchanged from the prior year of \$6,000. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (DC Plan)

Plan Description – Employees of the State of Colorado that were hired on or after January 1, 2006 and employees of certain community colleges that were hired on or after January 1, 2008 which were eligible to participate in the SDTF, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, have the option to participate in the SDTF or the Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (PERA DC Plan). Senate Bil 18-200 expanded eligibility to participate in the PERA DC Plan to new employees hired on or after January 1, 2019, who are classified college and university employees in the State Division. The PERA DC Plan is an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) governmental profit-sharing defined contribution plan. Title 24, Article 51, Part 15 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. The DC Plan is also included in PERA’s comprehensive annual financial report as referred to above.

Funding Policy – All participating employees in the PERA DC Plan, with the exception of State Troopers, are required to contribute 8.00 percent of their PERA-includable salary, and the State of Colorado is required to contribute 10.15 percent of PERA-includable salary on behalf of these employees. All participating State Troopers are required to contribute 10.00 percent of their PERA-includable salary, and the State of Colorado is required to contribute 12.85 percent of PERA-includable salary on behalf of these employees. Additionally, the State of Colorado is required to contribute AED and SAED to the SDTF as follows:

	<i>As of June 30, 2019</i>
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.00%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.00%
Total employer contribution rate to the SDTF¹	10.00%

¹Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Contribution requirements are established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1505 of the C.R.S., as amended. Participating employees of the PERA DC Plan are immediately vested in their own contributions and investment earnings and are immediately 50 percent vested in the amount of employer contributions made on their behalf. For each full year of participation, vesting of employer contributions increases by 10 percent. Forfeitures are used to pay expenses of the PERA DC Plan in accordance with PERA Rule 16.08 as adopted by the PERA Board of Trustees in accordance with Title 24, Article 51, Section 204 of the C.R.S. As a result, forfeitures do not reduce pension expense. The State of Colorado recognized pension contributions of approximately \$29.9 million for the PERA DC Plan.

University of Colorado - Optional Retirement Plan

Under the University’s optional retirement plan (ORP), certain members of the University are required to participate in a defined contribution retirement plan administered by the University for the benefit of full-time faculty and exempt staff members. The State constitution assigns the authority to establish and amend plan provisions to the Regents. The contribution requirements of plan members and the University are established and may be amended by the Regents. Generally, employees are eligible for participation in the ORP upon hire and are vested immediately upon participation.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the University's contribution to the defined contribution retirement plan was equal to 10 percent of covered payroll, and the employee contribution was equal to 5 percent of covered payroll. The University's contribution under the ORP approximated \$154.7 million during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Participants in the University's ORP choose to invest all contributions with one or more of three designated vendors. In addition, participants in the University's ORP are covered under federal Social Security. Federal Social Security regulations require both the employer and employee to contribute a percentage of covered payroll to Social Security.

Colorado State University - University Optional Retirement Plan – The Defined Contribution Plan for Retirement (DCP)

Under the University's optional retirement plan, all Academic Faculty, Administrative Professionals, Post-Doctoral Fellows, Veterinary Interns and Clinical Psychology Interns appointed on or after April 1, 1993, are required as a condition of employment under Colorado law to participate in either the University's Defined Contribution Plan (DCP) for Retirement or, in very limited cases, in the PERA Defined Benefit plan (as eligibility permits). DCP participants may select from three investment companies as follows:

- Fidelity Investments / MetLife (eligible Faculty/Staff at CSU-Pueblo do not have access to this investment company)
- Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA)
- AIG Retirement Services (AIG)

The defined contribution retirement plans are established pursuant to state statute (24 54.5 101 to 24 54.5 107 C.R.S.). The CSU plan was adopted by the Board of Governors in December 1992 and the CSU-Pueblo plan was adopted in April 1993. The Defined Contribution Retirement Plan is a qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the IRC. CSU and CSU-Pueblo are the Plan Sponsors. All participants contribute the required eight percent of eligible salary. As required, CSU provides a matching contribution of 12.0 percent of eligible salary for all "permanent" appointees (those with regular, special and senior teaching appointments at half time or greater) and for temporary appointees with appointments of half time or greater for the second and subsequent consecutive year(s). CSU-Pueblo provides a matching contribution of 10.8 percent, as required, of eligible salary for all nonstudent employees, including those employees at less than half time and nonstudent temporary, hourly employees. Both employee and employer contributions are vested immediately. Investments are participant directed within the funds available through the authorized investment companies. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the System's contribution to the defined contribution retirement plan was equal to 11.5 percent of covered payroll, and the employee contribution was equal to 8 percent of covered payroll. The System's contribution under the ORP approximated \$51.1 million during the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The State currently self-insures its agencies, officials, and employees for certain risks of loss to which they are exposed. These include general liability, motor vehicle liability, and workers' compensation. Per statute, individual Department property claims have a \$5,000 deductible per occurrence. Pursuant to the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, Section 24-10-101 C.R.S., claims that accrued before January 1, 2018 brought under state law are limited to \$350,000 per person and \$990,000 per accident. Claims that accrue after January 1, 2018 and before January 1, 2022 brought under state law are limited to \$387,000 per person and \$1,093,000 per accident. The Colorado Governmental Immunity Act requires the Secretary of State to certify adjusted limits for claims that accrue after January 1, 2022 by that date based on the percentage change of the consumer price index over the preceding four years. The Risk Management Fund is reported as a Special Purpose General Fund, and it is used to account for claims adjustment, investigation, defense, and authorization for the settlement and payment of claims or judgments against the State.

Workers compensation losses are self-insured per the Risk Management Act (Section 24-30-1501, C.R.S.); the State has purchased \$50.0 million of excess insurance per occurrence (\$10.0 million deductible). Property claims are self-insured as well; \$450.0 million of property loss insurance (\$500,000 deductible). The State has also purchased excess liability coverage for automotive liability outside Colorado \$5.0 million per occurrence (\$2.0 million deductible), and \$10.0 million of employee dishonesty and theft loss coverage (\$250,000 deductible). Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior years.

All funds and agencies of the State, except for the University of Colorado, Colorado State University (not including CSU-Pueblo), the University of Northern Colorado, Colorado School of Mines, Fort Lewis College, Colorado Mesa University, Western State Colorado University, Adams State University and component units participate in the State Risk Management Fund. State agency premiums are based on an assessment of risk exposure and historical claims experience.

Claims are reported in the General Fund in accordance with GASB Interpretation No. 6, and therefore, related liabilities are only reported to the extent that they are due and payable at June 30. On the government-wide statements, risk management liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. Those liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported and an adjustment for non-incremental claims expense that is based on current administrative costs as a percentage of current claims and projected to the total actuarial claims estimate.

Because actual claims liabilities depend on complex factors such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liability does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are evaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. A contractor completes an actuarial study each year determining both the current and long-term liabilities of the Risk Management Fund.

Colorado employers, including the State, are liable for occupational injuries and diseases of their employees through workers' compensation insurance or self-insurance. Benefits are prescribed by the Workers' Compensation Act of Colorado for medical expenses and loss of wages resulting from job-related injuries. The State is self-insured and uses the services of a third party administrator, Broadspire Services, to administer its plan. The State reimburses Broadspire the current cost of claims paid and related administrative expenses.

From January 1, 2000 through June 30, 2005, the State and its employees purchased insurance for medical claims. Beginning July 1, 2005, the State returned to the self-funding approach (used prior to January 1, 2000) for medical claims except for stop-loss insurance purchased for claims over \$500,000 per individual. In Fiscal Year 2019, the

State recovered approximately \$4.1 million related to the stop-loss insurance claims. The State's contribution to medical premiums is subject to appropriation by the legislature each year, and State employees pay the difference between the State's contribution and the premium required to meet actuarial estimates. Since the amount of the State's contribution is at the discretion of the legislature, employees ultimately bear the risk of funding the benefit plans. The claims and related liabilities are reported in the Group Benefit Plans, a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Fund.

The State recorded approximately \$9.4 million of insurance recoveries during Fiscal Year 2019. Of that amount approximately \$1.0 million was related to asset impairments that occurred in prior years. The remaining \$8.4 million relates to the current year and was primarily recorded by Group Benefits Plans (including the \$4.1 million, as noted above), a Pension and Other Employee Benefits Fund, and \$2.1 million by Higher Education in the Higher Education Institutions Fund.

The University of Colorado is self-insured for workers' compensation, auto, and general and property liability. An actuarial projection is performed to estimate the self-insured plan's undiscounted liabilities. The University purchases excess insurance for losses over its self-insured retention of \$500,000 per property claim, \$1.5 million per worker's compensation claim, and \$1.25 million per general liability claim. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

University of Colorado tort claims are subject to the governmental immunity act, and damages are capped for specified waived areas at \$350,000 per person and \$990,000 per occurrence. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and settlements did not exceed insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

The University of Colorado Graduate Medical Education Health Benefits Program is a comprehensive self-insurance health and dental benefits program for physicians in training at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus. The University manages excess risk exposure for staff medical claims by purchasing stop-loss insurance of \$325,000 per person. There were no reductions of insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 for this program. There have been no claims against the aggregate stop-loss insurance in the previous three years; however, the University collected \$295,301 from the stop-loss insurance carrier for individual claims in excess of the threshold over the previous three years. An insurance brokerage firm estimates liabilities of the plan using actuarial methods.

The University of Colorado Denver also self-insures its faculty and staff for medical malpractice through the University of Colorado Self-Insurance Trust, consistent with the limits of governmental immunity. For claims outside of governmental immunity, the Trust has purchased stop-loss insurance to cover claims greater than \$500,000 per claimant, \$1.5 million per occurrence, and \$8.0 million in aggregate annually. The discounted liability for malpractice is determined annually by an actuarial study. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, however, the University collected \$638,217 from the stop-loss insurance carrier for individual claims in excess of the threshold over the previous three years.

Colorado State University is self-insured for employee medical and dental plans, but purchases re-insurance for healthcare claims over \$275,000. The related liability is based on underwriting review of claims history and current data. The University is self-insured for worker's compensation up to \$500,000 per occurrence and has purchased reinsurance for individual claims up to statutory limits. There was no significant reduction in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

The Colorado State University general liability claims arising out of employment practices are self-insured up to \$500,000 per occurrence with excess insurance purchased for claims up to \$10.0 million and additional insurance purchased for up to \$15.0 million, for a total of \$25.0 million per occurrence. The University is self-insured for

property damage up to \$100,000, but has purchased excess insurance providing coverage up to \$1.0 billion per occurrence. The University carries cyber risk liability insurance up to \$10.0 million (\$250,000 deductible for cyber extortion and \$10,000 deductible for crisis management and public relations). The University also purchased \$1.0 million of international liability insurance, \$50.0 million of aviation liability insurance (\$1,000 deductible for each occurrence), a \$30.0 million fine arts and special collections policy, and \$1.0 million per occurrence of unmanned aerial vehicles liability insurance. The University also carries liability, professional liability, and pollution liability for the Center for Environmental Management Military Lands (CEMML) operations, including prescribed burn operations, which includes a primary layer of \$2.0 million aggregate, an umbrella layer of \$5.0 million, and an excess layer of \$5.0 million. The University purchased additional limits of \$40.0 million for CEMML operations including additional responsibility for prescribed burning. For Fiscal Year 2019, the University purchased additional limits of \$1.0 million for social engineering coverage. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

The University of Northern Colorado manages general liability, professional liability, property, automobile, and worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2006.

The University has purchased \$3.0 million of general liability insurance (\$0 deductible), \$3.0 million of professional liability insurance (\$25,000 deductible), \$1.0 million of automobile liability (\$0 deductible), \$3.0 million of errors and omissions insurance (\$25,000 deductible), \$3.0 million of employment practices liability (\$25,000 deductible), \$500,000 of worker's compensation insurance (\$1,000 deductible), \$1.0 million of employee fraud insurance (\$5,000 deductible), \$500.0 million of property insurance (\$25,000 deductible), and \$2.0 million umbrella liability (\$10,000 self-insured retention). There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

Colorado School of Mines manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased \$500,000 of worker's compensation insurance (\$0 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2018, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded coverage during the fiscal year.

Colorado School of Mines manages other liability risks through the purchase of insurance. The University purchased \$2.0 million of general liability insurance (\$0 deductible), \$4.0 million of educator's legal liability insurance (\$10,000 deductible), \$1.0 million of automobile liability (\$1,000 deductible), \$1.0 million of fiduciary (\$0 deductible), \$4.0 million of employment practices liability (\$25,000 deductible), \$3.0 million of umbrella liability (\$10,000 self-insured retention), \$1.0 million of employee dishonesty (\$10,000 deductible), \$665.5 million of property (\$100,000 deductible), \$750,000 of inland marine (\$5,000 deductible), and \$1.0 million of aviation (\$0 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2018, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded coverage during the fiscal year.

Fort Lewis College manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The College has purchased \$500,000 of worker's compensation insurance (\$5,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011, the College was covered under the State's risk management program. The College retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2010. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

Fort Lewis College manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The College has purchased blanket building and personal property insurance of \$481.9 million (\$10,000 deductible), \$2.0 million of general liability (\$0 deductible), \$7.0 million of fine arts insurance (\$2,500 deductible). The College has also purchased \$1.0 million of employee dishonesty insurance (\$10,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2012, the College was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Colorado Mesa University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased \$1.0 million of worker's compensation insurance (\$5,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2011, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2010. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

Colorado Mesa University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased \$2.0 million of general liability insurance (\$1,000 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2012, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2011. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Western State Colorado University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased \$500,000 of worker's compensation insurance (\$500 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2012, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2011. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Western State Colorado University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased general liability insurance of \$2.0 million (\$1,000 deductible for accidents and acts of nature, \$10,000 for loss to property). Before Fiscal Year 2013, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. The University retains a small amount of self-insurance risk from taking over claims previously covered by State risk management from Fiscal Year 2013. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019, and the amount of settlements has not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Adams State University manages worker's compensation risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased worker's compensation insurance of \$500,000 (\$500 deductible). Before Fiscal Year 2012, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Adams State University manages general liability risks primarily through the purchase of insurance. The University has purchased general liability for auto, fidelity, liability and fire insurance of \$1.0 million (\$0 deductible) and \$2.0 million aggregate. Before Fiscal Year 2012, the University was covered under the State's risk management program. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage in Fiscal Year 2019 and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the prior three fiscal years.

Changes in claims liabilities were as follows:

Changes in Claims Liabilities (Amounts in Thousands)				
Fiscal Year	Liability at July 1	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Liability at June 30
State Risk Management:				
Liability Fund				
2018-19	\$ 22,399	\$ 4,007	\$ 4,330	\$ 22,076
2017-18	23,885	2,816	4,302	22,399
2016-17	24,926	3,054	4,095	23,885
Workers' Compensation				
2018-19	126,908	22,011	30,709	118,210
2017-18	134,393	23,503	30,988	126,908
2016-17	133,672	35,984	35,263	134,393
Group Benefit Plans:				
2018-19	18,459	246,177	243,701	20,935
2017-18	16,077	233,694	231,312	18,459
2016-17	15,766	201,105	200,794	16,077
University of Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2018-19	16,769	9,512	6,973	19,308
2017-18	16,119	7,913	7,263	16,769
2016-17	16,726	7,388	7,995	16,119
University of Colorado Denver:				
Graduate Medical Education Health Benefits Program				
2018-19	2,689	13,856	13,713	2,832
2017-18	2,309	13,012	12,632	2,689
2016-17	1,666	10,357	9,714	2,309
Medical Malpractice				
2018-19	9,767	4,377	3,434	10,710
2017-18	9,428	1,451	1,112	9,767
2016-17	11,469	1,006	3,047	9,428
Colorado State University:				
Medical, Dental, and Disability Benefits and General Liability				
2018-19	30,548	62,504	58,077	34,975
2017-18	29,917	57,038	56,407	30,548
2016-17	26,760	54,124	50,967	29,917
University of Northern Colorado:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2018-19	78	36	59	55
2017-18	135	(25)	32	78
2016-17	355	(172)	48	135
Colorado School of Mines:				
General Liability, Property, and Workers' Compensation				
2018-19	295	-	39	256
2017-18	-	321	26	295

Changes in Claims Liabilities
(Amounts in Thousands)

(Continued)	Fiscal Year	Liability at July 1	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Liability at June 30
Fort Lewis College:					
Workers' Compensation					
	2018-19	2	4	-	6
	2017-18	2	3	3	2
	2016-17	-	5	3	2
General Liability					
	2018-19	-	11	-	11
	2017-18	3	(3)	-	-
	2016-17	39	3	39	3
Colorado Mesa University:					
Workers' Compensation					
	2018-19	29	42	19	52
	2017-18	36	27	34	29
	2016-17	220	(130)	54	36
General Liability					
	2018-19	36	238	92	182
	2017-18	-	18	(18)	36
	2016-17	3	10	13	-

NOTE 10 – LEASES AND SHORT-TERM DEBT

LEASE COMMITMENTS

Management is authorized to enter lease or rental agreements for buildings and/or equipment. All leases contain clauses stipulating that continuation of the lease is subject to funding by the Legislature. Historically, these leases have been renewed in the normal course of business. Therefore, they are treated as non-cancellable for financial reporting purposes.

At June 30, 2019, the State had the following amounts of assets under capital lease:

	(Amounts in Thousands)		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Gross Capital Assets Under Lease:			
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	54,936	20,379	75,315
Equipment and Other	279,447	34,493	313,940
Total Capital Assets Under Lease, Gross	334,383	54,872	389,255
Less Accumulated Depreciation:			
Buildings	(12,555)	(7,491)	(20,046)
Equipment and Other	(170,638)	(5,947)	(176,585)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(183,193)	(13,438)	(196,631)
Total Capital Assets Under Lease, Net	\$ 151,190	\$ 41,434	\$ 192,624

At June 30, 2019, the State expected future minimum sublease rentals relating to operating leases of \$410,594 in business-type activities and \$137,372 in governmental activities. No future minimum sublease rentals related to capital leases are expected.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the State incurred no contingent rentals related to capital and operating leases.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the State recorded building and land rent of \$64.1 million for governmental-type activities, \$25.4 million for business-type activities, and \$33,179 for fiduciary activities. The State also recorded equipment and vehicle rental expenditures of \$11.4 million and \$48.9 million for governmental and business-type activities, respectively. The above amounts were payable to entities external to State government and do not include transactions with the State's fleet management program.

The State recorded \$3.3 million of capital lease interest costs for governmental activities and \$1.4 million for business-type activities in Fiscal Year 2019.

In Fiscal Year 2019, the State entered into approximately \$19.6 million of capital leases related to the State's fleet management program, which is reported in an internal service fund that does not report capital lease proceeds.

Future minimum payments at June 30, 2019, for existing leases were as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Fiscal Year(s)	Operating Leases		Capital Leases			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
			Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
	2020	\$ 50,209	\$ 29,266	\$ 26,162	\$ 3,571	\$ 5,474
2021	44,185	23,359	23,628	2,993	5,045	967
2022	39,227	20,906	22,073	2,448	4,401	817
2023	34,721	16,989	14,079	1,513	4,040	672
2024	32,364	14,400	10,790	1,027	2,706	539
2025 to 2029	68,561	50,986	25,706	1,830	14,595	847
2030 to 2034	2,423	2,723	1,162	67	1,141	25
2035 to 2039	540	684	-	-	-	-
2040 to 2044	61	667	-	-	-	-
2045 to 2049	61	592	-	-	-	-
2050 to 2054	61	107	-	-	-	-
2055 to 2059	61	113	-	-	-	-
Thereafter	602	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 273,076	\$ 160,792	\$ 123,600	\$ 13,449	\$ 37,402	\$ 4,981

SHORT-TERM DEBT

On July 19, 2018, the State Treasurer issued \$600.0 million of General Fund Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes (GTRAN), Series 2018A. The notes were due and payable on June 26, 2019, at a coupon rate of 4.333 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was \$24.3 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of \$15.6 million, resulting in net interest costs (including the cost of issuance) of \$9.0 million and a yield of 1.524 percent. The notes were issued for cash management purposes and were repaid by June 26, 2019, as required by the State Constitution.

Statutes authorize the State Treasurer to issue notes and lend the proceeds to local school districts in anticipation of local school district revenues to be collected at a later time. On July 18, 2018, the State Treasurer issued \$310.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2018A. The notes were due and payable on June 27, 2019, at a coupon rate of 4.323 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was \$12.6 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of \$7.9 million, resulting in net interest costs (including cost of issuance) of \$4.9 million or 1.561 percent. The notes matured on June 27, 2019, and were repaid.

On January 16, 2019, the State Treasurer issued \$325.0 million of Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2018B. The notes were due and payable on June 27, 2019, at a coupon rate of 3.446 percent. The total interest related to this issuance was \$5.0 million; however, the notes were issued at a premium of \$2.7 million, resulting in net interest costs (including cost of issuance) of \$2.5 million or 1.605 percent. The notes matured on June 27, 2019, and were repaid.

On June 5, 2018, the University of Colorado issued the first tranche of Commercial Paper in the amount of \$40.0 million with a maturity of September 6, 2018. The initial issuance of commercial paper is being used to fund the construction of Williams Village East Housing and the Aerospace Engineering Building at the CU Boulder. The initial rate was 1.30 percent. Two additional Boulder capital construction projects were added to Commercial Paper during the year for the Imig Music Building and Fleming Tower renovation. The average interest rate of borrowing through fiscal year end was 1.62 percent. Approximately \$161.0 million of commercial paper will be retired with permanent financing to be issued in the fall of 2019.

On June 20, 2018, the Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System authorized the issuance of Commercial Paper Notes (Notes) in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$50.0 million as part of the Series A (tax-exempt) and Series B (taxable) issuance. The maturity date of any Notes issued may not exceed two hundred and seventy days from the date of issuance and no maturity may be later than March 1, 2037. Pursuant to the Bond Resolution, the obligations are payable solely from Net Revenues paid in portions by both CSU and CSU-Pueblo, as

defined in the bond agreement. The Notes are being used to finance certain projects, as determined by the Board, including but not limited to: the construction, acquisition, renovation, improvement, and equipping of the Michael Smith Natural Resources Building in Fort Collins; the Richardson Design Center in Fort Collins; the Institute for Biological and Translational Therapies in Fort Collins; the JBS Global Food Innovation Center in Honor of Gary and Kay Smith in Fort Collins; the Residence and Dining Corbett remodel project; and the Western Slope CVMBS/Extension Project; any other improvements to any of the campuses for which the Board has spending authority; and such other capital projects as may be designated by the Board. During Fiscal Year 2019, 13 trade tickets were issued for \$44.2 million, the last of which matures on October 2, 2019. The coupon rates ranged from 2.22 percent to 2.68 percent. The total interest related to these issuances is \$0.4 million.

In May 2019, the Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System approved the first amendment to the twelfth supplemental resolution, increasing the aggregate principal amount authorized to be issued from \$50.0 million to \$75.0 million. This increase will be effective beginning Fiscal Year 2020.

The following schedule shows the changes in short-term financing for the period ended June 30, 2019:

	(Amount in Thousands)			
	Beginning Balance July 1	Changes		Ending Balance June 30
		Additions	Reductions	
Governmental Activities:				
Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes	\$ -	\$ 600,000	\$ (600,000)	\$ -
Education Loan Anticipation Notes	-	635,000	(635,000)	-
Total Governmental Activities Short-Term Financing	-	1,235,000	(1,235,000)	-
Business Type Activities:				
Tax Exempt Commercial Paper	50,000	474,700	(340,000)	184,700
Total Business Type Activities Short-Term Financing	50,000	474,700	(340,000)	184,700
Total Short-Term Financing	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,709,700	\$ (1,575,000)	\$ 184,700

NOTE 11 – NOTES, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION PAYABLE

Various institutions of higher education, History Colorado, the Department of Public Safety, the Judicial Branch, and the Departments of Corrections, Transportation, Agriculture, Treasury, and Labor and Employment have outstanding notes, bonds, and/or Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purchase of equipment or to construct facilities or infrastructure. Except for the Department of Corrections which receives Capital Projects Fund appropriations and the Department of Public Safety which receives General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations for lease payments related to COPs, specific user revenues are pledged for the payments of interest and future retirement of the obligations. The State is not allowed by its Constitution to issue general obligation debt except to fund buildings for State use, to defend the State or the U.S. (in time of war), or to provide for unforeseen revenue deficiencies; additional restrictive limitations related to the valuation of taxable property also apply.

Collectively, the State’s business-type activities had \$1,845.3 million in available net revenue after operating expenses to meet the \$310.3 million of debt service requirement related to revenue bonds.

The revenue of an individual business-type activity is generally not available to meet the debt service requirements of another business-type activity. (See additional disclosures regarding pledged revenue in Note 17.)

During Fiscal Year 2019 the State recorded \$319.1 million of interest costs, of which \$113.0 million was recorded by governmental activities and \$206.1 million was recorded by business-type activities. The governmental activities interest cost primarily comprises \$6.3 million of Highway Users Tax Fund interest on Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation, \$17.0 million of interest on Certificates of Participation issued by the Judicial Branch, \$42.3 million of interest on Certificates of Participation issued by the State Treasurer for the Building Excellent Schools Today program and \$8.8 million of interest on Education and General Fund Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the State Treasurer. The business-type activities interest cost primarily comprises \$186.2 million of interest on revenue bonds issued by institutions of higher education, \$12.8 million of interest paid to lending institutions that made loans to students under the College Assist loan guarantee program, and \$7.1 million of interest on bonds issued by the Bridge Enterprise in the Transportation Enterprise. College Assist and the Transportation Enterprise are nonmajor enterprise funds. Annual maturities of notes, bonds, and COPs payable at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)

<u>Governmental Activities (Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements)</u>					
Fiscal Year	<u>Certificates of Participation</u>		<u>Totals</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2020	\$ 45,005	\$ 86,446	\$ 45,005	\$ 86,446	
2021	46,770	84,465	46,770	84,465	
2022	48,785	81,564	48,785	81,564	
2023	51,035	79,194	51,035	79,194	
2024	140,555	76,685	140,555	76,685	
2025 to 2029	443,710	334,758	443,710	334,758	
2030 to 2034	436,535	230,097	436,535	230,097	
2035 to 2039	441,165	126,413	441,165	126,413	
2040 to 2044	245,905	34,787	245,905	34,787	
2045 to 2049	18,250	738	18,250	738	
Subtotals	1,917,715	1,135,147	1,917,715	1,135,147	
Unamortized Prem/Discount	137,389	-	137,389	-	
Totals	<u>\$ 2,055,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,147</u>	<u>\$ 2,055,104</u>	<u>\$ 1,135,147</u>	

(Amounts in Thousands)

Governmental Activities (Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements)

Fiscal Year	Notes Payable		Certificates of Participation		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 2,220	\$ 142	\$ 3,640	\$ 1,967	\$ 5,860	\$ 2,109
2021	2,270	95	3,735	1,872	6,005	1,967
2022	2,315	48	3,850	2,263	6,165	2,311
2023	-	-	2,920	2,142	2,920	2,142
2024	-	-	3,040	2,027	3,040	2,027
2025 to 2029	-	-	17,145	9,082	17,145	9,082
2030 to 2034	-	-	20,075	6,591	20,075	6,591
2035 to 2039	-	-	17,000	4,655	17,000	4,655
2040 to 2044	-	-	20,995	3,995	20,995	3,995
2045 to 2049	-	-	4,775	223	4,775	223
Subtotals	6,805	285	97,175	34,817	103,980	35,102
Unamortized Prem/Discount	-	-	276	-	276	-
Totals	\$ 6,805	\$ 285	\$ 97,451	\$ 34,817	\$ 104,256	\$ 35,102

(Amounts in Thousands)

Business-Type Activities (Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements)

Fiscal Year	Revenue Bonds		Mortgages Payable		Certificates of Participation		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 151,690	\$ 179,813	\$ 371	\$ 429	\$ 32,985	\$ 16,582	\$ 185,046	\$ 196,824
2021	130,503	175,114	387	414	33,025	15,272	163,915	190,800
2022	135,487	169,811	403	397	34,455	13,829	170,345	184,037
2023	138,742	164,203	420	380	29,905	12,386	169,067	176,969
2024	139,439	158,287	439	362	31,175	10,950	171,053	169,599
2025 to 2029	789,275	685,748	2,487	1,518	122,685	34,203	914,447	721,469
2030 to 2034	827,318	493,332	6,007	808	55,810	12,689	889,135	506,829
2035 to 2039	770,130	300,772	-	-	38,580	4,029	808,710	304,801
2040 to 2044	472,755	140,227	-	-	-	-	472,755	140,227
2045 to 2049	192,120	65,231	-	-	-	-	192,120	65,231
2050 to 2054	120,390	32,267	-	-	-	-	120,390	32,267
2055 to 2059	62,185	5,616	-	-	-	-	62,185	5,616
Subtotals	3,930,034	2,570,421	10,514	4,308	378,620	119,940	4,319,168	2,694,669
Unamortized Prem/Discount	306,619	-	-	-	33,559	-	340,178	-
Unaccreted Interest	(4,680)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,680)	-
Totals	\$ 4,231,973	\$ 2,570,421	\$ 10,514	\$ 4,308	\$ 412,179	\$ 119,940	\$ 4,654,666	\$ 2,694,669

(Amounts in Thousands)

Business-Type Activities (Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements)

Fiscal Year	Revenue Bonds		Notes Payable		Certificates of Participation		Totals	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 7,634	\$ 5,934	\$ 1,080	\$ 1,485	\$ 2,475	\$ 498	\$ 11,189	\$ 7,917
2021	11,754	5,287	1,045	1,448	2,545	428	15,344	7,163
2022	11,724	4,967	1,048	1,410	2,620	356	15,392	6,733
2023	11,964	4,658	7,361	2,426	2,135	305	21,460	7,389
2024	13,574	4,311	17,010	3,120	2,125	257	32,709	7,688
2025 to 2029	61,153	16,343	29,290	2,774	8,960	526	99,403	19,643
2030 to 2034	47,620	8,774	637	32	-	-	48,257	8,806
2035 to 2039	25,820	4,154	-	-	-	-	25,820	4,154
2040 to 2044	16,630	1,823	-	-	-	-	16,630	1,823
2045 to 2049	10,070	325	-	-	-	-	10,070	325
Subtotals	217,943	56,576	57,471	12,695	20,860	2,370	296,274	71,641
Unamortized Prem/Discount	2,647	-	-	-	(18)	-	2,629	-
Totals	\$ 220,590	\$ 56,576	\$ 57,471	\$ 12,695	\$ 20,842	\$ 2,370	\$ 298,903	\$ 71,641

In March 2008, the Colorado School of Mines entered a derivative instrument agreement (interest rate swap) as an effective hedge against expected increasing interest costs on its variable rate debt.

Assuming current interest rates are applied over the term of the debt, at June 30, 2019, the Colorado School of Mines' aggregate debt service payments and net swap cash payments are reflected in the table below:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Net Debt Service for Colorado School of Mines' Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2020	\$ 575	\$ 777	\$ 736	\$ 2,088
2021	575	765	725	2,065
2022	850	750	710	2,310
2023	925	730	693	2,348
2024	975	710	674	2,359
2025 to 2029	8,150	3,164	3,000	14,314
2030 to 2034	13,600	1,938	1,836	17,374
2035 to 2039	11,685	475	450	12,610
Totals	<u>\$ 37,335</u>	<u>\$ 9,309</u>	<u>\$ 8,824</u>	<u>\$ 55,468</u>

In January 2018, Colorado State University entered into a floating to fixed interest rate swap agreement in connection with the 2015D System Enterprise Revenue Bonds.

Assuming current interest rates are applied over the term of the debt, at June 30, 2019, Colorado State University's aggregate debt service payments and net swap cash payments are reflected in the table below:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Net Debt Service for Colorado State University Interest Rate Swap Agreement

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2020	\$ -	\$ 1,270	\$ 9	\$ 1,279
2021	-	1,267	9	1,276
2022	-	1,267	9	1,276
2023	-	1,267	9	1,276
2024	1,005	1,264	9	2,278
2025 to 2029	8,310	5,936	43	14,289
2030 to 2034	19,495	4,621	34	24,150
2035 to 2039	12,945	3,029	22	15,996
2040 to 2044	14,830	1,727	13	16,570
2045 to 2048	10,070	323	2	10,395
Totals	<u>\$ 66,655</u>	<u>\$ 21,971</u>	<u>\$ 159</u>	<u>\$ 88,785</u>

The original principal amount of the State's debt disclosed in the above tables is as follows:

Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements (Amounts in Thousands)

	Revenue Bonds	Mortgages Payable	Certificates of Participation	Total
Governmental Activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,106,200	\$ 2,106,200
Business Type Activities	5,103,969	12,450	560,263	\$ 5,676,682
Total	<u>\$ 5,103,969</u>	<u>\$ 12,450</u>	<u>\$ 2,666,463</u>	<u>\$ 7,782,882</u>

Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (Amounts in Thousands)

	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Certificates of Participation	Total
Governmental Activities	\$ -	\$ 21,075	\$ 117,420	\$ 138,495
Business Type Activities	241,365	64,277	34,080	\$ 339,722
Total	<u>\$ 241,365</u>	<u>\$ 85,352</u>	<u>\$ 151,500</u>	<u>\$ 478,217</u>

Assets pledged as collateral for debt across state departments and institutions of higher education include the following:

- A building near the Western State campus (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities);
- Energy performance measures such as building improvements and equipment (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities);
- A parking facility located at 1341 Lincoln Street in Denver (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities);
- The Colorado Bureau of Investigations (CBI) Grand Junction Regional Office and Forensic Laboratory (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for governmental activities);
- The CBI Pueblo Regional Office and Forensic Laboratory (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for governmental activities);
- The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) Headquarters (related to non-direct borrowing/non-direct placement for governmental activities) and Regional Office Buildings (related to both non-direct borrowing/non-direct placement and direct borrowing/direct placement for governmental activities);
- The Colorado History Building at 1200 Broadway in Denver (related to related to direct borrowing/direct placement for governmental activities).

Regarding terms specified in debt agreements related to significant (1) events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events with finance-related consequences, and (3) subjective acceleration clauses, the following points were noted across state departments and institutions of higher education:

- In each Certificate of Participation (COP), the State has the right to purchase the Leased Property in connection with the defeasance or redemption of all of the Series 201X Certificates, as described in the section of the agreements' State's Purchase Option Price. Upon a nonrenewal of the Lease Term/s by reason of a Lease Event of Default or Lease Event of Nonappropriation, and so long as the State or Sublessee has not exercised its purchase option with respect to all the Leased Property, the State or Sublessee must vacate the Leased Property within 90 days. The Trustee/s may proceed to exercise any remedies available for the benefit of the Owners of the Certificates and may exercise any other remedies available upon default as provided in the Lease, including the sale of or lease of the Trustees' interest under the Site Lease/s (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for governmental activities).
- For Notes Payable, in the event of termination acceleration of payment for debt due (or to be due within that fiscal year) and the relinquishment of the equipment purchased through the energy performance contract measures could occur (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities).
- For Notes Payable for Western State if the asset securing the note is demolished they have 30 days to pay the lender for any diminishment of value (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities).
- CDOT will take over the payments for the C-470 bonds in the event High Performance Transportation Enterprise (HPTE) is unable to pay (related to non-direct borrowing/non-direct placement for business-type activities).

activities). Additionally, for Notes Payable, CDOT would take over debt service payments if HPTE was in default (related to direct borrowing/direct placement for business-type activities).

Derivative Instruments

Colorado School of Mines: In Fiscal Year 2008, the University entered into a floating to fixed interest rate swap agreement (Swap Agreement) in connection with the 2008A issuance. The Swap Agreement was entered into with the objective of protecting against the potential of rising interest rates. The 2008A issuance was refunded with the Series 2010A issuance. The Series 2010A was refunded with the issuance of the Series 2018A Refunding Bonds. The Swap Agreement was not terminated and was associated with the Series 2018A issuance. The Swap Agreement has a notional amount of \$37,335,000 and \$37,885,000 and a fair value of (\$9,163,846) and (\$6,837,113) at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Swap Agreement provides for certain payments to or from Morgan Stanley equal to the difference between the fixed rate of 3.59 percent payable by the University and 67 percent of one month USD-LIBOR-BBA, 2.37038 percent and 1.229 percent at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, payable by Morgan Stanley. The fair value of the swap is classified as a noncurrent liability and the change in fair value of the swap is classified as a deferred outflow at June 30, 2019 and 2018. On the date of the refunding of the Series 2010A Bonds, the fair market value of the swap was (\$6,998,662) and was included in the calculation of deferred loss on refunding and is being amortized over the life of the Series 2018A Refunding Bonds. Accumulated amortization of the deferred loss as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 was \$1,852,772 and \$1,350,621, respectively. Morgan Stanley, counterparty to the Swap Agreement, determined the fair value as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, using a discounted forecasted cash flows; however, the actual method and significant assumptions used are proprietary. The Swap Agreement has an effective date of March 5, 2008 and a termination date of December 1, 2038.

There can be risks inherent to interest rate swaps that the University addresses and monitors pursuant to entering into interest rate swap agreements:

- **Termination Risk** – The need to terminate the transaction in a market that dictates a termination payment by the University. It is possible that a termination payment is required in the event of termination of a swap agreement due to a counterparty default or following a decrease in credit rating. In general, exercising the right to optionally terminate an agreement should produce a benefit to the University, either through receipt of a payment from a termination, or if a termination payment is made by the University, a conversion to a more beneficial debt instrument or credit relationship.
- **Credit Risk** – The risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations. The University considers the Swap Agreement counterparty's (Morgan Stanley) credit quality rating and whether the counterparty can withstand continuing credit market turmoil. As of June 30, 2019, Morgan Stanley's credit rating is A3 by Moody's, BBB+ by Standards & Poor's. For the outstanding Swap Agreement the University has a maximum possible loss equivalent to the swaps' fair value at June 30, 2019 and 2018 related to the credit risk. However, the University was not exposed to this loss because of the negative fair value of the swaps as of June 30, 2019 and 2018. In addition, these agreements required no collateral and no initial net cash receipt or payment by the University.
- **Basis Index Risk** – Basis risk arises as a result of movement in the underlying variable rate indices that may not be in tandem, creating a cost differential that could result in a net cash outflow from the University. Basis risk can also result from the use of floating, but different, indices. To mitigate basis risk, it is the University's policy that any index used as part of an interest rate swap agreement shall be a recognized market index, including, but not limited to, the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR).

Colorado State University: On January 16, 2018, the University entered into a floating to fixed interest rate swap agreement (Swap Agreement) in connection with the 2015D System Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The Swap Agreement was entered into with the objective of protecting against the potential of rising interest rates. The Swap Agreement has a notional amount of \$66.7 million and a fair value of \$(5.0) million at June 28, 2019. The fair value of the Swap is classified as a noncurrent liability and the change in fair value of the Swap of \$(5.7) million is recorded as long-term liability and deferred inflow at June 30, 2019. The Swap Agreement has an effective date of July 1, 2019 and a termination date of March 1, 2047.

The Swap Agreement provides for certain payments by The Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) equal to the difference between the fixed rate of 1.91390 percent payable by the University and 70 percent of one month UDS-LIBOR-BBA, payable by RBC. RBC, counterparty to the Swap Agreement, determined the fair value as of June 28, 2019 using a discounted forecasted cash flow.

There can be risks inherent to interest rate swaps that the University addressed and monitors pursuant to entering into interest rate Swap Agreements:

- Termination Risk – Termination Risk is the need to terminate the transaction in a market that dictates a termination payment by the University. It is possible that a termination payment is required in the event of termination of a Swap Agreement due to a counterparty default. In general, exercising the right to optionally terminate an agreement should produce a benefit to the University, either through receipt of a payment from a termination, or if a termination payment is made by the University, a conversion to a more beneficial debt instrument or credit relationship.
- Credit Risk – Credit Risk is the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations. The University considers the Swap Agreement counterparty's (RBC) credit quality rating and whether the counterparty can withstand continuing credit market turmoil. As of June 30, 2019, RBC's credit rating is rated A2 by Moody's and A- by S&P.

The Swap contract contains a credit support annex that allows for collateral to be posted if the market value threshold exceeds \$20 million at both parties current credit rating or \$10 million if the parties credit rating falls to A2/A.

- Basis Index Risk – Basis risk arises as a result of movement in the underlying variable rate indices that may not be in tandem, creating a cost differential that could result in a net cash outflow from the University. Basis risk can also result from the use of floating, but different, indices.

NOTE 12 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Primary Government

The following table summarizes the changes in long-term liabilities for Fiscal Year 2019:

	(Amount in Thousands)				
	Beginning Balance July 1	Changes		Ending Balance June 30	Due Within One Year
		Additions	Reductions		
Governmental Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	\$ 921	\$ 9,513	\$ (878)	\$ 9,556	\$ 8,972
Accrued Compensated Absences	175,402	20,082	(14,707)	180,777	14,097
Claims and Judgments Payable	223,677	42,298	(55,487)	210,488	42,298
Capital Lease Obligations	131,874	44,178	(52,452)	123,600	26,162
Certificates of Participation from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	100,937	-	(3,486)	97,451	3,640
Certificates of Participation from Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements	1,325,377	797,035	(67,308)	2,055,104	45,005
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	8,980	2,220	(4,395)	6,805	2,220
Net Pension Liability	11,933,852	-	(2,556,495)	9,377,357	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	272,039	12,225	-	284,264	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	457,567	72,664	(262,248)	267,983	-
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	14,630,626	1,000,215	(3,017,456)	12,613,385	142,394
Business-Type Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	45,230	48,926	(45,210)	48,946	48,921
Accrued Compensated Absences	365,212	44,619	(32,139)	377,692	27,340
Claims and Judgments Payable	35,505	12,854	(4,388)	43,971	1,581
Capital Lease Obligations	48,154	11,686	(22,438)	37,402	5,474
Derivative Instrument Liabilities	6,837	7,858	(502)	14,193	-
Bonds Payable from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	137,977	94,596	(11,984)	220,589	7,634
Bonds Payable from Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements	4,464,856	440,389	(673,271)	4,231,974	151,690
Certificates of Participation from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	23,257	2,475	(4,890)	20,842	2,475
Certificates of Participation from Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements	438,205	32,985	(59,011)	412,179	32,985
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	49,027	9,639	(1,195)	57,471	1,080
Notes, Anticipation Warrants, Mortgages from Non-Direct Borrowings and Non-Direct Placements	11,020	371	(877)	10,514	371
Net Pension Liability	7,448,576	-	(3,211,557)	4,237,019	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	938,449	77,343	-	1,015,792	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	61,647	55,455	(4,822)	112,280	-
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities	14,073,952	839,196	(4,072,284)	10,840,864	279,551
Fiduciary Activities					
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	664,040	1,333,894	(626,317)	1,371,617	1,332,685
Accrued Compensated Absences	55	3	(12)	46	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	18,504	21,004	(18,504)	21,004	21,004
Other Long-Term Liabilities	217	614	(217)	614	-
Total Fiduciary Activities Long-Term Liabilities	682,816	1,355,515	(645,050)	1,393,281	1,353,689
Total Primary Government Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 29,387,394	\$ 3,194,926	\$ (7,734,790)	\$ 24,847,530	\$ 1,775,634

Accrued compensated absences and net pension liabilities of both governmental activities and the business-type activities are normally liquidated using resources of the fund that are responsible for paying the employee's salary. As a result, the resources of nearly all of the State's funds are used to liquidate the compensated absence and net pension liabilities.

The amounts shown in the schedule above for the changes in Net Pension Liability are netted as increases for the governmental and business type activities because that information is not readily available. See Note 6 for additional pension information.

The amounts shown in the schedule above for Notes, Bonds, and Certificates of Participation do not include short-term borrowing disclosed in Note 10. A current portion is not normally identifiable for Claims and Judgments Payable, Derivative Instrument Liabilities, Other Post-Employment Benefits in business-type activities and Other Long-Term Liabilities in both governmental activities and business type activities.

Long-term liabilities that are actuarially determined include amounts for claims that are incurred but not yet reported. Since these liabilities are not based on individually identifiable claims, it is not practicable to report gross

additions and reductions. (See Notes 7 and 9 for the amount of claims reported and paid and other adjustments to these actuarially determined liabilities.)

Governmental activities include internal service funds which apply full accrual accounting, and as a result, additions to Capital Lease Obligations shown above include amounts that are not shown as capital lease proceeds on the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds*.

NOTE 13 – DEFEASED DEBT AND POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS

DEFEASED DEBT

Debt is defeased by depositing in escrow accounts an amount sufficient, together with known minimum investment yields, to pay principal, interest, and any redemption premium on the debt to be defeased. During Fiscal Year 2019, debt was defeased in both governmental and business-type activities.

At June 30, 2019, the remaining balances of amounts previously placed in escrow accounts with paying agents are as follows:

(Amount in Thousands)	
Agency	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Department of Treasury	\$ 415,640
Business-Type Activities:	
University of Colorado	608,955
Colorado State University	364,670
Colorado School of Mines	45,260
Western State College	7,055
Colorado Mesa University	26,315
Colorado Community College System	13,465
Adams State College	23,482
Total	\$ 1,504,842

The Department of Treasury issued \$168,825,000 of its State of Colorado Building Excellent Schools Today Certificates of Participation, Series 2018L and 2018M to partially defease its State of Colorado Building Excellent Schools Today Certificates of Participation, Series 2010B and 2010E. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 6.35 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.79 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 12.49 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$7,335,073. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$9,307,985 and book loss of \$12,921,783 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 12.49 years of the new debt.

The Board of Regents of the University of Colorado issued \$48,015,000 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A to partially defease its Series 2008 Student Housing Revenue Refunding Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5.5 percent, and the new debt had a variable interest rate. The remaining term of the debt was 19 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$43,450,827. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$48,664,537 and book loss of \$629,466 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 2 years of the new debt.

The Board of Regents of the University of Colorado issued \$117,645,000 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A-2 to partially defease its Series 2009B-2 Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 6.26 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.49 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 17 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$14,248,642. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$10,997,903 and book loss of \$4,626,097 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 17 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Northern Colorado issued \$19,130,000 of its Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds to partially defease its Series 2008 and Series 2011B Enterprise Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.24 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.25 percent. The

remaining debt was defeased and the estimated debt service cash flows increased by \$882,830. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$1,080,636 and book loss of \$950,998 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 23 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of Fort Lewis College issued \$1,215,000 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A to partially defease its Series 2007A Dorm Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.41 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 14 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$109,813. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$85,051 and book loss of \$2,179 that that was expensed in the current year due to the immaterial amount.

The Board of Trustees of Fort Lewis College issued \$3,305,000 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019B to partially defease its Series 2007 B1 Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 5 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.73 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 19 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$295,086. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$270,474 and book loss of \$6,059 that was expensed in the current year due to the immaterial amount.

The Board of Trustees of Adams State University issued \$35,087,176 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A to partially defease its Series 2009B Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Bonds and Series 2009C Taxable Auxiliary Facilities Revenue Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 6.3 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 4.31 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 22 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$1,556,406. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$3,240,917 and book loss of \$1,210,417 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 23 years of the new debt.

The Board of Trustees of Colorado Mesa University issued \$24,485,000 of its Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2019A to partially defease its Series 2009A Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds. The defeased debt had an interest rate of 4.75 percent, and the new debt had an interest rate of 3.57 percent. The remaining term of the debt was 12 years and the estimated debt service cash flows decreased by \$1,781,401. The defeasance resulted in an economic gain of \$1,897,137 and book loss of \$2,933,889 that will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining 14 years of the new debt.

POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS

Various state agencies and institutions of higher education have pollution remediation obligations as defined by GASB Statement No. 49. Liability amounts are included in Other Current Liabilities or Other Long-Term Liabilities on the government-wide and proprietary fund-level *Statement of Net Position*.

The State has numerous instances of hazardous waste contamination that qualify as Superfund sites. Superfund is the federal government's program to clean up these hazardous waste sites. A hazardous waste site becomes a Superfund site when it is placed on an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) list that ranks sites according to a process that assesses current or potential health impacts. The following individually significant items are all Superfund sites under the control of the Department of Public Health and Environment (DPHE).

The State's total amount of pollution remediation obligations as of June 30, 2019 was \$234.7 million (\$5.2 million of which was a current liability). Superfund sites account for approximately \$234.2 million (\$4.6 million of which was a current liability) of the State's total pollution remediation obligation. Other pollution obligations of the State generally include remediation activities related to asbestos abatement and removal, land contamination, and leaking underground storage tanks. Individually significant pollution remediation obligations are disclosed below:

- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities in the Clear Creek Basin of approximately \$100.6 million related to a number of inactive precious metal mines that caused contamination in surface water and soil in the basin. The liability includes remediation and site clean-up activities, projected post-remediation operating and monitoring costs, the State operation of an existing water treatment plant, and operation of a water treatment plant. Current operating and maintenance costs are estimated at approximately \$1.7 million beginning in 2020, increasing to approximately \$3.3 million in 2029, with a projected annual increase of 2 percent thereafter. Beginning in 2018, the department shares the remaining costs to complete the remediation projects with the EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA for 10 years, ending in 2028. After this time, the State assumes 100 percent of the operating and maintenance costs. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Summitville Mine of approximately \$83.0 million related to the operation of a water treatment plant. The mine is located in the San Juan Mountains, surrounded by the Rio Grande National Forest. The operating and maintenance costs of the treatment plant are to be shared with the EPA in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA through 2022. Beginning in 2023, the State will assume 100 percent of the operating costs of the treatment plant, with a projected total cost of approximately \$2.3 million per year, with a projected annual increase of 2 percent thereafter. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact operating costs. As of June 30, 2019, the State has received \$4.7 million in recoveries from other responsible parties.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Nelson Tunnel of approximately \$28.9 million related to the clean-up of contamination from mine waste piles and drainage. The State will be liable for a share of construction costs for a new plant, at an estimated cost of \$1.7 million to be completed in 2024. The State's share of operating and maintenance costs are split in a cost-sharing ratio of 10 percent State, 90 percent EPA through 2034. Beginning in 2035, the State share will be 100 percent, with a projected total cost of approximately \$1.5 million per year, and a projected annual increase of 2 percent thereafter. Plant construction cost estimates were based upon engineering designs and construction bids received by the State. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA's cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.
- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Captain Jack Mill located at the headwaters of the Left Hand Creek Watershed in the mountains west of Boulder of approximately \$7.8 million related to the clean-up of contamination from mine waste piles and drainage. The EPA and the State have agreed upon a remediation plan from a recently completed engineering study, which includes construction of a capping mine waste tunnel plug. Construction cost estimates of approximately \$80,000 in 2020, approximately \$10,000 in 2021, and approximately \$200,000 in 2022 for the project's completion. Beginning in 2023, the State's share of operation and monitoring costs will be 10 percent and will continue through 2033. After that time, the State's share will be 100 percent and annual ongoing projected costs will average \$360,000 per year, with a projected annual increase of 2 percent thereafter. Construction cost estimates were based upon an engineering study and construction bids received by the State. Operating and maintenance estimates are based on experience in operating existing plants adjusted for the newer design

and technological advancements. Potential changes affecting these estimates include regulatory changes in the EPA's cost-sharing ratio, as well as technology and pricing changes that could impact construction and operating costs.

- DPHE recorded a liability for remediation activities at the Standard Mine of approximately \$5.8 million related to the cleanup of heavy metals and mine drainage into downstream creeks. The mine is located within Gunnison National Forest and also on private mining claims. A Record of Decision has been completed, which describes a phased approach to the remediation. Finalization of Phase 1 will consist of costs of approximately \$145,000 in 2020 and \$235,000 in 2021. The cost of the cleanup activities are shared with the EPA where the State share is 10 percent for a period of 10 years starting in 2020. The site is currently in an interim monitoring period that is being conducted by the State. Phase 1 remedy includes the removal of rocks and tailings, and also included the installation of a flow-through bulkhead to facilitate the regulation of discharge. The State is responsible for vegetation and surface water quality monitoring as well as annual inspections of all remedy elements. Annual ongoing projected costs average \$96,000 per year through 2027 for long term remedial action of the smallest bioreactor and for the State's proportional share of operating and maintenance costs. In 2028, the long-term remedial action transitions to operating and maintenance, and the State become responsible of 100% of operating and maintenance. Costs are projected to increase to \$170,000 per year, with a projected annual increase of 2 percent thereafter.

NOTE 14 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of assets by the entity that is applicable to a future reporting period, and deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of assets by the entity that is applicable to a future reporting period. The table below provides information about amounts reported as deferred outflows/inflows on the *Statement of Net Position* as of June 30, 2019.

(Amounts in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Asset Retirement Obligations	\$ -	\$ 1,224
Refunding Losses	16,330	167,221
Derivatives	-	7,745
Other	1,948	-
Other Post Employment Benefits	20,253	61,995
Pensions	4,382,520	693,540
	<u>4,421,051</u>	<u>931,725</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Refunding Gains	-	785
Nonexchange Transactions	338	-
Other	17,390	1,749
Unavailable Revenue	795	-
Service Concession Arrangements	-	133,645
Other Post Employment Benefits	4,691	114,282
Pensions	4,974,691	2,231,615
	<u>\$ 4,997,905</u>	<u>\$ 2,482,076</u>

NOTE 15 – NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CHANGES TO NET POSITION

A. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The beginning net position was restated as a result of the following prior period adjustment:

State Lands: Land balances moved from the State Lands *Combining Balance Sheet* to only being reported on the government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, the governmental funds have a current financial resources focus and thus do not record capital assets.

Chatfield Reservoir Mitigation Project water inventory: Adjustment to correct valuation of water inventory in Chatfield Reservoir Mitigation Project and sale of water. Expenditures attributed to water in prior years are reclassified to inventory in the current year.

CDOT-Bridge Enterprise: Recognition of prior year construction expense.

History Colorado: Correction of completion dates and depreciation on History Colorado Building and Ute Indian expansion.

Subject	(Amounts in Thousands)			Fund Financial Statements
	Government-Wide Statements	Business-Type Activities	Other Measurement Focus Adjustments	
	Statement of Activities		General Funds Balance Sheet Reconciled to Statement of Net Position	
	Governmental Activities			Other Governmental Funds
State Lands		-	68,518	(68,518)
Chatfield Reservoir Mitigation Project water inventory	27,798			27,798
CDOT-Bridge Enterprise		7,362		
History Colorado	(4,572)		(4,572)	
	<u>23,226</u>	<u>7,362</u>	<u>63,946</u>	<u>(40,720)</u>

B. ACCOUNTING CHANGES

The State reevaluated thresholds used to determine when a tax-exempt organization is considered significant and therefore included in this report as a component unit. As a result, the Colorado State University Foundation, the Colorado School of Mines Foundation, and the University of Northern Colorado Foundation are no longer included in this report. Beginning net position for component units was reduced by \$991.5 million.

Beginning with Fiscal Year 2019, HLC @ Metro, Inc. prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus, following GASB standards for governments. In prior years, its financial statements were prepared in accordance with not-for-profit standards promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. This change resulted in a reduction of beginning net position for other component units of \$4.8 million.

The Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (Authority), a discretely presented component unit, implemented GASB Statement No. 75 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension in the fiscal year presented. This change in accounting principle resulted in a reduction of beginning net position for the Authority of \$173 thousand.

FUND BALANCE

On the *Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds*, the fund balance is comprised of the following (refer to Note 1 for additional information):

	(Amounts in Thousands)		
	<u>Restricted Purposes</u>	<u>Committed Purposes</u>	<u>Assigned Purposes</u>
GENERAL FUND			
General Government	\$ 393,265	\$ 892,471	\$ 33,264
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	-	78,959	-
Education	421,393	30,323	-
Health and Rehabilitation	-	4,880	-
Justice	-	24,601	-
Natural Resources	-	477	-
Social Assistance	-	82,509	-
Transportation	-	186	-
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 814,658</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,114,406</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,264</u></u>
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			
General Government	\$ 333,975	\$ 1,446,918	\$ -
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	35,865	550,297	-
Education	179,024	84,173	-
Health and Rehabilitation	13,671	88,349	-
Justice	2,211	211,382	-
Natural Resources	20,687	1,081,849	-
Social Assistance	454	73,125	-
Transportation	878,415	107,384	-
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 1,464,302</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,643,477</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

STABILIZATION ARRANGEMENTS

In accordance with Section 24-75-201.1(1)(d) C.R.S., the State maintains a General Purpose Revenue Fund statutory reserve for purposes of budget stabilization. For Fiscal Year 2019, the reserve is calculated as seven and twenty-five hundredths percent of General Purpose Revenue Fund appropriations less exceptions pursuant to Section 24-75-201.1(2) C.R.S. Section 24-75-201.5(1)(a) C.R.S. further requires the Governor to take action within the fiscal year to preserve one half of the reserve when economic forecasts indicate revenues will not be adequate to maintain the required reserve. In conjunction with the Governor's actions to reduce expenditures, the legislature has traditionally taken action to use the reserve. Historically, the statutory reserve has only been expended during recessionary periods when other budget measures have been exhausted. In Fiscal Year 2019 there was no use of the reserve.

As of June 30, 2019, on a legal budgetary basis the reserve was \$814.2 million (see Note 1).

Article XXIV Section 7 of the State Constitution created the Old Age Pension Stabilization Fund, which is reported as a component of the General Fund – Special Purpose Funds. The fund is maintained at \$5.0 million and is only accessible through appropriation for old age pension basic minimum awards. Historically, the reserves in the fund have not been accessed.

MINIMUM FUND BALANCE POLICIES

The appropriations process and statutory structure that governs State fiscal matters generally does not provide for the ability to set aside fund balances outside of those processes. However, in limited circumstances, boards and committees have fiscal policy and/or rulemaking authority. No minimum fund balances were established under this type of authority for Fiscal Year 2019.

NET POSITION DEFICITS

The following table shows deficit net position balances for individual nonmajor funds. See Note 2 for information regarding statutory spending violations and overexpenditures.

(In Thousands)

	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
State Lottery	\$ (32,640)	\$ -
Correctional Industries	(33,041)	-
State Nursing Homes	(77,326)	-
Petroleum storage Tank	(7,519)	-
Central Services	-	(16,212)
Information Technology	-	(355,329)
Capitol Complex	-	(9,367)
Highways	-	(3,344)
Administrative Courts	-	(17,753)
Legal Services	-	(105,924)
Other Internal Service Funds	-	(5,956)
	<u>\$ (150,526)</u>	<u>\$ (513,885)</u>

NOTE 16 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances at June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DUE FROM				
	General	Other Governmental Funds	Higher Education Institutions	Healthcare Affordability	Other Enterprises
DUE TO					
General	\$ -	\$ 21,051	\$ 98	\$ 7,544	\$ 29,318
Other Governmental Funds	7,260	7,601	-	182	19,522
Higher Education Institutions	9,765	957	-	-	131
Other Enterprises	2,323	87	3,801	-	3,646
Internal Service Funds	218	35	-	-	24
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	34	2	1,074	-	-
Private Purpose Trust	-	-	-	-	11,502
Agency	-	201	-	-	-
Total	\$ 19,600	\$ 29,934	\$ 4,973	\$ 7,726	\$ 64,143

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DUE FROM			
	Internal Service Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Private Purpose Trust	Total
DUE TO				
General	\$ 596	\$ 13	\$ -	\$ 58,620
Other Governmental Funds	-	-	-	34,565
Higher Education Institutions	-	1	-	10,854
Other Enterprises	-	-	6	9,863
Internal Service Funds	-	-	-	277
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	-	-	-	1,110
Private Purpose Trust	-	-	-	11,502
Agency	-	-	-	201
Total	\$ 596	\$ 14	\$ 6	\$ 126,992

Interfund balances represent amounts owed between funds at the end of the fiscal year. They occur when there are timing differences between when transactions are recognized and when the related cash payments are made. They also occur when loans are made between funds.

The \$29.3 million due to the General Fund from Other Enterprises reflects the amounts owed from the State Lottery Fund to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund and the Conservation Trust Fund, which are \$14.7 million and \$14.6 million, respectively.

The balance of \$21.1 million due from Other Governmental Funds to the General Fund consists primarily of \$16.4 million due from the Limited Gaming Fund and \$4.5 million due from various governmental funds to support incurred Medicaid expenditures.

Other Governmental Funds report an internal receivable of \$19.5 million from Other Enterprises. Most of this balance, \$16.8 million, reflects outstanding loans payable from the Wildlife Cash Fund to the Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund. \$18.8 million of the \$19.5 million total is not expected to be repaid within one year.

The \$11.5 million due from Other Enterprise Funds to Private Purpose Trust Funds represents the amount owed from the CollegeInvest Administration Fund to multiple CollegeInvest savings program funds.

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for Fiscal Year 2019, consisted of the following:

TRANSFER FROM					
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)					
	General	Other Governmental Funds	Higher Education Institutions	Healthcare Affordability	Other Enterprises
TRANSFER TO					
General	\$ -	\$ 352,071	\$ 6,546	\$ 16,408	\$ 89,694
Other Governmental Funds	1,062,218	278,253	290	-	708
Higher Education Institutions	276,188	99,403	-	-	-
Healthcare Affordability	103	-	-	-	-
Other Enterprises	9,025	4,334	-	-	16,646
Internal Service Funds	2,801	1,076	-	-	33
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	18	1,550	-	-	-
Private Purpose Trust	2	-	-	-	35
Total	\$ 1,350,355	\$ 736,687	\$ 6,836	\$ 16,408	\$ 107,116

TRANSFER FROM				
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)				
	Internal Service Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	Private Purpose Trust	Total
TRANSFER TO				
General	\$ 6,102	\$ 224	\$ 26	\$ 471,071
Other Governmental Funds	173	-	-	1,341,642
Higher Education Institutions	-	-	-	375,591
Healthcare Affordability	-	-	-	103
Other Enterprises	-	-	-	30,005
Internal Service Funds	366	-	-	4,276
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust	-	-	-	1,568
Private Purpose Trust	-	-	-	37
Total	\$ 6,641	\$ 224	\$ 26	\$ 2,224,293

As a normal order of business, the General Assembly appropriates a large number of transfers between funds to allocate the State's resources to support programs across the State government.

The \$1,062.2 million transferred from the General Fund to Other Governmental Funds includes \$346.5 million to the State Highway Fund, \$74.3 million to the Highway Users Tax Fund, and \$74.3 million to the Multimodal Transportation Options Fund. These three transfers were made in accordance with SB 18-001, which aims to address some of Colorado's transportation infrastructure needs. As directed by SB 17-267, \$125.0 million of Marijuana Sales Tax Revenues were transferred from the General Fund to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund. In addition, \$74.5 million was transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Construction Fund.

Transfers from Other Governmental Funds to the General Fund totaled \$352.1 million. This includes \$82.4 million transferred from the Public School Fund, a State Lands Trust Fund, to the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund. Also included are \$53.6 million of transfers from the Mineral Leasing Fund to the State Public School Fund and \$52.6 million of transfers from the Retail Marijuana Excise Tax Fund to the Public School Fund.

\$278.3 million is reported as transfers from Other Governmental Funds to Other Governmental Funds. The largest of these transfers was a \$113.8 million transfer from the Special Capital Projects Fund to the Regular Capital Projects Fund.

General Fund transfers to Higher Education Institutions totaled \$276.2 million. The majority of these transfers, \$153.4 million, were for student financial aid.

NOTE 17 – PLEDGED REVENUE AND DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

PLEDGED REVENUE

Various institutions of higher education, the Department of Labor and Employment, and the Highway Users Tax Fund have issued bonds, notes, and/or Certificates of Participation (COPs) for the purchase of equipment, and the construction of facilities and infrastructure. Specific user revenues are pledged for the payments of interest and future retirement of the obligations. In Fiscal Year 2019, the following pledges were in place:

The Department of Transportation Statewide Bridge Enterprise pledged \$111.7 million (gross) of federal highway funds, Build America Bonds, and surcharges to meet the current year interest payments on debt issued for construction activities related to the Funding Advancement for Surface Transportation and Economic Recovery (FASTER) Bridge Program. The debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2011 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2041. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the revenue stream, and \$570.5 million of the pledge commitment remains outstanding.

The Department of Transportation High-Performance Transportation Enterprise (HTPE) C-470 Express Lanes Senior Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 was issued in the amount of \$161.0 million for the purpose of paying or reimbursing the cost of designing, engineering, developing and constructing an Express Lanes project on a portion of C-470, widening and replacing adjacent general purpose lanes and rehabilitating or reconstructing related bridges. The future pledged revenue stream of \$429.8 million will be used to pay the interest and principal of the 2017 Series issue of these Senior Revenue Bonds. The debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2018 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2057. The pledged revenue represents 100 percent of the revenue stream, and \$429.8 million of the pledge commitment remains outstanding.

Higher Education Institutions have pledged auxiliary fees primarily related to student housing rent, and in some cases tuition, to meet the debt service commitment of their various bond issues. The debt issues involved had an earliest origination date in Fiscal Year 1999 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2055. In some instances, the gross revenue of the activity is pledged and in other instances the net available revenue is pledged. Total pledged revenue of the Higher Education Institutions is approximately \$1.7 billion. Individually significant Higher Education Institution pledges include:

- \$1.3 billion (net) pledged by the University of Colorado to secure \$129.2 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction of enterprise facilities and to refund prior enterprise debt. The related debt was issued in Fiscal Year 2007 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2048. The pledged revenue represents approximately 75.4 percent of the revenue stream, and \$2.3 billion of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$184.3 million (net) pledged by Colorado State University to secure \$75 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction, expansion, or renovation of certain recreation, research, athletic, and academic facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2010 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2055. The pledged revenue represents 58.2 percent of the total revenue stream, and \$1.7 billion of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$53.2 million (net) pledged by the Colorado School of Mines to secure \$21.4 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance or refinance the construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, and equipment for certain facilities and complete qualified conservation improvement projects. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 1999 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2048.

The pledged revenue represents approximately 79.7 percent of the revenue stream, and \$477.5 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

- \$38.2 million (gross) pledged by Metropolitan State University of Denver to secure \$7.1 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance the construction, expansion, or renovation of certain academic facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2010 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2046. The pledged revenue represents 10 percent of the tuition revenue stream and 100 percent of the fee and other revenues revenue stream, and \$146.2 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$28.6 million (net) pledged by Colorado Mesa University to secure \$12.6 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to construct auxiliary facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2010 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2049. The pledged revenue represents approximately 58.3 percent of the revenue stream and \$364.8 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$43.4 million pledged by the University of Northern Colorado to secure \$10.2 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance refunding of previous debt and for improvements of auxiliary facilities. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 2012 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2046. The pledged revenue represents 45.3 percent of the net total auxiliary, extended studies, and student fee revenue streams; 100 percent of gross facility & admin cost recoveries; and 10 percent of gross general fund tuition revenue. \$216.6 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$13.1 million pledged by the Auraria Higher Education Center to secure \$6.3 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance construction of Tivoli Student Union park, coffee lounge, and patio and building parking structures. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 2006 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2034. The pledged revenue represents 60.9 percent of the net and 100 percent of the gross auxiliary revenue stream. \$74.2 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$8.4 million (net) pledged by Colorado State University – Pueblo to secure \$6.3 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance construction, remodeling, and acquisition of the Student Center, recreation facilities and student housing facilities. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2013 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2044. The pledged revenue represents 49 percent of the revenue stream, and \$164.6 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$8.2 million (net) pledged by the Fort Lewis College to secure \$4 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance construction new residence hall, expansion and renovation of the student center, and various energy conservation improvements. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 2012 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2038. The pledged revenue represents 37.2 percent of the revenue stream, and \$65.9 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$10.9 million (net) pledged by the Western State Colorado University to secure \$6.7 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance a new student apartment complex and a new sports complex. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 2010 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2045. The pledged revenue represents 41.6 percent of the revenue stream, and \$164.9 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

- \$7.7 million (net) pledged by Adams State University to secure \$3.6 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to improve facilities and refund bonds issued in the past. The related debt was originally issued in Fiscal Year 2009 and has a final maturity date of Fiscal Year 2043. The pledged revenue represents approximately 46.8 percent of the revenue stream and \$101.7 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.
- \$7.7 million (gross) pledged by Front Range Community College to secure \$1.7 million of current principal and interest on debt issued to finance capital construction projects. The debt issuances had an earliest origination date of Fiscal Year 2010 and furthest maturity date of Fiscal Year 2048. The pledged revenue represents 10 percent of the tuition revenue stream and 100 percent of the fee and other revenues revenue stream, and \$24.8 million of the pledge (principal and interest) remains outstanding.

Revenue available to meet debt service requirements is shown in the following table:

(Amounts In Thousands)

Agency Name	Gross Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Available Net Revenue	Debt Service Requirements		
				Principal	Interest	Total
Higher Education Institutions	\$ 2,419,403	\$ (685,793)	\$ 1,733,610	\$ 132,929	\$ 159,090	\$ 292,019
Statewide Bridge Enterprise	111,674	-	111,674	-	18,234	18,234
	<u>\$ 2,531,077</u>	<u>\$ (685,793)</u>	<u>\$ 1,845,284</u>	<u>\$ 132,929</u>	<u>\$ 177,324</u>	<u>\$ 310,253</u>

DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

The State’s donor restricted endowments exist solely in its institutions of higher education. The policies of individual boards govern the spending of net appreciation on investments; there is no State law that governs endowment spending. Donor restricted endowment appreciation reported by the State’s institutions of higher education totaled \$19.3 million.

The University of Colorado reported net appreciation on endowment investments of \$17.3 million that was available for spending. The University reported the related net position in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable on the *Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds*. The University spends its investment income in accordance with the University of Colorado Foundation’s established spending policy.

The Colorado School of Mines reported \$1.8 million of net appreciation on endowment investments that was available for spending. The School reported the related net assets in Restricted for Permanent Funds and Endowments – Expendable on the *Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds*. The School has an authorized spending rate of 4.25% of the rolling 36-month average market value of the endowment investments.

NOTE 18 –SEGMENTS AND RELATED PARTIES

SEGMENT INFORMATION

Segments are identifiable activities reported as or within an Enterprise Fund for which bonds or other debt is outstanding and a revenue stream has been pledged in support of that debt. In addition, to qualify as a segment, an activity must be subject to an external requirement to separately account for the revenues, expenses, gains and losses, assets, and liabilities of the activity. All of the activities reported in the following condensed financial information meet these requirements. The purpose of each of the State's segments aligns with the primary mission of the enterprise in which it is reported; therefore, none of the State's segments are separately reported on the government-wide *Statement of Activities*. The following paragraphs describe the State's segments.

University of Colorado

University Physicians Inc., d/b/a CU Medicine, performs the billing, collection, and disbursement functions for professional services rendered as authorized in Section 23-20-114, Colorado Revised Statutes 1973.

CVA was also a segment of the University for Fiscal Year 2018. CVA is a wholly owned entity of CUPCO, a blended component unit of the University, that provides housing and other services for students of CU Denver, for which \$53.0 million of revenue bonds were outstanding in CVA's name as of June 30, 2018. The bonds were refunded on August 1, 2018 using proceeds from the University's issuance of \$48.0 million of Tax-Exempt University Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A. As such, CVA is not considered a segment for Fiscal Year 2019.

The following page presents condensed financial information for the State's segment.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

UNIVERSITY
OF COLORADO
June 30, 2019

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CU MEDICINE
ASSETS:	
Current Assets	\$ 365,670
Other Assets	347,155
Capital Assets	35,529
Total Assets	748,354
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES	-
LIABILITIES:	
Current Liabilities	63,997
Noncurrent Liabilities	5,637
Total Liabilities	69,634
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES	-
NET POSITION:	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,507
Restricted for Permanent Endowments:	
Restricted Net Position	-
Unrestricted	650,213
Total Net Position	\$ 678,720

**CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

OPERATING REVENUES:	
Tuition and Fees	\$ -
Sales of Goods and Services	1,087,056
Other	-
Total Operating Revenues	1,087,056
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Depreciation	4,374
Other	984,421
Total Operating Expenses	988,795
OPERATING INCOME	98,261
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):	
Investment Income	25,482
Gifts and Donations	-
Other Nonoperating Revenues	-
Debt Service	(212)
Other Nonoperating Expenses	(13,120)
Total Nonoperating Revenues(Expenses)	12,150
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	110,411
TOTAL NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING RESTATED	568,309
TOTAL NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 678,720

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY:	
Operating Activities	\$ 89,577
Noncapital Financing Activities	(13,428)
Capital and Related Financing Activities	(3,194)
Investing Activities	(27,833)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	45,122
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	130,488
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 175,610

RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

The following related organizations, for which the State appoints a voting majority of their governing boards, are not part of the reporting entity based on the criteria of GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39 and 61:

- Colorado Agricultural Development Authority
- Colorado Beef Council Authority
- Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority
- Colorado Health Benefit Exchange
- Colorado Health Facilities Authority
- Colorado Housing and Finance Authority
- Colorado New Energy Improvement District
- Colorado Sheep and Wool Authority
- Fire and Police Pension Association
- Pinnacol Assurance
- The State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund
- Venture Capital Authority

Even though the appointment of governing boards of these authorities is similar to those included in the reporting entity, the State cannot impose its will upon these entities and it does not have a financial benefit or burden relationship with them. Detailed financial information may be obtained directly from these organizations.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The University of Colorado Health (UCHealth), a related party, is a legal entity separate from the University of Colorado. Faculty members of the University's School of Medicine perform a majority of their clinical practice and clinical training at UCHealth. The clinical revenue for these clinical services provided by the University's faculty is collected by University Physicians Inc., d/b/a CU Medicine, a blended component unit of the State. The University enters into contracts with UCHealth to support the University's educational mission. During Fiscal Year 2019 UCHealth paid the University \$89.4 million and the University paid UCHealth \$14.0 million. At June 30, 2019, the University had accounts receivable from UCHealth of \$8.9 million and \$0.2 million of accounts payable to UCHealth.

The University of Colorado Health and Welfare Trust exists to provide healthcare benefits to employees of the Trust's members, which are the University of Colorado, the University of Colorado Hospital Authority, and University Physicians Inc., d/b/a CU Medicine. The Trust provides healthcare benefits on a self-insured basis where risks are transferred to the pool. The University is not financially accountable for the Trust. During Fiscal Year 2019 the Trust paid medical claims on behalf of the University of \$236.2 million. The University made contributions of \$224.3 million to the Trust and its employees contributed \$28.8 million. At June 30, 2019, the University had accounts receivable from the Trust for \$0.9 million, and no accounts payable to the Trust.

The State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) Trust Fund is a constitutionally created entity whose purpose is to administer the GOCO Program and Trust Fund. The purpose of the program is to promote the wildlife and outdoor recreation resources of the State using funds it receives from the Colorado Lottery. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Board awarded \$76.8 million to the Division of Parks and Wildlife at the Department of Natural Resources. At June 30, 2019, GOCO owed the Department of Natural Resources \$12.2 million.

The Colorado Health Benefit Exchange, operating as Connect for Health Colorado, operates the State's health insurance marketplace. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Colorado Health Benefit Exchange received \$3.4 million in payments from the State for eligibility determinations and system changes.

The Colorado Beef Council Authority oversees the sale of cattle in Colorado and imported beef and beef products. Statute requires the Brand Board within the Department of Agriculture to collect a fee up to \$1 on each head of cattle inspected and remit it to the Colorado Beef Council Authority. In return for collecting and administering the fee, 3 percent is paid back to the Brand Board. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Brand Board paid \$3.3 million to the Colorado Beef Council Authority and the Colorado Beef Council Authority paid \$0.1 million to the Brand Board.

The Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA) Bond Program supports existing programs administered by CHFA that provide loans to small businesses, farms and ranches within the State of Colorado. CHFA operates these programs in coordination with the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Farm Service Agency, and the U.S. Rural Business Cooperative Service. The Department of Treasury held two CHFA bonds during Fiscal Year 2019. One bond was paid off and the Department received \$3.3 million in principle and interest, and as of June 30, 2019, the remaining bond has a face value of \$0.3 million.

NOTE 19 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS

On August 24, 2017, Keiwit Meridiam Partners (KMP) was selected to be the Central 70 project developer to undertake the \$1.2 billion project. On November 22, 2017, Colorado Bridge Enterprise (CBE) and the HPTE Boards approved the Project Agreement and completed the commercial close of the Central 70 project. On December 21, 2017, KMP and CBE completed the financial close of the project that included CBE issuing \$120.8 million of Private Activity Bonds (PABs) and closing on a TIFIA loan totaling \$416.0 million. Since CBE acted as a conduit issuer for the TIFIA loan and the PABs, CBE has no liabilities to record, and the debt will be repaid by KMP. Construction officially started in the summer of 2018 with completion estimated to occur in 2022.

SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

On February 25 2014, the High Performance Transportation Enterprise (HPTE) and Plenary Roads Denver (PRD) completed the financial close of a 50-year concession arrangement. The concession arrangement is HPTE and CDOT's first public private partnership (P3) project, where public and private sectors work together to provide transportation improvements.

The commercial close of the concession arrangement transferred from HPTE to PRD the operations, maintenance, and revenues related to the existing I-25 High Occupancy Toll (HOT) lanes and the U.S. 36 Phase I project once completed in July 2015. Additionally, PRD assumed HPTE's 50-year \$54 million TIFIA loan at the completion of U.S. 36 Phase I. PRD also financed, designed, and constructed U.S. 36 Phase II. Once completed in March 2016, PRD transferred the Phase II capital asset with an acquisition value of \$88.7 million to HPTE. PRD subsequently assumed the operations, maintenance, and revenues from U.S. 36 Phase II. PRD has the right to collect tolls and raise rates with permission from the HPTE Board. If the Board does not approve the rate increase, HPTE must compensate PRD for any lost revenue.

HPTE reported deferred inflow of resources related to the arrangement of \$133.6 million, which is included on the *Statement of Net Position*. The table below shows the carrying amount of HPTE's capital assets at fiscal year-end pursuant to the concession arrangement.

Project	Description	Carrying Amount
U.S. 36 Phase II	Tolling Equipment and Software	\$ 145,084
U.S. 36 Phase II	Managed Lanes	95,263,249
U.S. 36 Phase II	36 Tolling Stations	\$ 240,789

ENCUMBRANCES

Most encumbrances are supported by annual appropriations and lapse at year-end. However, the Capital Projects Funds, Institutions of Higher Education, and Colorado Department of Transportation Funds (primarily the Highway Users Tax Fund) include multi-year encumbrances of \$56.2 million, \$55.2 million and \$1.2 billion, respectively, which are related to purchase orders and long-term contracts for the construction of major capital projects and infrastructure.

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

In Fiscal Year 2011, Metropolitan State University of Denver's Board of Trustees (formerly the Metropolitan State College of Denver Board of Trustees) approved the incorporation of a special purpose nonprofit corporation to be known as HLC @ Metro, Inc. The HLC @ Metro, Inc., a discretely presented nonmajor component unit of the State, created the Hotel/Hospitality Learning Center (HLC) to enhance the University's Hospitality, Tourism, and Events department. The Metropolitan State College of Denver Roadrunner Recovery and Reinvestment Act Finance Authority issued approximately \$55.0 million in revenue bonds in October 2010, loaning the proceeds to HLC @ Metro, Inc. to construct the HLC. The HLC generates revenue as a facility open to the general public. Should HLC @ Metro, Inc. not fulfill its obligation to pay any and all principal and interest, the University is obligated to make the payment due, and HLC @ Metro, Inc. is obligated to repay all payments made on its behalf. The guarantee remains in effect until there is no remaining outstanding balance on the 2010 bond issuance. As of June 30, 2019, no liability was recorded by the University as HLC @ Metro, Inc. was deemed fully capable of making its debt payments.

Colorado statutes (Section 22-41-110, C.R.S) hold the State liable for defaults on school district bonds and other obligations unless a school district board of education adopts a resolution stating it will not accept payment on their behalf. The State Treasurer shall recover the amount forwarded on behalf of the school districts by withholding amounts from the school district's payments of the state share of the district's total program received and from property tax and specific ownership tax revenues collected by the county treasurer on behalf of the school district; except that the State Treasurer may not recover amounts from property tax revenues that are pledged to pay notes and bonds issued by the school district. The guarantee will continue to be in effect as long as any bonds or other obligations of a school district remain outstanding. As of June 30, 2019, \$10.0 billion of the school district bond is outstanding and no liability has been recorded, as the school districts have been deemed capable of meeting the debt service payments.

The net outstanding principal balance of student loans guaranteed by College Assist at June 30, 2019 is approximately \$6.1 billion. Effective December 18, 2015, reinsurance revenue was increased as a result of The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 that changed the maximum reinsurance reimbursement percentage for guaranty agencies to 100% from 95%. The change was effective for claims paid after December 1, 2015. Defaulted loans (claims) are subject to certain trigger figures (trigger rate) which may result in a reduced reimbursement rate. The trigger rate is calculated as of September 30 of each year for purposes of determining the reimbursement rate applicable for the subsequent year.

When the default claim losses exceed 5% of the loans in repayment, it triggers Department of Education to reimburse the default claim at a reduced amount. If the default losses exceed 9%, the reimbursement is reduced further. If College Assist exceeds the threshold trigger rate of 9%, it may be liable for up to a maximum of 25% of the default claim losses. College Assist did not exceed either trigger rate for the period ended September 30, 2019. The trigger rate for the period ended September 30, 2019 1.39%. Any liability that may result would be capped at College Assist's total net position.

CONTINGENCIES

Numerous court cases are pending in which the plaintiffs allege that the State has deprived persons of their constitutional rights, civil rights, inadequately compensated them for their property, engaged in regulatory misfeasance, or breached contracts. In the aggregate, the monetary damages (actual, punitive, and attorney's fees) claimed in the constitutional and civil rights cases would exceed the insurance coverage available by a material amount. The property compensation and breach of contract suits are generally limited to the appraised value of the property or the contract amount. In the breach of contract suits, the State often files counterclaims. While it is

reasonably possible that awards of judgment could occur, it is unlikely that those awards would have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition.

The State is the defendant in lawsuits involving various claims of noncompliance with federal regulations, negligence, and unconstitutional treatment of prisoners. In some of these suits, plaintiffs are seeking or have obtained certification as a class for a class action suit. Most of these cases seek actual damages that are not material, but include requests for punitive damages that may be material. There is also the potential that the courts may rule that the current conditions of confinement, Medicaid coverage, or residential services are unconstitutional, which could result in significant future construction, medical, or residential services costs that are not subject to reasonable estimation.

Significant matters that are deemed a contingent liability to the State requiring disclosure are summarized below. A significant matter is defined as a single instance where an unfavorable outcome would result in damages of \$5.0 million or more.

Grants

The State receives federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by grantor agencies. This federal funding is conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of such grant agreements and applicable federal laws and regulations. Issues resulting from federal reviews or audits can potentially cause disallowance of expenditures and consequently, a liability of the State.

The federal Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) demanded the State return approximately \$38.4 million of performance bonus payments under the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009, on the basis the State improperly included individuals in current enrollment counts. The State is vigorously defending against the recovery demand, but the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is uncertain. In addition, CMS seeks the disallowance of approximately \$5.0 million in payments to the State for services provided at the State-operated Pueblo Regional Center (PRC) alleging violations of federal requirements regarding the administration of the Medicaid Home and Community-based Services Waiver Program for the Developmentally Disabled. The State filed an appeal in October 2016, and the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is uncertain.

General Litigation

The State is a defendant in a number of lawsuits or is subject to potentially be named as a party to lawsuits that are associated with its normal governmental operations. Although the outcomes are uncertain, some of these litigations could involve substantial losses. However, the State believes in most cases that it will not incur a resulting liability that would have a material or adverse effect on the State's financial condition. Should the State incur a loss through an unfavorable outcome, some of the losses may be covered through liability insurance.

A corrections inmate alleged a corrections officer caused personal injury through the use of excessive force, causing long-term pain and suffering. A case was tried to a jury in March 2018, which returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$6.3 million in damages. The ruling was subsequently set aside in April 2019 in favor of a new trial. The State is preparing to litigate the appeal, and believes there is meaningful potential for an unfavorable outcome.

Further, the State has been named as a defendant related to a claim that it ordered a regulatory taking by prohibiting a corporate entity from legally distributing wastewater. Although the plaintiff seeks \$110 million in compensatory damages, a reliable loss or range of loss cannot be estimated at this time. The likelihood of an unfavorable outcome is uncertain.

Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TABOR) Compliance

TABOR is a constitutional measure that limits the State's annual growth of State revenues or spending to the sum of the annual inflation rate and the annual percentage change in the State's population.

A lawsuit was filed challenging the constitutionality of specific fees assessed by the State for certain public services. The plaintiffs allege that the State is not compliant with TABOR and consequently the fees are unconstitutional. The plaintiff is seeking in excess of \$7.1 billion in damages through Fiscal Year 2019, plus 10 percent interest from Fiscal Year 2011 to present. The State is vigorously defending against this lawsuit, and the likelihood for an unfavorable outcome is uncertain.

NOTE 20 – TAX ABATEMENTS

The Governor’s Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) – through the State Economic Development Commission (EDC) – supports recruitment, retention, and economic growth throughout the State by offering a variety of incentives and tax credits. OEDIT provided significant tax abatements under three programs during the fiscal year: Colorado Enterprise Zone Business and Contribution Tax Credits, Job Growth Incentive Tax Credits, and the Regional Tourism Act program.

- The Colorado Enterprise Zone (EZ) program was created under Article 30 of Title 39 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) to promote a business friendly environment in economically distressed areas by offering state income tax credits that incentivize businesses to locate and develop in these communities. The Enterprise Zone Contribution Credit is a sub-credit of the Enterprise Zone program created under Section 39-30-103.5, C.R.S. The Contribution Credit is issued to taxpayers that contribute to an economic development project initiated by the local zone administrator and approved by the EDC. Taxpayers investing in Enterprise Zones can earn a credit on their Colorado income tax by planning and executing specific economic development activities. The following incentives can be earned by businesses located in Enterprise Zones:

Business Income Tax Credits	Credit Amount
Investment Tax Credit	3.0 percent of equipment purchases
Commercial Vehicles Investment Tax Credit	1.5 percent of commercial vehicle purchases
Job Training Tax Credit	12 percent of qualified training expenses
New Employee Credit	\$1,100 per new job created
Agricultural Processor New Employee Credit	\$500 per new job created
Employer Sponsored Health Insurance Credit	\$1,000 per covered employee
Research & Development Increase Tax Credit	3 percent of increased R&D expenditures
Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Tax Credit	25 percent of rehabilitation expenditures
Additional EZ Incentives	Incentive Amount
Manufacturing/Mining Sales and Use Tax Exemption	Expanded Sales & Use tax exemption in EZ
Contribution Tax Credit	25 percent cash/12.5 percent in-kind

Areas with high unemployment rates (25% above the State average), low per capita income (25% below the State average), and/or slower population growth (less than 25% of the State average in rural areas) may be approved for EZ designation by the EDC.

Each income tax year, a business located in an EZ must apply and be pre-certified prior to beginning an activity to earn any of the business tax credits listed in the table above. When pre-certifying, the business states that the credit is a contributing factor to the start-up, expansion, or relocation of the business. To certify for the credit, the investments and/or new jobs must have been made. At the end of the income tax year, a business must certify that the activities were performed. Contribution Tax Credits are earned by taxpayers making donations to eligible EZ Contribution Projects, and certifying those donations with the project organization or Local Enterprise Zone Administrator. The Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit has a separate online application process.

The provision for recapturing abated taxes would be an income tax return audit conducted by the Department of Revenue.

- The Job Growth Incentive Tax Credit (JGITC) is a performance-based job creation incentive program created under Section 39-22-531 C.R.S., in which businesses must create and maintain permanent new jobs for one year before receiving the tax credit. The JGITC provides a state income tax credit equal to 50% of FICA paid by the business on the net job growth for each calendar year in the credit period. A business must undertake a job creation project for which the State of Colorado is competing with at least one other state for the project. The JGITC must be a major factor in the business decision to locate or retain the project in Colorado, and a business may not start or announce the proposed project (including

locating or expanding in the State, hiring employees related to the project, or making material expenditures for the project) until a final application has been submitted and approved by the EDC.

Businesses have to create at least 20 new jobs (full-time equivalents) in Colorado during the credit period with an average yearly wage of at least 100% of the county average wage based on where the business is located. A business located in an Enhanced Rural Enterprise Zone must create at least five net new jobs (full-time equivalents) in Colorado during the credit period with an average yearly wage of at least 100% of the county average wage based on where the business is located. The credit period is 96 consecutive months.

The provision for recapturing abated taxes would be an income tax return audit conducted by the Department of Revenue.

- The Regional Tourism Act (RTA) program was created under Sections 24-46-301 through 309 C.R.S., and provides Tax Increment Financing (TIF) to support construction of unique and extraordinary large scale tourism and entertainment facilities that will drive net new visitors and revenue to Colorado. A percentage of state sales tax within a geographic area in a given year that exceeds a base year amount is collected by the Department of Revenue and diverted to a project financing entity. The EDC shall not approve any project that would likely create an annual state sales tax revenue dedication of more than \$50 million to all regional tourism projects. A local government will need to submit a regional tourism project application to OEDIT within the application cycle deadline. OEDIT will review the application for general completeness and to make an initial determination regarding whether the application has met the general criteria for a regional tourism project. The EDC will review applications forwarded with OEDIT recommendations and may approve or reject the project based on a demonstration that the following criteria are materially met:
 - The project is of an extraordinary/unique nature and is reasonably anticipated to contribute significantly to economic development and tourism in the State and communities where the project is located.
 - The project is reasonably anticipated to result in a substantial increase in out-of-state tourism.
 - A significant portion of sales tax revenue generated by the project is reasonably anticipated to be attributable to transactions with nonresidents of the zone.
 - The local government has provided reliable economic data demonstrating that in the absence of state sales tax increment revenue, the project is not reasonably anticipated to be developed within the foreseeable future.

Recipients must follow the EDC resolution based on their application, and must build certain required elements and improvements and follow conditions established by the EDC. The provision for recapturing abated taxes is a formal decision by the EDC concluding the project has not commenced within five years.

Information relevant to disclosure of these tax abatement programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Tax Abatement Program	Amount of Taxes Abated (in thousands)
Colorado Enterprise Zone Business Tax Credits	\$ 55,093.2
Colorado Enterprise Zone Contribution Tax Credits	16,271.1
Job Growth Incentive Tax Credits	16,215.6
Regional Tourism Act	8,767.2
Total	\$ 96,347.1

NOTE 21 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. DEBT ISSUANCES AND REFUNDINGS

On July 9, 2019, the Regents of the University of Colorado issued Taxable Series 2019A University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds for \$147,980,000 to advance refund portions of the Series 2010B, Series 2011B, Series 2012 A-1, A-2, A-3, and Series 2013B Bonds. Interest rates range from 2.11% to 3.17%. Final maturity is June 1, 2043. The first interest payment was due December 1, 2019.

On July 18, 2019, the State issued Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ETRAN), Series 2019A. The notes mature on June 29, 2020. The total due on that date includes \$400,000,000 in principal and \$11,366,667 in interest. By statute, interest on the notes is payable from the General Fund. The ETRAN was issued with a premium of \$6,932,000, an average coupon rate of 3.00%, and a true interest cost of 1.16%.

On July 24, 2019, the State issued General Fund Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (GTRAN), Series 2019. The notes mature on June 26, 2020. The total due on that date includes \$600,000,000 in principal and \$22,317,778 in interest. The GTRAN was issued with a premium of \$15,821,800, an average coupon rate of 4.03%, and a true interest cost of 1.15%.

On August 21, 2019, the Regents of the University of Colorado issued Taxable Series 2019A-2 University Enterprise Refunding Revenue Bonds for an additional \$101,885,000 to advance refund portions of the Series 2009C, 2010B, 2011A, 2012A1 & A3, 2014B1, 2015A&B, and 2016A bonds. Interest rates range from 1.68% to 2.79%. Final maturity is June 1, 2047.

On August 29, 2019, the Board of Trustees for the University of Northern Colorado issued Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds Taxable Series 2019A for \$32,855,000. Bond proceeds of \$32,580,053 were used to refund the Auxiliary Facilities System Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2011A, with an outstanding principal balance of \$30,590,000 as of June 30, 2019. The underwriter's discount and cost of issuance totaled \$274,947. The Series 2019A bonds are guaranteed by the State Intercept program and have coupon rates of 1.97% to 2.64%. The bonds are set to mature on June 1, 2031.

On October 10, 2019, the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education issued Systemwide Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2019A for \$25,150,000. Interest is payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1. Final maturity of the bonds is November 1, 2039. The principal was used to advance refund a portion of the outstanding Taxable Systemwide Revenue Bonds Series 2010D and pay costs of issuance. The funds were placed into an irrevocable escrow fund for the future debt service payments on the previous series bonds. The principal of the 2019A issue was distributed between Community College of Denver in the amount of \$15,555,000 and Pueblo Community College in the amount of \$9,595,000. The net present value of savings was approximately \$2,100,000. The Board has adopted a resolution statement that it will not participate in the State Intercept Program for the 2019A bonds.

On October 15, 2019, the Regents of the University of Colorado issued Tax-exempt Enterprise Revenue and Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2019B for \$79,795,000 to refund Campus Village Apartment (CVA) direct placement loan of \$48,015,000, and to fund CVA improvements, the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus (CU Anschutz) central utility project, and the Fleming Tower renovation at the University of Colorado Boulder (CU Boulder). Interest rates range from 3% to 5%. The first interest payment was due December 1, 2019. Final maturity is June 1, 2049.

On October 15, 2019, the Regents of the University of Colorado issued Tax-exempt Enterprise Revenue and Refunding Revenue Bonds (Term Rate Bonds) Series 2019C for \$214,625,000 to fund the First Year Student Housing project at the University of Colorado Denver (CU Denver), and to refund Commercial Paper used to construct the Aerospace Engineering Building and Williams Village East Residence Hall at CU Boulder. These bonds were designated "Green Bonds" due to the LEED certifications of Gold or Platinum for the underlying projects. The interest rate for the 5 year term bond is 2% through the initial period with an initial maturity date of October 15, 2024. Final maturity is December 1, 2054. The first interest payment was due December 1, 2019 and interest only will be paid semi-annually through its initial term.

On November 7, 2019, the Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System issued \$33,085,000 in Tax-exempt Enterprise Revenue and Refunding Bonds Series 2019A. The 2019A bonds were sold as State-Intercept backed bonds and will be used to (1) finance and refinance (through refunding certain Commercial Paper Notes) certain improvements as determined by the Board of Governors, including, but not limited to (i) completion of interior construction of the third floor of the Richardson Design Center, (ii) construction of two new facilities expected to be 12,800 gross square feet (gsf) and 5,500 gsf, on the Western Campus in Orchard Mesa, Colorado, (iii) construction of a new facility expected to be 6,733 gsf on the High Plains Campus in Rocky Ford, Colorado, (iv) acquire and improve a three-story building (33,000 gsf) on Centre Avenue in Fort Collins, Colorado, (v) provide a portion of the funds to construct an addition to and renovation of the Shepardson Building, (vi) construction of infrastructure (utilities, roads, buildings, animal waste management facilities, etc.) in support of the veterinary medicine campus on South Campus in Fort Collins, Colorado; and (2) to pay certain costs relating to the issuance of the 2019A Series Bonds.

On November 7, 2019, the Board of Governors of the Colorado State University System issued \$79,065,000 in Taxable System Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2019B. The 2019B bonds were sold as State-Intercept backed bonds and will be used to: (1) advance refund (i) a portion of the Board's System Enterprise Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A, (ii) a portion of the Board's System Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C, (iii) a portion of the Board's System Enterprise Revenue Bonds, Series 2015E-1, (iv) a portion of the Board's System Enterprise Revenue Bonds, Series 2015E-2 (Green Bonds), and (v) a portion of the Board's System Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017C; (2) construct a new Animal Resource Facility (10,000-12,000 gsf) on the South Campus, and (3) to pay certain costs relating to the issuance of the Series 2019B Bonds.

On December 3, 2019, Colorado Bridge Enterprise (CBE) refinanced the portion of the 2010A bonds issued with an optional par-call redemption provision, enabling CBE to refinance \$42,820,000 for the interest rate savings prior to its maturity; the optional redemption date is December 1, 2020. The remainder of the 2010A bonds were issued with a make-whole call provision, which allows CBE to refinance this portion of the bonds for structural considerations, although generally eliminates the ability to achieve debt service savings. The advance refunding of the bonds saved \$4,080,000.

On December 5, 2019, the State issued Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Certificates of Participation (COP), Series 2019O in the amount of \$165,805,000. The COPs were issued as tax-exempt bonds with a premium of \$25,832,795, an average coupon rate of 4.26%, and a true interest cost of 3.04%. Base Rents are due semiannually beginning on March 15, 2020, with a final maturity date of March 15, 2044.

On December 27, 2019, the State issued Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) Refunding Certificates of Participation (COPs), Series 2019P in the amount of \$155,595,000 and Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 2019Q in the amount of \$74,935,000. These BEST COPs were issued as taxable-to-tax-exempt convertible loan bonds with zero premiums; average coupon rates of 2.28% and 2.50%, respectively; and true interest costs of 2.29% and 2.52%, respectively. For both series, base rents are due semiannually beginning on March 15, 2020, with Series 2019P having a final maturity date of March 15, 2035; and Series 2019Q having a final maturity date of March 15, 2036.

On January 7, 2020, the Regents of the University of Colorado issued \$50,000,000 of commercial paper with a 1.06% rate and June 3, 2020 maturity date. This issuance rolled forward \$21,500,000 previously issued commercial paper that matured on January 1, 2020, and added \$28,500,000 for project construction funding. The current total outstanding for University commercial paper is \$50,000,000.

On January 16, 2020, the Board of Trustees for Colorado Mesa University issued Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bond Taxable Convertible to Tax-Exempt, Series 2020A Advance Refunding of Certain Series 2012A with a par value of \$6,290,000, and Series 2012B Bonds with a par value of \$4,960,000 for a total refunded par value of \$11,250,000. The bond carries a taxable rate of 3.03% through February 15, 2021 then converts to a tax-exempt rate of 2.38% through May 15, 2034. The refunding resulted in net present value savings of \$1,029,542 and an accounting loss of \$102,150 that will be amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the life of the Series 2020A bond.

On January 16, 2020, the State issued Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ETRAN), Series 2019B. The notes mature on June 29, 2020. The total due on that date includes \$400,000,000 in principal and \$6,055,903 in interest. By statute, interest on the notes is payable from the General Fund. The ETRAN was issued with a premium of \$4,390,500, an average coupon rate of 3.34%, and a true interest cost of 0.93%.

B. OTHER

At the June 11, 2019 meeting of the Board for the University of Colorado Health and Welfare Trust (Trust), approval was given to the University of Colorado Hospital to withdraw from the Trust effective July 1, 2020. As a result, and if no other members join, the Trust will become a blended component unit of the University of Colorado effective that date.

On July 11, 2019, a longitudinal crack and failure of a wall on U.S. 36 occurred and traffic from the eastbound general purpose and express lanes were detoured to the westbound side of the highway. An emergency contracting process was started immediately and several contracts were established to complete emergency stabilization, design, and reconstruction. Rebuilding of the wall and road started on August 18, 2019. The road opened for traffic on September 27, 2019, with repairs to the wall still underway. CDOT and HPTE have estimated that design and repairs will cost approximately \$20,000,000. This will be considered a Compensation Event per the U.S. 36 Concession Agreement; however, the cost will not be known until the reconstruction of the wall is complete. A forensic investigation of the cause(s) or of the failure is being led by the Colorado Attorney General's office and a report will be forthcoming once all data is collected and properly analyzed.

On July 18, 2019, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) presented Flatiron/AECOM (F/A) with a Notice of Breach Under the Design-Build Contract and a rejection of the F/A's June 21, 2019 Monthly Progress Schedule. On July 26, 2019, CDOT and the High-Performance Transportation Enterprise (HPTE) rejected F/A's demands for additional time and potential costs due to winter weather delays. Then on August 2, 2019, because F/A was unable to cure the breach of contract, CDOT notified F/A that they have been placed in Default under the contract because they were unable to meet the Project Completion Deadline of August 1, 2019. F/A responded to CDOT/HPTE's Default Notice on August 9, 2019, claiming that because of material shortages and winter weather delays they were unable to meet the Project Completion Deadline. CDOT and HPTE will meet with the F/A's bond surety to discuss the next steps on the project. Presently, F/A continues to work on the project.

On July 18, 2019, Moody's Investor Services assigned the University of Northern Colorado an A3 underlying and Aa2 enhanced rating to the University's \$32,855,000 Institutional Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds Taxable Series 2019A. The outlook on the underlying and enhanced ratings is stable.

On August 30, 2019, the University of Colorado Property Corporation's (CUPCO) Board of Directors approved the transfer of the Campus Village Apartments (CVA) and CVA II properties to the University of Colorado Denver. On September 12, 2019, the Regents of the University of Colorado approved the transfer of CVA and CVA II.

On September 10, 2019, Fitch Ratings placed the C-470 project on Rating Watch Negative for the C-470 revenue bonds and the TIFIA loan. The Rating Watch Negative is a reflection of construction delays on the project, and Flatiron/AECOM being placed in default.

On September 12, 2019, the Governor of Colorado signed an executive order identifying property for the intention to create a new state park. There is currently a non-binding letter of intent from all parties expressing the desire to transfer the Fishers Peak property in fee simple to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). The property is approximately 20,000 acres or 30 square miles. The total acquisition cost is roughly \$25,000,000 of which CPW has committed \$16,750,000 from Habitat Stamp and Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) and GOCO has issued a \$7,400,000 open space grant to the Trust for Public Lands (TPL) with the remainder being donated value from TPL depending upon the final appraisal.

On October 3, 2019, the Board of Trustees for Colorado Mesa University (University) authorized the University to issue Series 2019C bonds to advance refund certain Enterprise Revenue Refund Bonds Series 2012A, Enterprise Revenue Bonds Series 2012B and Enterprise Revenue Bonds Series 2016; and, possibly Enterprise Revenue Bonds Series 2013 and Enterprise Revenue Bonds Series 2019B bonds, if market conditions warrant. The goal of the refunding is to achieve a minimum present value savings of 6% on a maturity-by-maturity basis. The market sale would occur when the University is confident it can achieve these savings.

On October 25, 2019, the Department of Personnel & Administration executed an Energy Performance Lease Purchase contract through an escrow agent for \$2,100,000 for a project to replace light fixtures in State Capitol Complex

buildings with energy efficient LED lighting. This project is expected to be substantially complete by June 30, 2020. The interest rate is 1.99% with repayment completed by July 15, 2032.

On November 1, 2019, the Department of Natural Resources received a \$4,282,000 donation. Although there is no legal requirement, Colorado Parks and Wildlife intends, at the benefactor's request, this donation be used for the acquisition or development of a new state park. Currently, these funds are not committed.

The Colorado Energy Office has a loan in the Revolving Loan Fund that is going into default. The current outstanding loan is approximately \$1,960,000 and collateralized by equipment. The Colorado Energy Office authorized the borrower to sell three pieces of the equipment expected to provide approximately \$40,000 in proceeds. It is estimated the remaining equipment is worth less than \$30,000. The Colorado Energy Office is working closely with the Attorney General's Office to understand the legal position.

NOTE 22 – DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

As described in Note 1, the State’s discretely presented component units (DPCUs) are entities that are legally separate from the State, but included in the reporting entity due to their relationships with the State. This note discusses the significant balances reported in the financial statements for DPCUs and financial items directly related to the State’s financial accountability for the DPCUs.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (the Authority), a major DPCU, the Denver Metropolitan Baseball Stadium District (the District), a nonmajor DPCU, and HLC @ Metro, Inc. (HLC), a nonmajor DPCU, are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the economic resources measurement focus and follow GASB standards for governments. The financial information for the Authority and the District is presented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 and the financial information for HLC is presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The financial information for the University of Colorado Foundation (the Foundation), a major DPCU, is presented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The Foundation follows standards for not-for-profit accounting promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), which recommends preparing financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority reported cash and cash equivalents with a fair market value of \$317.8 million. This amount comprises \$302.9 million held by COLOTRUST (Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust), \$4.9 million held in the State Treasurer’s Investment Pool, \$9.7 million in a Federated Government Obligations Fund, and \$.3 million in bank cash deposits. The COLOTRUST and Federated deposits had nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) credit ratings of AAAM. The COLOTRUST deposits were measured at net asset value per share (NAV) and the Federated deposits were measured using quoted market prices. The fair market value disclosures for the Treasurer’s Investment Pool are disclosed in Note 4.

Investments

The Foundation holds resources for the benefit of the State and the amount of those resources, the vast majority of which are investments, are significant to the State.

Since the Foundation’s financial statements are prepared according to FASB not-for-profit standards, the investment risk disclosures typical of government financial statements are not disclosed. The Foundation has adopted an investment policy that seeks to provide a steady and increasing stream of funding while maintaining the purchasing power of the assets. The Foundation’s investments are reported, to the extent possible, at fair market value. The FASB fair market value reporting requirements provide for a valuation method hierarchy similar to GASB’s. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1 Investments – values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets (or liabilities) in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Investments with inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset (or liability), either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Investments – classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs for an asset (or liability) and may require a degree of professional judgment.

The following table summarizes the Foundation’s investments by type within the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2019. In addition to the investments at reported at fair value below, the Foundation reports investment assets at cost or present value of \$2.1 million and real estate assets reported at appraised value at the date of donation of \$1.6 million.

University of Colorado Foundation
Fair Value Measurements Using
(Amounts In Thousands)

Investment Type	Fair Value as of 6/30/2019	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Net Asset Value Per Share
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 22,438	\$ 22,438	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Domestic Equities	453,162	329,639	-	45,900	77,623
International Equities	547,898	404,197	-	-	143,701
Fixed Income	235,285	180,952	26,232	-	28,101
Real Estate	67,269	-	-	-	67,269
Private Equity	319,688	-	-	-	319,688
Absolute Return	227,839	-	-	-	227,839
Venture Capital	130,513	-	-	527	129,986
Commodities	15,066	-	-	-	15,066
Other	746	-	522	224	-
Assets Held Under Split-Interest Agreements	39,095	39,095	-	-	-
Beneficial Interest in Charitable Trusts Held by Others	9,096	-	-	9,096	-
Total	\$2,068,095	\$ 976,321	\$ 26,754	\$ 55,747	\$1,009,273

Receivables

The Authority loans funds to finance local government water resources projects, wastewater treatment projects, and drinking water projects. The Authority reported loans receivable of \$982.3 million as of December 31, 2018. The scheduled maturities of the loans receivable are below.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
Loans Receivable
(In Thousands)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 72,171	\$ 15,392	\$ 87,563
2020	66,130	14,392	80,522
2021	65,170	13,197	78,367
2022	65,951	12,020	77,971
2023	63,145	10,838	73,983
2024 to 2028	285,703	41,454	327,157
2029 to 2033	216,255	22,349	238,604
2034 to 2038	118,541	6,546	125,087
2039 to 2043	22,276	1,549	23,825
2044 to 2048	6,877	164	7,041
2049	57	-	57
Total	\$ 982,276	\$ 137,901	\$ 1,120,177

The Foundation reported contributions receivable of \$164.4 million. This amount is net of allowances for uncollectible contributions and net present value discount. Of this amount, \$65.6 million is due within one year, \$94.6 million is due within one to five years, and \$4.2 million is due in more than five years.

Debt Service Requirements

The Authority has issued several bonds to finance local government water projects, which do not constitute debt of the State. In 2018, a series of Clean Water Revenue Bonds and a series Drinking Water Revenue Bonds were issued for \$10.6 million and \$5.2 million, respectively. Also, the 1998 Series A Clean Water Revenue Bonds and the 2006 Series A Drinking Water Revenue Bonds were fully retired in 2018. As of December 31, 2018, the Authority reported \$39.4 million in current bonds payable and \$421.0 million in noncurrent bonds payable.

The schedule below summarizes the remaining debt service payments for all bond issuances for the Authority.

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority Debt Service Requirements (In Thousands)

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 39,390	\$ 19,721	\$ 59,111
2020	34,805	18,035	52,840
2021	33,110	16,448	49,558
2022	34,360	14,906	49,266
2023	32,920	13,342	46,262
2024 to 2028	138,810	48,376	187,186
2029 to 2033	97,615	23,129	120,744
2034 to 2038	39,015	6,100	45,115
2039 to 2043	9,255	1,336	10,591
2044 to 2048	1,110	92	1,202
Total	\$ 460,390	\$ 161,485	\$ 621,875

In 2010, the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan State University of Denver created HLC to finance, construct, operate, and own the Hotel and Hospitality Learning Center. Bonds were issued in 2010 to finance the construction in the amount of \$54.9 million. HLC is servicing this debt, which has been guaranteed by the State. The schedule below summarizes the remaining debt service payments.

HLC @ Metro, Inc. Debt Service Requirements (In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,300	\$ 3,038	\$ 4,338
2021	1,350	2,981	4,331
2022	1,385	2,920	4,305
2023	1,425	2,846	4,271
2024	1,475	2,767	4,242
2025 to 2029	8,225	12,472	20,697
2030 to 2034	9,980	9,636	19,616
2035 to 2039	12,235	6,043	18,278
2039 to 2043	13,240	1,604	14,844
Total	\$ 50,615	\$ 44,307	\$ 94,922

Capital Assets

The District owns and operates a major league baseball stadium and other related capital assets. The District depreciates land improvements, buildings and other property and equipment using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives that range from three to 50 years. Changes in capital assets for the District for 2018 are below.

Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District Changes in Capital Assets (In Thousands)

	Beginning Balance, 1/1/2018	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Ending Balance, 12/31/2018
Historical Costs					
Land	\$ 20,613	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,613
Land Improvements	13,214	-	-	-	13,214
Buildings	174,888	18,724	3,628	-	197,240
Construction in Progress	3,628	3,939	(3,628)	-	3,939
Other Property and Equipment	30,944	1,693	-	(454)	32,183
Total Historical Costs	243,287	24,356	-	(454)	267,189
Accumulated Depreciation					
Land Improvements	(6,253)	(226)	-	-	(6,479)
Buildings	(65,911)	(4,785)	-	-	(70,696)
Other Property and Equipment	(22,828)	(1,032)	-	379	(23,481)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(94,992)	(6,043)	-	379	(100,656)
Net Capital Assets	\$ 148,295	\$ 18,313	\$ -	\$ (75)	\$ 166,533

Transactions with the Primary Government

Pursuant to statutes, with the written consent of the Department of Public Health and Environment, the Authority is authorized, on behalf of the State, to execute operating agreements with the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The Authority entered into a memorandum of agreement with the Department of Public Health and Environment and the Department of Local Affairs, under which each has agreed to assume specified responsibilities. The Authority incurred expenses for the two state agencies totaling \$10.4 million in the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018.

As described above, HLC operates the Hotel and Hospitality Learning Center. The Auraria Higher Education Center leases the ground on which the Hotel is built to Metropolitan State University of Denver for \$1 per year. The University subleases the land to HLC for \$1 per year.

The Foundation reported custodial funds of \$447.8 million, held for investment for the University of Colorado. In Fiscal Year 2019, the Foundation collected a 1.5% annual advancement support assessment on these funds, which was \$4.9 million. \$160.8 million of distributions were transferred to the University and \$24.8 million of advancement support was paid to the University.

Pension Information

The Authority participates in the PERA defined benefit pension plan disclosed in Note 6. Disclosures in Note 6 for the PERA State Division Trust Fund (SDTF) regarding general information about the plan, contributions, and actuarial assumptions are also applicable to the Authority. The pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions specific to the Authority are provided below.

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported a liability of \$7,934,212 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability.

The Authority recognized pension expense of \$1,939,823 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 123,713	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,377,682	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	298,891
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	30,705	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	231,448	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,763,548</u>	<u>\$ 298,891</u>

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported \$231,448 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2019	\$ 1,216,910
2020	240,927
2021	(111,007)
2022	(113,561)
	<u>\$ 1,233,269</u>

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

The Authority participates in the PERA defined benefit OPEB plan disclosed in Note 7. Disclosures in Note 7 for the PERA Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) OPEB regarding general information about the plan, contributions, and actuarial assumptions are also applicable to the Authority. The OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB specific to the Authority are provided below.

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported a liability of \$186,164 for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability.

The Authority recognized OPEB expense of \$14,790 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. At December 31, 2018, the Authority 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	\$ 880	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	3,114
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	1,028	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	12,341	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,249</u>	<u>\$ 3,114</u>

At December 31, 2018, the Authority reported \$12,341 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2019. 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 Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	\$ (404)
2020	(404)
2021	(404)
2022	(403)
2023	375
Thereafter	34
	<u>\$ (1,206)</u>





REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED GENERAL FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			\$ 3,266,980	
Income Taxes			7,234,664	
Other Taxes			278,641	
Sales and Services			1,003	
Interest Earnings			26,205	
Other Revenues			36,431	
Transfers- In			232,809	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			11,076,733	
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	\$ 11,107	\$ 11,107	11,107	\$ -
Corrections	810,881	829,097	827,467	1,630
Education	4,180,288	4,114,386	4,113,625	761
Governor	42,340	42,304	41,045	1,259
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,903,537	2,945,962	2,956,480	(10,518)
Higher Education	1,003,594	1,000,768	1,000,603	165
Human Services	982,588	978,022	962,028	15,994
Judicial Branch	553,074	560,715	553,768	6,947
Labor and Employment	19,475	19,278	19,278	-
Law	16,611	16,612	16,029	583
Legislative Branch	50,288	50,288	50,288	-
Local Affairs	32,786	32,845	32,784	61
Military and Veterans Affairs	11,110	11,207	10,690	517
Natural Resources	32,005	32,005	31,894	111
Personnel & Administration	14,074	12,951	12,945	6
Public Health and Environment	52,020	50,147	50,091	56
Public Safety	183,106	184,816	183,663	1,153
Regulatory Agencies	1,951	2,019	2,004	15
Revenue	79,159	79,159	78,456	703
Treasury	12,523	12,547	10,306	2,241
SUB- TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	10,992,517	10,986,235	10,964,551	21,684
Capital and Multi- Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	1,527	2,454	59	2,395
Corrections	10,950	26,901	8,643	18,258
Education	972	4,428	3,126	1,302
Governor	16,502	50,785	19,389	31,396
Health Care Policy and Financing	1,141	3,016	185	2,831
Higher Education	97,460	160,345	49,999	110,346
Human Services	26,120	95,263	12,285	82,978
Military and Veterans Affairs	3,065	8,339	5,541	2,798
Personnel & Administration	7,295	9,371	3,269	6,102
Public Health and Environment	-	700	118	582
Public Safety	2,928	-	-	-
Revenue	-	24,951	24,951	-
Transportation	500	1,302	788	514
SUB- TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI-YEAR BUDGETS	168,460	387,855	128,353	259,502
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 11,160,977	\$ 11,374,090	11,092,904	\$ 281,186
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ (16,171)	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED CASH FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			\$ 10,476	
Income Taxes			692,800	
Other Taxes			104,734	
Tuition and Fees			2,972,142	
Sales and Services			1,501,663	
Interest Earnings			47,369	
Other Revenues			766,250	
Transfers- In			1,510,972	
Capital Contributions			985	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			7,607,391	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	\$ 34,679	\$ 31,993	27,676	\$ 4,317
Corrections	77,622	79,353	58,959	20,394
Education	1,252,706	1,143,859	1,096,128	47,731
Governor	282,980	284,323	241,668	42,655
Health Care Policy and Financing	1,366,634	1,476,321	1,447,112	29,209
Higher Education	3,119,663	3,129,951	2,936,523	193,428
Human Services	322,107	322,035	273,068	48,967
Judicial Branch	161,378	160,136	136,078	24,058
Labor and Employment	74,728	70,641	70,198	443
Law	62,758	63,138	59,217	3,921
Legislative Branch	1,558	1,558	1,123	435
Local Affairs	43,370	38,188	34,299	3,889
Military and Veterans Affairs	1,204	1,204	958	246
Natural Resources	242,864	242,071	185,647	56,424
Personnel & Administration	131,655	130,306	113,734	16,572
Public Health and Environment	244,082	243,015	209,544	33,471
Public Safety	279,272	278,364	255,930	22,434
Regulatory Agencies	88,364	88,456	83,261	5,195
Revenue	219,082	218,358	200,451	17,907
State	25,366	26,343	23,960	2,383
Transportation	38,458	112,708	38,177	74,531
Treasury	31,354	40,654	40,039	615
SUB- TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	8,101,884	8,182,975	7,533,750	649,225
Capital and Multi- Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	-	16,160	12,896	3,264
Corrections	-	1,320	-	1,320
Governor	8,912	14,959	2,253	12,706
Higher Education	53,283	235,434	13,360	222,074
Human Services	1,859	5,363	716	4,647
Labor and Employment	2,785	32,759	17,142	15,617
Natural Resources	17,540	42,602	7,099	35,503
Personnel & Administration	1,636	550	181	369
Public Health and Environment	-	5,377	246	5,131
Public Safety	-	2,689	2,184	505
Transportation	-	1,100	875	225
SUB- TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI- YEAR BUDGETS	86,015	358,313	56,952	301,361
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 8,187,899	\$ 8,541,288	7,590,702	950,586
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ 16,689	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - APPROPRIATED FEDERALLY FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Federal Grants and Contracts			\$ 5,878,205	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			5,878,205	
Capital and Multi- Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Health Care Policy and Financing	\$ 5,615,496	\$ 5,659,180	5,493,183	\$ 165,997
Human Services	343,429	360,466	326,855	33,611
Labor and Employment	39,712	38,728	37,514	1,214
Military and Veterans Affairs	-	8	8	-
Public Health and Environment	19,749	19,749	17,919	1,830
SUB- TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI- YEAR BUDGETS	6,018,386	6,078,131	5,875,479	202,652
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 6,018,386	\$ 6,078,131	5,875,479	\$ 202,652
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ 2,726	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.



**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
RECONCILING SCHEDULE
ALL BUDGET FUND TYPES
TO ALL GAAP FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
	GENERAL	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BUDGETARY BASIS:		
Revenues and Transfers- In Appropriated (Required Supplementary Information):		
General	\$ 10,883,810	\$ 192,923
Cash	934,316	2,044,546
Federal	3,583,686	2,368
Sub- Total Revenues and Transfers- In Appropriated	15,401,812	2,239,837
Revenues and Transfers- In Non- Appropriated (Supplementary Information):		
General	1,427,003	-
Cash	4,885,619	4,708,445
Federal	2,421,346	805,011
Sub- Total Revenues and Transfers- In Non- Appropriated	8,733,968	5,513,456
Total Revenues and Transfers- In Appropriated and Non- Appropriated	24,135,780	7,753,293
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers- Out Appropriated (Required Supplementary Information):		
General Funded	10,955,551	137,353
Cash Funded	935,744	2,085,796
Federally Funded	3,583,264	68
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers- Out Appropriated	15,474,559	2,223,217
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers- Out Non- Appropriated(Supplementary Information):		
General Funded	1,425,389	-
Cash Funded	4,534,070	4,135,977
Federally Funded	2,414,643	689,441
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers- Out Non- Appropriated	8,374,102	4,825,418
Expenditures/Expenses and Transfers- Out Appropriated and Non- Appropriated	23,848,661	7,048,635
Excess of Revenues and Transfers- In Over (Under)		
Expenditures and Transfers- Out - Budget Basis - Appropriated	(72,747)	16,620
Excess of Revenues and Transfers- In Over (Under)		
Expenditures and Transfers- Out - Budget Basis - Non- Appropriated	359,866	688,038
BUDGETARY BASIS ADJUSTMENTS:		
Increase/(Decrease) for Unrealized Gains/Losses	35,457	120,730
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Expenditures Not Budgeted	458,871	1,699,678
Increase/(Decrease) for GAAP Revenue Adjustments	(725,292)	(1,310,956)
Increase/(Decrease) for Non- Budgeted Funds	-	-
Excess of Revenues and Transfers- In Over (Under) Expenditures and Transfers- Out - GAAP Basis	56,155	1,214,110
GAAP BASIS FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION:		
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	2,006,752	5,301,892
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 2,062,907	\$ 6,516,002

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES					
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	HEALTHCARE AFFORDABILITY	OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS	INTERNAL SERVICE	TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,076,733	\$ -
3,012,649	996,252	247,594	369,113	7,604,470	2,921
-	2,292,147	4	-	5,878,205	-
3,012,649	3,288,399	247,598	369,113	24,559,408	2,921
-	-	-	-	1,427,003	-
334,658	723	1,563,187	81,781	11,574,413	2,368,189
415	170,259	357,184	-	3,754,215	-
335,073	170,982	1,920,371	81,781	16,755,631	2,368,189
3,347,722	3,459,381	2,167,969	450,894	41,315,039	2,371,110
-	-	-	-	11,092,904	-
2,890,044	993,907	326,365	356,116	7,587,972	2,730
-	2,292,147	-	-	5,875,479	-
2,890,044	3,286,054	326,365	356,116	24,556,355	2,730
-	-	-	-	1,425,389	-
367,240	1,834	1,155,861	83,191	10,278,173	1,698,603
16,963	170,260	329,349	-	3,620,656	-
384,203	172,094	1,485,210	83,191	15,324,218	1,698,603
3,274,247	3,458,148	1,811,575	439,307	39,880,573	1,701,333
122,605	2,345	(78,767)	12,997	3,053	191
(49,130)	(1,112)	435,161	(1,410)	1,431,413	669,586
13	629	12,249	676	169,754	3,912
5,646	27,721	117,933	33,116	2,342,965	1,276
15,656	(31,947)	(44,010)	2,242	(2,094,307)	(3,252)
806,759	-	-	-	806,759	-
901,549	(2,364)	442,566	47,621	2,659,637	671,713
781,990	10,402	2,385,877	(554,106)	9,932,807	8,454,681
\$ 1,683,539	\$ 8,038	\$ 2,828,443	\$ (506,485)	12,592,444	\$ 9,126,394

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NOTE RSI-1 – BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. BUDGETARY BASIS

Budget schedules are presented as appropriated and nonappropriated for each category. The appropriated schedules are part of the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) section while the nonappropriated schedules are part of the Supplementary Information (SI) section.

The three budget-to-actual schedules in the RSI show revenues and expenditures that are legislatively appropriated, excluding informational only appropriations that do not require action of the legislature but are included in the appropriations bills for informational purposes only. These schedules are presented in the budgetary fund structure discussed below.

Budgetary fund types differ from fund types proscribed by generally accepted accounting principles. The budgetary fund types are general, cash, and federal funds. For budgetary purposes, cash funds include financial resources designated to support specific expenditures. Federal funds primarily include revenues received from the federal government. All other financial resources received are general-purpose revenues, and are not designated for specific expenditures until appropriated.

Eliminations of transfers and intrafund transactions are not made in the budgetary funds if those transactions are under budgetary control. Thus, revenues and expenditures in these funds are shown at their gross amounts. This results in significant duplicate recording of revenues and expenditures. An expenditure of one budgetary fund may be shown as a transfer-in or revenue in another budgetary fund and then be shown again as an expenditure in the second fund.

For budget purposes, depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting with the following exceptions:

- Payments to employees paid on a monthly basis for time worked in June of each fiscal year are made on the first working day of the following month; for general-funded appropriations those payments are reported as expenditures in the following fiscal year.
- Certain payments by state agencies to the Office of Information Technology for information technology services purchased in June using general-funded appropriations are reported as expenditures in the following fiscal year.
- Medicaid services claims are reported as expenditures only when the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing requests payment by the State Controller for medical services premiums under the Colorado Medical Services Act or for medical service provided by the Department of Human Services under the Colorado Medical Services Act. Similar treatment is afforded to non-administrative expenditures that qualify for federal participation under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act except for medically indigent program expenditures. In most years, this results in the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing excluding expenditures accrued for services provided but not yet billed.
- Expenditures of the fiscal year in the following three categories that have not been paid at June 30 are reported in the following year: Old Age Pension Health and Medical Care program costs; state contributions required by the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003; and financial administration costs of any non-administrative expenditure under the Children's Basic Health Plan.
- Unrealized gains and losses on investments are not recognized as changes in revenue on the budgetary basis.
- Pension expense related to unfunded pension liabilities are not recognized on a budgetary basis.

B. BUDGETARY PROCESS

The financial operations of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the State government, with the exception of custodial funds and federal moneys not requiring matching state funds, are controlled by annual appropriations made by the General Assembly. The Department of Transportation's portion of the Highway Fund is appropriated to the State Transportation Commission. Within the legislative appropriation, the Commission may appropriate the specific projects and other operations of the department. In addition, the Commission may appropriate available fund balance from its portion of the Highway Fund.

The total legislative appropriation is constitutionally limited to the unrestricted funds held at the beginning of the year plus revenues estimated to be received during the year as determined by the budgetary basis of accounting. The original appropriation by the General Assembly in the Long Appropriations Act segregates the budget of the State into its operating and capital components. The majority of the capital budgets are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund, with the primary exception being budgeted capital funds used for infrastructure and institution of higher education capital projects.

The Governor has line item veto authority over the Long Appropriations Act, but the General Assembly may override each individual line item veto by a two-thirds majority vote in each house.

Most general and cash funded appropriations, with the exception of capital projects, lapse at year-end unless specifically required by the General Assembly or executive action is taken to rollforward all or part of the remaining unspent budget authority. Appropriations that meet the strict criteria for rollforward are reported in Note 19. Since capital projects appropriations are generally available for three years after appropriation, significant amounts of the capital budgets remain unexpended at fiscal year-end. Cash funded highway construction, maintenance and operations in the Department of Transportation are appropriated as operating budgets, but remain available in future years through action of the Transportation Commission.

The appropriation controls the combined expenditures and encumbrances of the State, in the majority of the cases, to the level of line item within the State agency. Line items are individual lines in the official budget document and vary from specific payments for specific programs to single appropriations at the agency level. Statutes allow the Judicial and Executive Branches, at year-end, to transfer legislative appropriations within departments for expenditures. The appropriation may be retroactively adjusted in the following session of the General Assembly by a supplemental appropriation.

On the three budget-to-actual schedules, the column titled Original Appropriation consists of the Long Appropriations Act and special bills, excluding informational only appropriations. The column titled Final Spending Authority includes the original appropriation and supplemental appropriations of the Legislature.

Spending occurs outside of the legislative appropriations process primarily for custodial purposes, federally-funded activity for which there is no general-purpose revenue matching requirement, statutory transfers, and other miscellaneous budgetary items. Additional budget-to-actual schedules related to nonappropriated activity are included in the Supplementary Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

C. OVEREXPENDITURES

Depending on the accounting fund type involved, expenditures/expenses are determined using the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting even if the accrual will result in an overexpenditure. The modified and full accrual basis of accounting is converted to the budgetary basis of accounting as noted above. In the General Purpose Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund, if earned cash revenues plus available fund balance and earned federal revenues are less than cash and federal expenditures, then those excess expenditures are considered general-funded expenditures. If general-funded expenditures exceed the general-funded appropriation then an overexpenditure occurs even if the expenditures did not exceed the total legislative line item appropriation. Individual overexpenditures are listed in Note 2. Some transactions considered revenues for budgetary

purposes, such as intrafund sales, are not considered GAAP revenues. Some events, such as the recognition of unrealized gains/losses on investments, affect revenues on a GAAP basis but not on the budgetary basis. Federal Medicaid revenues related to deferred Medicaid expenditures result in revenues on the GAAP statements but not on the budgetary schedules. These events and transactions are shown in the reconciliation as “Unrealized Gains/Losses” and/or “GAAP Revenue Adjustments.”

D. BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

The *Reconciling Schedule – All Budget Fund Types to All GAAP Fund Types* shows how revenues, expenditures/expenses, and transfers under the budgetary basis in the budgetary fund structure and how nonappropriated revenues, expenditures/expenses, and transfers under the budgetary basis in the budgetary fund structure relate to the change in fund balances/net position for the funds presented in the fund-level financial statements.

Certain expenditures on a generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) basis, such as bad debt expense related to loan activity and depreciation, are not budgeted by the General Assembly. In addition, certain General Purpose Revenue Fund payroll disbursements for employee time worked in June by employees paid on a monthly basis, June general-funded purchases of service from the Office of Information Technology, and Medicaid and certain other assistance program payments (see Section A above) accrued but not paid by June 30 are excluded from the expenditures are not shown on the budget-to-actual schedules but are included in the budget-to-actual reconciliation schedule as “GAAP Expenditures Not Budgeted.” Additionally, this line item includes some transactions considered expenditures for budgetary purposes, such as loan disbursements and capital purchases in proprietary fund types, are not expenditures on a GAAP basis.

Some transactions considered revenues for budgetary purposes, such as intrafund sales, are not considered GAAP revenues. Some events, such as the recognition of unrealized gains/losses on investments, affect revenues on a GAAP basis but not on the budgetary basis. Federal Medicaid revenues related to deferred Medicaid expenditures result in revenues on the GAAP statements but not on the budgetary schedules. These events and transactions are shown in the reconciliation as “Unrealized Gains/Losses” and/or “GAAP Revenue Adjustments.”

The inclusion of these revenues and expenditures and the change in nonbudgeted funds along with the balances from the budget-to-actual schedules is necessary to reconcile to the GAAP fund balance.

E. OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES

The State uses encumbrance accounting as an extension of formal budget implementation in most funds except certain fiduciary funds, and certain Higher Education Institutions Funds. Under this procedure, purchase orders and contracts for expenditures of money are recorded to reserve an equivalent amount of the related appropriation. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. They lapse at year-end unless specifically brought forward to the subsequent year.

NOTE RSI-2 – THE STATE’S DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF PENSION LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Proportionate Share:

The State, Judicial, Denver Public Schools, and Schools Divisions Trust Funds – which are defined benefit cost-sharing multiple-employer pension plans – are administered by the Public Employees’ Retirement Association (PERA). The schedule below presents the State’s (primary government’s) proportionate share of the net pension liability for its retirement Trusts. The amounts presented for each Division were determined as of the measurement date, which is the calendar year-end that occurred within the State’s fiscal year. Information is not available prior to calendar year 2013 for the State and Judicial Divisions, and Calendar Year 2018 for the Denver Public Schools and Schools Divisions.

(Amounts In Thousands)	State Division					
	CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016	CY 2015	CY 2014	CY 2013
State's proportion of the net pension liability	95.95%	95.37%	95.49%	95.71%	95.85%	95.86%
State's proportionate share of Net Pension liability	\$ 10,918,046	\$ 19,091,149	\$ 17,539,728	\$ 10,079,252	\$ 9,016,144	\$ 8,539,181
State's covered payroll	\$ 3,262,962	\$ 2,796,014	\$ 2,751,094	\$ 2,687,152	\$ 2,586,800	\$ 2,570,286
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	334.61%	682.80%	637.55%	375.09%	348.54%	332.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	55.11%	43.20%	42.59%	56.11%	59.84%	61.00%

(Amounts In Thousands)	Judicial Division					
	CY 2018	CY 2017	CY 2016	CY 2015	CY 2014	CY 2013
State's proportion of the net pension liability	94.91%	93.99%	94.17%	93.98%	93.60%	93.44%
State's proportionate share of Net Pension liability	\$ 134,072	\$ 218,136	\$ 239,423	\$ 172,824	\$ 129,499	\$ 102,756
State's covered payroll	\$ 55,706	\$ 46,764	\$ 46,320	\$ 44,159	\$ 40,114	\$ 37,203
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	240.68%	466.46%	516.89%	391.37%	322.83%	276.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.48%	58.70%	53.19%	60.13%	66.89%	77.41%

Denver Public Schools Division	
(Amounts In Thousands)	
	CY 2018
State's proportion of the net pension liability	34.13%
State's proportionate share of Net Pension liability	\$ 349,095
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.69%

Schools Division	
(Amounts In Thousands)	
	CY 2018
State's proportion of the net pension liability	12.03%
State's proportionate share of Net Pension liability	\$ 2,129,952
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.01%

Contributions:

The following schedule presents a ten-year history of the State's (primary government's) contribution to PERA for the State and Judicial Divisions as of each fiscal year ending June 30:

State & Judicial Division										
(Amounts in Thousands)										
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010
Contractually required contributions	\$ 649,516	\$ 549,049	\$ 524,478	\$ 492,159	\$ 453,406	\$ 419,912	\$ 368,468	\$ 276,326	\$ 256,682	\$ 291,892
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(649,516)	(549,049)	(524,478)	(492,159)	(453,406)	(419,912)	(368,468)	(276,326)	(256,682)	(291,892)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered payroll	3,381,530	2,877,013	2,813,660	2,771,749	2,687,237	2,628,458	2,520,793	2,453,455	1,998,390	2,438,135
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.21%	19.08%	18.64%	17.76%	16.87%	15.98%	14.62%	11.26%	12.84%	11.97%

State Division										
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010
Contractually required contributions	\$ 639,485	\$ 541,295	\$ 516,932	\$ 484,588	\$ 446,528	\$ 413,694	\$ 362,791	\$ 272,068	\$ 252,727	\$ 287,394
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(639,485)	(541,295)	(516,932)	(484,588)	(446,528)	(413,694)	(362,791)	(272,068)	(252,727)	(287,394)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered payroll	3,320,884	2,829,559	2,767,479	2,725,417	2,645,149	2,590,401	2,479,774	2,422,689	1,969,813	2,409,003
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.26%	19.13%	18.68%	17.78%	16.88%	15.97%	14.63%	11.23%	12.83%	11.93%

Judicial Division										
	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010
Contractually required contributions	\$ 10,031	\$ 7,754	\$ 7,546	\$ 7,571	\$ 6,878	\$ 6,218	\$ 5,677	\$ 4,258	\$ 3,955	\$ 4,498
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(10,031)	(7,754)	(7,546)	(7,571)	(6,878)	(6,218)	(5,677)	(4,258)	(3,955)	(4,498)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered payroll	60,646	47,454	46,181	46,332	42,088	38,057	41,019	30,766	28,577	29,132
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.54%	16.34%	16.34%	16.34%	16.34%	16.34%	13.84%	13.84%	13.84%	15.44%

Denver Public Schools Division

	FY 2019
Contractually required contributions	\$ 18,622
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(18,622)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-

Schools Division

	FY 2019
Contractually required contributions	\$ 126,505
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(126,505)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-

B. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS OR OTHER INPUTS AFFECTING TRENDS IN ACTUARIAL INFORMATION

2018 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2017

- The single equivalent interest rate (SEIR) for the State Division was increased from 4.72 percent to 7.25 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis which no longer resulted in a projected year of depletion of the fiduciary net position (FNP), thereby eliminating the need to apply the municipal bond index rate.

- The SEIR for the School Division was increased from 4.78 percent to 7.25 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis which no longer resulted in a projected year of depletion of the FNP, thereby eliminating the need to apply the municipal bond index rate.
- The SEIR for the Judicial Division was increased from 5.41 percent to 7.25 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis which no longer resulted in a projected year of depletion of the FNP, thereby eliminating the need to apply the municipal bond index rate.

2017 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2016

- The SEIR for the State Division was lowered from 5.26 percent to 4.72 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate.
- The SEIR for the Judicial Division was increased from 5.18 percent to 5.41 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate.
- The municipal bond index rate used in the determination of the SEIR for the State and Judicial Divisions changed from 3.86 percent on the prior measurement date to 3.43 percent on the measurement date.

2016 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2015

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.80 percent to 2.40 percent.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.90 percent to 3.50 percent.
- The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy lives for the State Division was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments for credibility and gender adjustments of a 73 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 108 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2018, for males, and a 78 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 109 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2020, for females.
- The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy lives for the Judicial Division was changed to the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments for credibility and gender adjustments of a 93 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 113 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2018, for males, and a 68 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 106 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2020, for females.
- For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90 percent of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
- The mortality assumption for active members was changed to RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.
- The rates of retirement, withdrawal, and disability were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The estimated administrative expense as a percentage of covered payroll was increased from 0.35 percent to 0.40 percent.

- The SEIR for the State Division was lowered from 7.50 percent to 5.26 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate of 3.86 percent on the measurement date.
- The SEIR for the Judicial Division was lowered from 5.73 percent to 5.18 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate from 3.57 percent on the prior measurement date to 3.86 percent on the measurement date.

2015 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2014

- The SEIR for the Judicial Division was lowered from 6.14 percent to 5.73 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate from 3.70 percent on the prior measurement date to 3.57 percent on the measurement date.
- The following programming changes were made:
 - Valuation of the full survivor benefit without any reduction for possible remarriage.
 - Reflection of the employer match on separation benefits for all eligible years.
 - Reflection of one year of service eligibility for survivor annuity benefit.
 - Refinement of the 18-month AI timing.
 - Refinements to directly value certain and life, modified cash refund and pop-up benefit forms.
- The following methodology changes were made:
 - Recognition of merit salary increases in the first projection year.
 - Elimination of the assumption that 35 percent of future disabled members elect to receive a refund.
 - Removal of the negative value adjustment for liabilities associated with refunds of future terminating members.
 - Adjustments to the timing of the normal cost and UAAL payment calculations to reflect contributions throughout the year.

2014 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2013

- The SEIR for the Judicial Division was lowered from 6.66 percent to 6.14 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the FNP, and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate from 4.73 percent on the prior measurement date to 3.70 percent on the measurement date.

2013 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2012

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 8.00 percent to 7.50 percent.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 3.50 percent to 2.80 percent.
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 4.25 percent to 3.90 percent.

NOTE RSI-3 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) INFORMATION

A. PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS OPEB LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Proportionate Share:

The State’s Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) – a defined benefit cost-sharing multiple-employer other post-employment benefit plan – is administered by the Public Employees’ Retirement Association (PERA). The schedule below presents the State’s (primary government’s) proportionate share of the net OPEB liability for its OPEB plan. The amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date, which is the calendar year-end that occurred within the State’s fiscal year. Information is not available prior to Calendar Year 2016.

(Amounts In Thousands)	CY2018	CY2017	CY2016
State's proportion (percentage) of the collective net OPEB liability	33.40%	33.71%	33.83%
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability	\$ 454,363	\$ 438,113	\$ 438,677
State's covered payroll	\$ 3,318,668	\$ 2,842,778	\$ 2,797,414
State's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	13.69%	15.41%	15.68%
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

Contributions:

The following schedule presents a ten-year history of the State’s (primary government’s) contribution to PERA for the HCTF as of each fiscal year ending June 30:

(Amounts In Thousands)	FY 2019	FY 2018	FY 2017	FY 2016	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010
Contractually required contributions	\$ 30,171	\$ 29,346	\$ 28,699	\$ 28,272	\$ 27,410	\$ 26,810	\$ 25,712	\$ 25,025	\$ 20,384	\$ 24,869
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	(30,171)	(29,346)	(28,699)	(28,272)	(27,410)	(26,810)	(25,712)	(25,025)	(20,384)	(24,869)
Contribution deficiency(excess)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State's covered payroll	2,957,937	2,877,013	2,813,660	2,771,749	2,687,237	2,628,458	2,520,793	2,453,455	1,998,390	2,438,135
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

B. CHANGES IN THE TOTAL UNIVERSITY OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS – UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SYSTEM

University OPEB Plan (Amounts in Thousands)	Fiscal Year Ending	
	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 49,754	53,099
Interest cost	28,404	24,648
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,728)	(87,654)
Changes of assumptions	35,919	(46,406)
Benefit payments	(15,163)	(17,211)
Net change in total OPEB liability	97,186	(73,524)
Total OPEB liability (beginning)	746,773	820,297
Total OPEB liability (ending)	843,959	746,773
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,663,010	1,475,177
Total OPEB liability as a % of payroll	50.75%	50.62%

C. SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN ASSUMPATIONS OR OTHER INPUTS AFFECTING TRENDS IN ACTUARIAL INFORMATION

There were no significant changes in assumptions or other inputs effective for the December 31, 2018 or December 31, 2017 measurement periods for the PERA HCTF.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits for the University OPEB Plan. The University's actuaries utilized different mortality tables in Fiscal Year 2019.

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND - GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE COMPONENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)**

	Forecasted / Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance
	Original	Final	Budgetary Basis	
Budgetary fund balance, July 1	\$ 691,107	\$ 691,107	\$ 691,107	
Resources (Inflows):				
Sales and use tax	3,562,400	3,640,300	3,592,176	\$ (48,124)
Other excise taxes	102,300	104,600	103,146	(1,454)
Individual income tax, net	7,206,300	7,540,650	7,327,511	(213,139)
Corporate income tax, net	722,000	836,550	855,707	19,157
Insurance tax	319,300	315,300	314,664	(636)
Pari-mutuel, courts, and other	37,300	28,400	53,072	24,672
Investment income	18,700	14,200	26,517	12,317
Transfers-in from other funds	6,800	19,200	37,524	18,324
Amounts available for appropriation	<u>12,666,207</u>	<u>13,190,307</u>	<u>13,001,424</u>	<u>(188,883)</u>
Charges to appropriations (outflows):				
Agriculture	11,107	11,107	11,107	-
Corrections	810,881	829,097	827,467	1,630
Education	4,180,288	4,114,386	4,113,625	761
Governor	43,090	43,054	41,795	1,259
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,915,601	2,956,984	2,967,476	(10,492)
Higher Education	1,005,311	1,001,176	1,001,010	166
Human Services	991,332	978,294	962,300	15,994
Judicial Branch	553,074	560,715	553,768	6,947
Labor and Employment	19,593	19,278	19,278	-
Law	16,611	16,612	16,029	583
Legislative Branch	49,914	50,288	50,288	-
Local Affairs	38,520	37,145	37,007	138
Military and Veterans Affairs	11,110	11,207	10,690	517
Natural Resources	32,005	32,005	31,894	111
Personnel and Administration	16,047	13,923	13,711	212
Public Health and Environment	54,039	52,166	51,959	207
Public Safety	183,106	184,816	183,663	1,153
Regulatory Agencies	6,101	6,169	6,154	15
Revenue	245,030	388,090	361,461	26,629
Treasury	1,080,602	1,080,626	1,038,877	41,749
Nondepartmental:				
Transfers-out to capital projects fund	-	90,382	90,382	-
Total charges to appropriations	<u>12,263,362</u>	<u>12,477,520</u>	<u>12,389,941</u>	<u>87,579</u>
Budgetary reserves and amounts not forecasted or budgeted:				
Increase in Contingency reserve - C.R.S. 24-75-201.1	(139,300)	(139,300)	(139,300)	-
Release of prior year State Controller approved rollforwards			29,641	
State Controller approved rollforwards			(33,264)	
Net of revenues not forecasted and expenditures not budgeted			(20,216)	
Total budgetary reserves and amounts not forecasted or budgeted	<u>(139,300)</u>	<u>(139,300)</u>	<u>(163,139)</u>	
Budgetary fund balance, June 30	<u>\$ 263,545</u>	<u>\$ 573,487</u>	<u>\$ 448,345</u>	

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND- GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE COMPONENT
BUDGET- TO- GAAP RECONCILIATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)**

Explanation of differences between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures

Sources/inflows of resources:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule.	\$ 13,001,424
Differences - budget to GAAP:	
The fund balance at the beginning of the year is a budgetary resource but is not a current-year revenue for financial reporting purposes.	(691,107)
Federal revenues not forecasted	5,996,265
Fee revenues and other funding sources not forecasted	717,430
Other revenues not forecasted	29,006
Deferred Medicaid revenues are excluded from inflows of budgetary resources but are revenues for financial reporting purposes - C.R.S. 24- 75-201(2) (a) (II).	(89,693)
Fair value of investments in excess of cost is excluded from inflows of budgetary resources but is revenue for financial reporting purposes.	24,227
Eliminations of transfers and intrafund transactions are not made in the budgetary funds if those transactions are under budgetary control	(452,479)
Transfers are inflows of budgetary resources but are other financing sources for financial reporting purposes.	(173,254)
Capital lease proceeds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes.	(528)
Insurance recoveries are not revenues for financial reporting purposes.	(215)
Total revenues as reported on the combining statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - general fund components	<u>\$ 18,361,076</u>

Uses/outflows of resources and reserves:

Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule.	12,389,941
Differences - budget to GAAP:	
Expenditures of federal grants and contracts not budgeted	5,990,816
Fee revenue and other funding uses not budgeted	683,866
Other expenditures not budgeted	88,235
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are other financing uses for financial reporting purposes.	(5,384,140)
Deferred Medicaid expenditures are excluded from outflows of budgetary resources but are expenditures for financial reporting purposes - C.R.S. 24- 75-201(2) (a) (II).	(135,011)
Deferred payroll expenditures are excluded from outflows of budgetary resources but are expenditures for financial reporting purposes - C.R.S. 24- 75-201(2) (a) (III).	106,757
Deferred information technology expenditures are excluded from outflows of budgetary resources but are expenditures for financial reporting purposes - C.R.S. 24- 75-201(2) (a) (IV).	486
Eliminations of transfers and intrafund transactions are not made in the budgetary funds if those transactions are under budgetary control.	(452,479)
Total expenditures as reported on the combining statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances—general fund components	<u>\$ 13,288,471</u>

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTE RSI-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND – GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE COMPONENT

The State of Colorado reports components of the General Fund segregated by revenues being either general purpose or special purpose. Special purpose revenues are fund component revenues which are not of a sufficient original source to qualify for reporting as a special revenue fund. The special purpose components of the General Fund are: State Public Schools, Risk Management, and Other Special Purpose. General purpose revenues are not designated for a specific purpose and are reported in the General Purpose Revenue component of the General Fund. The General Purpose Revenue component of the General Fund is the primary operating fund of the state and is used to account for all financial resources and activity not required to be accounted for in another fund. Refer to the Supplementary Information section for additional information on the General Fund components and combining statements for the General Fund.

This schedule is presented primarily to report the change in budgetary fund balance from the prior fiscal year. The change in budgetary fund balance, as reconciled to the state's financial statements, supports the state's budgetary process. Ending budgetary fund balance on this schedule combined with relevant revenue forecasts are used to determine the total amount to be appropriated for the following fiscal year.

Beginning budgetary fund balances, resources (inflows), and amounts available for appropriation for the original budget and final budget are based on quarterly economic forecasts prepared by the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting. Beginning budgetary fund balance and resources (inflows) in the actual amounts column reconcile to the state's accounting system. The March 2018 forecast is used for the original budget and the December 2018 forecast is used for the final budget. Charges to appropriations (outflows) for original and final budget are derived from budgeted expenditures recorded in the state's accounting system and agree to appropriations made by the General Assembly.

The original and final budget does not include budgeted amounts for federal grants and contracts, fees and other funding sources/uses, and revenues/expenditures not budgeted because they are currently not forecasted by the Office of State Planning and Budget. Amounts are included in the actual column because the activity is accounted for in this component of the General Fund.

Certain state laws result in budget-to-GAAP differences. C.R.S. 24-75-201(2)(a)(II) excludes Medicaid revenues from inflows of budgetary resources but they are revenues for financial reporting. C.R.S. 24-75-201(2)(a)(III) excludes Medicaid expenditures from outflows of budgetary resources but they are expenditures for financial reporting. C.R.S. 24-75-201(2)(a)(IV) excludes some payroll-related expenditures from outflows of budgetary resources but they are expenditures for financial reporting. C.R.S. 24-75-201(2)(a)(IV) excludes specific information technology expenditures from outflows of budgetary resources but they are expenditures for financial reporting purposes. Refer to the Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation for amounts related to these statutorily-based budget-to-GAAP differences as well as for information on other budget-to-GAAP differences.

State law (C.R.S. 24-75-201.1) restricts state appropriations from this component of the General Fund so that budgetary resources will be available for use in a state fiscal emergency. A state fiscal emergency may be declared by the passage of a joint resolution which is approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the members of both houses of the General Assembly and approved by the Governor. The reserve for Fiscal Year 2019 is \$814.2 million. The reserve is included in this schedule and therefore beginning and ending budgetary fund balance are net of the required reserve. A positive ending budgetary fund balance in the actual column indicates a reserve maintained in compliance with state law.



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS

For legal compliance purposes, the General Fund is is segregated into the following components:

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE

This fund is the general operating fund for state operations and is used unless another fund has been established for a particular activity. The fund consists of general purpose revenues from various tax collections the largest being income and sales taxes.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS

The State Public School fund is a statutory fund that distributes substantially all of its resources to school districts each year; most of the funds' resources are transfers into the fund from the General Purpose Revenue Fund.

The Risk Management fund accounts for the State's liability, property, and worker's compensation insurance activities; its revenues are primarily from charges to State agencies.

The Other Special Purpose Fund comprises all other funds without sufficient original source revenues to qualify as Special Revenue Funds. Included in this category is the Building Excellent Schools Tomorrow (BEST) program that provides grants and funds for public school construction, Lottery proceeds held by the Division of Parks and Wildlife for parks and outdoor recreation projects, the Charter School Institute, as well as over thirty smaller funds.

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS				TOTAL	INTRA-FUND RECEIVABLE ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
	GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL	RISK MANAGEMENT	OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE			
ASSETS:							
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 649,531	\$ 1,632	\$ 36,233	\$ 357,808	\$ 1,045,204	\$ -	\$ 1,045,204
Taxes Receivable, net	1,934,123	-	-	-	1,934,123	-	1,934,123
Other Receivables, net	530,470	-	630	220	531,320	-	531,320
Due From Other Governments	411,756	1,942	-	218	413,916	-	413,916
Due From Other Funds	29,319	-	-	51,998	81,317	(22,697)	58,620
Due From Component Units	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
Inventories	9,944	-	-	-	9,944	-	9,944
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	38,252	-	333	74	38,659	-	38,659
Restricted Assets:							
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	4	23,818	-	355,742	379,564	-	379,564
Restricted Receivables	-	-	-	1,166	1,166	-	1,166
Investments	10,486	-	-	338,657	349,143	-	349,143
Other Long-Term Assets	-	-	-	4,703	4,703	-	4,703
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,613,904	\$ 27,392	\$ 37,196	\$ 1,110,586	\$ 4,789,078	\$ (22,697)	\$ 4,766,381
LIABILITIES:							
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 927,722	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 927,722	\$ -	\$ 927,722
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	833,289	1	1,610	32,439	867,339	-	867,339
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	-	-	-	431,685	-	431,685
Due To Other Governments	131,643	-	-	22,914	154,557	-	154,557
Due To Other Funds	40,871	-	997	429	42,297	(22,697)	19,600
Unearned Revenue	32,821	-	-	348	33,169	-	33,169
Claims and Judgments Payable	737	-	-	-	737	-	737
Other Current Liabilities	22,225	-	-	2	22,227	-	22,227
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	181	-	-	352	533	-	533
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,421,174	1	2,607	56,484	2,480,266	(22,697)	2,457,569
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	245,094	811	-	-	245,905	-	245,905
FUND BALANCES:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventories	9,944	-	-	-	9,944	-	9,944
Prepays	38,140	-	333	74	38,547	-	38,547
Restricted	-	-	-	814,658	814,658	-	814,658
Committed	814,200	26,580	34,256	239,370	1,114,406	-	1,114,406
Assigned	33,264	-	-	-	33,264	-	33,264
Unassigned	52,088	-	-	-	52,088	-	52,088
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	947,636	26,580	34,589	1,054,102	2,062,907	-	2,062,907
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 3,613,904	\$ 27,392	\$ 37,196	\$ 1,110,586	\$ 4,789,078	\$ (22,697)	\$ 4,766,381

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS			TOTAL	INTRA-FUND TRANSFER ELIMINATIONS	TOTAL
		STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	RISK MANAGEMENT	OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE			
REVENUES:							
Taxes:							
Individual and Fiduciary Income	\$ 7,327,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,327,511	\$ -	\$ 7,327,511
Corporate Income	855,707	-	-	-	855,707	-	855,707
Sales and Use	3,592,176	-	-	-	3,592,176	-	3,592,176
Excise	103,145	-	-	-	103,145	-	103,145
Other Taxes	315,175	-	-	-	315,175	-	315,175
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	34,566	-	70	1,989	36,625	-	36,625
Charges for Goods and Services	19,732	-	67,088	295	87,115	-	87,115
Rents	205	-	-	1	206	-	206
Investment Income (Loss)	62,253	37	1,505	31,611	95,406	-	95,406
Federal Grants and Contracts	5,865,753	-	-	7,162	5,872,915	-	5,872,915
Other	184,853	1,498	118	23,766	210,235	-	210,235
TOTAL REVENUES	18,361,076	1,535	68,781	64,824	18,496,216	-	18,496,216
EXPENDITURES:							
Current:							
General Government	186,042	57	53,373	5,183	244,655	-	244,655
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	156,305	-	-	21,510	177,815	-	177,815
Education	812,289	4,733	-	5,394	822,416	-	822,416
Health and Rehabilitation	701,834	-	-	1,041	702,875	-	702,875
Justice	1,600,165	-	-	77	1,600,242	-	1,600,242
Natural Resources	40,428	-	-	575	41,003	-	41,003
Social Assistance	7,293,105	-	-	13,007	7,306,112	-	7,306,112
Capital Outlay	16,784	-	-	110,706	127,490	-	127,490
Intergovernmental:							
Cities	66,826	-	-	45,774	112,600	-	112,600
Counties	1,479,253	-	-	15,749	1,495,002	-	1,495,002
School Districts	686,936	3,946,946	-	216,270	4,850,152	-	4,850,152
Special Districts	48,839	-	-	17,883	66,722	-	66,722
Federal	86	-	-	-	86	-	86
Other	183,735	-	-	274	184,009	-	184,009
Debt Service	15,844	-	-	67,719	83,563	-	83,563
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,288,471	3,951,736	53,373	521,162	17,814,742	-	17,814,742
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	5,072,605	(3,950,201)	15,408	(456,338)	681,474	-	681,474
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Transfers-In	173,254	4,017,177	18	511,463	4,701,912	(4,230,841)	471,071
Transfers-Out	(5,384,141)	(132,174)	(1,997)	(62,884)	(5,581,196)	4,230,841	(1,350,355)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	-	-	-	240,425	240,425	-	240,425
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	-	-	-	12,456	12,456	-	12,456
Capital Lease Proceeds	528	-	-	-	528	-	528
Insurance Recoveries	216	-	340	-	556	-	556
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(5,210,143)	3,885,003	(1,639)	701,460	(625,319)	-	(625,319)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(137,538)	(65,198)	13,769	245,122	56,155	-	56,155
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	1,085,174	91,778	20,820	808,980	2,006,752	-	2,006,752
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 947,636	\$ 26,580	\$ 34,589	\$ 1,054,102	\$ 2,062,907	\$ -	\$ 2,062,907



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS

Transactions related to resources obtained and used for acquisition, construction, or improvement of State owned facilities and certain equipment are accounted for in the Capital Projects Fund, unless the activity occurs in a proprietary fund or in certain instances when the activity is incidental to a cash fund. For legal compliance purposes, the Capital Projects Fund is segregated into the following components:

REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS

This fund accounts for projects that are either fully or partially funded with general-purpose revenue that is transferred from the General Purpose Revenue Fund. It also includes cash-funded or mixed funded projects.

SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS

This fund accounts for certain projects that are not funded with any general-purpose revenue. This includes projects funded with the proceeds of certificates of participation such as the Colorado History Center and the Ralph L. Carr Justice Center, federal projects in the Department of Military Affairs, Lottery-funded projects in the Department of Natural Resources, and several smaller projects.

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 217,127	\$ 12,812	\$ 229,939
Other Receivables, net	14	-	14
Due From Other Governments	2,292	2,167	4,459
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	19	-	19
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	3	3
Investments	543,234	1,923	545,157
Other Long-Term Assets	13	-	13
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 762,699	\$ 16,905	\$ 779,604
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 15,618	\$ 849	\$ 16,467
Due To Other Funds	25	-	25
Other Current Liabilities	167	-	167
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,810	849	16,659
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Prepays	19	-	19
Restricted	-	5	5
Committed	746,870	16,051	762,921
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	746,889	16,056	762,945
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 762,699	\$ 16,905	\$ 779,604

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND COMPONENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	REGULAR CAPITAL PROJECTS	SPECIAL CAPITAL PROJECTS	TOTAL
REVENUES:			
Taxes:			
Other Taxes	\$ 391	\$ -	\$ 391
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	60	-	60
Investment Income (Loss)	16,363	1,761	18,124
Federal Grants and Contracts	9,551	9,341	18,892
TOTAL REVENUES	26,365	11,102	37,467
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	31,768	3,290	35,058
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	392	-	392
Education	1,124	152	1,276
Health and Rehabilitation	134	-	134
Justice	5,149	160	5,309
Social Assistance	4,762	130	4,892
Capital Outlay	55,354	6,135	61,489
Intergovernmental:			
Special Districts	288	-	288
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	98,971	9,867	108,838
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(72,606)	1,235	(71,371)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers- In	272,483	10,576	283,059
Transfers- Out	(72,349)	(120,582)	(192,931)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	500,000	-	500,000
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	44,154	-	44,154
Insurance Recoveries	1,155	235	1,390
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	745,443	(109,771)	635,672
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	672,837	(108,536)	564,301
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	74,052	124,592	198,644
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 746,889	\$ 16,056	\$ 762,945



OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The following statements present the combining balance sheet for Other Governmental Funds comprising Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Permanent funds.

Special Revenue Funds- These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are intended for specific purposes other than special assessments or major capital projects.

Debt Service Funds- This fund accounts for the accumulation of resources, primarily transfers from other funds, for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest. It also accounts for the issuance of debt solely to refund debt of other funds. The primary debt serviced by this fund consists of Certificates of Participation issued by various departments and Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes issued by the Department of Transportation to fund infrastructure.

Permanent Funds- These funds report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used to support State programs.

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	PERMANENT	TOTALS
ASSETS:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 2,326,274	\$ -	\$ 229,939	\$ -	\$ 2,556,213
Taxes Receivable, net	38,788	-	-	-	38,788
Other Receivables, net	147,777	-	14	10,406	158,197
Due From Other Governments	50,078	341	4,459	-	54,878
Due From Other Funds	34,565	-	-	-	34,565
Inventories	90,323	-	-	-	90,323
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	43,019	-	19	3	43,041
Restricted Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,191,419	218	3	17,1587	1,363,227
Restricted Investments	4,267	-	-	1,094,276	1,098,543
Restricted Receivables	444,218	-	-	-	444,218
Investments	179,283	103,452	545,157	-	827,892
Other Long- Term Assets	486,673	-	13	15,839	502,525
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,036,684	\$ 104,011	\$ 779,604	\$ 1,292,111	\$ 7,212,410
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:					
	-	-	-	1,948	1,948
LIABILITIES:					
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	397,298	-	16,467	2,761	416,526
Due To Other Governments	128,869	-	-	5	128,874
Due To Other Funds	29,688	-	25	221	29,934
Unearned Revenue	113,465	-	-	-	113,465
Compensated Absences Payable	10	-	-	-	10
Claims and Judgments Payable	325	-	-	-	325
Other Current Liabilities	3,227	-	167	-	3,394
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	51	-	-	-	51
TOTAL LIABILITIES	673,068	-	16,659	2,987	692,714
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:					
	5,642	-	-	-	5,642
FUND BALANCES:					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	13	-	-	-	13
Inventories	90,323	-	-	-	90,323
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	-	1,274,846	1,274,846
Prepays	43,019	-	19	3	43,041
Restricted	1,360,286	104,011	5	-	1,464,302
Committed	2,864,333	-	762,921	16,223	3,643,477
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	4,357,974	104,011	762,945	1,291,072	6,516,002
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 5,036,684	\$ 104,011	\$ 779,604	\$ 1,294,059	\$ 7,214,358

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	SPECIAL REVENUE	DEBT SERVICE	CAPITAL PROJECTS	PERMANENT	TOTALS
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Individual and Fiduciary Income	\$ 628,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 628,715
Corporate Income	64,085	-	-	-	64,085
Sales and Use	41,112	-	-	-	41,112
Excise	849,676	-	-	-	849,676
Other Taxes	421,720	-	391	-	422,111
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	831,970	-	60	-	832,030
Charges for Goods and Services	315,531	-	-	-	315,531
Rents	9,870	-	-	165,007	174,877
Investment Income (Loss)	144,062	2,119	18,124	92,597	256,902
Federal Grants and Contracts	788,297	-	18,892	-	807,189
Additions to Permanent Funds	-	-	-	1,062	1,062
Unclaimed Property Receipts	47,144	-	-	-	47,144
Other	215,315	-	-	41	215,356
TOTAL REVENUES	4,357,497	2,119	37,467	258,707	4,655,790
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government	96,411	-	35,058	558	132,027
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	315,090	-	392	-	315,482
Education	87,604	-	1,276	-	88,880
Health and Rehabilitation	142,552	-	134	-	142,686
Justice	365,741	-	5,309	-	371,050
Natural Resources	71,818	-	-	16,100	87,918
Social Assistance	228,048	-	4,892	-	232,940
Transportation	1,297,949	-	-	-	1,297,949
Capital Outlay	76,778	-	61,489	(1,085)	137,182
Intergovernmental:					
Cities	389,924	-	-	-	389,924
Counties	420,518	-	-	41	420,559
School Districts	743,788	-	-	-	743,788
Special Districts	93,448	-	288	-	93,736
Federal	1,442	-	-	-	1,442
Other	63,966	-	-	-	63,966
Debt Service	1,986	94,826	-	-	96,812
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,397,063	94,826	108,838	15,614	4,616,341
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(39,566)	(92,707)	(71,371)	243,093	39,449
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers- In	947,848	104,768	283,059	5,967	1,341,642
Transfers- Out	(438,061)	-	(192,931)	(105,695)	(736,687)
Face Amount of Bond/COP Issuance	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Bond/COP Premium/Discount	-	-	44,154	-	44,154
Sale of Capital Assets	6,295	-	-	17,860	24,155
Insurance Recoveries	7	-	1,390	-	1,397
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	516,089	104,768	635,672	(81,868)	1,174,661
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	476,523	12,061	564,301	161,225	1,214,110
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	3,881,451	91,950	198,644	1,129,847	5,301,892
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 4,357,974	\$ 104,011	\$ 762,945	\$ 1,291,072	\$ 6,516,002

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

LABOR	This fund accounts for injured workers' medical benefits provided by statutes when the injury is not covered by workers' compensation benefits.
RESOURCE EXTRACTION	This fund accounts for receipts from severance taxes, mineral leasing, and fees associated with the regulation of mining activities. Expenditures include distributions to local governments, regulatory costs, and loans to special districts and local governments for water projects.
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	Expenditures of this fund are for the construction and maintenance of public highways, the operations of the State Patrol, and the motor vehicle related operations of the Department of Revenue. Revenues are from excise taxes on motor fuels, driver, and vehicle registration fees, and other related taxes. In prior years, this fund has issued revenue bonds to finance construction and maintenance of highway infrastructure. Most of the State's infrastructure is owned by this fund.
STATE EDUCATION	The State Education Fund was created in the State Constitution by a vote of the people in November 2000. The fund's primary revenue source is a tax of one third of one percent on federal taxable income. The revenues are restricted for the purpose of improving Colorado students' primary education by funding specific programs and by guaranteeing appropriation growth of at least one percent greater than annual inflation through Fiscal Year 2010-11, and by inflation thereafter.
GAMING	This fund accounts for operations of the Colorado Gaming Commission and its oversight of gaming operations in the State. It also accounts for the preservation activities of the Colorado Historical Society related to the revenues it receives from gaming.
TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	This fund accounts for receipts directly from the tobacco litigation settlement, earnings on those funds, and the expenditures of programs funded by the tobacco master settlement agreement. In addition, it accounts for tax revenues received from an additional State tax on cigarettes and tobacco products approved by State voters in the 2004 general election and the expenditure of those tax revenues.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This fund accounts for receipts from licenses, rents, and fees related to managing the water, oil and gas resources of the State. Most of the related programs are managed by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources.

ENVIRONMENT AND
HEALTH PROTECTION

This fund accounts for a large number of individual programs managed primarily by the Department of Public Health and Environment. The programs are primarily designed to regulate air, water, and other forms of pollution, control the spread of diseases, and regulate activities that impact the health of the citizens of Colorado.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

This fund reports the escheats funds managed by the State Treasurer that are not held in trust for claimants. The receipts of the fund are from bank accounts, investment accounts, and insurance proceeds that are placed with the State when the owners of the assets cannot be located. Per statute, the owner's legal rights to the asset are protected in perpetuity; however, historically not all of the assets are claimed. The assets ultimately expected to be claimed and paid are reported as Net Position Held In Trust in the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund, a nonmajor Fiduciary Fund.

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE

This fund category represents a collection of active funds created in statute that have a wide variety of purposes. Funds in this category also have a broad diversity of revenue types.

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	LABOR	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	HIGHWAY USERS TAX	STATE EDUCATION	GAMING
ASSETS:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 155,898	\$ 793,281	\$ 69,388	\$ -	\$ 134,345
Taxes Receivable, net	18,967	992	2,009	-	13,500
Other Receivables, net	2,686	61,457	1,546	-	112
Due From Other Governments	2,926	2,817	-	120	-
Due From Other Funds	-	17,569	1,978	-	-
Inventories	-	72,018	18,012	-	-
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	1	11,887	3,717	-	45
Restricted Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	68,655	85,324	836,806	190,504	9,814
Restricted Investments	1,981	-	2,286	-	-
Restricted Receivables	-	-	444,218	-	-
Investments	178	-	-	-	-
Other Long-Term Assets	-	441,957	15,049	-	5,370
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 251,292	\$ 1,487,302	\$ 1,395,009	\$ 190,624	\$ 163,186
LIABILITIES:					
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	9,951	29,770	260,185	11,600	6,088
Due To Other Governments	-	61,616	44,460	-	20,647
Due To Other Funds	41	228	620	-	23,927
Unearned Revenue	13	4,021	44,163	-	700
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	221	-	92	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	477	-	31	-	-
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,703	95,635	349,551	11,600	51,367
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:					
	-	992	2,804	-	-
FUND BALANCES:					
Nonspendable:					
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	-	13	-	-	-
Inventories	-	72,018	18,012	-	-
Prepays	1	11,887	3,717	-	45
Restricted	70,637	79,502	961,284	179,024	18,583
Committed	169,951	1,227,255	59,641	-	93,191
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	240,589	1,390,675	1,042,654	179,024	111,819
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 251,292	\$ 1,487,302	\$ 1,395,009	\$ 190,624	\$ 163,186

TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
\$ 123,941	\$ 5,202	\$ 131,232	\$ 195,189	\$ 717,798	\$ 2,326,274
280	-	-	-	3,040	38,788
59,878	2	7,034	1,410	13,652	147,777
1,040	-	34,369	-	8,806	50,078
183	-	-	-	14,835	34,565
-	-	293	-	-	90,323
-	1	58	3	27,307	43,019
-	-	-	-	316	1,191,419
-	-	-	-	-	4,267
-	-	-	-	-	444,218
-	-	-	173,378	5,727	179,283
-	-	-	-	24,297	486,673
\$ 185,322	\$ 5,205	\$ 172,986	\$ 369,980	\$ 815,778	\$ 5,036,684
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135	\$ 135
21,008	475	9,215	626	48,380	397,298
174	340	32	-	1,600	128,869
3,028	-	61	-	1,783	29,688
-	-	11,069	-	53,499	113,465
-	-	-	-	10	10
-	-	-	-	12	325
-	-	203	-	2,516	3,227
-	-	-	-	46	51
24,210	815	20,580	626	107,981	673,068
280	-	-	-	1,566	5,642
-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	293	-	-	90,323
-	1	58	3	27,307	43,019
21,127	6,666	6,181	-	17,282	1,360,286
139,705	(2,277)	145,874	369,351	661,642	2,864,333
160,832	4,390	152,406	369,354	706,231	4,357,974
\$ 185,322	\$ 5,205	\$ 172,986	\$ 369,980	\$ 815,778	\$ 5,036,684

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	LABOR	RESOURCE EXTRACTION	HIGHWAY USERS TAX	STATE EDUCATION	GAMING
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
Individual and Fiduciary Income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 628,715	\$ -
Corporate Income	-	-	-	64,085	-
Sales and Use	-	-	-	-	-
Excise	-	-	654,887	-	-
Other Taxes	53,507	241,726	363	-	125,000
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	1,101	3,982	409,519	-	841
Charges for Goods and Services	117	17,239	154,772	-	285
Rents	-	3	3,609	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	3,785	42,961	31,131	8,954	5,115
Federal Grants and Contracts	8	125,942	456,454	-	-
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Other	8,890	4,097	167,135	62	2,259
TOTAL REVENUES	67,408	435,950	1,877,870	701,816	133,500
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government	1,280	-	60,701	-	-
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	47,920	6,138	-	-	31,692
Education	-	-	-	49,298	16,039
Health and Rehabilitation	-	544	12,303	-	33
Justice	17,209	-	143,078	-	-
Natural Resources	-	69,769	-	-	-
Social Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	-	1,294,660	-	-
Capital Outlay	8	11,913	53,874	-	-
Intergovernmental:					
Cities	4,944	57,289	263,769	-	18,296
Counties	7,792	44,068	279,289	-	19,367
School Districts	-	1,897	-	654,915	540
Special Districts	280	21,651	64,986	-	759
Federal	-	1,144	2	-	-
Other	-	3,951	822	-	2,019
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	79,433	218,364	2,173,484	704,213	88,745
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(12,025)	217,586	(295,614)	(2,397)	44,755
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers-In	52,667	24,750	445,317	28,663	274
Transfers-Out	(855)	(92,764)	(59,252)	(53,159)	(41,726)
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Recoveries	-	-	4	-	3
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	51,812	(68,014)	386,069	(24,496)	(41,449)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	39,787	149,572	90,455	(26,893)	3,306
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	200,802	1,241,103	952,199	205,917	108,513
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 240,589	\$ 1,390,675	\$ 1,042,654	\$ 179,024	\$ 111,819

TOBACCO IMPACT MITIGATION	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH PROTECTION	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE	TOTALS
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 628,715
-	-	-	-	-	64,085
-	-	-	-	41,112	41,112
131,899	-	-	-	62,890	849,676
-	-	-	-	1,124	421,720
80,997	90	53,204	-	282,236	831,970
1,265	1,679	78,204	-	61,970	315,531
-	-	-	-	6,258	9,870
3,923	232	4,406	21,518	22,037	144,062
2,122	-	51,534	-	152,237	788,297
-	-	-	47,144	-	47,144
366	426	5,789	20	26,271	215,315
220,572	2,427	193,137	68,682	656,135	4,357,497
71	-	93	2,478	31,788	96,411
-	171	2,159	1,886	225,124	315,090
976	-	-	-	21,291	87,604
29,713	-	54,170	-	45,789	142,552
300	-	55,133	-	150,021	365,741
-	2,039	-	-	10	71,818
121,850	-	63,354	-	42,844	228,048
-	-	-	-	3,289	1,297,949
38	175	668	6,571	3,531	76,778
1,198	99	2,315	-	42,014	389,924
22,038	1,606	1,266	5	45,087	420,518
32,682	-	66	-	53,688	743,788
2,845	-	200	33	2,694	93,448
-	-	173	41	82	1,442
12,174	73	4,498	-	40,429	63,966
-	-	-	752	1,234	1,986
223,885	4,163	184,095	11,766	708,915	4,397,063
(3,313)	(1,736)	9,042	56,916	(52,780)	(39,566)
54,286	670	26,716	17	314,488	947,848
(27,167)	(142)	(10,704)	(16,671)	(135,621)	(438,061)
-	-	-	6,295	-	6,295
-	-	-	-	-	7
27,119	528	16,012	(10,359)	178,867	516,089
23,806	(1,208)	25,054	46,557	126,087	476,523
137,026	5,598	127,352	322,797	580,144	3,881,451
\$ 160,832	\$ 4,390	\$ 152,406	\$ 369,354	\$ 706,231	\$ 4,357,974



PERMANENT FUNDS

STATE LANDS

This fund consists of the assets, liabilities, and operations related to lands granted to the State by the federal government for educational purposes. This fund also includes unclaimed assets from estates or trusts with unknown beneficiaries. Per statute, these assets become property of the State after 21 years.

OTHER PERMANENT TRUST

This fund category represents several minor permanent funds including Wildlife for Future Generations Fund and the Veterans Monument Preservation Fund.

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
PERMANENT FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
ASSETS:			
Other Receivables, net	\$ 10,406	\$ -	\$ 10,406
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	3	-	3
Restricted Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	155,364	16,223	171,587
Restricted Investments	1,094,276	-	1,094,276
Other Long-Term Assets	15,839	-	15,839
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,275,888	\$ 16,223	\$ 1,292,111
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:			
	1,948	-	1,948
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 2,761	\$ -	\$ 2,761
Due To Other Governments	5	-	5
Due To Other Funds	221	-	221
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,987	-	2,987
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Permanent Fund Principal	1,274,846	-	1,274,846
Prepays	3	-	3
Committed	-	16,223	16,223
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,274,849	16,223	1,291,072
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,277,836	\$ 16,223	\$ 1,294,059

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
PERMANENT FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE LANDS	OTHER	TOTALS
REVENUES:			
Rents	161,540	3,467	165,007
Investment Income (Loss)	92,073	524	92,597
Additions to Permanent Funds	1,062	-	1,062
Other	28	13	41
TOTAL REVENUES	254,703	4,004	258,707
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General Government	553	5	558
Natural Resources	16,100	-	16,100
Capital Outlay	(1,085)	-	(1,085)
Intergovernmental:			
Counties	41	-	41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	15,609	5	15,614
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	239,094	3,999	243,093
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers- In	5,967	-	5,967
Transfers- Out	(105,695)	-	(105,695)
Sale of Capital Assets	17,860	-	17,860
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(81,868)	-	(81,868)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	157,226	3,999	161,225
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	1,117,623	12,224	1,129,847
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 1,274,849	\$ 16,223	\$ 1,291,072

OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS

These funds account for operations of State agencies that provide a majority of their services to the public on a user charge basis; most of them have been designated by statute as enterprises. The major activities in these funds are:

PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Expenses of this fund are to preserve the State's parks, wildlife and promote outdoor recreational activities, while revenues are from hunting and fishing license fees as well as various fines.

COLLEGE ASSIST

This fund records the activities of College Assist, which guarantees Colorado and certain nationwide loans made by private lending institutions in compliance with operating agreements with the U.S. Department of Education to students attending postsecondary schools. It also includes loan programs for Colorado residents that are not reinsured by the federal government.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

This fund accounts for the collection of unemployment insurance premiums from employers, related federal support, the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants, and revenue bonds issued through a related party, the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority.

LOTTERY

The State Lottery encompasses the various lottery and lotto games run under Colorado Revised Statutes. The primary revenue source is lottery ticket sales, and the net proceeds are primarily distributed to the Great Outdoors Colorado Program (a related organization), the Conservation Trust Fund, and when receipts are adequate, the General Purpose Revenue Fund. The funds are used primarily for open space purchases and recreational facilities throughout the State.

STATE FAIR AUTHORITY

The State Fair Authority operates the Colorado State Fair, and other events, at the State fairgrounds in Pueblo.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

This activity reports the production and sale of manufactured goods and farm products that are produced by convicted criminals who are incarcerated in the State prison system.

STATE NURSING HOMES

This activity is for nursing home and retirement care provided to the elderly at the State facilities at Fitzsimons, Homelake, Walsenburg, Florence, and Rifle.

PRISON CANTEENS

This activity accounts for the various canteen operations in the State's prison system.

PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK

This activity accounts for grants, registration fees, environmental response surcharges, and penalties associated with the regulation and abatement of fire and safety issues related to above and underground petroleum storage tanks.

TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE

This fund consists of the Bridge Enterprise and the High Performance Transportation Enterprise in the Department of Transportation. The bridge and highway construction activity is financed through bond issuances and user fees. Before Fiscal Year 2010-11 these enterprises were reported as Other Enterprises.

OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

The other enterprise activities includes the State and CollegeInvest. The State includes the Business Enterprise Program, which is staffed by the visually impaired and manages food vending operations in State buildings; the Enterprise Services Fund of the Colorado Historical Society, which sells goods at State museums; and various smaller enterprise operations.

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	STATE LOTTERY	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
ASSETS:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 145,352	\$ 138,571	\$ 30,640	\$ 52,228	\$ 2,912
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Premiums/Taxes Receivable, net	-	-	115,263	-	-
Contributions Receivable, net	-	-	-	-	-
Student and Other Receivables, net	14,994	101	2,509	24,133	253
Due From Other Governments	6,698	925	5,672	-	-
Due From Other Funds	3,986	-	7	-	-
Inventories	986	-	-	1,609	-
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	2,443	48	-	6,069	78
Total Current Assets	174,459	139,645	154,091	84,039	3,243
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	36,705	41,596	1,137,612	2,488	-
Restricted Receivables	-	39,570	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other Long- Term Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	173,488	345	3,017	423	11,870
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	389,158	-	16,729	-	615
Total Noncurrent Assets	599,351	81,511	1,157,358	2,911	12,485
TOTAL ASSETS	773,810	221,156	1,311,449	86,950	15,728
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	46,380	1,071	2,255	4,361	994
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	20,730	35	643	11,948	400
Due To Other Governments	-	30,721	1	128	-
Due To Other Funds	807	-	24	32,965	-
Unearned Revenue	48,808	-	-	-	664
Compensated Absences Payable	987	61	-	44	5
Leases Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	33	1,793	11,766	37,773	7
Total Current Liabilities	71,365	32,610	12,434	82,858	1,076
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Due to Other Funds	16,877	-	-	-	-
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	25	-	-	-	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	8,164	75	-	776	106
Capital Lease Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Liability	246,433	2,793	13,543	25,422	6,543
Other Postemployment Benefits	10,105	98	570	1,076	270
Other Long- Term Liabilities	-	-	-	23	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	281,604	2,966	14,113	27,297	6,919
TOTAL LIABILITIES	352,969	35,576	26,547	110,155	7,995
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	133,561	1,654	8,859	13,796	3,478
NET POSITION:					
Net investment in Capital Assets:	562,646	345	19,746	423	12,485
Restricted for:					
Unemployment Insurance	-	-	1,258,552	-	-
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Emergencies	34,000	-	-	-	-
Other Purposes	65,961	50,446	-	2,488	-
Unrestricted	(328,947)	134,206	-	(35,551)	(7,236)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 333,660	\$ 184,997	\$ 1,278,298	\$ (32,640)	\$ 5,249

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
\$ 944	\$ 26,024	\$ 7,559	\$ 4,705	\$ 272,920	\$ 52,684	\$ 734,539
-	-	-	-	-	355	355
-	-	-	15	-	257	115,535
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,445	895	-	3,370	10,544	470	58,714
1,879	2,959	-	-	9,178	257	27,568
3,646	2,218	-	-	-	6	9,863
11,365	189	672	-	-	169	14,990
-	93	-	-	45	625	9,401
19,279	32,378	8,231	8,090	292,687	54,823	970,965
-	-	-	-	28,749	99	1,247,249
-	-	-	-	-	-	39,570
-	-	-	-	18,306	12,780	31,086
1,438	-	-	-	-	-	1,438
3,544	29,421	1,972	22	1,011,361	12,502	1,247,965
977	3,921	-	-	572,465	4,256	988,121
5,959	33,342	1,972	22	1,630,881	29,637	3,555,429
25,238	65,720	10,203	8,112	1,923,568	84,460	4,526,394
6,926	15,814	1,022	1,435	3,443	7,226	90,927
6,773	4,067	1,269	2,980	49,716	2,603	101,164
-	763	-	-	-	-	31,613
-	-	-	-	-	11,502	45,298
391	663	-	-	-	6,057	56,583
140	203	-	-	3	42	1,485
-	298	-	-	-	-	298
-	-	-	-	-	550	550
5	90	-	14	-	36	51,517
7,309	6,084	1,269	2,994	49,719	20,790	288,508
-	-	-	-	1,968	-	18,845
-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1,115	2,066	239	439	38	976	13,994
-	1,741	-	-	-	-	1,741
-	-	-	-	524,748	1,227	525,975
36,413	93,452	5,905	8,138	8,428	29,976	477,046
1,548	3,945	249	333	355	1,098	19,647
-	-	-	-	47,874	-	47,897
39,076	101,204	6,393	8,910	583,411	33,277	1,105,170
46,385	107,288	7,662	11,904	633,130	54,067	1,393,678
18,820	51,572	3,088	5,162	140,732	14,478	395,200
4,521	31,303	1,972	22	875,665	14,981	1,524,109
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,552
-	-	-	-	35,188	-	35,188
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	118,895
(37,562)	(108,629)	(1,497)	(7,541)	242,296	8,160	(142,301)
\$ (33,041)	\$ (77,326)	\$ 475	\$ (7,519)	\$ 1,153,149	\$ 23,141	\$ 2,828,443

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	STATE LOTTERY	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 546,650	\$ -	\$ -
License and Permits	135,761	-	138	64	-
Tuition and Fees	2	-	-	-	-
Sales of Goods and Services	7,581	-	-	679,780	6,554
Investment Income (Loss)	-	2,522	-	-	-
Rental Income	-	-	-	-	554
Federal Grants and Contracts	35,477	235,686	12,973	-	-
Intergovernmental Revenue	31,929	-	-	-	-
Other	4,229	20	-	889	-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	214,979	238,228	559,761	680,733	7,108
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	72,214	863	4,923	7,953	3,376
Operating and Travel	94,392	208,495	377,275	70,841	4,104
Cost of Goods Sold	444	-	-	15,671	-
Depreciation and Amortization	12,436	68	2,400	142	846
Intergovernmental Distributions	6,860	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	-	12,806	-	-	-
Prizes and Awards	19	-	-	416,939	893
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	186,365	222,232	384,598	511,546	9,219
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	28,614	15,996	175,163	169,187	(2,111)
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):					
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Settlements	371	-	2,188	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	5,524	6,955	25,421	2,319	3,508
Rental Income	13,702	-	-	-	-
Gifts and Donations	766	-	-	-	515
Intergovernmental Distributions	-	-	-	(68,494)	-
Federal Grants and Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	165	-	-	-	-
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	113	-	-	-	-
Debt Service	(1)	-	-	-	(18)
Other Revenues	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	20,643	6,955	27,609	(66,175)	4,005
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	49,257	22,951	202,772	103,012	1,894
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:					
Capital Contributions	50	-	-	-	59
Transfers- In	25,636	19	83	175	1,554
Transfers- Out	(4,331)	(76)	(56)	(98,665)	(108)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	21,355	(57)	27	(98,490)	1,505
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	70,612	22,894	202,799	4,522	3,399
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (RESTATED)	263,048	162,103	1,075,499	(37,162)	1,850
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 333,660	\$ 184,997	\$ 1,278,298	\$ (32,640)	\$ 5,249

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 546,650
-	-	-	505	-	8,067	144,535
-	1	-	6	-	1,854	1,863
44,792	25,181	19,447	-	124,984	5,332	913,651
-	-	-	-	-	2,109	4,631
-	-	-	-	-	2,138	2,692
3,614	33,550	-	-	9,921	1,011	332,232
-	251	-	-	-	-	32,180
245	48	830	-	179	223	6,663
48,651	59,031	20,277	511	135,084	20,734	1,985,097
11,959	28,877	1,369	12,949	6,002	8,299	158,784
10,360	10,757	4,356	24,619	2,233	8,147	815,579
23,966	-	14,013	-	-	387	54,481
435	2,028	115	18	17,865	914	37,267
-	5,061	-	-	101	2,475	14,497
-	-	-	-	-	-	12,806
-	-	10	-	-	1	417,862
46,720	46,723	19,863	37,586	26,201	20,223	1,511,276
1,931	12,308	414	(37,075)	108,883	511	473,821
-	-	-	34,846	-	-	34,846
-	-	-	-	731	34	3,324
74	920	381	301	11,342	554	57,299
33	21	-	-	-	-	13,756
4	-	-	-	3,109	386	4,780
-	-	-	-	-	-	(68,494)
-	-	-	-	5,795	-	5,795
-	66	2	-	1,143	(9)	1,367
-	-	-	-	-	-	113
(17)	(68)	-	-	(6,882)	(56)	(7,042)
-	-	-	-	-	-	3
94	939	383	35,147	15,238	909	45,747
2,025	13,247	797	(1,928)	124,121	1,420	519,568
-	-	-	-	-	-	109
246	1,631	42	61	55	503	30,005
(992)	(2,177)	(81)	(18)	-	(612)	(107,116)
(746)	(546)	(39)	43	55	(109)	(77,002)
1,279	12,701	758	(1,885)	124,176	1,311	442,566
(34,320)	(90,027)	(283)	(5,634)	1,028,973	21,830	2,385,877
\$ (33,041)	\$ (77,326)	\$ 475	\$ (7,519)	\$ 1,153,149	\$ 23,141	\$ 2,828,443

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	STATE LOTTERY	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash Received from:					
Tuition, Fees, and Student Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fees for Service	134,778	-	3,892	-	4,754
Receipts for Interfund Services	25	-	103	-	-
Sales of Products	1,864	-	163	679,912	55
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	44,588	231,718	12,964	-	-
Unemployment Insurance Premiums	-	-	548,976	-	-
Income from Property	13,702	-	-	-	554
Other Sources	34,906	2,542	-	1,128	1,721
Cash Payments to or for:					
Employees	(98,950)	(1,483)	(7,055)	(11,128)	(4,239)
Suppliers	(60,703)	(3,321)	(8,606)	(32,414)	(3,688)
Payments for Interfund Services	(3,447)	(68)	(774)	-	(49)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	(7,221)	-	-	(471,071)	-
Unemployment Benefits	-	-	(378,655)	-	-
Other Governments	(6,860)	-	-	-	-
Other	(17,305)	(218,042)	(4,454)	(323)	(966)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	35,377	11,346	166,554	166,104	(1,858)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfers-In	23,931	2	-	-	1,414
Transfers-Out	(4,331)	(76)	(56)	(98,665)	(108)
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	750	-	-	-	5
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(749)	-	-	-	-
Gifts and Grants for Other Than Capital Purposes	766	-	-	-	515
Intergovernmental Distributions	-	-	-	(61,801)	-
Other	-	-	-	-	3,482
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	20,367	(74)	(56)	(160,466)	5,308
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(88,500)	(160)	(34,923)	(587)	(1,019)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	48,982	80	18,194	280	560
Capital Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Debt Service Payments	(1)	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease Payments	-	-	-	-	(889)
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(39,519)	(80)	(16,729)	(307)	(1,348)

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ -	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,897	\$ 1,898
132	27,097	-	-	124,702	3,767	299,122
7,434	11	-	-	892	1,902	10,367
34,005	-	19,447	-	-	774	736,220
3,780	34,002	-	-	6,716	1,046	334,814
-	-	-	-	-	-	548,976
33	21	-	-	-	2,195	16,505
246	528	832	36,660	48,748	7,459	134,770
(15,206)	(39,021)	(2,276)	(14,344)	(9,438)	(8,599)	(211,739)
(31,394)	(12,632)	(18,303)	(266)	(10,987)	(7,878)	(190,192)
(99)	(128)	(214)	(129)	(371)	-	(5,279)
-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(478,293)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(378,655)
-	(5,062)	-	-	(101)	(2,475)	(14,498)
(240)	(29)	(16)	(23,428)	-	(137)	(264,940)
(1,309)	4,788	(531)	(1,507)	160,161	(49)	539,076
-	986	-	-	-	664	26,997
(992)	(2,177)	(81)	(18)	-	(915)	(107,419)
7	-	-	2	-	-	764
(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(756)
4	-	-	-	-	386	1,671
-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,801)
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,482
-	64	-	-	19,876	167	20,107
-	(64)	-	-	(19,876)	(167)	(20,107)
(988)	(1,191)	(81)	(16)	-	135	(137,062)
(692)	(1,218)	(1,595)	(158)	(186,659)	(17,083)	(332,594)
360	711	711	143	1,143	15,959	87,123
-	-	-	-	-	530	530
(17)	-	-	-	(11,974)	(1,150)	(13,142)
-	(366)	-	-	-	-	(1,255)
(349)	(873)	(884)	(15)	(197,490)	(1,744)	(259,338)

(Continued)

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, CONTINUED
OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	PARKS AND WILDLIFE	COLLEGE ASSIST	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	STATE LOTTERY	STATE FAIR AUTHORITY
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest and Dividends on Investments	2,933	6,526	25,414	1,480	-
Proceeds from Sale/Maturity of Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases of Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	2,591	429	7	839	27
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	5,524	6,955	25,421	2,319	27
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	21,749	18,147	175,190	7,650	2,129
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	160,308	162,020	993,062	47,066	783
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 182,057	\$ 180,167	\$ 1,168,252	\$ 54,716	\$ 2,912
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH					
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 28,614	\$ 15,996	\$ 175,163	\$ 169,187	\$ (2,111)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	12,436	68	2,400	142	846
Investment/Rental Income and Other Revenue in Operating Income	-	-	-	-	-
State Support for PERA Pensions	1,705	19	83	175	45
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	14,808	-	2,188	-	-
Compensated Absences Expense	522	32	-	32	6
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	6,975	(1)	(1)	28	225
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows Related to Operating Activities:					
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(3,854)	(4,104)	(4,198)	(1,947)	(142)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(260)	-	-	261	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	363	(12)	-	(1,256)	(16)
(Increase) Decrease in Pension Deferred Outflow	43,485	(238)	4,237	5,465	1,320
(Increase) Decrease in OPEB Deferred Outflow	(309)	(20)	(6)	(14)	(4)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(1,605)	(26)	(2,127)	(319)	156
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Liability	(183,124)	(1,064)	(12,041)	(20,430)	(4,982)
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability	446	26	(11)	9	9
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	4,935	30	(5,271)	3,158	118
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Deferred Inflow	110,253	645	6,127	11,596	2,675
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Deferred Inflow	(13)	(5)	11	17	(3)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 35,377	\$ 11,346	\$ 166,554	\$ 166,104	\$ (1,858)
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:					
Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	-	59
Capital Assets Acquired by Grants or Donations and Payable Increases	67	-	-	-	-
Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments and Interest Receivable Accruals	2,591	900	7	-	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	1,916	-	-	-	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	-	-	-	-	-
State Support for PERA Pensions	1,705	19	83	175	45
Advertising Provided through Private Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	1,204

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	STATE NURSING HOMES	PRISON CANTEENS	PETROLEUM STORAGE TANK	TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE	OTHER ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
22	493	236	149	7,092	1,393	45,738
-	-	-	-	24,173	1,595	25,768
-	-	-	-	(24,190)	(1,166)	(25,356)
52	426	144	152	4,231	1,282	10,180
74	919	380	301	11,306	3,104	56,330
(2,572)	3,643	(1,116)	(1,237)	(26,023)	1,446	199,006
3,516	22,381	8,675	5,942	327,692	51,337	1,782,782
\$ 944	\$ 26,024	\$ 7,559	\$ 4,705	\$ 301,669	\$ 52,783	\$ 1,981,788

\$ 1,931 \$ 12,308 \$ 414 \$ (37,075) \$ 108,883 \$ 511 \$ 473,821

435	2,028	115	18	17,865	94	37,267
-	-	-	-	-	(2,109)	(2,109)
246	645	42	61	55	177	3,253
33	21	2	34,846	9,635	-	61,533
(30)	121	(3)	(57)	(17)	(19)	587
(23)	17	173	15	(17,530)	1	(10,121)
(3,160)	832	-	1,302	(8,565)	62	(23,774)
(517)	(12)	27	-	-	161	(340)
549	(24)	-	-	29	(352)	(719)
5,815	19,862	1,278	2,038	(711)	5,342	87,893
(53)	(56)	(2)	(5)	(69)	(53)	(591)
2,514	(51)	(345)	827	8,419	355	7,798
(25,605)	(75,394)	(4,544)	(7,829)	(3,146)	(18,030)	(356,189)
111	41	7	(30)	90	111	809
104	500	-	-	44,894	752	49,220
16,363	43,888	2,305	4,350	380	12,134	210,716
(22)	62	-	32	(51)	(6)	22
\$ (1,309)	\$ 4,788	\$ (531)	\$ (1,507)	\$ 160,161	\$ (49)	\$ 539,076

-	-	-	-	-	-	59
-	-	-	-	65,918	-	65,985
52	426	144	152	1,323	1,282	6,877
-	(726)	-	-	-	59	1,249
-	312	-	-	-	405	717
246	645	42	61	55	177	3,253
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,204



INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

These funds account for operations of State agencies that provide a majority of their services to other State agencies on a user charge basis. The major activities in these funds are:

CENTRAL SERVICES

This fund accounts for the sales of goods and services to other State agencies. The sales items include mail services, printing, quick copy, graphic design, microfilming, fleet, and motor pool.

STATEWIDE FINANCIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS CASH FUND

This fund accounts for information technology maintenance and upgrades as well as direct and indirect costs of the department in connection with Statewide financial and human resources information technology systems.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

This fund accounts for computer and telecommunications services sold to other State agencies.

CAPITOL COMPLEX

This fund accounts for the cost and income related to maintaining State office space in the complex surrounding the State Capitol. Only certain capitol complex capital assets are reported in this fund, and other capitol complex capital assets are reported on the government-wide financial statements.

HIGHWAYS

This fund is used to account for the operations of the Department of Transportation print shop.

PUBLIC SAFETY

This fund accounts for aircraft rental to State agencies by the Department of Public Safety.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

This fund accounts for the operations of the Office of Administrative Courts in the Department of Personnel & Administration.

LEGAL SERVICES

This fund accounts for the Attorney General's services to State agencies in the Department of Law.

OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

This fund primarily accounts for the activities of the Central Collections Unit within the Department of Personnel & Administration. The unit collects receivables due to State agencies on a straight commission basis.

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX
ASSETS:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 13,191	\$ 3,453	\$ 21,759	\$ 7,684
Other Receivables, net	1,156	-	68	1
Due From Other Governments	-	-	146	-
Due From Other Funds	-	-	277	-
Inventories	597	-	-	136
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	15	93	8,087	-
Total Current Assets	14,959	3,546	30,337	7,821
Noncurrent Assets:				
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	76,848	21,934	16,578	10,749
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	-	174	137	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	76,848	22,108	16,715	10,749
TOTAL ASSETS	91,807	25,654	47,052	18,570
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	4,347	1,421	43,979	1,900
LIABILITIES:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,110	440	20,207	1,181
Due To Other Governments	1	-	-	-
Due To Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	3,876	49
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	1,071	14
Leases Payable	16,645	3,725	-	1,453
Other Current Liabilities	242	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	18,998	4,165	25,154	2,697
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Compensated Absences	581	109	7,166	246
Capital Lease Payable	56,194	7,524	-	9,360
Net Pension Liability	22,850	6,302	265,977	11,060
Other Postemployment Benefits	918	259	10,526	452
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	80,543	14,194	283,669	21,118
TOTAL LIABILITIES	99,541	18,359	308,823	23,815
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	12,825	3,347	137,537	6,022
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in Capital Assets:	4,008	10,859	16,715	(63)
Unrestricted	(20,220)	(5,490)	(372,044)	(9,304)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (16,212)	\$ 5,369	\$ (355,329)	\$ (9,367)

HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ -	\$ 269	\$ 1,324	\$ 8,961	\$ 170	\$ 56,811
4	20	4	3	32	1,288
-	-	-	-	-	146
-	-	-	-	-	277
161	-	-	-	-	894
-	-	7	469	-	8,671
165	289	1,335	9,433	202	68,087
68	1,672	21	1,002	-	128,872
-	-	-	-	-	311
68	1,672	21	1,002	-	129,183
233	1,961	1,356	10,435	202	197,270
218	71	2,243	15,991	753	70,923
32	1	377	2,850	369	27,567
-	-	-	-	-	1
596	-	-	-	-	596
-	-	-	-	50	3,975
-	-	14	315	-	1,414
-	-	-	-	-	21,823
-	-	-	-	-	242
628	1	391	3,165	419	55,618
-	-	343	1,617	31	10,093
-	-	-	-	-	73,078
1,396	-	13,081	81,785	3,267	405,718
59	-	536	3,259	136	16,145
1,455	-	13,960	86,661	3,434	505,034
2,083	1	14,351	89,826	3,853	560,652
1,712	-	7,001	42,524	3,058	214,026
68	1,672	21	1,002	-	34,282
(3,412)	359	(17,774)	(106,926)	(5,956)	(540,767)
\$ (3,344)	\$ 2,031	\$ (17,753)	\$ (105,924)	\$ (5,956)	\$ (506,485)

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Sales of Goods and Services	\$ 65,410	\$ 12,941	\$ 298,465	\$ 23
Rental Income	-	-	-	15,967
Other	1,047	-	16	1
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	66,457	12,941	298,481	15,991
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and Fringe Benefits	6,539	2,416	157,906	2,772
Operating and Travel	35,629	6,649	108,885	6,717
Depreciation and Amortization	19,327	4,332	3,913	2,336
Prizes and Awards	-	-	17	2
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	61,495	13,397	270,721	11,827
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	4,962	(456)	27,760	4,164
NONOPERATING REVENUES AND (EXPENSES):				
Fines and Settlements	4	-	-	-
Investment Income (Loss)	-	83	478	-
Gain/(Loss) on Sale or Impairment of Capital Assets	1,581	-	706	131
Insurance Recoveries from Prior Year Impairments	36	-	-	-
Debt Service	(1,605)	(169)	(79)	(552)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	16	(86)	1,105	(421)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	4,978	(542)	28,865	3,743
CONTRIBUTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND OTHER ITEMS:				
Capital Contributions	985	-	-	-
Transfers- In	637	932	1,911	109
Transfers- Out	(364)	(122)	(653)	(1,946)
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	1,258	810	1,258	(1,837)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	6,236	268	30,123	1,906
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	(22,448)	5,101	(385,452)	(11,273)
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ (16,212)	\$ 5,369	\$ (355,329)	\$ (9,367)

HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ 1,333	\$ 155	\$ 5,652	\$ 41,200	\$ 2,891	\$ 428,070
-	-	-	-	-	15,967
-	-	-	-	53	1,117
1,333	155	5,652	41,200	2,944	445,154
(364)	40	2,989	28,616	1,246	202,160
758	59	1,171	3,175	1,415	164,458
31	304	1	236	-	30,480
-	-	-	10	-	29
425	403	4,161	32,037	2,661	397,127
908	(248)	1,491	9,163	283	48,027
-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	46	301	9	917
-	-	22	-	-	2,440
-	-	-	-	-	36
(13)	-	-	(5)	-	(2,423)
(13)	-	68	296	9	974
895	(248)	1,559	9,459	292	49,001
-	-	-	-	-	985
9	-	90	563	25	4,276
-	-	(116)	(3,340)	(100)	(6,641)
9	-	(26)	(2,777)	(75)	(1,380)
904	(248)	1,533	6,682	217	47,621
(4,248)	2,279	(19,286)	(112,606)	(6,173)	(554,106)
\$ (3,344)	\$ 2,031	\$ (17,753)	\$ (105,924)	\$ (5,956)	\$ (506,485)

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Cash Received from:				
Fees for Service	\$ 1,856	\$ -	\$ 640	\$ 39
Receipts for Interfund Services	63,055	12,941	298,000	19
Sales of Products	6	-	-	-
Gifts, Grants, and Contracts	204	-	-	-
Income from Property	-	-	-	15,967
Other Sources	883	-	2,653	182
Cash Payments to or for:				
Employees	(9,316)	(2,138)	(181,653)	(4,153)
Suppliers	(32,581)	(137)	(69,268)	(5,513)
Payments for Interfund Services	(3,098)	(6,502)	(51,939)	(722)
Sales Commissions and Lottery Prizes	-	-	-	-
Other	(35)	(2)	(97)	(3)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	20,974	4,162	(1,664)	5,816
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Transfers- In	508	889	72	33
Transfers- Out	(364)	(122)	(653)	(1,946)
Receipt of Deposits Held in Custody	490	-	-	-
Release of Deposits Held in Custody	(435)	-	-	-
NonCapital Debt Proceeds	-	115	-	-
NonCapital Debt Service Payments	-	(115)	-	-
NET CASH FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	199	767	(581)	(1,913)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(409,531)	25	(7,082)	(60,955)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	409,787	-	4,644	60,593
Capital Debt Service Payments	(18)	(29)	(79)	-
Capital Lease Payments	(18,542)	(3,894)	-	(2,005)
NET CASH FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(18,304)	(3,898)	(2,517)	(2,367)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Interest and Dividends on Investments	-	38	24	-
Increase(Decrease) from Unrealized Gain(Loss) on Investments	-	45	454	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	83	478	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND POOLED CASH	2,869	1,114	(4,284)	1,536
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	10,322	2,339	26,043	6,148
CASH AND POOLED CASH, FISCAL YEAR END	\$ 13,191	\$ 3,453	\$ 21,759	\$ 7,684

HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ -	\$ 14	\$ 23	\$ 21	\$ 235	\$ 2,828
5	128	5,632	41,181	2,655	423,616
1,325	-	-	-	-	1,331
-	-	-	-	-	204
-	-	-	-	-	15,967
-	-	-	-	45	3,763
(493)	(2)	(4,436)	(34,184)	(1,991)	(238,366)
(3,358)	(86)	(603)	(2,919)	(682)	(115,147)
596	(13)	(572)	(474)	(504)	(63,228)
-	-	-	-	(179)	(179)
(3)	-	(1)	(10)	(27)	(178)
(1,928)	41	43	3,615	(448)	30,611
-	-	-	-	-	1,502
-	-	(116)	(3,340)	(100)	(6,641)
-	-	-	-	-	490
-	-	-	-	-	(435)
-	-	-	-	-	115
-	-	-	-	-	(115)
-	-	(116)	(3,340)	(100)	(5,084)
-	(695)	(67)	(355)	(94)	(478,754)
-	363	44	176	-	475,607
(13)	-	-	(5)	-	(144)
-	-	-	-	-	(24,441)
(13)	(332)	(23)	(184)	(94)	(27,732)
-	-	23	153	2	240
-	-	23	148	7	677
-	-	46	301	9	917
(1,941)	(291)	(50)	392	(633)	(1,288)
1,941	560	1,374	8,569	803	58,099
\$ -	\$ 269	\$ 1,324	\$ 8,961	\$ 170	\$ 56,811

(Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS, CONTINUED
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	CENTRAL SERVICES	FINANCIAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	CAPITOL COMPLEX
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH				
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 4,962	\$ (456)	\$ 27,760	\$ 4,164
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	19,327	4,332	3,913	2,336
State Support for PERA Pensions	155	43	1,839	76
Rents, Fines, Donations, and Grants and Contracts in NonOperating	40	-	-	131
Compensated Absences Expense	46	(2)	466	(6)
Interest and Other Expense in Operating Income	233	1	93	97
Net Changes in Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows Related to Operating Activities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Receivables	(493)	-	176	34
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(139)	-	-	21
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets and Deferred Outflows	4	(71)	(4,358)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Pension Deferred Outflow	3,951	1,441	55,821	2,505
(Increase) Decrease in OPEB Deferred Outflow	(34)	(16)	(136)	(3)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(144)	91	(7,951)	379
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Liability	(17,340)	(4,015)	(201,965)	(8,837)
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability	27	27	397	6
Increase (Decrease) in Other Operating Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	(4)	-	2,637	49
Increase (Decrease) in Pension Deferred Inflow	10,362	2,791	119,735	4,858
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Deferred Inflow	21	(4)	(91)	6
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 20,974	\$ 4,162	\$ (1,664)	\$ 5,816

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:

Capital Assets Funded by the Capital Projects Fund	959	-	-	-
Loss on Disposal of Capital and Other Assets	52,149	-	(2,823)	-
Amortization of Debt Valuation Accounts and Interest Payable Accruals	-	748	-	-
Assumption of Capital Lease Obligation or Mortgage	18,000	-	-	-
State Support for PERA Pensions	155	43	1,839	76

HIGHWAYS	PUBLIC SAFETY	ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	LEGAL SERVICES	OTHER INTERNAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES	TOTALS
\$ 908	\$ (248)	\$ 1,491	\$ 9,163	\$ 283	\$ 48,027
31	304	1	236	-	30,480
9	1	90	563	25	2,801
-	-	-	-	-	171
-	-	15	45	(7)	557
1	(31)	22	2	131	549
(4)	(12)	3	2	-	(294)
(100)	-	-	-	-	(218)
-	-	(7)	(244)	-	(4,676)
565	93	2,934	14,127	1,457	82,894
-	1	(3)	(108)	5	(294)
(2,502)	(10)	(2)	109	(135)	(10,165)
(2,531)	(1)	(10,241)	(57,094)	(4,836)	(306,860)
(31)	-	13	209	(45)	603
593	-	-	-	(8)	3,267
1,109	(56)	5,724	36,655	2,641	183,819
24	-	3	(50)	41	(50)
\$ (1,928)	\$ 41	\$ 43	\$ 3,615	\$ (448)	\$ 30,611

-	-	-	-	-	959
-	-	(88)	-	-	49,238
-	-	-	-	-	748
-	-	-	-	-	18,000
9	1	90	563	25	2,801

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the State in its governmental capacity on behalf of local governments, citizens, and other external parties. Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds and Private Purpose Trust Funds are included in this category. The major components of the fiduciary funds are:

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

STATE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

This fund was established for the purpose of risk financing employee and state-official medical claims. The fund includes several medical plan options ranging from provider of choice to managed care and wellness activity. The State uses a self-funded approach for certain employee and state-official medical claims.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TRUST

Colorado State University administers four employee defined benefit healthcare plans as part of a single qualifying trust. The plans provide post-employment subsidies for medical premiums, supplemental prescription benefits and income replacement benefits for long-term disability. The University's Board of Governors has the authority to establish and amend benefits provisions for all plans.

PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

TREASURER'S

This fund primarily includes moneys managed by the State Treasurer on behalf of qualified charter schools (those charter schools meeting specific statutory requirements) to finance capital construction with bonds guaranteed by the moneys in this fund. Qualified charter schools choosing to participate in this program make annual payments to the fund that may be used by the Treasurer to make debt service payments if any of the qualified schools is unable to do so.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

This fund comprises a portion of the escheats funds managed by the State Treasurer. The receipts of the fund are from bank accounts, investment accounts, and insurance proceeds that are placed with the State when the owners of the assets cannot be located. The owner's legal rights to the asset are protected in perpetuity. The fund reports Net Position Held in Trust for the amount ultimately expected to be claimed and paid based on analysis of the history of claims paid versus collections. The remaining unclaimed assets are reported in the Unclaimed Property nonmajor Special Revenue Fund.

COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN

The College Savings Plan (commonly referred to as the Scholars Choice Fund) authorized in statute is used to record the deposits, withdrawals, and investment returns of participants in the college savings program. The moneys in the fund are neither insured nor guaranteed by the State.

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND

The College Opportunity Fund (COF) began operations in Fiscal Year 2005-06. It receives stipends appropriated by the Legislature and distributes them to qualified institutions on behalf of students attending public and certain private institutions of higher education in the State. The appropriated amounts are held in trust in the COF until the institutions apply for the stipend on behalf of the students. Any unused stipends remain in the COF and do not revert to the State.

OTHER

This fund primarily accounts for receipts collected from racetracks and simulcast facilities for distribution to horse breeders and associations who participate in state-regulated parimutuel horse racing.

AGENCY FUNDS

These funds are held in custody for others. Major items include litigation settlement escrow accounts; contractor's performance escrow accounts; sales taxes collected for cities and counties; deposits held to ensure land restoration by mining and oil exploration companies; amounts held for the trustee related to Certificates of Participation or revenue Bonds for Higher Education Institutions, Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST), the Bridge Enterprise program; and assets invested for the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (a discretely presented component unit).

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TRUST	TOTALS
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 83,224	\$ -	\$ 83,224
Other Receivables, net	860	1,787	2,647
Due From Other Funds	1,110	-	1,110
Total Current Assets	<u>85,194</u>	<u>1,787</u>	<u>86,981</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	517	517
Investments:			
Government Securities	-	5,272	5,272
Corporate Bonds	-	9,217	9,217
Asset Backed Securities	-	888	888
Mortgages	-	8,499	8,499
Mutual Funds	-	32,675	32,675
Other Investments	-	28,629	28,629
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>85,697</u>	<u>85,697</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>85,194</u>	<u>87,484</u>	<u>172,678</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	21,344	3,530	24,874
Due To Other Funds	14	-	14
Intrafund Payables	1	-	1
Claims and Judgments Payable	20,935	-	20,935
Total Current Liabilities	<u>42,294</u>	<u>3,530</u>	<u>45,824</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Compensated Absences	46	-	46
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>46</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>42,340</u>	<u>3,530</u>	<u>45,870</u>
NET POSITION:			
Restricted for:			
OPEB	-	83,954	83,954
Held in Trust for:			
Pension/Benefit Plan Participants	42,854	-	42,854
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 42,854</u>	<u>\$ 83,954</u>	<u>\$ 126,808</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	STATE EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS TRUST	TOTALS
ADDITIONS:			
Member Contributions	\$ 84,764	\$ 1,636	\$ 86,400
Employer Contributions	342,990	151	343,141
Investment Income/(Loss)	2,568	4,350	6,918
Other Additions	5,163	-	5,163
Transfers-In	1,568	-	1,568
TOTAL ADDITIONS	437,053	6,137	443,190
DEDUCTIONS:			
Distributions to Participants	-	3,305	3,305
Health Insurance Premiums Paid	157,378	-	157,378
Health Insurance Claims Paid	228,846	-	228,846
Other Benefits Plan Expense	31,893	-	31,893
Other Deductions	20,975	149	21,124
Transfers- Out	224	-	224
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	439,316	3,454	442,770
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(2,263)	2,683	420
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	45,117	81,271	126,388
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 42,854	\$ 83,954	\$ 126,808

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
	TREASURER'S	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	OTHER	TOTALS
ASSETS:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 14,387	\$ 167,876	\$ 358	\$ 136	\$ 5,981	\$ 188,738
Other Receivables, net	41	-	12,149	-	1,571	13,761
Due From Other Funds	-	-	11,502	-	-	11,502
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	-	-	68,451	-	-	68,451
Investments:						
Government Securities	-	18,487	-	-	663	19,150
Mutual Funds	-	-	8,583,920	-	-	8,583,920
Other Investments	-	-	142,654	-	-	142,654
TOTAL ASSETS	14,428	186,363	8,819,034	136	8,215	9,028,176
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,935	\$ 115	\$ 2,143	\$ 12,193
Due To Other Funds	-	-	6	-	-	6
Unearned Revenue	-	-	5,508	-	4,977	10,485
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	-	-	5,906	-	-	5,906
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	21,355	115	7,120	28,590
NET POSITION:						
Held in Trust for:						
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Entities	14,428	186,363	8,797,679	21	1,095	8,999,586
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 14,428	\$ 186,363	\$ 8,797,679	\$ 21	\$ 1,095	\$ 8,999,586

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
	TREASURER'S	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY	COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY FUND	OTHER	TOTALS
ADDITIONS:						
Additions By Participants	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,005,775	\$ 319,853	\$ 12,480	\$ 1,338,108
Investment Income/(Loss)	539	2,533	522,055	-	260	525,387
Unclaimed Property Receipts	-	61,285	-	-	-	61,285
Other Additions	1,021	-	1,201	-	1,238	3,460
Transfers-In	-	-	35	-	2	37
TOTAL ADDITIONS	1,560	63,818	1,529,066	319,853	13,980	1,928,277
DEDUCTIONS:						
Distributions to Participants	-	-	-	319,968	-	319,968
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	580	46,822	875,989	-	13,599	936,990
Transfers-Out	-	-	-	-	26	26
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	580	46,822	875,989	319,968	13,625	1,256,984
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	980	16,996	653,077	(115)	355	671,293
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING	13,448	169,367	8,144,602	136	740	8,328,293
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 14,428	\$ 186,363	\$ 8,797,679	\$ 21	\$ 1,095	\$ 8,999,586

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 145,727	\$ 1,899,522	\$ 1,882,248	\$ 163,001
Taxes Receivable, net	185,414	455,227	444,471	196,170
Other Receivables, net	-	369	369	-
Due From Other Funds	-	402	201	201
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 331,141	\$ 2,355,520	\$ 2,327,289	\$ 359,372
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 2,574	\$ 3,295	\$ 2,932	\$ 2,937
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	10	34,397	34,407	-
Due To Other Governments	329,180	2,123,239	2,097,377	355,042
Due To Other Funds	-	20	20	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	45	445	421	69
Other Current Liabilities	(877)	1,612	-	735
Other Long-Term Liabilities	209	2,577	2,197	589
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 331,141	\$ 2,165,585	\$ 2,137,354	\$ 359,372

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

OTHER AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 145,016	\$ 217,060	\$ 218,262	\$ 143,814
Taxes Receivable, net	7,753	19,402	18,940	8,215
Other Receivables, net	305	1,500	1,509	296
Inventories	3	2	-	5
Other Long-Term Assets	9,780	974	1,933	8,821
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 162,857	\$ 238,938	\$ 240,644	\$ 161,151
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 173	\$ 148	\$ 198	\$ 123
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,258	23,150	23,620	788
Due To Other Governments	13,723	119,898	118,957	14,664
Due To Other Funds	-	8,334	8,334	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	-	28	28	-
Other Current Liabilities	147,247	145,090	147,214	145,123
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	449	81	102	428
Other Long-Term Liabilities	7	166	148	25
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 162,857	\$ 296,895	\$ 298,601	\$ 161,151

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 502,077	\$ 1,062,186	\$ 343,434	\$ 1,220,829
Other Receivables, net	-	282	282	-
Due From Other Funds	11,115	10,519	21,634	-
Due From Component Units	188	313	394	107
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 513,380	\$ 1,073,300	\$ 365,744	\$ 1,220,936
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 27	\$ 429	\$ 441	\$ 15
Other Current Liabilities	465,162	1,066,805	343,644	1,188,323
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	48,191	558	16,151	32,598
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 513,380	\$ 1,067,792	\$ 360,236	\$ 1,220,936

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

TOTALS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	BALANCE JULY 1	ADDITIONS	DEDUCTIONS	BALANCE JUNE 30
ASSETS:				
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 792,820	\$ 3,178,768	\$ 2,443,944	\$ 1,527,644
Taxes Receivable, net	193,167	474,629	463,411	204,385
Other Receivables, net	305	2,151	2,160	296
Due From Other Funds	11,115	10,921	21,835	201
Due From Component Units	188	313	394	107
Inventories	3	2	-	5
Other Long- Term Assets	9,780	974	1,933	8,821
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,007,378	\$ 3,667,758	\$ 2,933,677	\$ 1,741,459
LIABILITIES:				
Tax Refunds Payable	\$ 2,747	\$ 3,443	\$ 3,130	\$ 3,060
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,295	57,976	58,468	803
Due To Other Governments	342,903	2,243,137	2,216,334	369,706
Due To Other Funds	-	8,354	8,354	-
Claims and Judgments Payable	45	473	449	69
Other Current Liabilities	611,532	1,213,507	490,858	1,334,181
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	48,640	639	16,253	33,026
Other Long- Term Liabilities	216	2,743	2,345	614
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,007,378	\$ 3,530,272	\$ 2,796,191	\$ 1,741,459



COMPONENT UNITS

The following statements present the Other Component Units (Nonmajor) aggregated in the combined component unit statements. Descriptions of each of the component units presented can be found in Note 1.

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
OTHER COMPONENT UNITS (NONMAJOR)
JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	HLC @ METRO	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 2,918	\$ 232	\$ 3,150
Other Receivables, net	2,709	204	2,913
Due From Other Governments	-	334	334
Total Current Assets	5,627	770	6,397
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	2,548	9,236	11,784
Other Long- Term Assets	218	202	420
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	141,981	36,182	178,163
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	24,552	297	24,849
Total Noncurrent Assets	169,299	45,917	215,216
TOTAL ASSETS	174,926	46,687	221,613
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	-	4,487	4,487
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	3,156	1,251	4,407
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	1,317	1,317
Other Current Liabilities	-	604	604
Total Current Liabilities	3,156	3,172	6,328
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	-	48,919	48,919
Other Long- Term Liabilities	7,000	4,487	11,487
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	7,000	53,406	60,406
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,156	56,578	66,734
NET POSITION:			
Net investment in Capital Assets:	166,533	(12,285)	154,248
Restricted for:			
Permanent Funds and Endowments:			
Expendable	-	-	-
Other Purposes	2,894	6,738	9,632
Unrestricted	(4,657)	143	(4,514)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 164,770	\$ (5,404)	\$ 159,366

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
OTHER COMPONENT UNITS (NONMAJOR)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DENVER METROPOLITAN MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM DISTRICT	HLC @ METRO	TOTAL
EXPENSES	\$ 6,857	\$ 10,965	\$ 17,822
PROGRAM REVENUES:			
Charges for Services	10,065	10,369	20,434
Operating Grants and Contributions	-	1	1
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,500	998	3,498
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES:	12,565	11,368	23,933
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE	5,708	403	6,111
GENERAL REVENUES:			
Unrestricted Investment Earnings (Losses)	46	169	215
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	46	169	215
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	5,754	572	6,326
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	159,016	(5,976)	153,040
NET POSITION - FISCAL YEAR ENDING	\$ 164,770	\$ (5,404)	\$ 159,366



NON-APPROPRIATED BUDGET SCHEDULES

The schedules on the following pages provide, by department, nonappropriated budget-to-actual activity. The budgets are based on a variety of sources that are not subject to appropriation by the General Assembly that generally include most federal awards, custodial agreements, and Colorado statutes. In Higher Education Institutions informational only appropriations for tuition and certain fees contained in the State's legislative appropriations act are not controlling. Therefore, expenditures may exceed recorded budgets in these appropriations.

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED GENERAL FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			\$ 428,341	
Income Taxes			948,554	
Other Taxes			36,533	
Sales and Services			132	
Interest Earnings			3,074	
Other Revenues			4,777	
Transfers- In			5,592	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			1,427,003	
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Governor	\$ -	\$ 750	750	\$ -
Health Care Policy and Financing	-	11,022	10,995	27
Higher Education	-	408	408	-
Human Services	-	272	272	-
Local Affairs	4,300	4,300	4,222	78
Personnel & Administration	-	972	766	206
Public Health and Environment	-	2,019	1,868	151
Regulatory Agencies	4,150	4,150	4,150	-
Revenue	207,172	308,930	283,005	25,925
Treasury	1,068,079	1,068,079	1,028,571	39,508
Transfers Not Appropriated by Department	90,382	90,382	90,382	-
SUB- TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	1,374,083	1,491,284	1,425,389	65,895
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 1,374,083	\$ 1,491,284	1,425,389	\$ 65,895
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ 1,614	

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED CASH FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Sales and Other Excise Taxes			\$ 880,311	
Other Taxes			983,744	
Tuition and Fees			260,688	
Sales and Services			1,660,355	
Interest Earnings			701,248	
Health Care Provider Fees			3	
Other Revenues			3,029,440	
Transfers- In			6,426,788	
Capital Contributions			25	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			13,942,602	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT:				
Operating Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	\$ 3,187	\$ 7,038	3,926	\$ 3,112
Corrections	21,895	43,107	41,645	1,462
Education	4,137,243	4,130,003	4,106,185	23,818
Governor	362,400	369,747	130,802	238,945
Health Care Policy and Financing	21,217	23,527	12,594	10,933
Higher Education	1,830,424	1,871,323	1,592,256	279,067
Human Services	317,119	153,006	113,205	39,801
Judicial Branch	46,872	64,562	56,424	8,138
Labor and Employment	482,137	482,548	411,605	70,943
Law	39,023	39,467	10,750	28,717
Legislative Branch	13,646	13,646	5,453	8,193
Local Affairs	284,145	322,889	220,519	102,370
Military and Veterans Affairs	2,374	2,374	2,007	367
Natural Resources	906,536	938,714	428,306	510,408
Personnel & Administration	510,193	515,234	499,901	15,333
Public Health and Environment	38,923	111,670	12,635	99,035
Public Safety	162,539	162,710	94,672	68,038
Regulatory Agencies	9,003	9,630	1,860	7,770
Revenue	809,887	947,867	911,124	36,743
State	6,427	6,485	3,028	3,457
Transportation	4,115,533	4,127,262	1,183,622	2,943,640
Treasury	2,518,067	2,557,537	1,930,859	626,678
Budgets/Transfers Not Recorded by Department	6,736	169,377	169,398	(21)
SUB- TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	16,645,526	17,069,723	11,942,776	5,126,947
Capital and Multi- Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	2,210	2,210	-	2,210
Corrections	8,407	8,407	274	8,133
Education	1,137	1,137	6	1,131
Governor	576	576	20	556
Higher Education	65,651	64,094	5,658	58,436
Human Services	23,885	23,885	163	23,722
Military and Veterans Affairs	638	638	-	638
Natural Resources	13,873	67,177	27,314	39,863
Personnel & Administration	14,942	14,942	446	14,496
Public Health and Environment	1,715	1,715	75	1,640
Public Safety	740	740	44	696
SUB- TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI- YEAR BUDGETS	133,774	185,521	34,000	151,521
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 16,779,300	\$ 17,255,244	11,976,776	\$ 5,278,468
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER/(UNDER)				
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ 1,965,826	

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES/NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - NON-APPROPRIATED FEDERALLY FUNDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION	FINAL SPENDING AUTHORITY	ACTUAL	(OVER)/UNDER SPENDING AUTHORITY
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN:				
Federal Grants and Contracts			\$ 3,754,215	
TOTAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN			3,754,215	
EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT:				
Capital and Multi- Year Budgets:				
Departmental:				
Agriculture	\$ 3,909	\$ 10,933	5,492	\$ 5,441
Corrections	3,516	6,462	5,081	1,381
Education	617,195	856,453	615,616	240,837
Governor	6,767	54,973	28,297	26,676
Health Care Policy and Financing	272,872	486,514	366,153	120,361
Higher Education	29,037	408,235	269,539	138,696
Human Services	269,064	1,261,813	1,061,280	200,533
Judicial Branch	14,671	20,215	18,242	1,973
Labor and Employment	111,999	189,542	109,761	79,781
Law	2,002	1,948	1,657	291
Local Affairs	80,813	296,680	137,643	159,037
Military and Veterans Affairs	220,107	32,116	20,079	12,037
Natural Resources	26,568	97,400	49,507	47,893
Personnel & Administration	-	628	227	401
Public Health and Environment	279,274	455,026	298,903	156,123
Public Safety	69,839	449,391	109,820	339,571
Regulatory Agencies	1,250	8,508	3,439	5,069
Revenue	824	3,057	1,023	2,034
State	-	6,870	40	6,830
Transportation	658,926	998,661	392,382	606,279
Treasury	126,475	126,475	126,475	-
SUB- TOTAL CAPITAL AND MULTI- YEAR BUDGETS	2,795,108	5,771,900	3,620,656	2,151,244
TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT	\$ 2,795,108	\$ 5,771,900	3,620,656	\$ 2,151,244
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND TRANSFERS- IN OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS- OUT			\$ 133,559	





**SCHEDULE OF TABOR REVENUE
AND COMPUTATIONS**

STATE OF COLORADO
OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER
COMPARISON OF NONEXEMPT TABOR REVENUES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change
GENERAL REVENUES				
Individual Income Tax, Net	\$ 7,554,025,207	\$ 6,957,330,741	\$ 596,694,466	8.6%
Sales and Use Tax, Net	3,399,519,069	3,235,912,170	163,606,899	5.1%
Corporate Income Tax, Net	855,706,743	736,021,976	119,684,767	16.3%
Insurance Taxes	314,663,520	303,594,443	11,069,077	3.6%
Fiduciary Income Tax, Net	64,239,350	48,700,734	15,538,616	31.9%
Tobacco Products Tax, Net	54,840,609	50,982,130	3,858,479	7.6%
Alcoholic Beverages Tax, Net	48,304,172	46,487,583	1,816,589	3.9%
Court and Other Fines	25,517,610	9,203,005	16,314,605	177.3%
Interest and Investment Income	24,560,039	18,123,754	6,436,285	35.5%
Business Licenses and Permits	5,817,416	7,453,344	(1,635,928)	-21.9%
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,559,959	1,598,058	(38,099)	-2.4%
General Government Service Fees	1,020,382	667,032	353,350	53.0%
Gaming and Other Taxes	509,843	516,022	(6,179)	-1.2%
Public Safety Service Fees	55,650	-	55,650	N/A
Other Charges For Services	47,443	42,542	4,901	11.5%
Welfare Service Fees	8,434	-	8,434	N/A
TOTAL GENERAL-FUNDED REVENUES	12,350,395,446	11,416,633,534	933,761,912	8.2%
PROGRAM REVENUES				
Fuel and Transportation Taxes, Net	658,121,910	658,463,068	(341,158)	-0.1%
Motor Vehicle Registrations	280,349,502	280,279,899	69,603	0.0%
Severance Taxes	241,727,089	132,827,140	108,899,949	82.0%
Business Licenses and Permits	181,683,801	175,823,163	5,860,638	3.3%
Court and Other Fines	178,205,261	174,692,569	3,512,692	2.0%
Other Charges For Services	168,598,785	161,187,329	7,411,456	4.6%
Gaming and Other Taxes	105,662,962	105,879,363	(216,401)	-0.2%
Interest and Investment Income	88,757,023	62,050,575	26,706,448	43.0%
Health Service Fees	86,491,292	79,435,462	7,055,830	8.9%
General Government Service Fees	75,704,774	70,193,136	5,511,638	7.9%
Rents and Royalties	64,951,667	60,113,530	4,838,137	8.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	54,481,376	69,091,036	(14,609,660)	-21.1%
Driver's Licenses	42,278,947	45,855,931	(3,576,984)	-7.8%
Sales and Use Tax, Net	41,112,066	42,921,159	(1,809,093)	-4.2%
Employment Taxes	34,090,799	34,245,305	(154,506)	-0.5%
Nonbusiness Licenses and Permits	30,649,735	34,334,358	(3,684,623)	-10.7%
Local Governments and Authorities	24,220,711	35,465,294	(11,244,583)	-31.7%
Certifications and Inspections	22,102,796	25,091,657	(2,988,861)	-11.9%
Public Safety Service Fees	20,347,834	21,186,165	(838,331)	-4.0%
Insurance Taxes	20,079,543	17,096,515	2,983,028	17.4%
Educational Fees	9,178,478	6,360,490	2,817,988	44.3%
Higher Education Auxiliary Sales and Services	3,935,786	6,437,136	(2,501,350)	-38.9%
Sales of Products	2,312,622	2,969,485	(656,863)	-22.1%
Welfare Service Fees	1,902,015	1,091,995	810,020	74.2%
Alcoholic Beverages Tax, Net	819,571	762,525	57,046	7.5%
Other Excise Taxes, Net	257,238	391,759	(134,521)	-34.3%
Tobacco Products Tax, Net	424	390	34	8.7%
Estate and Inheritance Taxes	169	758	(589)	-77.7%
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	2,438,024,176	2,304,247,192	133,776,984	5.8%
TOTAL NONEXEMPT REVENUE	\$ 14,788,419,622	\$ 13,720,880,726	\$ 1,067,538,896	7.8%

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF COMPUTATIONS REQUIRED
UNDER ARTICLE X, SECTION 20
AS OF JUNE 30, 2019

	FISCAL YEAR 2018	FISCAL YEAR 2019
COMPUTATION OF NONEXEMPT REVENUES		
Total State Expenditures	\$ 48,097,074,059	\$ 47,709,288,359
Less Exempt Enterprises Expenses:		
Higher Education Enterprises	11,568,285,214	9,765,775,281
Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise	3,310,867,117	3,430,425,656
Collegelvest	777,595,435	877,688,744
State Lottery	622,320,424	678,705,486
College Assist	540,409,415	542,600,604
Unemployment Compensation Section	444,422,991	384,654,531
Parks and Wildlife	315,167,828	217,788,580
Correctional Industries	92,974,194	68,448,600
State Nursing Homes	90,791,740	47,137,788
Petroleum Storage Tank Fund	37,621,298	37,604,936
Statewide Transportation Enterprise	21,890,869	20,515,850
Statewide Bridge Enterprise	20,201,311	12,605,239
Brand Board	8,726,704	3,982,694
Clean Screen Authority	3,314,143	2,940,192
Electronic Recording Technology Fund	97,759	2,565,594
Capitol Parking Authority	851,756	751,687
Subtotal Enterprise Expenses	<u>17,855,538,198</u>	<u>16,094,191,462</u>
Total District Expenditures	<u>30,241,535,861</u>	<u>31,615,096,897</u>
Less Exempt District Revenues:		
Interfund Transfers	8,030,077,723	8,640,387,638
Federal Funds	7,047,690,375	6,681,094,966
Other Sources and Additions (Note 7)	847,158,445	1,492,961,744
Voter Approved Revenue Changes (Note 8)	1,023,117,034	1,112,149,036
Exempt Investment Income	(39,672,595)	238,472,414
Gifts	165,341,268	181,128,109
Property Sales	117,685,925	161,928,058
Damage Awards	197,267,370	105,223,336
Subtotal Exempt District Revenues	<u>17,388,665,545</u>	<u>18,613,345,301</u>
Nonexempt District Expenditures	12,852,870,316	13,001,751,596
District Reserve/Fund Balance Increase (Decrease)	849,500,024	1,358,332,520
Excess TABOR Revenues	18,510,386	428,335,506
Total Nonexempt District Revenues	<u>\$ 13,720,880,726</u>	<u>\$ 14,788,419,622</u>
COMPUTATION OF DISTRICT FUND BALANCE CHANGES		
Beginning District Fund Balance	\$ 6,193,393,968	\$ 7,002,966,380
Prior Period District Fund Balance Adjustments (Note 11)	(18,734,901)	(37,727,671)
(Qualification)/Disqualification of Enterprises (Note 14)	(39,703,097)	-
District Reserve/Fund Balance Increase (Decrease)	849,500,024	1,358,332,520
Retention of Revenues in Excess of the Limit C.R.S. 24-77-103.6(1)(a)	18,510,386	428,335,506
Ending District Fund Balance	<u>\$ 7,002,966,380</u>	<u>\$ 8,751,906,735</u>
FISCAL YEAR 2019 COMPUTATION OF SPENDING LIMITATIONS		
	FISCAL YEAR SPENDING	EXCESS STATE REVENUES CAP
FY 2018 Adjusted Limit	\$ 11,220,749,237	\$ 13,702,370,340
Allowable TABOR Growth Rate (Note 12)	4.8%	4.8%
FY 2019 Adjusted Limit	\$ 11,759,345,200	\$ 14,360,084,116
Less Fiscal Year 2019 Nonexempt District Revenues	<u>(14,788,419,622)</u>	<u>(14,788,419,622)</u>
Amount (Over)Under Adjusted Limit FY 2019	\$ (3,029,074,422)	\$ (428,335,506)
FY 2015 remaining amount in excess of the limit to be refunded in the next refund year		\$ 399,089
FY 2018 remaining amount in excess of the limit to be refunded in the next refund year		\$ 2,949,972
Amount to be refunded for Fiscal Year 2019		\$ 431,684,567
FY 2019 retention of revenues in excess of the limit (not refundable) C.R.S. 24-77-103.6(1)(b)		\$ 2,600,738,916

NOTES TO THE TABOR SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED COMPUTATIONS

NOTE 1. PURPOSE OF THE SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED COMPUTATIONS

The purpose of the Schedule of Required Computations is to determine and document compliance with Title 24 Article 77 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, which is the implementing statute for Article X Section 20 of the State Constitution (TABOR). The report is required to include at a minimum State fiscal year spending, reserves, revenues, and debt. The schedule also includes a calculation of the limit on fiscal year spending, a calculation of the excess State revenues cap under Referendum C (see Note 9), and the amount required to be refunded or the amount of excess revenue retained by law, as well as all related adjustments.

TABOR has many provisions including a requirement for a vote of the people for new taxes or tax rate increases and a limit on the amount of fiscal year spending. Fiscal year spending is defined as District expenditures and reserve increases except those expended from exempt sources, such as gifts, federal funds, damage awards, property sales, reserves, and other items. This definition, while focused on spending is essentially a limitation on revenue retention because reserve increases are unspent revenues. Therefore, the terms fiscal year spending and nonexempt revenue are used interchangeably throughout these notes.

The limit on revenue retention is based on an allowable growth percentage (see Note 12) applied to the lesser of the prior year's revenues or the prior year's limit. Revenues in excess of the limit are required to be refunded to taxpayers unless voters approve retention of the excess. In the 2005 general election, voters approved Referendum C, which allowed the State to retain revenues in excess of the limit for a five-year period. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2011, under Referendum C provisions, revenues are refunded only when they exceed the excess State revenues cap (see Note 9).

NOTE 2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Pursuant to Article 77 of Title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, this report is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governmental entities except where an irreconcilable difference exists between GAAP, and State statute or the provisions of Article X Section 20 of the State Constitution (TABOR). The accounting principles used by the State are more fully described in Note 1 to the Financial Statements.

NOTE 3. DEFINITION OF THE DISTRICT

TABOR defines the District as "the State or any local government, excluding enterprises." It further defines an enterprise as "a government-owned business authorized to issue its own revenue bonds and receiving under 10 percent of annual revenue in grants from all Colorado state and local governments combined."

The General Assembly, for the purpose of implementing TABOR, stated in Section 24-77-102(16) C.R.S.:

(a) that "State" means the central civil government of the State of Colorado, which consists of the following:

(I) the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government established by Article III of the State Constitution;

(II) all organs of the branches of government specified in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (16), including the departments of the executive branch; the legislative houses and agencies; and the appellate and trial courts and court personnel; and

(III) State institutions of higher education.

(b) "State" does not include:

(I) any enterprise [including an institution or group of institutions of higher education that has been designated as an enterprise];

(II) any special purpose authority;

(III) any organization declared to be a joint governmental entity.

The General Assembly has designated the following as enterprises excluded from the District:

- State Lottery,
- College Assist,
- CollegeInvest,
- Division of Parks and Wildlife,
- State Nursing Homes,
- Division of Correctional Industries,
- Petroleum Storage Tank Fund,
- State Fair Authority,
- Division of Brand Inspection,
- Clean Screen Authority,
- Capitol Parking Authority,
- Statewide Transportation Enterprise,
- Statewide Bridge Enterprise,
- Unemployment Insurance Enterprise,
- Electronic Recording Technology Fund,
- Colorado Healthcare Affordability and Sustainability Enterprise.

It further established a statutory mechanism that allows the governing boards of institutions of higher education to designate certain auxiliary operations as enterprises, which are also exempt from TABOR. Senate Bill 04-189 expanded the authority for each governing board of State institutions of higher education to designate the entire institution as a TABOR exempt enterprise. The Board of Regents of the University of Colorado designated the entire University of Colorado as an enterprise during Fiscal Year 2005, and the remaining boards designated their institutions as enterprises in Fiscal Year 2006. The Auraria Higher Education Center Board of Directors did not designate all of its activities as a TABOR enterprise, but it continues to have selected activities designated as a TABOR enterprise.

Although the General Assembly and governing boards have designated certain enterprises as exempt from TABOR, those enterprises must continue to meet the criteria of a government-owned business authorized to issue its own revenue bonds and to receive less than 10 percent of its revenue in grants from all Colorado state and local governments combined. The State Fair Authority remained disqualified as an enterprise for Fiscal Year 2019.

NOTE 4. DEBT

Certificates of Participation, which are used by the State for long-term lease purchases, are not considered debt of the State for purposes of this report as provided by Section 24-30-202(5.5) C.R.S.

In interrogatories submitted by the General Assembly regarding House Bill 99-1325, the Colorado Supreme Court ruled that Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) issued by the Colorado Department of Transportation do not constitute debt of the State as defined in Article XI Section 3 of the State Constitution. However, the Supreme Court ruled that the TRANS are a multiple-fiscal year obligation as defined by Article X Section 20 of the State Constitution, thus requiring an approving election before issuance.

NOTE 5. EMERGENCY RESERVES

TABOR requires the reservation, for declared emergencies, of three percent or more of fiscal year spending, excluding bonded debt service payments. This requirement for Fiscal Year 2019 totals \$443,652,589.

At June 30, 2019, the net assets of the following funds were designated as the reserve, up to the limits set in the Long Appropriations Act (HB 18-1322):

- Major Medical Fund – \$74,000,000. Only \$70,636,813 of this fund’s balance was restricted since, at June 30, 2019 its net assets were less than \$74,000,000. The assets restricted were net cash of \$68,655,430 and investments, excluding unrealized gains, of \$1,981,383.
- Wildlife Cash Fund – \$34,000,000.
- Perpetual base account of the Severance Tax Fund – \$33,000,000.

- Colorado Water Conservation Board Construction Fund – \$33,000,000.
- Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund – \$93,996,000. Only \$54,607,903 of this fund’s net assets were restricted, all of it cash, since at June 30, 2019 its net assets were less than \$93,996,000. During the fiscal year, \$38,970,000 was transferred from the Controlled Maintenance Trust Fund to the Disaster Emergency Fund, through twelve executive orders, to pay for the costs of fighting wildfires and other purposes. Another \$500,000 was transferred from the trust fund to the Wildfire Emergency Response Fund, through an executive order, due to the costs of exceptional fire risk.
- Unclaimed Property Tourism Promotion Trust Fund - \$5,000,000.

House Bill 18-1322 (2018 legislative session Long Appropriations Act) designated up to \$160,272,000 of State properties as the remainder of the Fiscal Year 2019 emergency reserve.

The estimate of the needed reserve was based on the March 2018 revenue estimate prepared by Legislative Council. Because the revenues subject to the TABOR reserve requirement were more than available in the designated funds as detailed above, the amount restricted for the reserve was \$53,135,873 less than required by the State Constitution. There is no process by which the General Assembly can adjust the designated reserve after the end of the legislative session when the total TABOR revenues are finally known. In the event of an emergency that exceeds the financial assets in the reserve, the designated Wildlife Cash Fund capital assets would have to be liquidated to meet the constitutional requirement.

NOTE 6. STATUS OF REFUNDING

There are three TABOR refund mechanisms in current state law – the property tax exemption reimbursement, the temporary income tax rate reduction and the six-tiered sales tax refund. A summary of each is noted below:

1. Property tax exemption reimbursement – with the enactment of Senate Bill 17-267, excess revenue is first refunded via reimbursements to local governments equal to the amount of property tax revenue they lose as a result of the property tax exemptions for seniors and disabled veterans. The amount refunded via this mechanism is the lesser of actual reimbursements or the total refund obligation in accordance with Section 39-3-209(2) C.R.S. If the amount of excess revenue is less than the amount required to reimburse local governments for property tax exemptions for seniors and disabled veterans, then only the portion of the reimbursement equal to the refund obligation is accounted as a TABOR refund. This portion is paid from General Fund revenue set aside in the year when the TABOR surplus was collected. This is considered an under-distribution and is carried forward until the reimbursement is paid. The remaining portion of the reimbursement is financed from revenue collected in the fiscal year when the reimbursement is paid.

2. Temporary income tax rate reduction – under Section 39-22-627 C.R.S., the temporary income tax rate reduction refunds revenue via a temporary reduction in the state income tax rate from 4.63 percent to 4.50 percent for individual and corporate income taxpayers. The income tax rate reduction is triggered if and only if the refund obligation exceeds the amount of the property tax reimbursement mechanism by at least the amount of the reduction in revenue expected to result from the reduction in the income tax rate. When triggered, the income tax rate is reduced in the tax year following the fiscal year in which excess revenue is collected. If the refund obligation is less than the reduction in revenue expected to result from the reduction in the income tax rate, then the refund in excess of the property tax reimbursement mechanism is refunded via the third mechanism.
3. Six-tier sales tax refund mechanism – under Section 39-22-2001 through 2003 C.R.S., the six-tier sales tax refund refunds any excess amount outstanding after the payment of refunds via the property tax reimbursement mechanism and, if triggered, the temporary income tax rate reduction. Despite being called a sales tax refund, the refund appears on income tax forms as a means of returning sale tax revenue paid by individuals. The mechanism grants taxpayers a refund according to where their adjusted gross income falls among six adjusted gross income tiers. When the amount to be refunded via this mechanism is large enough to support at least \$15 per taxpayer, the Department of Revenue is required to distribute the amount among the tiers as it was distributed for the sales tax refund in the tax year 1999. If the amount to be refunded is less than \$15 per taxpayer, an equal refund is provided to each taxpayer regardless of income. Because the number of qualifying taxpayers and their adjusted gross incomes are estimates, the use of the second and third refund mechanisms can result in over or under distribution of the required refund throughout the four-year period allowed for amended tax returns.

Regardless of the refund mechanism, Section 24-77-103.8 C.R.S. requires that under-distributions of refunds be carried forward to subsequent years and added to the required refund in a future year when revenue is over the spending limit. Over-distributions of refunds, pursuant to Section 24-77-103.7 C.R.S., are also carried forward to subsequent years and are used to offset any future refund liability. The amount of the over/under carry forward is to be applied in the year following the year in which the refund is required to be made, which results in a two-year lag between the recording of the excess revenue and the adjustment for over or under refunds of those excess revenues.

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 2019, the State had an outstanding TABOR refund liability of \$39,837,174. During the fiscal year, \$39,695,485 was refunded from the Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2018 liabilities, the two fiscal years when revenue last exceeded the ESRC. Before calculation of the amount over/under the excess State revenues cap for Fiscal Year 2019, and the discovery of prior year revenue recognition errors, the amount left to refund was thus reduced to \$141,689. In Fiscal Year 2019, nonexempt revenue again exceeded the ESRC by \$428,335,506. With the discovery of revenue recognition errors in Fiscal Year 2019 that under-reported \$3,207,372 of nonexempt revenue affecting the Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2018 refunds, the resulting liability at June 30, 2019 was \$431,684,567 (see Note 15 for more detail).

NOTE 7. OTHER SOURCES AND ADDITIONS

The \$1,493.0 million reported in this line item primarily comprises: \$426.6 million of pension and other employee benefit trust fund investment earnings and additions by the State and participants; \$797.04 million of proceeds from the issuance of certificates of participation; \$122.0 million of revenue to permanent funds and trusts; \$22.8 million of local government expenditures recorded by the State as revenues and expenditures to meet grant matching-funds requirements; and \$108.7 million of other miscellaneous revenue.

NOTE 8. VOTER APPROVED REVENUE CHANGES

When State voters approve a revenue change, the resulting revenues are exempt from the TABOR limit on fiscal year spending. The following revenue changes were approved by voters:

- In the 1998 general election, voters approved a citizen-initiated law, Section 25-8-501.1 C.R.S. – Regulation of Commercial Hog Facilities – which instituted a permit fee. The State collected \$56,282 and \$59,562 from this exempt source in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2018, respectively.
- In the 2000 general election, voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment that added Section 14 to Article XVIII of the State Constitution. This amendment allowed the use of marijuana for medical purposes and authorized the Department of Public Health and Environment to charge a fee for the issuance of a permit for such purpose. The State recorded \$2,155,191 and \$1,647,470 including interest and unrealized gains/losses from this revenue source in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2018, respectively.
- In the 2000 general election, voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment that added Section 17 to Article IX of the State Constitution. This amendment created the State Education Fund and diverted the revenues from a tax of one-third of one percent on taxable income of individuals, corporations, estates, and trusts from the General Fund to the State Education Fund. It also exempted the revenue from TABOR. The amendment was effective January 1, 2001, and resulted in \$702,203,798 and \$617,552,518 of tax revenues, interest, operating transfers and unrealized gains/losses, as exclusions from fiscal year spending in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2018, respectively.
- In the 2004 general election, voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment that added Section 21 to Article X of the State Constitution. The amendment authorized additional cigarette and tobacco taxes (3.2 cents per cigarette and 20 percent of manufacturer’s list price for other tobacco products) effective January 1, 2005. The amendment specified the use of the tax revenue generated for specific health related programs, and it exempted the revenue from the TABOR limitations. The State recorded \$135,946,088 and \$146,991,846 of tax revenues, interest, transfers, and unrealized gains/losses from this exempt source in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2018, respectively.

- In the 2005 general election, Colorado voters approved Referendum C – a measure referred to the voters by the Legislature. The referendum allowed the State to retain revenues in excess of the TABOR limit for a period of five years, and it stated that the excess revenue retained qualified as a voter approved revenue change. However, in order to determine the amount retained, the Schedule of Required Computations includes the retained amount as nonexempt revenue. Therefore, the retained amount is not reported in this note as a voter approved revenue change (see Note 9).
- In the 2008 general election, voters approved an amendment required to implement locally approved changes to the parameters for Limited Gaming under Section 9(7) of Article XVIII of the Colorado Constitution. This amendment allowed the residents of Central City, Black Hawk, and Cripple Creek to vote to extend casino hours, approve additional games and increase the maximum single bet limit. It required distribution of most of the gaming tax revenue that resulted from the new gaming limits to Colorado community colleges and to gaming cities and counties, and it exempted the new revenue from state and local revenue and spending limits. The State collected \$20,190,054 and \$20,232,009 of extended limited gaming revenue in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2018, respectively.
- In the 2013 general election, Colorado voters approved Proposition AA, a measure referred to the voters by the Legislature. The proposition authorized a 15 percent state excise tax on the average wholesale price of retail marijuana, and, in addition to the existing 2.9 percent state sales tax, an additional 10 percent state sales tax on retail marijuana and retail marijuana products, effective January 1, 2014. The amendment specified the use of the excise tax revenue generated for public school construction (for the first \$40.0 million collected) with any additional excise revenue generated to be used for marijuana regulation.

With the enactment of Senate Bill 267 in the 2017 legislative session, the retail marijuana sales tax rate increased from 10 percent to 15 percent and exempted the 2.9 percent sales tax. The State's share of the retail tax increased from 85 percent to 90 percent. These changes took effect on July 1, 2017. The 15 percent excise tax on the wholesale price of retail marijuana still applies.

The State recorded \$58,940,346 of state excise tax and \$192,657,278 of retail marijuana state sales tax revenues from these exempt sources in Fiscal Year 2019. In the prior fiscal year, the State recorded \$68,435,222 and \$168,198,408 respectively, from these two sources.

NOTE 9. REFERENDUM C

Referendum C was placed on the ballot by the General Assembly and was approved by voters in the November 2005 election. It contained the following provisions:

- The State was authorized to retain and spend all revenues in excess of the limit on fiscal year spending after July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2010 (five fiscal years). The authorization constituted a voter approved revenue change.
- After July 1, 2010, the State is allowed to retain revenues in excess of the limit on fiscal year spending up to a newly defined excess State revenues cap (ESRC). The excess State revenues cap is the highest population and inflation-adjusted nonexempt revenue amount in the period from July 1, 2005, to June 30, 2010, also adjusted for qualification and disqualification of enterprises. This provision effectively disabled the ratchet down provision of TABOR during the five-year period. (The term “ratchet down” is used to describe the TABOR provision that requires each year’s base for calculating the limit to be the lesser of the prior year’s revenues or the prior year’s limit.)
- In the 2017 legislative session, enactment of Senate Bill 17-267 lowered the ESRC base by \$200 million. This one-time change took effect in Fiscal Year 2018 and permanently modified future year calculations of the amount over or under the ESRC. The revised ESRC in Fiscal Year 2018 set a new base which will continue to increase (or decrease) in future years by the combined percentage change in population and inflation.
- A General Fund Exempt Account was created within the General Fund to consist of the retained revenues for each fiscal year of the retention period. The Legislature appropriates money in the account for health care, education (including related capital projects), firefighter and police pension funding (for local governments), and strategic transportation projects.
- The Director of Research of the Legislative Council is required to report the amount of revenues retained with a description of how the retained revenues were expended.
- The State Controller’s annual report demonstrating compliance with the statutes implementing TABOR is required to include the amount of revenues that the State is authorized to retain and expend.

With the end of the Referendum C five-year excess revenue retention period, the State was subject to an ESRC starting in Fiscal Year 2011. Calculation of the original TABOR limit continues to apply, but the ESRC replaces the previous TABOR limit for triggering taxpayer refunds.

Since the inception of Referendum C in Fiscal Year 2006, the State has retained \$21,816,035,899 -- \$3,593,602,662 during the initial five-year revenue retention period, and an additional \$18,222,433,237 due to the ESRC exceeding the Fiscal Year Spending limit in Fiscal Year 2011 through Fiscal Year 2019.

NOTE 10. DISTRICT RESERVES

District reserves are the cumulative fund balances of the State reported in the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report at the fund level rather than the government-wide level. District reserves therefore exclude capital assets, liabilities that are not recorded in governmental funds at the fund level (primarily

long-term liabilities), as well as net assets of the TABOR enterprises. The majority of these funds include balances not available for general appropriation due to legal and contractual restrictions.

NOTE 11. PRIOR PERIOD DISTRICT FUND BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Prior period District fund balance adjustments decreased the TABOR District fund balance in total by \$37,727,671.

Prior Period Adjustments –

- The Department of Natural Resources increased the district’s net assets by \$27,798,444 to adjust the value of water in the Chatfield Reservoir Mitigation Project. The department also decreased the district’s net assets by \$68,518,222 in a reclassification of buildings as investments and in a reclassification of land to the General Full Accrual Accounting Group.
- The Department of Human Services increased the district’s net assets by \$2,992,107 in an adjustment that corrected an indirect cost allocation error affecting the Statewide Nursing Home Enterprise.

Accounting Changes –

There were no prior period adjustments in Fiscal Year 2019 due to accounting changes.

NOTE 12. SOURCES OF TABOR GROWTH LIMIT

The allowable percentage increase in State fiscal year spending equals the sum of inflation and the percentage change in State population in the calendar year ending six months prior to the start of the fiscal year. Inflation is defined in Section C.R.S. 24-77-102(8) C.R.S. as "the percentage change in the consumer price index for the Denver-Boulder Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area For All Urban Consumers, All Goods, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor index." The Bureau of Labor Statistics’ successor index beginning with the Fiscal Year 2018 Schedule of Computations is the index for the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood area.

The 4.8 percent allowable growth rate comprises a 1.4 percent increase for population growth (census date population for 2017 compared to census date population for 2016) and a 3.4 percent increase for inflation.

NOTE 13. SPENDING LIMIT ADJUSTMENTS FOR PRIOR YEAR ERRORS

With the addition of the excess State revenues cap, spending limit adjustments only impact the calculation of the Fiscal Year Spending Limit. In Fiscal Year 2019 there were no prior year revenue

recognition errors that were large enough to impact the prior year base, therefore there were no adjustments to the Fiscal Year 2018 Fiscal Year Spending Limit.

NOTE 14. ENTERPRISE QUALIFICATION AND DISQUALIFICATION

The TABOR amendment to the State Constitution specifies that qualification and disqualification of enterprises shall change the District base. In order to ensure comparability between the base and current year nonexempt revenue, when an activity qualifies as an enterprise the base is reduced by the activity's prior year nonexempt revenue offset by revenue that would have been counted as nonexempt due to the activity's interaction with other State agencies. When a TABOR enterprise becomes disqualified, its current year nonexempt revenue is added to the base after application of the population and inflation growth adjustment and its prior year payments to other State agencies are removed from the base (before application of the allowable growth rate).

In Fiscal Year 2019, there were no enterprise-status disqualifications or re-qualifications. Therefore, there were no adjustments necessary to either the fiscal year spending limit or the excess State revenues cap, or in the amount of the district's net assets.

NOTE 15. TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS HELD FOR FUTURE REFUND

Section 24-77-103.5 C.R.S. requires that errors in the amount to be refunded be corrected in the year they are discovered. In Fiscal Year 2019, the discovery of various revenue recognition errors increased the amounts of the Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2018 refunds payable. The Fiscal Year 2015 refund payable increased by \$257,400 due to the misclassification of TABOR revenue as exempt from fiscal year spending limits. The Fiscal Year 2018 refund payable increased by \$2,949,972, also due to the misclassification of TABOR revenue as exempt.

At June 30, 2018, total refunds payable were \$39,837,174. Of this amount, \$21,326,788 was un-refunded excess revenue from Fiscal Year 2015. The rest, \$18,510,386 was excess revenue from Fiscal Year 2018. During Fiscal Year 2019, \$39,508,085 was refunded indirectly to taxpayers through the homestead exemption act as a reimbursement of exempt property tax revenue foregone by local governments. The total refund represents the entire amount of the Fiscal Year 2018 excess revenue and \$20,997,699 from the remaining part of the Fiscal Year 2015 refund liability. Another \$187,400 of the Fiscal Year 2015 liability was refunded to taxpayers through the sales tax refund mechanism in place at that time. Before calculation of the Fiscal Year 2019 amount of excess revenue and the discovery of revenue errors, the TABOR refund liability was \$141,689 – all of it from Fiscal Year 2015.

In Fiscal Year 2019, nonexempt revenue exceeded the ESRC by \$428,335,506. The Fiscal Year 2019 excess revenue (\$428,335,506) is added to the additional amounts of excess revenue from prior years discovered during Fiscal Year 2019 (\$257,400 and \$2,949,972) plus the remaining amount of the Fiscal

Year 2015 payable (\$141,689). The result is a TABOR refund payable at June 30, 2019 of \$431,684,567 (see Note 6).

NOTE 16. FUTURE REFUNDS

The Department of Revenue estimates that all three mechanisms to distribute the Fiscal Year 2019 TABOR refund payable will be used. See Note 6 for an explanation of the three mechanisms to distribute TABOR refunds.





Statistical Section



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



COLORADO
Office of the State Controller
Department of Personnel & Administration

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
ASSETS:										
Current Assets:										
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 3,658,234	\$ 3,107,217	\$ 2,567,219	\$ 2,703,416	\$ 2,696,950	\$ 2,302,356	\$ 2,549,620	\$ 1,969,331	\$ 1,548,435	\$ 1,962,934
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	8,460	3,497	1,726	45,548	15,224
Taxes Receivable, net	1,722,496	1,476,297	1,325,689	1,251,185	1,252,907	1,224,629	1,118,329	1,012,147	830,730	857,246
Other Receivables, net	708,209	654,761	717,660	572,655	450,805	210,062	189,937	156,126	147,768	158,060
Due From Other Governments	468,940	754,910	524,240	440,053	787,269	570,721	369,249	318,460	486,655	516,248
Internal Balances	43,557	38,459	26,262	28,967	28,022	19,336	23,801	15,964	18,620	14,153
Due From Component Units	19	18	154	347	135	54	119	137	62	84
Inventories	101,161	52,102	54,152	53,261	54,194	53,125	55,319	17,057	19,837	16,468
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	90,371	84,277	72,047	67,468	67,917	73,025	57,465	53,961	56,543	38,591
Total Current Assets	6,792,987	6,168,041	5,287,423	5,117,352	5,338,199	4,461,768	4,367,336	3,544,909	3,154,198	3,579,008
Noncurrent Assets:										
Restricted Assets:										
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,742,791	1,589,926	1,493,996	1,923,920	2,140,729	2,554,938	1,798,432	1,779,413	1,635,476	1,572,925
Restricted Investments	1,098,543	847,587	867,572	732,662	761,140	657,772	598,209	591,083	1,097,797	687,314
Restricted Receivables	445,384	633,173	587,580	510,028	363,300	258,107	176,055	181,932	173,347	195,753
Investments	1,177,035	449,308	255,069	219,369	280,100	428,321	464,535	416,674	52,343	529,059
Other Long-Term Assets	758,544	613,249	614,932	675,809	636,260	686,349	740,735	712,736	761,498	644,867
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	10,101,317	10,242,384	9,994,890	9,976,023	9,772,651	9,600,423	9,312,959	9,602,516	9,331,295	9,689,916
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	2,121,606	1,914,285	2,041,812	1,851,910	1,968,227	1,931,832	2,170,769	1,903,604	1,780,945	1,637,224
Capital Assets Held as Investments	-	42,896	42,899	33,055	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	17,445,220	16,332,808	15,898,750	15,922,776	15,922,407	16,117,742	15,261,694	15,187,958	14,832,701	14,957,058
TOTAL ASSETS	24,238,207	22,500,849	21,186,173	21,040,128	21,260,606	20,579,510	19,629,030	18,732,867	17,986,899	18,536,066
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:	4,421,051	2,563,034	3,503,643	818,761	350,796	18,289	-	-	-	-
LIABILITIES:										
Current Liabilities:										
Tax Refunds Payable	927,857	918,688	886,992	856,076	669,992	718,211	718,077	661,829	625,145	664,781
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,318,548	1,369,262	1,165,137	1,166,681	1,367,263	1,043,961	742,225	677,471	785,496	847,550
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	39,837	21,807	31,358	173,346	706	706	706	706	706
Due To Other Governments	283,432	306,883	395,627	232,724	233,087	245,300	198,953	228,229	216,956	181,684
Due To Component Units	-	-	-	-	-	15	81	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	150,512	185,677	126,307	123,769	100,467	92,674	95,026	125,174	111,506	128,404
Accrued Compensated Absences	14,097	12,758	11,865	11,522	12,185	10,470	10,955	9,859	9,741	10,287
Claims and Judgments Payable	42,298	42,812	46,369	46,343	47,682	61,623	46,873	44,858	44,641	44,181
Leases Payable	26,162	25,789	28,254	28,261	27,760	26,941	20,004	14,387	12,872	11,384
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	50,865	55,515	46,990	171,835	200,975	187,910	174,340	162,670	145,165	642,445
Other Current Liabilities	31,020	22,837	27,678	29,525	19,052	19,979	14,834	16,531	13,748	20,432
Total Current Liabilities	3,276,476	2,980,058	2,757,026	2,698,094	2,851,809	2,407,790	2,022,074	1,941,714	1,965,976	2,551,854
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Deposits Held in Custody For Others	584	136	116	90	139	139	17	16	14	13
Accrued Compensated Absences	166,680	162,645	158,435	154,510	149,817	145,992	138,413	132,394	137,139	138,224
Claims and Judgments Payable	168,190	180,865	260,535	276,010	299,785	301,591	323,451	330,516	340,003	347,394
Capital Lease Payable	97,438	106,084	113,899	122,404	144,569	148,055	131,006	107,042	94,716	85,746
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	2,108,495	1,379,778	1,266,507	1,174,467	1,331,892	1,541,225	1,611,220	1,614,293	1,621,749	1,554,964
Net Pension Liability	9,377,357	11,933,852	10,919,603	6,295,004	5,565,526	-	-	-	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	284,264	272,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Long-Term Liabilities	267,983	457,567	407,912	415,669	423,809	402,954	444,118	427,828	434,194	402,599
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,470,991	14,492,965	13,127,007	8,438,154	7,915,537	2,539,956	2,648,225	2,612,089	2,627,815	2,528,940
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,747,467	17,473,023	15,884,033	11,136,248	10,767,346	4,947,746	4,670,299	4,553,803	4,593,791	5,080,794
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:	4,997,905	560,903	98,746	133,375	47,262	338	-	-	-	-
Net investment in Capital Assets:	10,327,956	10,879,491	14,071,021	11,330,474	10,654,690	10,125,644	10,107,082	10,107,432	9,836,378	10,118,621
Restricted for:										
Construction and Highway Maintenance	954,461	885,775	915,033	966,743	936,535	1,080,201	1,145,997	1,176,269	1,160,789	1,198,849
Education	203,648	295,468	107,012	309,957	766,688	1,110,180	1,265,476	280,269	485,171	194,586
Debt Service	104,011	91,950	79,966	68,105	56,534	44,752	33,113	21,453	10,127	4,093
Emergencies	191,245	201,166	194,369	217,328	217,328	153,150	161,350	72,850	85,400	94,000
Permanent Funds and Endowments:										
Expendable	10,651	8,267	7,643	5,801	7,301	7,271	6,328	6,024	8,017	11,130
Nonexpendable	1,291,071	1,087,000	1,020,225	950,976	896,872	800,132	694,564	684,953	641,802	643,148
Other Purposes	1,042,422	831,995	671,306	717,185	626,649	358,694	349,811	340,818	315,082	138,826
Unrestricted	(6,211,579)	(7,251,155)	(8,359,538)	(3,977,303)	(3,365,803)	1,969,691	1,195,010	1,488,996	850,342	1,052,019
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 7,913,886	\$ 7,029,957	\$ 8,707,037	\$ 10,589,266	\$ 10,796,794	\$ 15,649,715	\$ 14,958,731	\$ 14,179,064	\$ 13,393,108	\$ 13,455,272

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
ASSETS:										
Current Assets:										
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 1,841,335	\$ 3,093,539	\$ 2,846,015	\$ 2,525,453	\$ 2,454,684	\$ 2,246,115	\$ 2,169,314	\$ 2,011,437	\$ 1,306,800	\$ 1,176,181
Investments	344,755	1,827,559	549,079	392,188	378,115	254,744	281,822	160,099	273,605	253,270
Taxes Receivable, net	115,535	111,099	125,258	123,638	142,241	135,207	137,970	159,303	186,161	90,005
Other Receivables, net	770,415	601,666	490,427	640,664	430,306	408,364	381,351	330,216	302,042	282,053
Due From Other Governments	172,251	145,051	136,231	94,860	134,455	150,697	155,190	218,667	177,822	158,787
Internal Balances	(43,557)	(38,459)	(26,262)	(28,967)	(28,022)	(19,336)	(23,801)	(15,964)	(18,620)	(14,153)
Due From Component Units	28,175	16,174	23,041	18,188	11,370	23,716	18,969	18,715	19,736	14,474
Inventories	58,481	54,944	59,196	54,748	57,950	54,015	52,826	53,318	43,600	42,779
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	41,567	29,020	31,679	28,756	28,186	37,433	24,806	24,160	18,018	19,244
Total Current Assets	3,328,957	5,840,593	4,234,664	3,849,528	3,609,285	3,290,955	3,198,447	2,959,951	2,309,164	2,022,640
Noncurrent Assets:										
Restricted Assets:										
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	1,562,065	284,025	241,268	457,926	499,742	429,965	352,234	372,457	409,652	353,164
Restricted Investments	72,895	106,798	95,280	167,540	246,783	303,678	292,283	293,711	98,146	239,719
Restricted Receivables	39,570	35,362	38,605	40,009	31,609	45,477	45,264	80,975	24,980	239,041
Investments	2,900,742	995,987	2,097,484	1,941,040	1,969,155	1,896,811	1,746,078	1,769,909	1,623,569	1,206,671
Other Long-Term Assets	109,831	130,529	129,350	129,425	129,850	99,380	128,105	114,118	122,939	119,387
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	8,341,557	8,028,339	7,502,858	7,050,226	6,190,355	5,876,698	5,463,065	5,250,256	4,662,346	3,912,771
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	1,952,976	1,843,135	1,921,788	1,652,441	1,788,595	1,370,142	1,229,761	1,019,556	938,544	1,207,048
Total Noncurrent Assets	14,979,636	11,424,175	12,026,633	11,438,607	10,856,089	10,022,151	9,256,790	8,900,982	7,880,176	7,277,801
TOTAL ASSETS	18,308,593	17,264,768	16,261,297	15,288,135	14,465,374	13,313,106	12,455,237	11,860,933	10,189,340	9,300,441
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:										
	931,725	1,750,279	2,332,443	649,853	348,635	118,103	551	5,005	-	7,778
LIABILITIES:										
Current Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	697,916	592,545	786,944	771,248	751,169	659,085	602,571	623,458	556,294	596,926
Due To Other Governments	73,297	64,474	46,765	38,615	22,048	30,805	34,169	53,622	331,246	406,275
Due To Component Units	206	44	1,249	645	623	528	343	123	524	466
Unearned Revenue	351,010	345,734	328,261	306,222	407,108	346,264	305,108	237,530	234,662	232,371
Accrued Compensated Absences	27,340	26,203	25,381	22,761	20,960	18,117	16,609	14,942	14,579	13,035
Claims and Judgments Payable	1,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leases Payable	5,474	6,529	7,292	9,132	8,618	6,610	6,575	5,853	4,950	6,672
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	196,235	154,053	146,604	267,134	251,947	244,366	233,811	243,601	79,106	100,329
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	14,076	17,052	15,721	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	323,850	191,660	134,584	139,765	125,054	127,033	142,868	110,667	141,484	126,232
Total Current Liabilities	1,676,909	1,381,242	1,477,080	1,555,522	1,587,527	1,446,884	1,359,106	1,305,517	1,362,845	1,482,306
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Deposits Held In Custody For Others	25	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Compensated Absences	350,352	339,007	317,070	293,365	268,600	250,148	236,329	219,026	205,621	196,295
Claims and Judgments Payable	42,390	35,505	37,361	39,657	41,460	40,982	38,993	36,472	35,373	29,461
Capital Lease Payable	31,928	41,623	42,599	47,994	45,663	35,582	35,153	33,185	43,466	76,702
Derivative Instrument Liability	14,193	6,837	9,251	13,222	9,515	8,566	8,333	12,994	6,182	7,778
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	4,757,334	4,970,288	4,638,363	4,480,091	4,418,327	4,131,227	3,898,265	3,938,320	3,117,100	2,682,987
Due to Component Units	1,798	1,692	1,678	1,631	1,661	1,743	1,755	1,758	2,374	2,501
Net Pension Liability	4,237,019	7,448,575	6,934,505	3,957,073	3,579,748	-	-	-	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,015,792	938,450	343,570	289,133	241,779	181,511	177,176	139,653	105,876	47,259
Other Long-Term Liabilities	110,482	59,956	15,863	28,569	83,521	44,768	11,972	39,015	43,814	36,450
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	10,561,313	13,841,953	12,340,280	9,150,755	8,690,274	4,694,527	4,407,976	4,420,423	3,559,806	3,079,433
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,238,222	15,223,195	13,817,360	10,706,277	10,277,801	6,141,411	5,767,082	5,725,940	4,922,651	4,561,739
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:										
	2,482,076	620,945	206,047	250,058	38,380	-	-	-	2,006	-
Net investment in Capital Assets:										
Restricted for:										
Education	870,941	470,363	504,096	462,636	439,535	642,611	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Insurance	1,258,552	1,070,082	911,183	740,049	620,575	402,770	218,076	64,433	-	-
Debt Service	80,693	219,248	28,429	85,617	75,666	39,862	8,439	7,464	6,753	6,100
Emergencies	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	10,005	12,368	16,257
Permanent Funds and Endowments:										
Expendable	173,553	173,406	165,637	157,611	150,270	7,901	11,716	6,975	5,936	6,825
Nonexpendable	83,198	84,480	91,878	83,274	87,679	64,712	61,159	38,798	73,956	71,738
Other Purposes	118,895	65,961	65,961	101,209	88,686	56,296	63,1921	629,655	657,292	630,890
Unrestricted	(3,717,886)	(4,055,531)	(4,213,139)	(1,734,088)	(1,416,530)	2,388,381	2,151,987	1,996,257	1,518,284	1,159,867
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$4,520,020	\$ 3,170,907	\$4,570,333	\$ 4,981,653	\$4,497,828	\$7,289,798	\$6,688,706	\$ 6,139,998	\$5,264,683	\$4,746,480

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF NET POSITION
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
ASSETS:										
Current Assets:										
Cash and Pooled Cash	\$ 5,499,569	\$ 6,200,756	\$ 5,413,234	\$ 5,228,869	\$ 5,151,634	\$ 4,548,471	\$ 4,718,934	\$ 3,980,768	\$ 2,855,235	\$ 3,139,115
Investments	344,755	1,827,559	549,079	392,188	378,115	263,204	285,319	161,825	319,153	268,494
Taxes Receivable, net	1,838,031	1,587,396	1,450,947	1,374,823	1,395,148	1,359,836	1,256,299	1,171,450	1,016,891	947,251
Other Receivables, net	1,478,624	1,256,427	1,208,087	1,213,139	881,111	618,426	571,288	486,342	449,810	440,113
Due From Other Governments	641,191	899,961	660,471	534,913	921,724	721,418	524,439	537,127	664,477	675,035
Due From Component Units	28,194	16,192	23,195	18,535	11,505	23,770	19,088	18,852	19,798	14,558
Inventories	159,642	107,046	113,348	108,009	112,144	107,140	108,145	70,375	63,437	59,247
Prepays, Advances and Deposits	131,938	113,297	103,726	96,224	96,103	110,458	82,271	78,121	74,561	57,835
Total Current Assets	10,121,944	12,008,634	9,522,087	8,966,880	8,947,484	7,752,723	7,565,783	6,504,860	5,463,362	5,601,648
Noncurrent Assets:										
Restricted Assets:										
Restricted Cash and Pooled Cash	3,304,856	1,873,951	1,735,264	2,381,846	2,640,471	2,984,903	2,150,666	2,151,870	2,045,128	1,926,089
Restricted Investments	1,171,438	954,385	962,852	900,202	1,007,923	961,450	890,492	884,794	1,195,943	927,033
Restricted Receivables	484,954	668,535	626,185	550,037	394,909	303,584	221,319	262,907	198,327	434,794
Investments	4,077,777	1,445,295	2,352,553	2,160,409	2,249,255	2,325,132	2,210,613	2,186,583	1,675,912	1,735,730
Other Long-Term Assets	868,375	743,778	744,282	805,234	766,110	785,729	868,840	826,854	884,437	764,254
Depreciable Capital Assets and Infrastructure, net	18,442,874	18,270,723	17,497,748	17,026,249	15,963,006	15,477,121	14,776,024	14,852,772	13,993,641	13,602,687
Land and Nondepreciable Capital Assets	4,074,582	3,757,420	3,963,600	3,504,351	3,756,822	3,301,974	3,400,530	2,923,160	2,719,489	2,844,272
Capital Assets Held as Investments	-	42,896	42,899	33,055	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	32,424,856	27,756,983	27,925,383	27,361,383	26,778,496	26,139,893	24,518,484	24,088,940	22,712,877	22,234,859
TOTAL ASSETS	42,546,800	39,765,617	37,447,470	36,328,263	35,725,980	33,892,616	32,084,267	30,593,800	28,176,239	27,836,507
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES:										
	5,352,776	4,313,313	5,836,086	1,468,614	699,431	136,392	551	5,005	-	7,778
LIABILITIES:										
Current Liabilities:										
Tax Refunds Payable	927,857	918,688	886,992	856,076	669,992	718,211	718,077	661,829	625,145	664,781
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	2,016,464	1,961,807	1,952,081	1,937,929	2,118,432	1,703,046	1,344,796	1,300,929	1,341,790	1,444,476
TABOR Refund Liability (Note 2B)	431,685	39,837	21,807	31,358	173,346	706	706	706	706	706
Due To Other Governments	356,729	371,357	442,392	271,339	255,135	276,105	233,122	281,851	548,202	587,959
Due To Component Units	206	44	1,249	645	623	543	424	123	524	466
Unearned Revenue	501,522	531,411	454,568	429,991	507,575	438,938	400,134	362,704	346,168	360,775
Accrued Compensated Absences	41,437	38,961	37,246	34,283	33,145	28,587	27,564	24,801	24,320	23,322
Claims and Judgments Payable	43,879	42,812	46,369	46,343	47,682	61,623	46,873	44,858	44,641	44,181
Leases Payable	31,636	32,318	35,546	37,393	36,378	33,551	26,579	20,240	17,822	18,056
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	247,100	209,568	193,594	438,969	452,922	432,276	408,151	406,271	224,271	742,774
Other Postemployment Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	14,076	17,052	15,721	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	354,870	214,497	162,262	169,290	144,106	147,012	157,702	127,198	155,232	146,664
Total Current Liabilities	4,953,385	4,361,300	4,234,106	4,253,616	4,439,336	3,854,674	3,381,180	3,247,231	3,328,821	4,034,160
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits Held in Custody For Others	609	156	136	110	139	139	17	16	14	13
Accrued Compensated Absences	517,032	501,652	475,505	447,875	418,417	396,140	374,742	351,420	342,760	334,519
Claims and Judgments Payable	210,580	216,370	297,896	315,667	341,245	342,573	362,444	366,988	375,376	376,855
Capital Lease Payable	129,366	147,707	156,498	170,398	190,232	183,637	166,159	140,227	138,182	162,448
Derivative Instrument Liability	14,193	6,837	9,251	13,222	9,515	8,566	8,333	12,994	6,182	7,778
Notes, Bonds, and COPs Payable	6,865,829	6,350,066	5,904,870	5,654,558	5,750,219	5,672,452	5,509,485	5,552,613	4,738,849	4,237,951
Due to Component Units	1,798	1,692	1,678	1,631	1,661	1,743	1,755	1,758	2,374	2,501
Net Pension Liability	13,614,376	19,382,427	17,854,108	10,252,077	9,145,274	-	-	-	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,300,056	1,210,488	343,570	289,133	241,779	181,511	177,176	139,653	105,876	47,259
Other Long-Term Liabilities	378,465	517,523	423,775	444,238	507,330	447,722	456,090	466,843	478,008	439,049
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	23,032,304	28,334,918	25,467,287	17,588,909	16,605,811	7,234,483	7,056,201	7,032,512	6,187,621	5,608,373
TOTAL LIABILITIES	27,985,689	32,696,218	29,701,393	21,842,525	21,045,147	11,089,157	10,437,381	10,279,743	9,516,442	9,642,533
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES:										
	7,479,981	1,181,848	304,793	383,433	85,642	338	-	-	2,006	-
Net investment in Capital Assets:										
Restricted for:										
Construction and Highway Maintenance	954,461	885,775	915,033	966,743	936,535	1,080,201	1,145,997	1,176,269	1,160,789	1,198,849
Education	1,074,589	765,831	611,108	772,593	1,206,223	1,752,791	1,265,476	280,269	485,171	194,586
Unemployment Insurance	1,258,552	1,070,082	911,183	740,049	620,575	402,770	218,076	64,433	-	-
Debt Service	184,704	311,198	108,395	153,722	132,200	84,614	41,552	28,917	16,880	10,193
Emergencies	225,245	235,166	228,369	251,328	251,328	187,150	195,350	82,855	97,768	110,257
Permanent Funds and Endowments:										
Expendable	184,204	181,673	173,280	163,412	157,571	15,172	18,044	12,999	13,953	17,955
Nonexpendable	1,374,269	1,171,480	1,112,103	1,034,250	984,551	864,844	755,723	723,751	715,758	714,886
Other Purposes	1,161,317	897,956	737,267	818,394	715,335	414,990	981,732	970,473	972,374	769,716
Unrestricted	(9,929,465)	(11,306,686)	(12,572,677)	(5,711,391)	(4,782,333)	4,358,072	3,346,997	3,485,253	2,368,626	2,211,886
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 12,433,906	\$ 10,200,864	\$ 13,277,370	\$ 15,570,919	\$ 15,294,622	\$ 22,939,513	\$ 21,647,437	\$ 20,319,062	\$ 18,657,791	\$ 18,201,752

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Functions/Programs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
PROGRAM REVENUES:										
Charges for Services:										
Licenses and Permits	\$ 559,093	\$ 564,076	\$ 541,936	\$ 518,820	\$ 501,319	\$ 472,215	\$ 447,232	\$ 442,793	\$ 454,633	\$ 419,866
Service Fees	390,589	358,109	1,006,976	1,139,226	879,139	901,839	965,614	901,950	735,820	589,795
Fines and Forfeits	225,878	190,733	206,662	195,256	201,021	181,098	248,520	187,344	200,432	218,892
Rents and Royalties	175,085	147,310	132,310	142,752	199,067	182,893	133,901	147,946	128,588	79,518
Sales of Products	10,042	3,218	3,205	3,303	3,390	2,141	2,851	1,626	4,974	3,854
Unemployment Surcharge	34,091	34,245	32,507	30,768	29,381	28,635	25,724	19,307	18,611	19,329
Other	211,706	152,285	138,928	143,251	131,151	144,949	127,083	84,828	89,509	67,460
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,822,479	6,627,757	8,149,334	8,578,146	7,726,668	6,782,914	5,860,052	5,884,031	6,218,836	5,885,657
Capital Grants and Contributions	428,332	745,497	814,739	819,321	817,469	728,544	700,548	600,300	659,288	607,383
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	8,857,295	8,823,230	11,026,597	11,570,843	10,488,605	9,425,228	8,511,525	8,270,125	8,510,691	7,891,754
EXPENSES:										
General Government	1,493,871	739,872	653,247	485,611	449,261	447,359	555,507	224,382	192,579	189,865
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	734,786	912,495	919,676	777,458	711,558	641,182	584,300	600,068	667,929	662,854
Education	6,469,072	6,086,573	6,045,204	5,859,964	5,687,573	5,472,563	5,187,481	5,205,123	5,432,143	5,096,032
Health and Rehabilitation	935,044	1,258,445	1,170,889	2,898,841	822,556	720,997	697,795	703,684	696,539	659,187
Justice	1,970,515	3,254,155	2,974,666	2,209,158	2,075,534	1,840,989	1,655,057	1,555,294	1,538,363	1,527,857
Natural Resources	123,036	219,659	169,528	135,491	120,374	92,383	77,934	93,900	149,878	144,445
Social Assistance	8,589,168	8,810,715	10,489,419	8,825,599	9,627,104	8,089,560	7,174,711	6,746,574	6,397,426	6,091,958
Transportation	1,875,438	2,179,299	2,105,462	1,830,368	1,896,904	1,872,441	1,769,013	1,777,488	1,974,009	2,105,688
Total Governmental Activities										
Interest on Debt	109,075	60,778	58,764	62,021	59,078	53,094	16,284	40,935	32,487	33,203
TOTAL EXPENSES	22,300,005	23,521,991	24,586,855	23,084,511	21,449,942	19,230,568	17,718,082	16,947,448	17,081,353	16,511,089
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE	(13,442,710)	(14,698,761)	(13,560,258)	(11,513,668)	(10,961,337)	(9,805,340)	(9,206,557)	(8,677,323)	(8,570,662)	(8,619,335)
GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:										
Sales and Use Taxes	3,632,282	3,449,844	3,151,679	2,940,839	2,762,222	2,754,977	2,498,006	2,333,644	2,280,693	1,987,576
Excise Taxes	301,292	311,625	321,419	290,276	267,858	236,761	240,895	244,624	236,945	244,344
Individual Income Tax	7,505,245	6,978,833	6,291,376	6,061,679	5,847,141	5,285,634	5,154,624	4,653,105	4,151,119	3,770,597
Corporate Income Tax	963,380	714,313	432,802	643,761	613,316	600,002	606,883	434,885	441,778	360,852
Other Taxes	705,986	577,961	452,042	410,277	673,275	617,612	453,305	519,870	466,408	376,388
Restricted Taxes	1,348,050	1,273,482	1,169,457	1,132,687	1,186,515	1,052,692	1,039,105	965,784	928,260	873,287
Unrestricted Investment Earnings (Losses)	30,196	21,798	16,987	15,705	11,992	17,312	16,842	15,015	6,523	10,215
Other General Revenues	95,051	199,934	103,476	107,005	96,613	112,958	97,402	96,213	91,608	112,138
(Transfers- Out)/ Transfers- In	(279,131)	(254,324)	(353,647)	(352,733)	(256,738)	(172,442)	(128,535)	(135,407)	(110,266)	(94,993)
Internal Capital Contributions	-	44	-	(1,583)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent Fund Additions	1,062	277	766	80	401	397	741	595	460	357
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:	14,303,413	13,273,787	11,586,357	11,247,993	11,202,595	10,505,903	9,979,268	9,128,328	8,493,528	7,640,761
TOTAL CHANGES IN NET POSITION	860,703	(1,424,974)	(1,973,901)	(265,675)	241,258	700,563	772,711	451,005	(77,134)	(978,574)
NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)										
	7,053,183	8,454,931	10,680,938	10,854,941	10,555,536	14,949,152	14,186,020	13,728,059	13,470,242	14,433,846
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 7,913,886	\$ 7,029,957	\$ 8,707,037	\$ 10,589,266	\$ 10,796,794	\$ 15,649,715	\$ 14,958,731	\$ 14,179,064	\$ 13,393,108	\$ 13,455,272

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Functions/Programs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
PROGRAM REVENUES:										
Licenses and Permits	\$ 179,382	\$ 168,045	\$ 165,182	\$ 159,704	\$ 157,971	\$ 141,770	\$ 133,315	\$ 131,496	\$ 120,910	\$ 106,946
Service Fees	2,712,042	2,449,817	1,404,677	1,297,576	1,145,897	1,068,966	958,451	865,326	874,990	607,485
Education - Tuition, Fees, and Sales	3,484,740	3,404,969	3,239,887	3,005,967	2,881,240	2,672,136	2,512,026	2,406,696	2,243,375	1,999,358
Fines and Forfeits	3,493	4,630	5,769	4,101	3,968	15,470	12,860	9,561	1,945	2,836
Rents and Royalties	52,866	74,482	45,177	40,077	41,944	39,675	47,881	65,236	29,507	24,648
Sales of Products	747,732	686,196	622,179	661,084	605,101	607,744	636,115	624,407	592,794	590,758
Unemployment Surcharge	546,650	562,095	646,336	603,708	698,609	736,985	725,854	828,530	791,317	491,716
Other	207,087	164,008	188,112	165,237	155,707	154,424	159,162	152,448	153,321	167,930
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,119,323	5,082,655	2,556,915	2,449,163	2,281,931	2,569,038	2,730,519	3,165,718	3,689,492	3,957,310
Capital Grants and Contributions	62,609	89,542	43,873	42,996	78,304	56,899	96,655	132,067	25,432	24,619
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	13,115,924	12,686,439	8,918,107	8,429,613	8,050,672	8,063,107	8,012,838	8,381,485	8,523,083	7,973,606
EXPENSES:										
Higher Education	7,111,041	8,612,196	7,829,889	6,446,902	6,004,484	5,618,507	5,258,665	5,068,481	4,755,385	4,451,541
Healthcare Affordability	3,414,018	3,294,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Insurance	385,192	444,181	518,891	531,607	530,130	756,484	1,055,148	1,571,321	2,141,728	2,496,188
College Invest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,650
Lottery	580,808	547,805	494,110	517,847	474,578	477,434	501,010	495,847	470,480	456,352
Parks and Wildlife	184,870	294,065	257,959	203,794	191,426	170,898	177,497	160,933	108,425	105,037
College Assist	222,726	247,361	315,478	320,774	338,631	341,684	407,229	403,023	402,648	410,027
Other Business-Type Activities	212,190	301,094	219,844	282,471	217,838	209,871	187,265	196,542	191,123	170,410
TOTAL EXPENSES	12,110,845	13,741,313	9,636,171	8,303,395	7,757,087	7,574,878	7,586,814	7,896,147	8,069,789	8,158,205
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE	1,005,079	(1,054,874)	(718,064)	126,218	293,585	488,229	426,024	485,338	453,294	(184,599)
GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:										
Other Taxes	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Special and/or Extraordinary Items	-	-	(808)	-	-	(22,186)	-	-	1,493	(79,575)
(Transfers-Out) / Transfers-In	279,131	254,324	353,647	352,733	256,738	172,442	128,535	135,407	110,266	94,993
Internal Capital Contributions	57,541	51,439	-	10,183	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:	336,672	305,763	352,839	362,916	256,745	150,256	128,535	135,407	111,759	15,418
TOTAL CHANGES IN NET POSITION	1,341,751	(749,111)	(365,225)	489,134	550,330	638,485	554,559	620,745	565,053	(169,181)
NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)										
	3,178,269	3,920,018	4,935,558	4,492,519	3,947,498	6,651,313	6,134,147	5,519,253	4,699,630	4,915,661
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 4,520,020	\$ 3,170,907	\$ 4,570,333	\$ 4,981,653	\$ 4,497,828	\$ 7,289,798	\$ 6,688,706	\$ 6,139,998	\$ 5,264,683	\$ 4,746,480

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Functions/Programs	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
PROGRAM REVENUES:										
Charges for Services:										
Licenses and Permits	\$ 738,475	\$ 732,121	\$ 707,118	\$ 678,524	\$ 659,290	\$ 613,985	\$ 580,547	\$ 574,289	\$ 575,543	\$ 526,812
Service Fees	3,102,631	2,807,926	2,411,653	2,436,802	2,025,036	1,970,805	1,924,065	1,767,276	1,610,810	1,197,280
Education - Tuition, Fees, and Sales	3,484,740	3,404,969	3,239,887	3,005,967	2,881,240	2,672,136	2,512,026	2,406,696	2,243,375	1,999,358
Fines and Forfeits	229,371	195,363	212,431	199,357	204,989	196,568	261,380	196,905	202,377	221,728
Rents and Royalties	227,951	221,792	177,487	182,829	241,011	222,568	181,782	213,182	158,095	104,166
Sales of Products	757,774	689,414	625,384	664,387	608,491	609,885	638,966	626,033	597,768	594,612
Unemployment Surcharge	580,741	596,340	678,843	634,476	727,990	765,620	751,578	847,837	809,928	511,045
Other	418,793	316,293	327,040	308,488	286,858	299,373	286,245	237,276	242,830	235,390
Operating Grants and Contributions	11,941,802	11,710,412	10,706,249	11,027,309	10,008,599	9,351,952	8,590,571	9,049,749	9,908,328	9,842,967
Capital Grants and Contributions	490,941	835,039	858,612	862,317	895,773	785,443	797,203	732,367	684,720	632,002
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	21,973,219	21,509,669	19,944,704	20,000,456	18,539,277	17,488,335	16,524,363	16,651,610	17,033,774	15,865,360
EXPENSES:										
General Government	1,493,871	739,872	653,247	485,611	449,261	447,359	555,507	224,382	192,579	189,865
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	734,786	912,495	919,676	777,458	711,558	641,182	584,300	600,068	667,929	662,854
Education	6,469,072	6,086,573	6,045,204	5,859,964	5,687,573	5,472,563	5,187,481	5,205,123	5,432,143	5,096,032
Health and Rehabilitation	935,044	1,258,445	1,170,889	2,898,841	822,556	720,997	697,795	703,684	696,539	659,187
Justice	1,970,515	3,254,155	2,974,666	2,209,158	2,075,534	1,840,989	1,655,057	1,555,294	1,538,363	1,527,857
Natural Resources	123,036	219,659	169,528	135,491	120,374	92,383	77,934	93,900	149,878	144,445
Social Assistance	8,589,168	8,810,715	10,489,419	8,825,599	9,627,104	8,089,560	7,174,711	6,746,574	6,397,426	6,091,958
Transportation	1,875,438	2,179,299	2,105,462	1,830,368	1,896,904	1,872,441	1,769,013	1,777,488	1,974,009	2,105,688
Interest on Debt	109,075	60,778	58,764	62,021	59,078	53,094	16,284	40,935	32,487	33,203
Higher Education	7,111,041	8,612,196	7,829,889	6,446,902	6,004,484	5,618,507	5,258,665	5,068,481	4,755,385	4,451,541
Healthcare Affordability	3,414,018	3,294,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployment Insurance	385,192	444,181	518,891	531,607	530,130	756,484	1,055,148	1,571,321	2,141,728	2,496,188
CollegeInvest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,650
Lottery	580,808	547,805	494,110	517,847	474,578	477,434	501,010	495,847	470,480	456,352
Parks and Wildlife	184,870	294,065	257,959	203,794	191,426	170,898	177,497	160,933	108,425	105,037
College Assist	222,726	247,361	315,478	320,774	338,631	341,684	407,229	403,023	402,648	410,027
Other Business- Type Activities	212,190	301,094	219,844	282,471	217,838	209,871	187,265	196,542	191,123	170,410
TOTAL EXPENSES	34,410,850	37,263,304	34,223,026	31,387,906	29,207,029	26,805,446	25,304,896	24,843,595	25,151,142	24,669,294
NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE	(12,437,631)	(15,753,635)	(14,278,322)	(11,387,450)	(10,667,752)	(9,317,111)	(8,780,533)	(8,191,985)	(8,117,368)	(8,803,934)
GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:										
Sales and Use Taxes	3,632,282	3,449,844	3,151,679	2,940,839	2,762,222	2,754,977	2,498,006	2,333,644	2,280,693	1,987,576
Excise Taxes	301,292	311,625	321,419	290,276	267,858	236,761	240,895	244,624	236,945	244,344
Individual Income Tax	7,505,245	6,978,833	6,291,376	6,061,679	5,847,141	5,285,634	5,154,624	4,653,105	4,151,119	3,770,597
Corporate Income Tax	963,380	714,313	432,802	643,761	613,316	600,002	606,883	434,885	441,778	360,852
Other Taxes	705,986	577,961	452,042	410,277	673,282	617,612	453,305	519,870	466,408	376,388
Restricted Taxes	1,348,050	1,273,482	1,169,457	1,132,687	1,186,515	1,052,692	1,039,105	965,784	928,260	873,287
Unrestricted Investment Earnings (Losses)	30,196	21,798	16,987	15,705	11,992	17,312	16,842	15,015	6,523	10,215
Other General Revenues	95,051	199,934	103,476	107,005	96,613	112,958	97,402	96,213	91,608	112,138
Special and/or Extraordinary Items	-	-	(808)	-	-	(22,186)	0	0	1,493	(79,575)
Internal Capital Contributions	57,541	51,483	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent Fund Additions	1,062	277	766	80	401	397	741	595	460	357
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER CHANGES IN NET POSITION:	14,640,085	13,579,550	11,939,196	11,610,909	11,459,340	10,656,159	10,107,803	9,263,735	8,605,287	7,656,179
TOTAL CHANGES IN NET POSITION	2,202,454	(2,174,085)	(2,339,126)	223,459	791,588	1,339,048	1,327,270	1,071,750	487,919	(1,147,755)
NET POSITION, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	10,231,452	12,374,949	15,616,496	15,347,460	14,503,034	21,600,465	20,320,167	19,247,312	18,169,872	19,349,507
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$12,433,906	\$10,200,864	\$13,277,370	\$15,570,919	\$15,294,622	\$22,939,513	\$21,647,437	\$20,319,062	\$18,657,791	\$18,201,752

**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

	(restated)		(restated)							
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011 ¹	2010
REVENUES:										
Taxes	\$ 14,199	\$ 13,389	\$ 11,835	\$ 11,471	\$ 11,205	\$ 10,596	\$ 10,018	\$ 9,182	\$ 8,430	\$ 7,640
Less: Excess TABOR Revenues	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses, Permits, and Fines	869	940	838	810	801	758	789	724	745	734
Charges for Goods and Services	403	363	1,012	1,144	885	905	970	892	730	552
Rents	175	147	132	143	199	183	134	148	129	80
Investment Income	352	41	46	139	99	115	19	120	97	199
Federal Grants and Contracts	6,680	7,047	8,685	9,047	8,283	7,183	6,428	6,223	6,917	7,023
Unclaimed Property Receipts	47	78	64	65	61	53	37	43	40	42
Other	426	397	338	321	329	365	263	254	221	192
TOTAL REVENUES	23,151	22,402	22,950	23,140	22,032	20,158	18,658	17,586	17,309	16,462
EXPENDITURES:										
Current:										
General Government	377	381	344	324	305	331	325	359	560	775
Business, Community and Consumer Affairs	493	480	453	474	469	395	375	363	388	369
Education	911	832	869	852	785	730	674	661	778	855
Health and Rehabilitation	846	778	770	1,784	699	658	641	626	592	583
Justice	1,971	1,808	1,705	1,741	1,648	1,605	1,422	1,322	1,314	1,315
Natural Resources	129	128	113	107	103	107	99	90	132	126
Social Assistance	7,539	7,572	9,358	8,726	8,627	7,416	6,488	6,065	5,655	4,454
Transportation	1,298	1,348	1,364	1,331	1,282	1,203	1,065	982	1,064	1,017
Capital Outlay	265	272	189	191	325	298	299	459	329	240
Intergovernmental:										
Cities	503	471	491	425	421	412	297	287	300	281
Counties	1,916	1,759	1,740	1,656	1,627	1,573	1,504	1,371	1,478	2,253
School Districts	5,594	5,171	5,122	4,995	4,909	4,475	4,235	4,199	4,303	4,364
Other	410	244	255	227	205	202	323	177	185	219
Debt Service	179	128	239	280	270	261	247	236	208	194
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	22,431	21,372	23,012	23,113	21,675	19,666	17,994	17,197	17,286	17,045
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	720	1,030	(62)	27	357	492	664	389	23	(583)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Transfers- In	1,813	5,447	5,851	4,915	4,535	5,405	5,750	4,622	4,776	5,333
Transfers- Out:										
Higher Education	(376)	(230)	(230)	(181)	(181)	(143)	(135)	(133)	(135)	(125)
Other	(1,711)	(5,458)	(5,966)	(5,079)	(4,607)	(5,390)	(5,728)	(4,612)	(4,731)	(5,264)
Face Amount of Debt Issued	740	156	129	11	-	97	196	156	218	559
Bond Premium/Discount	57	21	14	-	-	6	9	13	-	8
Capital Lease Debt Issuance	1	4	1	-	-	25	1	17	17	-
Sale of Capital Assets	24	10	15	7	3	27	31	14	-	-
Insurance Recoveries	2	7	8	5	13	2	1	6	2	4
Debt Refunding Issuance	-	-	-	-	-	112	31	126	-	-
Debt Refunding Premium Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Debt Refunding Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(144)	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	550	(43)	(178)	(322)	(237)	141	125	84	147	515
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	1,270	987	(240)	(295)	120	633	789	473	170	(68)
FUND BALANCE, FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING (as restated)	7,309	6,362	6,604	6,905	6,727	6,101	5,311	4,820	4,672	4,744
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 8,579	\$ 7,349	\$ 6,364	\$ 6,610	\$ 6,847	\$ 6,734	\$ 6,100	\$ 5,293	\$ 4,842	\$ 4,676

¹ - Beginning in Fiscal Year 2011 the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) expenditures are reported in the Social Assistance line. In previous years it was reported as Intergovernmental payments in the Counties line.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE (AFTER TABOR REFUNDS)
GENERAL FUND
IN DOLLARS AND AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Income Tax:										
Individual	\$ 7,328	\$ 7,006	\$ 6,209	\$ 5,993	\$ 5,888	\$ 5,273	\$ 5,149	\$ 4,633	\$ 4,154	\$ 3,777
Corporate	856	736	467	606	635	665	597	457	366	350
Net Income Tax	8,184	7,742	\$ 6,676	6,599	6,523	5,938	5,746	5,090	4,520	4,127
Sales, Use, and Excise Taxes	3,695	3,501	3,188	2,996	2,990	2,763	2,549	2,387	2,323	2,072
Less: Excess TABOR Revenues	-	-	-	-	(170)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Sales, Use, and Excise Taxes	3,695	3,501	3,188	2,996	2,820	2,763	2,549	2,387	2,323	2,072
Insurance Tax	315	304	291	280	257	239	210	197	190	187
Gaming and Other Taxes	53	156	-	16	14	12	12	20	20	16
Investment Income	27	20	15	13	9	15	17	14	8	10
Severance Taxes to be Refunded	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	40	26	19	25	21	26	25	44
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	\$ 12,274	\$ 11,723	\$ 10,264	\$ 9,930	\$ 9,642	\$ 8,992	\$ 8,555	\$ 7,734	\$ 7,086	\$ 6,456
Percent Change From Previous Year	4.7%	14.2%	3.4%	3.0%	7.2%	5.1%	10.6%	9.1%	9.8%	-1.1%
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EXCLUDING TABOR REFUND)										
Net Income Tax	66.7%	66.0%	65.0%	66.5%	66.5%	66.0%	67.2%	65.8%	63.8%	63.9%
Sales, Use, and Excise Taxes	30.1	29.9	31.2	30.1	30.5	30.7	29.8	30.9	32.7	32.1
Estate Taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Tax	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9
Other Taxes	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Interest	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fiscal Emergency Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Severance Taxes to be Refunded	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENT AND TRANSFERS
FUNDED BY GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Department: ¹										
Agriculture	\$ 11,346	\$ 10,428	\$ 10,639	\$ 10,050	\$ 8,633	\$ 7,697	\$ 6,975	\$ 5,152	\$ 4,658	\$ 5,915
Corrections	837,497	773,788	748,559	758,545	717,579	675,706	652,394	647,313	657,559	563,570
Education	4,114,576	4,070,889	3,764,298	3,477,785	3,357,324	3,153,609	3,014,681	2,833,433	2,962,954	3,238,879
Governor	42,375	36,283	39,615	34,609	30,267	22,819	18,555	9,699	11,600	13,781
Health Care Policy and Financing	2,923,196	2,727,717	2,468,392	2,446,338	2,274,875	2,100,771	1,829,776	1,685,679	1,267,889	1,152,245
Higher Education	1,001,121	894,450	870,664	856,849	761,306	658,901	628,565	623,963	705,085	428,784
Human Services	1,055,818	984,291	918,130	936,071	877,162	812,603	753,225	703,676	710,966	751,149
Judicial Branch	561,799	514,874	487,636	481,550	441,700	386,870	354,119	337,039	325,173	323,146
Labor and Employment	20,539	21,302	21,579	7,754	660	50	-	-	-	-
Law	16,396	15,722	14,774	14,525	13,457	12,127	10,355	9,341	9,313	9,133
Legislative Branch	51,082	48,202	44,880	43,410	41,132	38,712	35,957	34,672	31,736	32,504
Local Affairs	37,125	29,184	25,235	25,481	22,244	17,540	10,976	10,448	10,579	10,854
Military and Veterans Affairs	10,983	30,814	8,253	7,907	7,792	7,094	6,576	5,355	4,969	5,263
Natural Resources	32,307	30,882	28,711	27,519	26,216	25,141	23,620	23,400	26,233	25,515
Personnel & Administration	13,971	12,088	12,273	11,034	7,601	31,407	6,588	3,935	4,823	5,139
Public Health and Environment	53,492	46,506	48,448	49,964	59,383	53,588	31,199	27,742	27,165	26,548
Public Safety	185,018	124,204	122,404	113,976	126,747	165,240	85,595	81,993	80,239	79,459
Regulatory Agencies	6,224	5,964	5,742	6,073	6,007	1,730	1,674	1,597	1,529	1,429
Revenue	260,583	250,438	90,957	149,361	97,249	73,626	55,078	55,596	52,540	54,187
Transportation	-	-	392	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury	774,821	190,457	15,908	12,522	5,684	108,870	27,650	4,914	4,140	7,784
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	90,382	92,084	84,484	271,130	248,502	186,715	61,411	49,298	11,985	169
Transfer to Various Cash Funds	814,200	674,900	194,735	90,196	67,555	260,272	1,086,051	72,000	296,872	8,000
Transfer to the Highway Users Tax Fund	-	-	79,000	199,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Transfers and Nonoperating Disbursements	278,999	181,151	153,379	143,492	127,795	126,263	262,406	25,479	19,422	20,555
TOTALS	\$ 13,193,850	\$ 11,766,618	\$ 10,259,087	\$ 10,175,443	\$ 9,326,870	\$ 8,927,351	\$ 8,963,426	\$ 7,251,724	\$ 7,227,429	\$ 6,764,008
Percent Change	12.1%	14.7%	0.8%	9.1%	4.5%	-0.4%	23.6%	0.3%	6.9%	-8.8%
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL)										
Education	31.2%	34.6%	36.7%	34.2%	36.0%	35.3%	33.6%	39.1%	41.0%	47.9%
Health Care Policy and Financing	22.2	23.2	24.1	24.0	24.4	23.5	20.4	23.2	17.5	17.0
Higher Education	7.6	7.6	8.5	8.4	8.2	7.4	7.0	8.6	9.8	6.3
Human Services	8.0	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.4	9.7	9.8	11.1
Corrections	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.3	8.9	9.1	8.3
Transfer to Capital Construction Fund	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0
Transfer to Various Cash Funds	6.2	5.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	2.9	12.1	1.0	4.1	0.1
Transfers to the Highway Users Tax Fund	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Judicial	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.8
Revenue	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
All Others	11.5	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.2	7.0	5.9	3.4	3.3	3.7
TOTALS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ Expenditures in this schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis (GAAP basis) rather than the budgetary basis, which defers certain payroll, Medicaid costs and related revenues, and other statutorily defined expenditures to the following fiscal year. Certain expenditures are shown in the department that makes the external payment rather than being shown in the department that receives the original general-funded appropriation.

**FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND AND ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011 ¹	2010
Reserved for:										
Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,721
Risk Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,031
Unreserved Undesignated:										
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,822)
Unreserved:										
Designated for Unrealized Investment Gains:										
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,854
Nonspendable:										
Inventories	9,944	7,975	8,503	7,522	8,894	8,721	9,931	6,942	8,742	-
Prepays	38,547	38,173	39,348	37,977	40,971	38,535	22,654	24,175	33,009	-
Restricted	814,658	626,068	442,249	497,814	398,948	468,758	487,161	503,449	542,997	-
Committed	1,114,406	970,235	646,700	513,986	705,844	411,362	279,352	331,419	39,458	-
Assigned	33,264	29,641	17,218	19,283	20,731	7,651	7	20	109	-
Unassigned	52,088	334,660	-	-	-	-	-	359,421	(21,468)	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	2,062,907	2,006,752	1,154,018	1,076,582	1,175,388	935,027	799,105	1,225,426	602,847	15,784
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:										
Reserved for:										
Encumbrances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,052,572
Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584,828
Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,093
Statutory Purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325,463
Emergencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
Funds Reported as Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,151,448
Unreserved, Reported in:										
Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,148
Capital Projects Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,611)
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,302,178
Nonmajor Permanent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,586
Unreserved:										
Designated for Unrealized Investment Gains:										
Reported in Major Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,487
Reported in Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,778
Reported in Nonmajor Permanent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,541
Nonspendable:										
Long-term Portion of Interfund Loans Receivable	13	12	-	19,171	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	90,323	43,452	44,779	45,026	44,436	43,681	44,262	8,690	9,839	-
Permanent Fund Principal	1,274,846	1,186,138	1,122,480	1,043,619	971,676	868,383	760,160	737,239	658,883	-
Prepays	43,041	42,116	27,686	25,298	25,849	29,365	32,697	28,665	21,540	-
Restricted	1,464,302	1,398,241	1,336,625	1,582,619	1,942,973	2,546,717	2,783,009	1,673,490	1,988,088	-
Committed	3,643,477	2,672,653	2,677,915	2,817,110	2,686,468	2,310,902	1,680,986	1,619,397	1,560,775	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	6,516,002	5,342,612	5,209,485	5,532,843	5,671,402	5,799,048	5,301,114	4,067,481	4,239,125	4,660,511
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 8,578,909	\$ 7,349,364	\$ 6,363,503	\$ 6,609,425	\$ 6,846,790	\$ 6,734,075	\$ 6,100,219	\$ 5,292,907	\$ 4,841,972	\$ 4,676,295

1 - The implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54 in Fiscal Year 2011 resulted in a significant change in the State's fund balance classifications.

**TABOR REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMITATIONS,
AND REFUNDS
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	(restated) 2017	(restated) 2016	(restated) 2015	(restated) 2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
DISTRICT REVENUES:										
Exempt District Revenues	\$ 18,613,345	\$ 17,388,665	\$ 17,784,588	\$ 18,170,415	\$ 16,980,420	\$ 17,076,305	\$ 16,446,833	\$ 15,017,772	\$ 15,532,632	\$ 16,056,039
Nonexempt District Revenues	14,788,420	13,720,881	12,891,657	12,824,408	12,530,772	11,691,905	11,107,341	10,273,184	9,424,764	8,567,941
TOTAL DISTRICT REVENUES	33,401,765	31,109,546	30,676,245	30,994,823	29,511,192	28,768,210	27,554,174	25,290,956	24,957,396	24,623,980
Percent Change In Nonexempt District Revenues	7.8%	6.4%	0.5%	2.3%	7.2%	5.3%	8.1%	9.0%	10.0%	-5.9%
DISTRICT EXPENDITURES:										
Exempt District Expenditures	18,613,345	17,388,666	17,784,588	18,170,415	16,980,420	17,076,305	16,446,833	15,017,772	15,532,632	16,056,039
Nonexempt District Expenditures	13,001,752	12,852,870	13,251,437	13,076,457	12,237,753	11,016,588	10,263,972	9,791,616	9,330,892	8,638,571
TOTAL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES	31,615,097	30,241,536	31,036,025	31,246,872	29,218,173	28,092,893	26,710,805	24,809,388	24,863,524	24,694,610
Percent Change In Nonexempt District Expenditures	1.2%	-3.0%	1.3%	6.9%	11.1%	7.3%	4.8%	4.9%	8.0%	-15.0%
TOTAL DISTRICT RESERVE/FUND BALANCE INCREASE (DECREASE)	\$ 1,786,668	\$ 868,010	\$ (359,780)	\$ (252,049)	\$ 293,019	\$ 675,317	\$ 843,369	\$ 481,568	\$ 93,872	\$ (70,630)
FISCAL YEAR SPENDING LIMIT										
Prior Fiscal Year Spending Limitation	\$ 11,220,749	\$ 10,761,667	\$ 10,427,606	\$ 9,976,946	\$ 9,566,586	\$ 9,247,466	\$ 8,799,754	\$ 8,654,192	\$ 8,567,941	\$ 9,102,354
Adjustments To Prior Year Limit ¹	0	(24,108)	10,480	(45,595)	(962)	(152)	(27,952)	(26,982)	(16,368)	(422,016)
ADJUSTED PRIOR YEAR FISCAL SPENDING LIMITATION	11,220,749	10,737,559	10,438,086	9,931,351	9,565,624	9,247,314	8,771,802	8,627,210	8,551,573	8,680,338
Allowable Growth Rate (Population Plus Inflation)	4.8%	4.5%	3.1%	4.4%	4.3%	3.3%	5.4%	2.0%	12%	5.8%
Current Fiscal Year Spending Limitation	11,759,345	11,220,749	10,761,667	10,368,330	9,976,946	9,552,475	9,245,479	8,799,754	8,654,192	9,183,797
Adjustments To Current Year Limit	-	-	-	59,276	0	4,111	1,987	-	-	-
ADJUSTED CURRENT YEAR FISCAL SPENDING LIMITATION	11,759,345	11,220,749	10,761,667	10,427,606	9,976,946	9,566,586	9,247,466	8,799,754	8,654,192	9,183,797
EXCESS STATE REVENUE CAP (ESRC)²	14,360,084	13,702,371	13,327,811	12,946,499	12,361,032	11,852,383	11,460,242	10,871,425	10,684,856	
NONEXEMPT DISTRICT REVENUES	14,788,420	13,720,881	12,891,657	12,824,408	12,530,772	11,691,905	11,107,341	10,273,184	9,424,764	8,567,941
Amount Over(Under) Adjusted Fiscal Year Spending Limitation	3,029,075	2,500,132	2,129,990	2,396,802	2,553,826	2,125,319	1,859,875	1,473,430	770,572	(615,856)
Amount Over(Under) Excess State Revenue Cap	428,336	18,510	(436,154)	(122,091)	169,740	(160,478)	(352,901)	(598,242)	(1,260,092)	
Correction Of Prior Years' Refunds	3,207	-	(346)	(13,899)	-	-	-	-	-	-
FISCAL YEAR REFUND	\$ 431,685	\$ 18,510	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 173,346	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

¹ - Large adjustments to the prior year limit are primarily related to activities qualifying as TABOR enterprises, after which the activity's revenues and expenditures are no longer shown in the district amounts.

² - Beginning in Fiscal Year 2011, with the expiration of the Referendum C retention period, Fiscal Year Refunds are based on the Excess State Revenue Cap rather than the Fiscal Year Spending Limit.

**DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	(restated) 2014	2013	2012	(restated) 2011	2010
DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES:										
Principal	\$ 85,722	\$ 62,203	\$ 177,925	\$ 210,390	\$ 194,818	\$ 184,106	\$ 163,939	\$ 150,690	\$ 124,993	\$ 116,083
Interest	94,654	65,566	60,781	69,729	74,689	77,005	82,660	85,586	82,829	77,919
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES	\$ 180,376	\$ 127,769	\$ 238,706	\$ 280,119	\$ 269,507	\$ 261,111	\$ 246,599	\$ 236,276	\$ 207,822	\$ 194,002
Percent Change Over Previous Year	41.2%	-46.5%	-14.8%	3.9%	3.2%	5.9%	4.4%	13.7%	7.1%	2.9%
TOTAL NONCAPITAL EXPENDITURES	21,394,396	20,293,035	21,788,949	22,034,812	20,480,883	19,001,514	17,329,054	16,470,142	16,654,138	16,566,769
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	1,036,687	1,079,152	1,222,662	1,078,383	1,194,596	664,762	653,157	726,501	631,546	478,179
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES	22,431,083	21,372,187	23,011,611	23,113,195	21,675,479	19,666,276	17,982,211	17,196,643	17,285,684	17,044,948
DEBT SERVICE EXPENDITURES AS PERCENT OF TOTAL NONCAPITAL EXPENDITURES:										
Principal	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Interest	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Total Debt Service Expenditures	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%

TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT^{1,2,4}
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	2019	(restated) 2018	(restated) 2017	(restated) 2016	(restated) 2015	(restated) 2014	(restated) 2013	(restated) 2012	(restated) 2011	(restated) 2010
Governmental Activities:										
Revenue Backed Debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,925	\$ 289,789	\$ 443,881	\$ 574,147	\$ 739,138	\$ 869,282	\$ 992,436
Certificates of Participation	2,152,555	1,426,314	1,302,382	1,205,172	1,227,828	1,267,869	1,192,193	1,018,456	897,632	689,973
Capital Leases	123,600	131,873	142,153	150,665	172,329	174,996	151,010	121,429	107,588	97,130
Notes and Mortgages	6,805	8,979	11,115	13,205	15,250	17,385	19,220	19,369	-	515,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT	2,282,960	1,567,166	1,455,650	1,496,967	1,705,196	1,904,131	1,936,570	1,898,392	1,874,502	2,294,539
Business-Type Activities:										
Revenue Backed Debt	4,452,563	4,602,833	4,391,057	4,320,596	4,242,726	3,967,023	3,724,951	3,753,617	2,762,166	2,306,693
Certificates of Participation	433,021	461,461	346,769	372,661	399,231	403,761	403,603	420,951	430,537	432,698
Capital Leases	37,402	48,152	49,891	57,126	54,261	42,192	41,728	39,038	48,416	83,374
Notes and Mortgages	67,985	60,047	61,396	53,968	28,317	4,810	3,522	7,353	3,503	43,925
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE OUTSTANDING DEBT	4,990,971	5,172,493	4,849,113	4,804,351	4,724,555	4,417,786	4,173,804	4,220,959	3,244,622	2,866,690
Total Primary Government:										
Revenue Backed Debt	4,452,563	4,602,833	4,391,057	4,448,521	4,532,515	4,410,904	4,299,098	4,492,755	3,631,448	3,299,129
Certificates of Participation	2,585,576	1,887,775	1,649,151	1,577,833	1,627,059	1,671,630	1,595,796	1,439,407	1,328,169	1,122,671
Capital Leases	161,002	180,025	192,044	207,791	226,610	217,188	192,738	160,467	156,004	180,504
Notes and Mortgages	74,790	69,026	72,511	67,173	43,567	22,195	22,742	26,722	3,503	558,925
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DEBT¹	\$ 7,273,931	\$ 6,739,659	\$ 6,304,763	\$ 6,301,318	\$ 6,429,751	\$ 6,321,917	\$ 6,110,374	\$ 6,119,351	\$ 5,119,124	\$ 5,161,229
Percent Change Over Previous Year	7.9%	6.9%	0.1%	-2.0%	1.7%	3.5%	-0.1%	19.5%	-0.8%	-13.6%
Colorado Population (In Thousands) Restated for Census	5,772	5,696	5,616	5,541	5,452	5,351	5,271	5,186	5,118	5,049
Per Capita Debt (Dollars Per Person) Restated for Census	\$1,260	\$1,183	\$1,123	\$1,137	\$1,179	\$1,181	\$1,159	\$1,180	\$1,000	\$1,022
Per Capita Income (Thousands Per Person)	\$59.0	\$56.8	\$54.6	\$52.3	\$52.1	\$50.7	\$47.2	\$45.6	\$43.0	\$39.9
Per Capita Debt as a Percent of Per Capita Income	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%

¹ - General Obligation Debt is prohibited by the State Constitution except to fund buildings for state use, to defend the state or the U.S. (in time of war), or to provide for unenforced revenue deficiencies.

² - Colorado State Constitution requires multi-year obligations to be approved by voters therefore there is no specific legal debt limitation.

³ - Decline was related to the College Invest sale and retirement of bonds previously issued to support purchase and origination of student loans.

⁴ - Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014 debt liabilities are not offset by unaudited refunding gains or losses. With GASB Statement No. 65, these balances became deferred inflows and outflows.

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE¹
Last Ten Fiscal Years

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available For Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
Governmental Funds: Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS)							
2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00
2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
2016	1,566,285	1,437,505	128,780	126,100	2,680	128,780	1.00
2015	1,358,950	1,191,461	167,489	157,220	10,269	167,489	1.00
2014	1,240,588	1,073,259	167,329	147,225	20,104	167,329	1.00
2013	1,204,153	1,037,025	167,128	132,105	35,023	167,128	1.00
2012	1,105,452	938,787	166,665	125,265	41,400	166,665	1.00
2011	1,162,586	994,596	167,990	119,385	48,605	167,990	1.00
2010	1,104,185	936,194	167,991	113,300	54,691	167,991	1.00
Enterprise Funds (Excluding Higher Education): State Fair, CollegenInvest, Statewide Bridge Enterprise, and Unemployment Insurance²							
2019	\$ 111,674	\$ -	\$ 111,674	\$ -	\$ 18,234	\$ 18,234	6.12
2018	106,022	-	106,022	-	18,234	18,234	5.81
2017	109,927	-	109,927	-	18,234	18,234	6.03
2016	231,775	-	231,775	124,965	20,546	145,511	1.59
2015	363,612	-	363,612	249,925	24,857	274,782	1.32
2014	486,250	-	486,250	374,885	30,620	405,505	1.20
2013	608,493	-	608,493	499,845	40,965	540,810	1.13
2012	240,822	-	240,822	-	18,234	18,234	13.21
2011	74,280	-	74,280	-	8,408	8,408	8.83
2010	200,753	34,107	166,646	24,000	17,126	41,126	4.05
Higher Education Institutions							
2019	\$ 2,419,413	\$ 685,793	\$ 1,733,620	\$ 132,929	\$ 159,090	\$ 292,019	5.94
2018	2,290,836	643,503	1,647,333	127,378	161,525	288,903	5.70
2017	2,170,616	618,649	1,551,967	117,118	160,835	277,953	5.58
2016	1,984,082	455,553	1,528,529	103,957	157,999	261,956	5.84
2015	1,250,735	579,200	671,535	107,878	152,923	260,801	2.57
2014	1,170,939	557,627	613,312	94,581	138,121	232,702	2.64
2013	1,122,003	537,630	584,373	80,330	131,356	211,686	2.76
2012	1,093,528	507,761	585,767	69,992	114,914	184,906	3.17
2011	1,025,079	487,781	537,298	64,345	110,488	174,833	3.07
2010	947,626	477,126	470,500	46,650	85,723	132,373	3.55

¹ - Pledged revenues supporting the Governmental Funds TRANS include primarily federal grants under agreement with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Before Fiscal Year 2010, pledged revenue also included a portion of sales and use tax revenues of the General Fund diverted to the Highway Users Tax Fund and the Highway Users Tax Fund revenues. Pledged revenues supporting the Enterprise Funds' borrowings, excluding Higher Education, were primarily student loan repayment amounts at CollegenInvest, which were used to make the required debt service payments. CollegenInvest's loan portfolio was sold in Fiscal Year 2010 and related bonds were sold or redeemed. Pledged revenues supporting Higher Education Institutions' borrowings are primarily auxiliary fees related to student housing and tuition. Pledged revenues supporting Unemployment Insurance bonds are from assessments on employers.

² - At the close of Fiscal Year 2010, neither CollegenInvest nor State Fair had any outstanding revenue bonds requiring pledged revenues amount to be reported. In Fiscal Year 2012, Unemployment Insurance issued revenue bonds requiring pledged revenues.

**COLORADO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Year	Population (000)	Percentage Share of U.S. Population	Total Personal Income (Billions)	Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	% of U.S. Per Capita Income	Employment (000)	Unemploy- ment %
2019 est	5,772	1.75%	\$ 340.3	\$ 58,954	105.8%	3,101	2.8%
Revised 2018	5,696	1.74	323.8	56,846	105.8	2,995	3.3
Revised 2017	5,616	1.73	306.4	54,561	105.4	2,911	2.7
Revised 2016	5,541	1.71	289.6	52,269	104.7	2,803	3.2
Revised 2015	5,452	1.70	284.1	52,116	106.3	2,720	3.9
Revised 2014	5,351	1.68	271.1	50,662	107.6	2,662	5.0
Revised 2013	5,271	1.67	249.0	47,236	105.3	2,578	6.9
Revised 2012	5,186	1.65	236.7	45,637	102.3	2,540	7.9
Revised 2011	5,118	1.64	219.9	42,955	101.0	2,507	8.4
Revised 2010	5,049	1.63	201.6	39,926	99.0	2,486	8.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census Bureau, and Colorado Department of Labor and Employment

**COLORADO EMPLOYMENT^{1,2}
BY INDUSTRY
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)**

Industry	2019 est	Revised 2018 est	Revised 2017	Revised 2016	Revised 2015	Revised 2014	Revised 2013	Revised 2012	Revised 2011	Revised 2010
Natural Resources and										
Mining	30.8	29.4	25.7	23.7	30.7	34.1	30.6	30.3	27.9	24.4
Construction	176.8	171.8	163.6	155.3	148.8	142.2	127.5	115.8	112.5	115.1
Manufacturing	148.4	146.7	144.0	142.7	141.0	136.6	132.8	130.9	128.1	124.2
Transportation, Trade, and Utilities	479.2	470.5	460.3	454.1	445.8	432.8	420.2	409.7	401.8	397.6
Information	76.0	74.6	71.7	71.9	70.7	70.3	69.8	69.8	71.4	72.0
Financial Activities	171.7	170.0	167.5	163.8	159.0	153.9	151.0	146.7	143.9	144.3
Professional and Business Services	437.6	426.3	413.2	405.7	398.4	386.5	372.6	356.9	341.5	330.8
Educational and Health Services	346.7	340.2	333.5	325.7	313.2	298.0	285.9	281.8	272.9	263.9
Leisure and Hospitality	348.0	340.5	333.4	323.6	312.8	300.4	289.4	279.7	271.4	263.0
Other Services	111.4	110.1	108.7	107.3	104.2	100.9	97.7	96.0	93.7	92.4
Government	450.2	443.5	436.9	428.7	417.1	408.5	403.7	394.9	392.9	393.8
Total	2,776.8	2,723.6	2,658.5	2,602.5	2,541.7	2,464.2	2,381.2	2,312.5	2,258.0	2,221.5

Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment and the Colorado Business Economic Outlook Committee.

¹ - Provided in lieu of information regarding Colorado's principal employers because employer data could not be obtained.

² - Excludes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

**VALUE OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION
IN COLORADO BY TYPE
Last Ten Years**

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS)

Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Non-Building	Total
2019 est	\$ 11,532	\$ 7,300	\$ 2,800	\$ 21,632
Revised				
2018 est	10,703	6,950	3,500	21,153
Revised				
2017	10,599	6,671	3,069	20,339
Revised				
2016	10,068	5,927	2,587	18,582
Revised				
2015	8,597	4,802	2,952	16,351
Revised				
2014	7,563	4,307	2,367	14,237
2013	7,089	3,610	3,680	14,379
2012	5,368	3,675	3,329	12,372
2011	3,363	3,932	2,289	9,584
2010	2,903	2,967	2,214	8,084

Source: Department of Census, F.W. Dodge Company, Division of McGraw-Hill, the Colorado Contractors Assoc., and Colorado Business Economic Outlook Committee.

**COLORADO SALES AND
GROSS FARMING REVENUES
Last Ten Years**

(AMOUNTS IN BILLIONS)

Year	Retail Sales	Gross Farm Revenues
2019 est	\$ 101.90	\$ 8.06
Revised		
2018 est	96.70	8.04
Revised		
2017	91.70	8.08
Revised		
2016	87.20	7.50
2015	83.40	8.80
Revised		
2014	79.50	9.09
2013	74.10	8.55
Revised		
2012	70.70	8.35
Revised		
2011	66.70	8.49
Revised		
2010	62.30	7.10

Includes only those sales reported on sales tax reports.

Source: Colorado Business Economic Outlook Agricultural Committee

DEMAND DRIVERS OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT¹
BY FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS
Last Ten Years²

	2019	Restated 2018	Restated 2017	Restated 2016	Restated 2015
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
General Government:					
Funds	883	874	848	815	719
Employees (calculated Average Employment)	78,213	76,578	74,252	72,483	72,369
Balance in Treasury Pool (in millions)	\$9,055.2	\$7,763.2	\$6,852.0	\$7,413.7	\$7,683.2
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs:					
Professional Licenses at Regulatory Agencies	865,914	853,163	829,350	813,639	789,643
Unemployment Rate (percent) ⁴	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.2	3.9
Employment Level	3,101,412	2,994,752	2,911,079	2,803,436	2,719,500
Education:					
Public Schools	1,861	1,889	1,833	1,853	1,836
Primary School Students	Not available	911,536	910,280	905,018	899,112
Health and Rehabilitation:					
Average Daily Population of Mental Health Institutes ³	595	581	543	545	545
Average Daily Population of Regional Centers ³	246	261	260	266	272
Justice:					
District Court Cases Filed ³	216,437	218,413	225,438	216,970	231,188
County Court Cases Filed ³	Not available	412,714	425,947	430,398	446,255
Inmate Admissions	Not available	9,972	8,851	9,912	9,912
Inmate Releases	Not available	9,947	9,844	10,269	10,269
Average Daily Inmate Population	Not available	20,003	20,000	20,179	20,678
Citations Issued by the State Patrol	136,086	138,772	141,949	145,181	140,943
Crashes Covered by the State Patrol	29,767	28,964	30,264	30,542	29,572
Natural Resources:					
Active Oil and Gas Wells ³	55,000	54,400	54,600	52,600	52,300
Oil and Gas Drilling Permits ³	6,200	4,460	4,620	3,725	4,333
Annual State Park Visitors ³	14,300,000	14,400,000	14,800,000	12,300,000	11,699,543
Water Loans	326	318	328	312	294
Social Assistance:					
Medicaid Recipients ³	1,350,445	1,420,267	1,385,945	1,289,795	1,003,612
Average Cash Assistance Payments per Month ³	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	63,646
Transportation:					
Lane Miles	Not available	23,026,130	23,053,073	22,984,731	23,018,184
Bridges	3,461	3,451	3,455	3,427	3,439
BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
Higher- Education:					
Resident Students ³	147,705	146,138	142,180	145,769	150,073
Nonresident Students ³	37,952	32,884	32,884	30,869	29,305
Unemployment Insurance:					
Individuals Served - Employment and Training ³	366,130	360,911	425,253	469,274	553,258
Initial Unemployment Claims ³	101,599	107,471	129,887	152,658	157,161
Lottery:					
Scratch Tickets Sold	85,738,142	83,746,578	84,041,528	87,433,955	89,637,387
Lotto Tickets Sold	28,034,842	28,462,945	30,609,106	27,422,320	29,837,628
Powerball Tickets Sold	35,073,981	36,013,750	29,860,519	47,427,269	29,581,783
Other Lottery Tickets Sold	67,466,124	56,312,662	54,533,766	29,682,863	50,521,072
Wildlife:					
Hunting & Fishing Licenses Sold ³	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	2,300,000
College Assist:					
Guaranteed Loans - In State	-	-	-	-	-
Guaranteed Loans - Out of State	-	-	-	-	-

*Data not available.

¹All amounts are counts except where dollars or percentages are indicated.

²Data presented by either fiscal year or calendar year based on availability of information.

³Data represents estimates from budgetary documents and is not adjusted to actuals.

⁴Data represents annual averages of monthly estimates from Department of Labor and Employment statistical information and is not adjusted to actuals.

Source: JBC Budget in Brief and Various State Agencies' Self-Reported Statistical Information.

Restated 2014	Restated 2013	Restated 2012	Restated 2011	Restated 2010
638	634	626	616	601
70,823	68,898	67,871	66,691	65,325
\$7,047.8	\$7,106.9	\$6,546.6	\$6,076.2	\$5,902.0
750,306	729,328	705,205	703,695	702,498
5.0	6.9	7.9	8.4	8.7
2,662,404	2,577,556	2,539,941	2,507,265	2,486,404
1,824	1,823	1,806	1,786	1,817
889,006	876,999	863,561	854,265	843,316
486	489	501	511	554
288	305	302	307	329
289,965	247,696	238,766	190,531	188,822
493,341	505,234	541,439	562,185	562,570
9,620	9,597	9,116	9,935	10,704
10,506	10,506	10,657	10,161	11,033
20,478	20,551	22,009	22,814	22,980
138,661	124,654	137,546	149,015	170,988
28,292	26,600	22,324	24,878	24,123
50,350	47,916	45,300	45,500	45,000
4,300	5,100	4,800	5,250	5,000
11,556,388	12,461,261	12,651,919	12,463,495	11,666,912
289	277	281	288	278
809,452	687,473	613,148	553,407	476,632
65,208	65,208	66,472	63,742	58,119
23,018,184	23,021,500	23,023,800	23,023,720	23,023,070
3,443	3,438	3,447	3,447	3,447
155,748	159,206	160,944	160,160	146,531
28,580	27,536	26,934	26,225	24,869
552,303	636,977	585,724	615,548	652,570
199,007	228,634	302,418	389,769	408,644
89,961,317	94,109,256	99,988,581	98,545,733	99,657,606
33,809,181	32,561,865	33,276,914	39,257,585	41,620,408
35,134,907	67,690,312	64,285,665	70,047,258	101,568,085
56,956,625	47,690,502	65,916,303	50,464,834	26,833,674
2,300,000	2,315,000	2,333,000	1,380,000	1,630,000
-	-	-	61,076	107,402
-	-	-	4,961	41,616

**AVERAGE COUNT OF STATE EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
AND AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYEE SALARY
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
General Government	3,340	3,320	3,238	3,102	3,005	3,092	2,958	3,042	2,991	2,399
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs	2,723	2,741	2,756	2,451	2,441	2,482	2,420	2,404	2,458	2,564
Education	47,297	45,884	43,762	42,494	42,767	41,501	40,218	39,097	38,038	37,093
Health and Rehabilitation	4,117	4,147	4,122	4,023	4,007	3,990	3,931	3,953	3,965	4,019
Justice	14,380	14,192	14,076	13,974	13,760	13,416	13,123	13,149	13,093	12,848
Natural Resources	1,626	1,611	1,619	1,623	1,599	1,579	1,586	1,597	1,579	1,607
Social Assistance	1,711	1,672	1,661	1,810	1,766	1,731	1,633	1,605	1,579	1,704
Transportation	3,019	3,011	3,018	3,006	3,024	3,032	3,029	3,024	2,988	3,091
TOTAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT	78,213	76,578	74,252	72,483	72,369	70,823	68,898	67,871	66,691	65,325
TOTAL CLASSIFIED	30,999	31,133	31,159	31,102	31,246	31,284	31,504	32,449	32,927	32,799
AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	\$ 4,826	\$ 4,650	\$ 4,554	\$ 4,539	\$ 4,502	\$ 4,391	\$ 4,283	\$ 4,314	\$ 4,324	\$ 4,367
TOTAL NON-CLASSIFIED	47,214	45,445	43,093	41,381	41,123	39,539	37,394	35,422	33,764	32,526
AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARY	\$ 7,181	\$ 6,980	\$ 6,872	\$ 6,691	\$ 6,306	\$ 6,140	\$ 5,953	\$ 5,840	\$ 5,786	\$ 5,735

- Classified employees are those holding positions within the State Personnel System. Non-classified employees are excluded from the State Personnel System and are not subject to the rule-making authority of the State Personnel Director. Non-classified positions are found primarily in the Judicial Branch, the Legislative Branch, the Governor's cabinet and office staff, the Department of Law, the Department of Education, and as administrators and faculty in the Department of Higher Education.

- For each State agency, the average salary For full-time employees was divided into the part-time employee payroll amount to determine the average employee count. average salary was computed as total classified or nonclassified salary divided by related average employee count.

**COLORADO STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
CENTERLINE AND LANE MILES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Mileage Type	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
CenterLine Miles¹										
Urban	1,502	1,510	1,510	1,523	1,523	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,389	1,398
Rural	7,575	7,578	7,578	7,580	7,580	7,718	7,720	7,720	7,720	7,748
TOTAL CENTERLINE MILES	9,077	9,088	9,088	9,103	9,103	9,103	9,105	9,105	9,109	9,146
Percent Change	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%
Lane Miles²										
Urban	5,789	5,808	5,742	5,771	5,771	5,326	5,330	5,330	5,327	5,352
Rural	17,237	17,245	17,242	17,247	17,247	17,688	17,694	17,693	17,654	17,709
TOTAL LANE MILES	23,026	23,053	22,984	23,018	23,018	23,014	23,024	23,023	22,981	23,061
Percent Change	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.3%	0.1%
Roadways³										
Percent Rated Good/Fair	80	79	79	79	79	79	47	48	48	50
Percent Rated Poor	20	21	21	21	21	21	53	52	52	50
TOTAL PERCENTAGE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹Centerline miles measure roadway miles without accounting for the number of lanes.

²Lane miles measure the total distance of all roadway lanes, and are therefore a better indicator of actual maintenance requirements.

³In 2013 CDOT changed the overall metric by which pavement condition is measured. The new measure is based on Driveability Life, which identifies how long a pavement will last until the user experience becomes unacceptable.

Source: Department of Transportation

**COLORADO STATE-OWNED BRIDGES
BY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Functional Classification	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Principal Arterial ¹	1,404	1,387	1,390	1,372	1,377	1,114	1,294	1,303	1,299	1,376
Other Principal Arterial	924	932	931	930	930	1,199	793	791	785	801
Minor Arterial	668	670	670	666	667	667	747	749	752	759
Collector	377	383	387	383	390	391	443	442	446	431
Local	88	79	77	76	75	72	161	162	165	80
TOTAL BRIDGES	3,461	3,451	3,455	3,427	3,439	3,443	3,438	3,447	3,447	3,447
Percent Change	0.3%	-0.1%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Percent Rated Poor²	6.32	4.42	4.90	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.90	3.60	5.53	5.48

¹Includes Interstate, Expressways, and Freeways.

²In 2013 CDOT changed the overall metric for assessing bridges due to Public Law 112- 141. The focus is now on Structurally Deficient bridges.

Source: Department of Transportation

**BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE
OWNED BY THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
BY FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS**

Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	Restated 2017	Restated 2016	Restated 2015	Restated 2014	Restated 2013	Restated 2012	Restated 2011	2010
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:										
General Government	3,732,465	3,975,641	4,110,351	4,091,577	3,630,949	3,898,443	3,449,893	3,197,325	3,069,547	3,043,068
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs ¹	1,278,223	1,253,288	1,253,288	1,117,563	1,260,223	1,462,694	1,091,423	980,198	980,198	980,198
Education	322,484	322,484	322,484	322,484	322,484	327,394	327,394	327,394	326,602	317,894
Health and Rehabilitation	1,463,209	1,463,209	1,463,129	1,443,140	1,439,483	1,371,986	1,407,882	1,522,278	1,476,587	1,489,338
Justice	8,880,526	8,852,530	8,763,302	8,743,419	8,633,069	8,797,346	8,170,861	8,428,687	8,404,174	8,398,319
Natural Resources	915,362	788,919	775,567	754,116	677,422	454,150	457,366	321,373	1,729,810	1,729,810
Social Assistance	1,833,377	1,834,497	1,834,815	1,828,335	1,821,873	1,794,333	1,791,521	1,787,266	1,836,385	1,824,175
Transportation	4,445,286	4,057,721	3,450,675	3,652,382	3,589,835	3,373,967	3,362,781	3,278,758	3,207,047	3,206,451
BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES:										
Higher Education	56,142,470	55,616,419	55,858,696	54,075,080	52,070,593	50,215,173	49,016,072	48,013,242	47,701,898	46,277,915
Parks and Wildlife	1,926,202	2,887,423	2,811,609	2,811,609	2,811,609	2,811,609	2,811,609	2,811,609	1,131,841	1,109,004
TOTAL	80,939,604	81,052,131	80,643,916	78,839,705	76,257,540	74,507,095	71,886,802	70,668,130	69,864,089	68,376,172

Source: Colorado Office of the State Architect

¹ - Building information for Unemployment Insurance (a business-type activity) cannot be segregated from the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment which is included in Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs.

**BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE
LEASED BY THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT
BY FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS**

Last Ten Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	(restated) 2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:										
General Government	162,801	175,427	153,470	153,470	161,533	169,970	200,900	226,201	210,576	276,602
Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs ¹	632,311	635,899	640,803	623,742	597,583	604,185	597,182	575,591	585,944	517,447
Education	56,831	54,765	58,819	53,827	51,749	47,926	47,645	39,804	31,999	28,531
Health and Rehabilitation	478,241	470,748	477,717	473,440	498,721	475,010	473,230	465,649	458,959	455,218
Justice	567,155	473,032	525,493	453,320	343,665	412,286	310,551	321,920	463,506	857,026
Natural Resources	77,831	79,055	78,909	74,016	75,134	91,162	78,937	73,375	81,926	65,735
Social Assistance	103,706	96,465	99,256	99,256	110,867	74,451	61,001	51,404	56,881	55,801
BUSINESS- TYPE ACTIVITIES:										
Higher Education	1,506,925	1,436,583	1,404,972	1,309,490	1,303,315	1,613,516	1,530,285	1,536,160	1,358,597	1,199,672
CollegeInvest	9,126	9,126	9,164	9,597	9,642	11,397	11,397	7,517	8,544	18,983
Lottery	67,327	67,327	67,327	67,327	71,104	71,104	71,104	74,104	66,684	59,915
Parks and Wildlife	23,635	70,058	83,036	76,448	76,448	76,448	76,448	79,112	73,064	73,064
College Assist	9,126	9,126	9,396	10,164	10,246	8,825	8,825	8,825	10,139	12,807
TOTAL	3,695,015	3,577,611	3,608,362	3,404,097	3,310,007	3,656,280	3,467,505	3,459,662	3,406,819	3,620,801

Source: Colorado Office of the State Architect

¹ - Building information for Unemployment Insurance (a business-type activity) cannot be segregated from the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment which is included in Business, Community, and Consumer Affairs.

OTHER COLORADO FACTS

Important Dates

- 1803 The United States purchases land, including what is now most of eastern Colorado, from France in the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1806 Lt. Zebulon M. Pike and a small party of U.S. soldiers sent to explore the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase discover the peak that bears his name but fail in their effort to climb it. However, they do reach the headwaters of the Arkansas River near Leadville.
- 1848 By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico cedes to the United States most of that part of Colorado not acquired by the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1858 Gold is discovered along Cherry Creek near present day Denver.
- 1861 Congress establishes the Colorado Territory with the boundaries of the present State and chooses its name from the Spanish word for “colored red.” President Lincoln appoints William Gilpin as the first territorial governor. The State Supreme Court is organized. The first assembly meets and creates 17 counties, authorizes the University of Colorado, and selects Colorado City as the territorial capital.
- 1867 Denver is established as the permanent seat of the territorial government by the legislature meeting in Golden.
- 1870 The Denver Pacific Railroad is completed to Denver.
- 1876 Colorado is admitted to the Union as the 38th state. John L. Routt is elected the first governor.
- 1877 The University of Colorado opens classes at Boulder with two teachers and forty-four students.
- 1894 The State Capitol Building, designed by Elijah E. Meyers, is completed at a cost of \$2.5 million. Colorado becomes the second state, after Wyoming, to extend suffrage to women.
- 1906 The U.S. Mint at Denver issues its first coins.
- 1958 The U.S. Air Force Academy’s permanent campus opens near Colorado Springs.
- 1992 TABOR amendment is added to the State Constitution.

Geography

Area: 103,718 square miles.

Highest Elevation: Mt Elbert – 14,433 feet above sea level.

Lowest Elevation: Along the Arikaree River in Yuma County – 3,315 feet above sea level.

Colorado has the highest average elevation of all fifty states – 6,800 feet above sea level.

State Symbols and Emblems

State Motto – Nil Sine Numine –
Nothing Without the Deity

State Songs – “Where the Columbines Grow” and
“Rocky Mountain High”

State Nickname – Centennial State

State Gemstone – Aquamarine

State Animal – Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

State Grass – Blue Grama Grass

State Bird – Lark Bunting

State Insect – Colorado Hairstreak Butterfly

State Fish – Greenback Cutthroat Trout

State Mineral – Rhodochrosite

State Flower – White and Lavender Columbine

State Reptile – Western Painted Turtle

State Folk Dance – Square Dance

State Amphibian – Western Tiger Salamander

State Fossil – Stegosaurus

State Rock – Yule Marble

State Pet – Shelter and Rescue Dog and Cat

State Tree – Colorado Blue Spruce

State Cactus – Claret Cup



COLORADO

Office of the State Controller

Department of Personnel & Administration

COLORADO OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

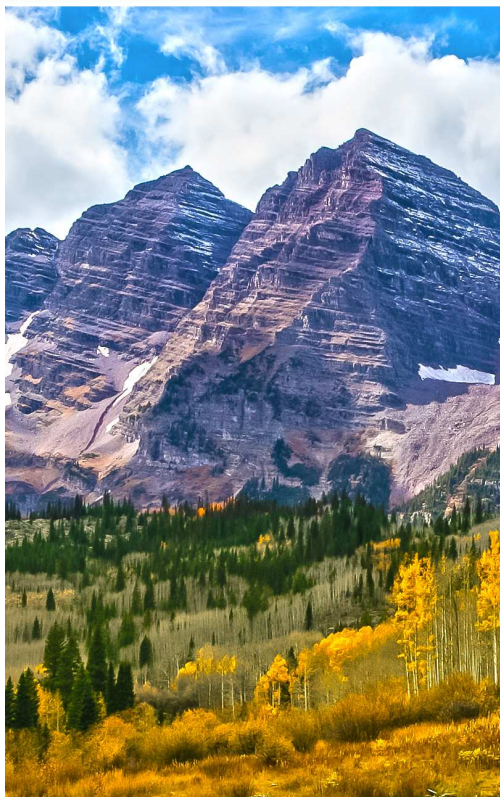


SA

We Set the Standard for Good Government

STATE OF COLORADO

STATEWIDE SINGLE AUDIT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



MARCH 2020

FINANCIAL AUDIT

THE MISSION OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
IS TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO

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OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR



March 3, 2020

DIANNE E. RAY, CPA
—
STATE AUDITOR

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

Included herein is the report of the Statewide Single Audit of the State of Colorado for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019. The audit was conducted under the authority of Section 2-3-103, C.R.S., which authorizes the State Auditor to conduct audits of all state departments, institutions, and agencies.

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the Statewide Single Audit for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019. The report includes our Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*; our Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance; and our Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by Uniform Guidance. This report also contains our findings, conclusions, and recommendations, and the responses of the respective state departments, institutions, and agencies. Our opinion on the State's financial statements is presented in the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019*, which is available under separate cover.

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be omitted if the omission is disclosed because of the potential

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damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of certain findings to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure and have provided the details of these findings to management in a separate, confidential memorandum. Findings with omitted information include a disclosure of this omission.

In accordance with the federal Single Audit Act, this report includes all findings and questioned costs related to financial reporting and federal awards that came to our attention through either the Statewide Single Audit or other audits.

The report is intended solely for the use of management and the Legislative Audit Committee and should not be used for any other purpose. This restriction is not intended to limit distribution of the report, which, upon release by the Legislative Audit Committee, is a matter of public record.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. F. King" or similar, with a stylized flourish at the end.

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REPORT HIGHLIGHTS



STATEWIDE SINGLE AUDIT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
FINANCIAL AUDIT

STATE OF COLORADO

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

- The State’s financial statements covered \$42.5 billion in total assets and \$34.4 billion in total expenditures for Fiscal Year 2019.
- We have issued an unmodified opinion on the State’s financial statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019. This means that the State’s financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, and that the State’s financial position, results of all financial operations, and cash flows are in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- We identified 88 internal control weaknesses over financial reporting and one issue that is not related to internal controls and is therefore not classified.

FEDERAL PROGRAM FINDINGS

- The State expended approximately \$12.3 billion in federal funds in Fiscal Year 2019. The four largest federal programs were:
 - ▶ Medicaid: \$5.4 billion
 - ▶ Student Financial Assistance: \$1.4 billion
 - ▶ Research and Development Cluster: \$941 million
 - ▶ SNAP Cluster: \$703 million
- We identified:
 - ▶ 44 internal control issues related to requirements applicable to major federal programs.
 - ▶ Nearly \$2.7 million in known questioned costs related to federal awards granted to the State. The federal portion of the questioned costs was approximately \$1.3 million.

OVERVIEW

This report presents our financial and compliance audit of the State of Colorado for Fiscal Year 2019.

The report may not include all financial- and compliance-related findings and recommendations from separately issued reports on audits of state departments, institutions, and agencies.

However, in accordance with the federal Single Audit Act, this report includes all findings and questioned costs related to federal awards that came to our attention through our audit, including separately issued reports on audits of state departments, institutions, and agencies.

We made 133 recommendations to state departments and higher education institutions. Recommendations may be classified as both financial and federal; therefore, the total number of recommendations given does not match the number noted in the individual sections of this summary.

AUTHORITY, PURPOSE, AND SCOPE

This audit was conducted under the authority of Section 2-3-103, C.R.S., which authorizes the State Auditor to conduct audits of all departments, institutions, and agencies of state government. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and with *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We performed our audit work during the period of March 2019 through January 2020. The purpose of this audit was to:

- Express an opinion on the State’s financial statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.
- Express an opinion on the State’s *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.
- Review internal accounting and administrative control procedures, as required by generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*.
- Evaluate compliance with applicable state and federal laws, rules, and regulations.
- Evaluate progress in implementing prior audit recommendations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THIS REPORT, CONTACT THE OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR 303.869.2800 - WWW.COLORADO.GOV/AUDITOR

This section summarizes our report on the State’s compliance with internal controls over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL ACTIVITY AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

State departments are responsible for reporting financial activity accurately, completely, and in a timely manner; and for having adequate internal controls in place to ensure compliance with laws and regulations, and with management’s objectives. Some of the areas where we identified a need for improvement included the following, by state department:

- DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION’S OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER (OSC).
 - ▶ Statutory Compliance and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting. The OSC did not fully comply with the statutorily-required financial reporting timeframes for Fiscal Year 2019, financial statement reviews were ineffective at identifying errors in financial reporting, and a lack of timely reviews of separately issued financial statements resulted in over \$3.6 billion of adjustments that were not reflected in the financial statements submitted to the Governor and General Assembly on September 20, 2019. All adjustments were made to the final version of the financial statements in January 2020. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
 - ▶ Prior Period Adjustments. The OSC was unable to identify and disclose all material prior period adjustments, including the impact to Taxpayer Bill of Rights revenue. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
- OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR. The Office of Economic Development and International Trade did not ensure that staff appropriately verified or tracked vendor changes, which led to an instance of vendor fraud during Fiscal Year 2019 and an inappropriate payment of \$34,000. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- HISTORY COLORADO. The Department lacked sufficient internal controls over the recording of capital assets and related depreciation, which resulted in \$6.7 million in errors. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
- DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. The Department did not have sufficient accounting and financial reporting controls, which resulted in a \$22.8 million error. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION. The Department lacked adequate internal controls to ensure that its financial records were materially correct at fiscal year-end, which resulted in \$7.3 million in errors for Fiscal Year 2019. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.

Professional standards define the following three levels of financial-related internal control weaknesses. Prior to each recommendation in this report, we have indicated the classification of the finding.

A MATERIAL WEAKNESS is the most serious level of internal control weakness. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY is a moderate level of internal control weakness. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL is the least serious level of internal control weakness. A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. Deficiencies in internal control generally are reported to agencies in separate management letters and, therefore, would not be included in this report.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

State departments, often in cooperation with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT), are responsible for implementing, operating, maintaining, and adequately securing the State’s computer systems. During our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we determined that some state departments’ and OIT’s internal controls did not comply with IT and information security related standards and/or the Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policies) and OIT Cyber Policies. Issues were identified at the following departments, agencies, and institutions of higher education (and related systems):

- OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (OIT).
 - ▶ Colorado Driver License, Record, Identification and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
 - ▶ Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) systems. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS, SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
 - ▶ GenTax. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS, SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES.
 - ▶ Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS). Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS, SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES.
- DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE). Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING. Colorado interChange. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER. Banner. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES.
- UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO. CORE and Banner. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES. Electronic Benefits Transfer System. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
- JUDICIAL BRANCH. CORE. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT. CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS. CORE. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.

Our opinion on the financial statements is presented in the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2019, which is available electronically from the Office of the State Controller’s website at:

[HTTPS://WWW.COLORADO.GOV/
PACIFIC/OSC/CAFR](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/osc/cafr)

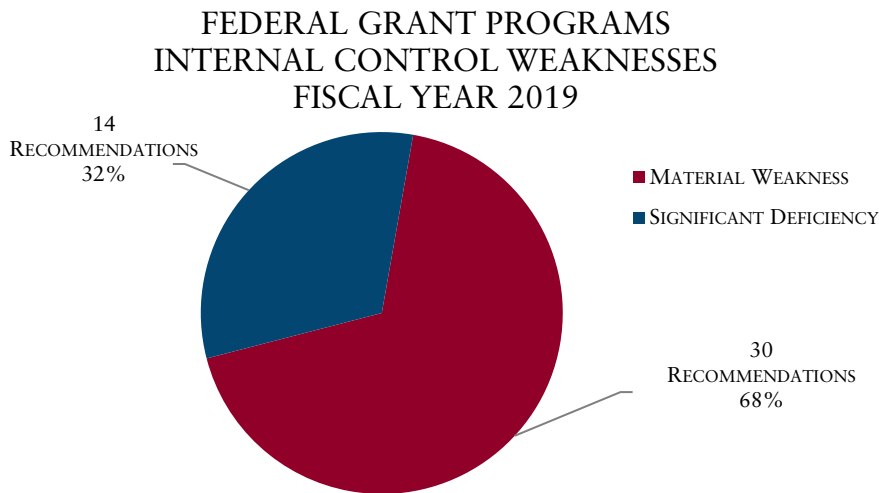
- DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE. Colorado DRIVES system. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS, SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.

FEDERAL PROGRAM FINDINGS

This section summarizes our report on the State’s compliance with requirements applicable to major federal programs and internal controls over compliance with federal Uniform Guidance, such as activities allowed or unallowed, allowable costs, cash management, eligibility, reporting, and subrecipient monitoring.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The following chart shows the breakdown of levels of internal control weaknesses over compliance with federal requirements that we identified during our Fiscal Year 2019 audit. Prior to each recommendation in this report, we have indicated the classification of the finding. For Fiscal Year 2019, we have changed the methodology used to count recommendations with each subpart now counted as an individual recommendation.



- DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
 - ▶ Wild Horse and Burro Resource Management program. Cash Management and Federal Reporting. The Department did not ensure that corrected reimbursement requests and updated federal reports were submitted to the federal Bureau of Land Management. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING. Overall, we identified issues with the Department’s compliance with eligibility requirements for Medicaid. In total, we identified nearly \$2.7 million in known questioned costs and over \$286 million in likely questioned costs. For example, we found the following:
 - ▶ Medicaid Controls over Eligibility Determinations. In 32 of the 125 Medicaid case files tested (26 percent), we identified at least one error. These errors

Professional standards define the following three levels of internal control weaknesses over compliance related to federal programs. Prior to each recommendation in this report, we have indicated the classification of the finding.

A MATERIAL WEAKNESS is the most serious level of internal control weakness. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

A SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY is a moderate level of internal control weakness. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL is the least serious level of internal control weakness. A deficiency in an entity’s internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis.

- resulted in a total of \$124,012 in known questioned costs and approximately \$283 million in likely questioned costs. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
- ▶ Medicaid Eligibility–Missing Social Security Numbers. Over 2,000 of the individuals who had Medicaid claims paid on their behalf during the time period of July 2018 through March 2019 did not have a Social Security Number (SSN) documented in Colorado interChange at the time the claims were paid. Further, the Department found that 1,590 of the individuals had never had an SSN documented in the Colorado Benefits Management System, which feeds eligibility information, including SSNs, to Colorado interChange. As a result of the missing SSNs, we identified nearly \$2.3 million in known questioned costs and approximately \$2.3 million in likely questioned costs. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
 - ▶ Medicaid Claims Payments. The Department made payments to providers on behalf of beneficiaries that were deemed ineligible for Medicaid at the time services were provided. The Department inappropriately paid providers for services provided to the individuals even though they were not eligible for Medicaid resulting in \$181,320 in known questioned costs and \$835,587 in likely questioned costs. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
 - ▶ Medicaid Eligibility–Duplicate Social Security Numbers and State IDs. The Department did not have adequate internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019 to prevent or detect instances of duplicate Social Security Numbers and/or State IDs, resulting in \$69,849 in known questioned costs. Classification: MATERIAL WEAKNESS.
- DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES.
 - ▶ Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP)–Eligibility. We identified at least one error in 11 of the 30 case files tested (37 percent) and found known questioned costs of \$188. Classification: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS

This report includes an assessment of our disposition of audit recommendations reported in previous Statewide Single Audit Reports. Prior years’ recommendations that were fully implemented in Fiscal Year 2018 or earlier are not included.

STATEWIDE SINGLE AUDIT REPORT RECOMMENDATION STATUS AS OF FISCAL YEAR 2019 NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED AS OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 BY FISCAL YEAR OF RECOMMENDATION								
	TOTAL	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
IMPLEMENTED	99	54	17	19	6	0	2	1
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	47	33	12	0	1	0	1	0
NOT IMPLEMENTED	19	17	1	1	0	0	0	0
DEFERRED	16	11	2	1	2	0	0	0
NO LONGER APPLICABLE	14	6	5	0	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	195	121	37	21	12	0	3	1
NOTE: Effective with this Fiscal Year 2019 report, we have changed the methodology used to count recommendations with each subpart now counted as an individual recommendation.								



SUMMARY

OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued: UNMODIFIED.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING		
Material Weaknesses Identified?	YES	
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	YES	
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	YES	

FEDERAL AWARDS

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER MAJOR PROGRAMS		
Material Weaknesses Identified?	YES	
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	YES	

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:

Unmodified for all major programs except for the following major programs which were qualified:

- Child Care and Development Fund Cluster
- Children's Health Insurance Program
- Medicaid Cluster
- Minerals Leasing Act

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) (Audit Findings) of Uniform Guidance?	YES	
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Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and B programs:
\$30 MILLION.

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		NO
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IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS	
CFDA NUMBER	NAME OF FEDERAL PROGRAM OR CLUSTER
12.300	Basic and Applied Scientific Research
12.401	National Guard Military Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Projects
14.269	Hurricane Sandy Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery Grants (CDBG-DR)
15.437	Minerals Leasing Act
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance
17.225	Unemployment Insurance
17.258 17.259 17.278	WIOA Adult Program, WIOA Youth Activities, WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants (WIOA Cluster)
20.219 20.205	Recreational Trails Program, Highway Planning And Construction (Highway Planning and Construction Cluster)
20.223	Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program
84.010	Title I Grants To Local Educational Agencies
84.027 84.173	Special Education Grants to States, Special Education Preschool Grants (Special Education Cluster)
84.032	Federal Family Education Loans
93.069	Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)
93.268	Immunization Cooperative Agreements
93.575 93.596	Child Care And Development Block Grant, Child Care Mandatory And Matching Funds Of The Child Care And Development Fund (Child Care and Development Fund Cluster)
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E
93.659	Adoption Assistance
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program
93.775 93.777 93.778	State Medicaid Fraud Control Units, State Survey And Certification Of Health Care Providers And Suppliers (Title XVIII) Medicare, Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster)
Various* Research and Development Cluster	
* CFDA numbers are specifically identified in the <i>Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards</i> .	

**CLASSIFICATION OF FINDINGS
STATE OF COLORADO STATEWIDE SINGLE AUDIT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	GRAND TOTALS
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY	-	-	2	-	-	2
CORRECTIONS	-	-	1	2	-	3
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	11	-	19	-	-	30
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	-	28	2	9	-	39 *
HISTORY COLORADO	3	-	7	-	-	10
HUMAN SERVICES	3	-	3	3	-	9
JUDICIAL	-	-	4	-	-	4
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	-	-	6	-	-	6
METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	-	-	4	-	-	4
MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS	-	-	2	-	-	2
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	11	-	1	-	1	13
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	-	-	2	-	-	2
REVENUE	2	-	1	-	-	3
TRANSPORTATION	2	-	-	-	-	2
TREASURY	-	2	-	-	-	2
UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	-	-	2	-	-	2
GRAND TOTALS	32	30	56	14	1	133

Note: *Some findings are classified as both financial reporting and federal program compliance internal control weaknesses. Therefore, the total number of findings reported in this table does not equal the total number of recommendations in the report.

There were no findings classified as a DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL, the least serious deficiency level, included in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections (Department) manages the State's adult correctional facilities, youth offender system, and the adult parole and community corrections system. The Department is responsible for:

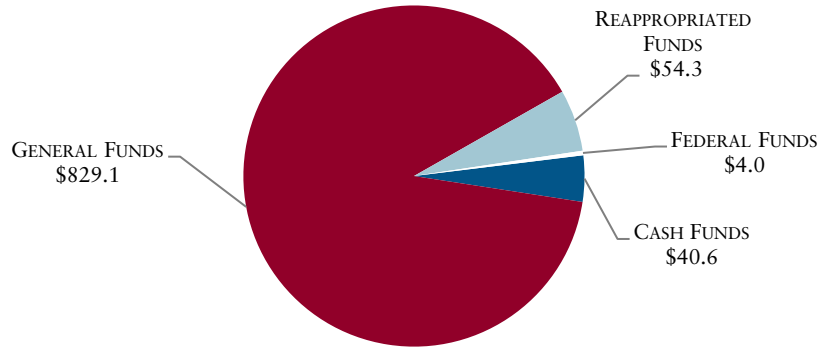
- Managing, supervising, and controlling the correctional facilities operated and supported by the State.
- Supervising the population of offenders placed in the custody of the Department, including inmates, parolees, and transition inmates who are placed into community corrections programs.
- Planning for projected, long-range needs of the institutions under the Department's control.
- Developing education, treatment, and correctional industries programs that have a rehabilitative or therapeutic value for inmates and supply products for state and private purposes, as provided by law.

In addition, the Department operates Colorado Correctional Industries (CCI). CCI operates the prison canteens, which provide various personal items for purchase by inmates, including hygiene items, snack foods, and phone services. CCI also employs inmates to operate agricultural, manufacturing, and service businesses. For example, these businesses include furniture manufacturing, metal fabrication, leather products, dairy, K-9 dog training, fish farming, the State's license plate manufacturing facility, and the State's surplus property program.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$928.0 million and 6,247 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

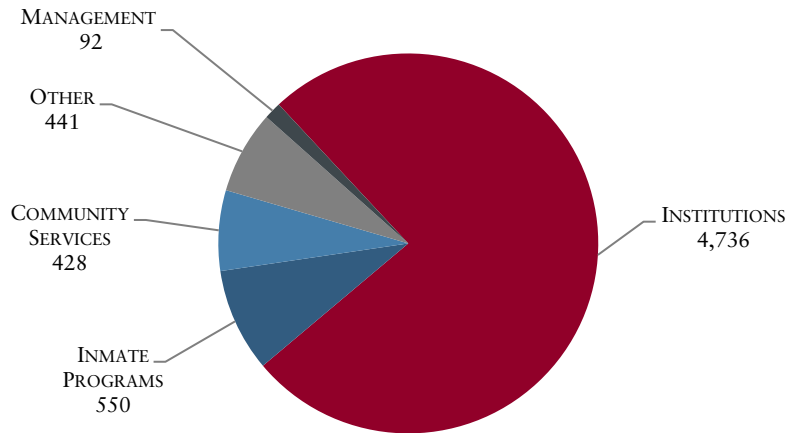
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	1	2*	-	3

* SEE SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS.

The following finding was prepared by the public accounting firm of Eide Bailly LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

COLORADO OPERATIONS RESOURCE ENGINE— INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) is the State’s accounting system. The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) developed policies which apply to all departments outlining the requirements for specific information

security controls. The Department is responsible for compliance with the OSC's CORE policies.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department had CORE information security controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019.

We interviewed Department staff, and reviewed and performed procedures to test the Department's internal controls over CORE information security.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our work against the OSC's CORE policies.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Based on our audit work, we found that the Department did not ensure full compliance with the OSC's CORE policies during Fiscal Year 2019.

WHY DID THE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

Department staff lacked a clear understanding of the OSC's CORE policy requirements.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The Department is responsible for the information contained in CORE and ensuring compliance with OSC's CORE policies. By not ensuring compliance, the Department is at an information security risk, which

could adversely impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data within CORE.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 2019-001

The Department of Corrections should improve information security controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine by implementing the recommendation as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2019.

The Department of Corrections has implemented this recommendation by mitigating the specific problems noted in the confidential finding.



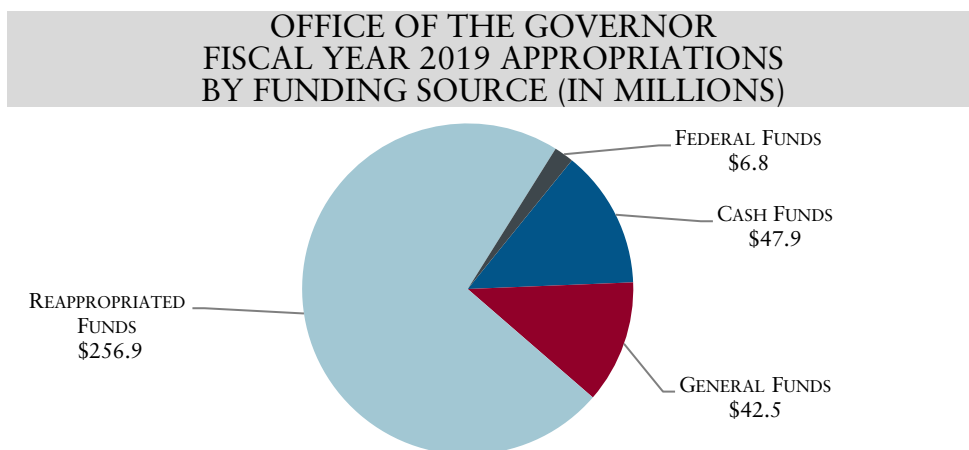
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Office of the Governor (Office) is responsible for carrying out the directives of the Governor of the State of Colorado. In addition to the Governor’s Office, the Office also comprises the following:

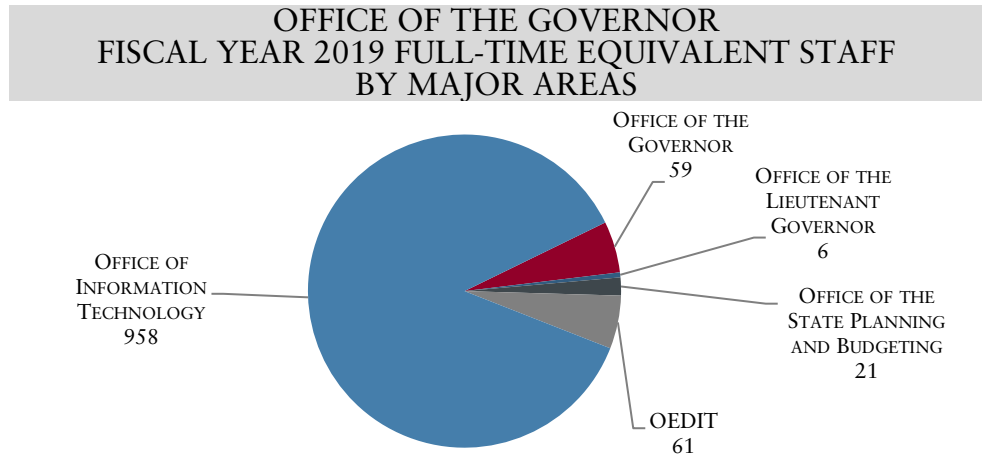
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor
- Office of State Planning and Budgeting
- Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT)
- Office of Information Technology (OIT)

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Office was appropriated approximately \$354.1 million and 1,102 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Office for Fiscal Year 2019.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Office.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	11	-	19	-	-	30

MANAGEMENT OF VENDOR INFORMATION

OEDIT assists in strengthening Colorado’s prospects for long-term economic growth by providing broad-based support to businesses. OEDIT support services include business funding and incentives; key industry promotion including advanced industries, aerospace, and health and wellness; and film, television, and media industry development.

OEDIT works with vendors such as marketing firms and industry outreach groups in order to deliver these services. Vendor information necessary for payments, including business name, address, key contact

information, and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) information, is maintained in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State's financial accounting system.

OEDIT is responsible for the initial set-up of vendor information in CORE and the submission of vendor-requested updates of payment information to the Office of the State Controller's (OSC) Central Management Unit (CMU). CMU staff are responsible for reviewing vendor information updates submitted by state departments and updating this information, including EFT payment information, in CORE.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether OEDIT had adequate internal controls in place to ensure that vendor information was appropriately managed in CORE during Fiscal Year 2019.

Our audit work included performing inquiries of OEDIT staff and obtaining and reviewing OEDIT's policies and procedures regarding the management of vendor information. Our audit work also included reviewing and testing OEDIT's processes in place related to changes to vendor information during Fiscal Year 2019. Additionally, because CMU was unable to provide a department-specific list of requested vendor information changes, we compared a CMU-provided listing of all vendor information changes made to vendors used by state departments during Fiscal Year 2019 to a listing of all vendors who received payments from OEDIT during Fiscal Year 2019. This comparison was made to identify OEDIT vendors who both received payments and had changes made to their payment information during the fiscal year.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following:

- **STATE FISCAL RULE 1-2, RULE 3.5, *Preaudit Responsibility for Accounting Documents and Financial Transactions***, issued by the OSC, requires state departments to “implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to state fiscal rules.” Examples of these internal controls include written policies and procedures, periodic reconciliations of amounts reported in other systems to amounts recorded in CORE, and periodic staff training on policies and procedures.
- **CMU’S EFT SETUP/CHANGE PROCESS FORM (EFT FORM)** instructs state departments to separately verify vendor EFT payment changes using contact information that is independent of what is being changed through the EFT form. The form states, “Do not use the contact information provided on the EFT form,” in order to appropriately verify that the vendor request was not fraudulently made.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Overall, we identified a deficiency with OEDIT’s vendor information management processes in place during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, OEDIT did not have sufficient internal controls in place during the fiscal year to ensure that staff appropriately verified vendor changes before submitting them to CMU, or to track or monitor vendor changes requested and submitted to CMU. Because of the lack of internal controls, OEDIT reported that it experienced an instance of vendor fraud during June 2019. A fraudster impersonated an OEDIT vendor and requested an EFT information change through OEDIT. While OEDIT provided the EFT form for the vendor and requested all appropriate supporting documentation, it did not perform an independent source verification, as required by CMU’s EFT form, to ensure that the vendor did request the EFT information change. As a result, CMU made the OEDIT-requested changes to the vendor account and OEDIT subsequently processed a payment of \$34,000 to the fraudulent bank account.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OEDIT did not have formal written policies and procedures to track and monitor vendors' information change requests or to require set protocols for staff to follow in order to independently verify the vendor requests. As a result, OEDIT could not determine the type of vendor changes requested during the year, or if OEDIT staff independently verified all requested changes with the vendors prior to requesting the changes and making any subsequent payments to the vendors.

Furthermore, OEDIT had not provided adequate training to staff to follow CMU's EFT form vendor verification guidance to perform an independent source verification for EFT change requests prior to processing of payments.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Strong internal controls over vendor information management, including formalized policies and procedures; periodic staff training on those policies, procedures, and any related processes; a proper tracking mechanism; and a monitoring process over all vendors' change requests are necessary to ensure that payments made to vendors are accurate and appropriate. It is especially important for OEDIT to have strong internal controls over vendor payments due to the significant amount of funds OEDIT pays to its vendors each year. We found that OEDIT paid approximately \$27.8 million dollars to 448 different vendors who had vendor information changes in Fiscal Year 2019. While the majority of the related vendor changes were most likely appropriate, without proper internal controls over vendor information changes, OEDIT risks continuing to be the victim of fraud.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-002

The Governor's Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) should strengthen its internal controls over vendor information management by:

- A Establishing and implementing formal written policies and procedures to track and monitor all vendor information change request submissions. These should include requiring set protocols for staff to follow in order to independently verify the vendor requests.
- B Providing adequate training to staff over these policies and procedures, and the Central Management Unit's Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) form vendor verification guidance, to ensure that OEDIT staff are performing an independent source verification for all EFT change requests prior to processing payments.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Office of the Governor and OEDIT have taken steps to establish formal written policies and procedures to track and monitor all vendor information change request submissions. All new OEDIT vendor requests and changes are to be inputted into Salesforce and will be tracked via Salesforce reporting functions. Language has also been added to Salesforce, noting the processes in which to submit and independently verify all vendor information. The Governor's and Energy Offices will keep lists of vendor changes in shared Google documents as well.

Set protocols for staff to follow in order to independently verify vendor requests were distributed to OEDIT program and accounting staff, Governor Office accounting staff, and Energy Office accounting staff in July and August of 2019. Independent verification instructions are also being added to OEDIT's Salesforce vendor change tickets and each office's respective intranets for reference.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Office of the Governor and OEDIT have taken steps to properly train staff and are updating agency-wide procedures to prevent such fraud in the future.

First, the Governor's Controller sent an email about CMU's independent verification process to all OEDIT staff on July 22, 2019 and Central Management Unit conducted a training with OEDIT accounting and program staff, Governor's Office accounting staff, and Energy Office accounting staff on August 22, 2019 related to independent source verification and general fraud prevention.

In addition, CMU EFT setup / change process form instructions will be included in all new OEDIT staff hire training, listed in OEDIT's vendor change request Salesforce tickets, and listed on the Governor's and OEDIT's respective intranets. These intranets serve as central location for all staff to find the policies and procedures for their respective offices.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The *IT Consolidation Bill*, codified under state statutes [Sections 24-37.5-102 C.R.S. through 24-37.5-112 C.R.S.], was enacted during the 2008 Legislative Session. This bill consolidated IT operations under OIT for most of the Executive Branch but excluded the Departments of Law, State, and Treasury, state-supported institutions of higher education, as well as the Judicial and Legislative Branches. OIT provides

IT services and infrastructure to the consolidated agencies, which includes data centers, servers, mainframe operations, data storage, operating systems, voice and data networks, and the public safety network. OIT also oversees information security projects and recommends strategies to maximize IT service delivery.

The following Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS) and Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS) Change Management finding and recommendation was prepared by the public accounting firm of ACM LLP, which performed Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department of Labor and Employment under contract with the Office of the State Auditor. The remaining findings and recommendations to OIT were prepared by the Office of the State Auditor's IT Audit Team.

CUBS AND CATS— CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to information technology system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department of Labor and Employment and OIT, where appropriate, in a separate, confidential memorandum.

OIT provides primary change management support services for the CUBS and CATS. OIT oversees the change control procedures for the CUBS and CATS systems in coordination with the Department of Labor and Employment, which is responsible for approving and testing changes. In March 2018, the Department of Labor and Employment went live with the Phase I of the implementation of the Unemployment Insurance Systems Modernization Project to update the CUBS and CATS systems, in which it is applying a phased approach to implementation, with full implementation expected by March 2020.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department of Labor and Employment and OIT had sufficient change management controls in place for CUBS and CATS, and to determine whether OIT had implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation to improve its change management controls and policy compliance.

We reviewed and tested change management internal controls and performed follow-up implementation testing of the prior audit recommendation. We interviewed OIT staff and reviewed documentation they provided to determine compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policies).

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, the U.S. Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book), and IRS Publication 1075.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified problems with OIT's CUBS and CATS change management controls, and found that the prior audit recommendation was not implemented.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT did not provide the requested documentation by the end of the audit test work period.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Lack of IT general controls over the CUBS and CATS change management environments increases the risk of unauthorized changes being made to the systems, which could adversely impact the reliability of financial reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-003	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-003

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should mitigate the change management problems identified in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: APRIL 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will remediate this finding to comply with the state CISP's by April of 2020.

CUBS, CATS, AND CLEAR—INFORMATION SECURITY

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Office of the State Auditor conducted audit work that resulted in a finding and recommendation addressed jointly to OIT and the Department of Labor and Employment related

to information security for the CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems. This finding and recommendation, and the responses of these agencies, are included in the Department of Labor and Employment chapter within SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS of this report. SEE RECOMMENDATION 2019-027. This recommendation is classified as a SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY.

DRIVES—INFORMATION SECURITY

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Office of the State Auditor conducted audit work that resulted in a finding and recommendation addressed jointly to OIT and the Department of Revenue related to information security for the DRIVES system. This finding and recommendation, and the responses of these agencies, are included in the Department of Revenue chapter within SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS of this report. SEE RECOMMENDATION 2019-038. This recommendation is classified as a MATERIAL WEAKNESS.

SYSTEM SECURITY PLAN AND DATA SECURITY CATEGORIZATION

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to information technology system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to OIT in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The overall objective of system security planning is to enhance the level of protection over information systems and resources. The purpose of a

System Security Plan (Security Plan) is to document the security requirements for an information system and the security controls in place or planned for meeting those requirements. A Security Plan outlines the system description, environment, and architecture, as well as the roles, responsibilities, and the expected behavior of all individuals who access the system. The development of a Security Plan is a joint effort between OIT and the business owners. A business owner is the agency that owns the data, has the authority to authorize or deny access to the data, and is responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and timeliness of the data. OIT works with the business owners to determine the system classification within the Security Plan including rating the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system. Systems classified as either critical or essential are those systems which are most mission critical to an agency and those that support operations and help to fulfill its business objectives. Although a critical system serves a vital function, the loss or unavailability of the system would not impact life safety; whereas an essential system is of significant importance to the agency, and loss or unavailability of the system would impact life safety.

As part of our annual statewide financial and compliance audit, we perform audit work on a variety of systems, across different agencies, some of which are supported by external IT service providers.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether a Security Plan was documented, reviewed, and updated by an OIT authorizing official or designated representative, who could be someone external to OIT, such as a departmental business owner, prior to plan implementation or when system material and/or architectural configuration changes occurred for Fiscal Year 2019. Additionally, the purpose of our audit work was to determine what process OIT had in place for the determination of the data security categorizations in collaboration with the business owners.

We performed inquiries of OIT and of select business owners to determine whether a Security Plan had been documented for each of the information systems deemed significant to the scope of our audit. If a Security Plan had been documented, we also obtained and reviewed it to determine whether the IT Service Provider reviewed or updated it prior to system implementation, or when system material and/or architectural configuration changes occurred. Additionally, we inquired with OIT to determine the process in place for working with the business owners for the determinations of the data security categorizations that are included within the Security Plan.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following:

- SECTION 9.5.1 [CISP-017 SP–SECURITY PLANNING], requires the IT Service Provider to develop a security plan for each critical or new information system with a moderate data security categorization.
- SECTION 9.5.2 [CISP-017 SP–SECURITY PLANNING], requires the IT Service Provider to ensure that the security plan is reviewed and updated prior to implementation and when system material or architectural configuration changes occur for those systems with a moderate data security categorization.
- OIT TECHNICAL STANDARD [TS-CISO-01–DATA SECURITY CATEGORIZATION] states that data categorization involves close collaboration between business units and IT organizations to work through issues that go beyond IT. Additionally, the determination is made based on business need, along with any federal and state regulations.
- The OSC’s policy, *Internal Control System*, indicates that state agencies shall use the Green Book as their framework for their system of internal control. The Green Book Section 12.02, *Documentation of Responsibilities through Policies*, that

management should document in their policies the internal control responsibilities of the organization. The Green Book Section 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, also states that management should establish and perform monitoring activities to monitor the internal control system and evaluate the results.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified problems related to developing, reviewing, and updating the Security Plans. Specifically, we found the following:

- OIT did not develop a Security Plan for a critical system. OIT staff stated that a Security Plan had not been developed since the system predates the Security Policies' requirements.
- OIT and the business owner's vendor did not review and update certain Security Plans when system material and/or architectural changes occurred.
- A business owner provided an incorrect data security categorization to OIT, which could cause the system classification within the Security Plan to also be incorrect.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

We identified the following causes for the problems noted above:

- OIT did not have a process in place to develop a Security Plan for the critical system.
- OIT and the business owner's vendor did not follow the Enterprise Governance process to ensure that certain Security Plans were reviewed and updated when system material and/or architectural configuration changes occur.
- OIT does not have procedures in place for working with the business owners to ensure that the determinations of the data security

categorizations are accurate, and are appropriately considered in determining the system classification listed in the Security Plans. OIT stated that the security categorization of data is a business function, not an IT function.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without proper controls in place to ensure that a Security Plan is documented in accordance with the Security Policies, and without a process in place for developing, reviewing, and updating a Security Plan, there is a risk that controls, including those related to financial reporting, may not be in place and operating effectively. Without procedures in place for determining how the business owners obtained each system's data security categorization, there is a risk that system data will not be properly categorized and could result in a misclassification of data as it relates to federal and state regulations.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-004

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should strengthen information security controls by:

- A Implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- B Implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- C Implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

- D Implementing recommendation PART D as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for January 2020.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2021.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for June 30, 2021.

- C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. One implementation date is May 2020. The other implementation date is August 2020.

- D DISAGREE.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology disagrees with the recommendation. Please see confidential finding response for details in the disagreed response.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

We have considered OIT's response to this recommendation and maintain that the recommendation remains valid. Please see the confidential Auditor's Addendum for additional details.

GENTAX—INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to information technology system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to OIT in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Department of Revenue is the business owner of the GenTax application. GenTax is the State’s primary information system for processing taxes collected by the State, including estate, sales, severance, business, individual, and corporate income taxes. During Fiscal Year 2019, the system was responsible for collecting nearly \$15.4 billion in revenue and paying out approximately \$1.2 billion in refunds.

Most users in the system work for the Department of Revenue’s Division of Taxation, but other divisions within the Department of Revenue have a variety of access that allows for and addresses reporting, accounting, monitoring, or other data sharing needs.

Responsibility for the reliability and availability of the GenTax system is shared between the Department of Revenue and OIT. The Department of Revenue also works with a third party contractor, FAST Enterprises (FAST), to provide GenTax application support.

OIT provides primarily logical access and system security support for GenTax.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether OIT has implemented the GenTax Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation.

We performed our audit work through inquiry of OIT staff and inspection of supporting documentation.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit against the IRS Publication 1075 and OIT Cyber Policies.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that OIT did not fully implement the prior audit recommendations.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT indicated that other major projects caused a delay in implementing the prior audit recommendations.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The deficiencies noted in our confidential finding, in combination, increase the risk of system compromise and threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the GenTax system and its information. If GenTax information security processes and controls are not implemented and operating effectively, this could significantly impact the State's ability to conduct tax processing operations in an effective, efficient, and reliable manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-008B,
2018-008C, AND 2018-008D

RECOMMENDATION 2019-005

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should improve GenTax information security controls by:

- A Implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- B Implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- C Implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by January 2020.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MARCH 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by March 2020.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MARCH 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by March 2020.

GENTAX—INFORMATION SECURITY—90 DAY INACTIVITY

The GenTax system contains Federal Tax Information and Social Security Administration data, and because of this, the system must adhere to the IRS policies and be audited by the IRS every 3 years. The most recent IRS audit report was produced in May 2018. The IRS is next scheduled to audit GenTax in Calendar Year 2021.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

Our audit work was designed to determine whether the prior audit recommendation from Fiscal Year 2016 was implemented to prevent unauthorized access to the GenTax application. Specifically, we recommended that OIT configure the GenTax operating system to automatically disable users after 90 days of inactivity. We performed our work through inquiry of OIT management and staff.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against OIT Cyber Policy [POL 102, Section 8.1.11], which requires that the information system automatically disables inactive accounts after 90 days of inactivity.

WHAT PROBLEM DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that OIT did not implement the prior audit recommendation to ensure that GenTax's operating system automatically disables accounts that are inactive for more than 90 days.

WHY DID THIS PROBLEM OCCUR?

OIT indicated that One Identity Manager, an access management tool OIT selected to automate the disabling of inactive GenTax accounts at the operating system level after 90 days, had not been implemented statewide, including at the Department of Revenue. OIT indicated that several other major IT infrastructure and software integration projects had also delayed the implementation of One Identity Manager.

WHY DOES THIS PROBLEM MATTER?

This deficiency increases the risk of unauthorized access and could, therefore, threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the GenTax system and its data. Ultimately, if key GenTax information security processes and controls, including those related to automatic disabling of system user accounts, are not in place and operating effectively, the State's ability to conduct tax processing operations in a secure manner could be adversely impacted, as well as the reliability of the data related to the State's financial reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-009	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-006

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve GenTax information security controls and comply with OIT Cyber Policies by configuring the GenTax operating system to automatically disable user accounts after 90 days of inactivity.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding and with the implementation of our access and identity management tool, One Identity Manager, we will be able to improve GenTax information security controls. Once One Identity Manager is implemented, the tool will be configured to automatically disable GenTax operating system accounts, managed through Active Directory, on the 90th day of inactivity. The main reason for the delay with One Identity Manager going live for GenTax is that OIT staff encountered statewide Network and Firewall connection issues with the test domain controllers. Once OIT staff have worked through each domain controller issue, testing will begin. We anticipate that One Identity Manager will be in place by January 2020.

GENTAX—INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to information technology system security, to be issued through a separate "classified or limited use" report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to OIT in a separate, confidential memorandum.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine OIT's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation related to information security. We performed our work through inquiries with appropriate OIT management and staff.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit against the IRS Publication 1075 and OIT Cyber Policies.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that OIT has not implemented either of our Fiscal Years 2017 or 2018 GenTax recommendations.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT explained that there had been some confusion among OIT staff as to the recommendation details and implemented controls in another area, which was not part of the prior audit recommendations. OIT indicated that they would be working with the Department of Revenue to implement the recommended controls for the GenTax system.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

If GenTax information security processes and controls are not in place and appropriately managed, the state may not be able to conduct tax processing operations in an effective, efficient, or reliable manner. These risks, in turn, may impact the overall reliability of the State's financial reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-010B

RECOMMENDATION 2019-007

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should implement information security controls over GenTax to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies by:

- A Implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- B Implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- C Implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by January 2020.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by May 2020.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by May 2020.

COLORADO PERSONNEL PAYROLL SYSTEM (CPPS)

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to information technology system security, to be issued through a separate "classified or limited use" report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to OIT in a separate, confidential memorandum.

CPPS is the State's integrated human resources and payroll management system. In addition to being used by all Executive Branch departments, CPPS is used by the Colorado State University System, the Judicial Branch, and the Legislative Branch to process employee payroll. CPPS is an online processing system that allows for real-time changes to employees' job status and payroll benefits information. CPPS contains sensitive, personally identifiable information, such as state employees' social security numbers, birth dates, salaries, home addresses, and bank account information. During Fiscal Year 2019, CPPS processed approximately \$2.0 billion in salaries for approximately 40,000 State employees. The State has used CPPS since 1984, and the responsibility to manage changes to the system is shared between the Department of Personnel & Administration (DPA) and OIT.

In June 2015, the State issued a request for proposals to replace CPPS, and awarded contracts in January 2017 to two different vendors for development of a new human resources information system, HRWorks. As of June 2019, based on an independent third party assessment completed by Colorado Digital Services (CDS), the HRWorks project is

moving forward and will include an incremental delivery methodology. A new go-live date has not been communicated.

CPPS—MAINFRAME— INFORMATION SECURITY

CPPS is one of various state applications on the mainframe. OIT is responsible for ensuring OIT Cyber Policies compliance related to information security. DPA is the business owner of CPPS and is responsible for having established procedures in place to ensure the CPPS data is properly secured.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT AUDIT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether information security controls were properly designed, and whether OIT had implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation, which originated in Fiscal Year 2015. We interviewed OIT staff to address the purpose of our audit work.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the OIT Cyber Policies and the Green Book.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that OIT was not complying with certain OIT Cyber Policies and Green Book requirements and had not fully implemented our prior audit recommendations related to CPPS's mainframe control environment.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT had not documented certain information security procedures related to specific information security policy requirements.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

In combination, the deficiencies identified increase the risk of system compromise and threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of CPPS and its data. These risks, in turn, could adversely impact the accuracy and completeness of financial reporting information maintained within or generated by the system.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-004E

RECOMMENDATION 2019-008

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should improve the Colorado Personnel Payroll System mainframe information security controls by:

- A Implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
- B Implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this recommendation.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this recommendation.

CPPS—INFORMATION SECURITY

Oversight and maintenance of CPPS is a joint responsibility between the business owner, DPA, and OIT. Each provides specific support functions for CPPS.

- DPA: OSC staff within DPA provide information security, logical access, administration and support for the application.
- OIT: Staff are responsible for application user account configuration and the monitoring and periodic review of service accounts, which are account types that are used to perform and complete system support activities.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT AUDIT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether CPPS application information security controls were designed and operating

effectively. We performed our audit work by interviewing the DPA and OIT staff responsible for the areas under our review.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

OIT FAILED TO ENFORCE ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS.

- OIT has not configured the CPPS application password setting to the requirement of nine (9) characters or more.

Section 8.3.3. Cyber Policies [POL 108, Identification and Authentication] states that OIT shall ensure that systems are required to have minimum password complexity that includes at least nine (9) characters.

- OIT had not configured the CPPS application to lock after 20 minutes of inactivity for 10 months of Fiscal Year 2019. The configuration was set at 30 minutes for the 10 months. OIT updated the configuration to 15 minutes in April 2019.

Section 8.5.1. Cyber Policies [POL 108, Identification and Authentication] states that OIT shall require users to re-authenticate after 20 minutes of inactivity.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT provided the follow explanations:

- OIT staff stated that they were unable to make changes to the application due to system limitations, and that the CPPS application password setting was dependent on a change being made to the mainframe. OIT stated that there was a security waiver in place that restricted changes from being made to the mainframe. However, the security waiver did not extend to the application.

- OIT stated that it did not perform a review to ensure that the CPPS lockout configuration setting was compliant with OIT Cyber Policies.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

In combination, these deficiencies pose risks to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of CPPS and its data, which, in turn, could adversely affect the accuracy and completeness of financial reporting information produced by the system.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-009

The Office of Information Technology (OIT) should strengthen information security controls over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System application by configuring the password length in compliance with OIT Cyber Policies or documenting management's acceptance of the risk, and configuring the inactivity timeframe.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will document management's acceptance of the risk, as it relates to the CPPS password length, by January 2020. OIT has configured the inactivity time frame for the CPPS application to comply with OIT Cyber Policies.

CPPS—CHANGE MANAGEMENT

OIT is the IT Service Provider supporting the CPPS application, and provides primary change management support services. Specifically, OIT oversees the change control procedures, including the assignment and review of change environment access for appropriate support staff for the CPPS application, in coordination with DPA, which is responsible for approving and testing changes.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether OIT has:

- Designed and implemented CPPS change management control processes and procedures.
- Implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 CPPS change management recommendation, which originated in Fiscal Year 2015, related to performing regular reviews over access to the CPPS test and production environments, to ensure access is provisioned appropriately.

We performed our audit work through inquiry of OIT staff responsible for the areas under review.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following criteria:

- The Green Book Section 3.09, *Documentation of the Internal Control System*, states that management is to develop and maintain documentation of its internal control system. Furthermore, Section

12.05, *Periodic Review of Control Activities*, states that management should periodically review procedures for continued relevance and effectiveness in achieving the entity’s objectives or addressing related risks.

- Section 9.5.4. Cyber Policy [POL 102 Access Control] requires that OIT managers perform a quarterly review of information system accounts.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

- We could not identify whether OIT had adequate change management control processes and procedures in place since OIT staff did not provide the requested CPPS change management documented procedures within the audit time frame.
- OIT reported that the prior audit recommendation was implemented; however, staff did not provide any documentation within the audit timeframe to demonstrate implementation of the Fiscal Year 2018 CPPS change management prior audit recommendation.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT staff reported that documentation was not provided due to other competing higher priorities and an internal miscommunication within OIT about the related agreed-upon timeframes.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The lack of IT general controls over the CPPS change management environments increases the risk of unauthorized access and changes to the CPPS system, and ultimately increases the risk that the State may not be able to process payroll in an effective, efficient, and reliable manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-005	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-010

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should ensure that change management controls over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) comply with standards and policies, including completing change management procedure documentation, and requiring documented quarterly access reviews over the CPPS test and production environments, to ensure that access is provisioned appropriately.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this finding. We have completed the change management procedure documentation, which includes a formalized process for requiring, conducting and documenting quarterly access reviews on the CPPS mainframe application. This process is being followed by the relevant internal OIT teams.

CPPS—COMPUTER OPERATIONS

OIT is primarily responsible for ensuring that an IT Disaster Recovery Plan (Plan) is in place and tested. The Plan incorporates requirements such as system backup planning, system recovery test procedures, and system recovery capability associated with CPPS. The Plan needs to be kept up to date, with respect to any changes to the application and system, as well as those key staff who support and are responsible for the continuation of business related to the use of the CPPS system.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT AUDIT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether OIT had implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation. Specifically, we recommended that OIT should, in coordination with DPA, review and approve the Plan that incorporates all critical components associated with CPPS and policy requirements, and that the Plan is reviewed by key business and information system leaders. We performed our audit work through interviews with OIT staff and inspection of related documentation.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY, HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED, AND WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT developed a Plan during Fiscal Year 2019, which included documented objectives, staff roles including contact information, identified technical and operational assets, and system restoration. However, OIT staff did not review and approve the Plan with key business and information system leaders. OIT staff indicated that the OIT application support team responsible for the Plan did not have time to review the Plan with business and information system leadership during Fiscal Year 2019.

Section 8.2 Cyber Policy [POL 107 Contingency Planning] states that OIT shall review a disaster recovery plan with key business and information system leaders, in order to obtain the approval of the plan.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without a regularly performed, documented, and approved review of

the Plan, there is a risk that the Plan will contain outdated information, which could cause delays or an inability to effectively recover and operate the system in the event of a disaster.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-006B	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-011

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should continue to improve Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) computer operations controls and processes by working with key business and information system leaders to review and approve the CPPS disaster recovery plan, in accordance with the Colorado Information Security Policy requirements.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: OCTOBER 2019.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this recommendation. OIT has completed a Disaster Recovery Plan for the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS), and the Disaster Recovery Plan was reviewed, and approved by key business and information system leaders; and implemented in October 2019.

GENTAX AND CORE— INTERFACE PROCEDURES

Interfaces provide a structured exchange of data between two computer systems, which may be within the same physical environment, such as

data exchanges between state agencies, or not within the same physical environment, such as data transfers from a county. Interface procedures will provide more granular details of how to implement established policies, such as explaining how data is transferred and at what frequency, or how staff would monitor and resolve errors identified during a data transfer.

OIT provides oversight and maintenance of approximately 75 interfaces for the Department of Revenue's GenTax system, as well as more than 30 interfaces for CORE, through an OIT developed interface server.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

We performed inquiries and process walkthroughs related to interfaces with select OIT staff, for both GenTax and CORE, to determine whether OIT has documented procedures in place to provide guidance to staff on how to perform their interface responsibilities for both systems and to ensure that the information transferred is accurate and complete.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Special Publication 800-53 Revision 4, *Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organization*, dated April 2013, prescribes that the organization develop, document, disseminate, review, and update procedures to facilitate the implementation of related interface controls.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Although OIT has certain system interface policies in effect through Colorado Information Security Policy CISP-005 and OIT Cyber Policy

Cyber Pol 106, both titled *Configuration Management*, it has not developed interface procedures for either GenTax or the CORE interface servers.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

OIT staff could not identify that documented interface procedures existed. For GenTax, one staff stated that Cyber Policy 106–*Configuration Management* covered the security of state agency information systems provided and/or managed by OIT. However, Cyber Policy 106–*Configuration Management* defined the policy but did not provide the specific procedures. For CORE, another staff stated that there were no interface policies or procedures.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without documented interface procedures in place, OIT staff responsible for oversight and maintenance of the GenTax and CORE interfaces do not have a consistent process to follow, or procedures to resolve issues with interfaces appropriately, as needed by the Department of Revenue and DPA. This increases the risk that information transferred into GenTax and CORE may not be accurate and complete, which could ultimately cause misstatements to the State’s financial statements.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-012

The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve information technology controls related to system interfaces by:

- A Developing, documenting, and implementing interface procedures for GenTax.

- B Developing, documenting, and implementing interface procedures for the Colorado Operations Resource Engine's interface server.
- C Training staff on the appropriate interface procedures once developed as recommended in PARTS A and B.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will initiate a small project to document the interfaces and procedures to manage these interfaces in partnership with the Department of Revenue and the vendor currently managing the application. We anticipate completing this by May 2020.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2019.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. Although OIT is responsible for the maintenance of the interfaces only, the responsibilities do not include control or oversight over the data being transferred, as this responsibility lies with the agencies. We will document our procedures for interface responsibilities for the CORE interface server by December 2019.

- C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. Once procedures are developed for managing interfaces for the two applications; the appropriate teams will train their staff on these procedures. OIT anticipates this will be completed by December 2019 for the CORE interfaces and May 2020 for the GenTax application.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The following recommendations relating to internal control deficiencies each classified as a SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY were communicated to the Office in the previous year, and have not been remediated as of June 30, 2019, because the original implementation dates provided by the Office are in a subsequent fiscal year. These recommendations can be found in the original report and SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report.

STATE DATA CENTER PHYSICAL ACCESS					
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-013	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-012 2017-009	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	A DECEMBER 2019 B [1] C JANUARY 2020 D JANUARY 2020
CLASSIFICATION	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY				

[1] This part of the recommendation has been implemented, partially implemented, not implemented, or is no longer applicable. SEE SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report for information regarding this part of the recommendation.



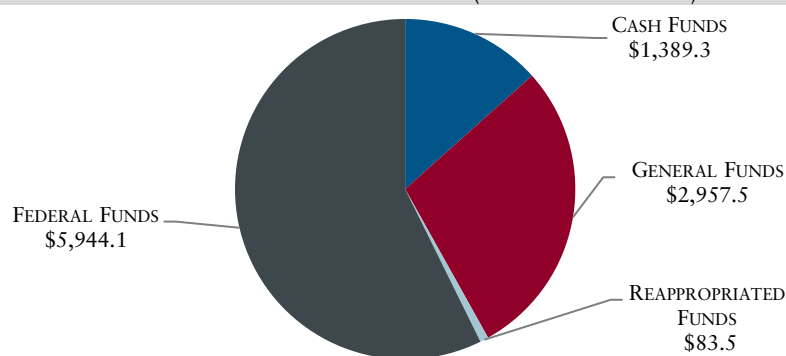
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) is responsible for developing financing plans and policy for publicly funded health care programs. The principal programs the Department administers are Health First Colorado, Colorado's Medicaid program (Medicaid) which provides health services to eligible needy persons, and the federal Children's Health Insurance Program, which is known in Colorado as the Children's Basic Health Plan (CBHP). CBHP furnishes subsidized health insurance for low-income children aged 18 years or younger and pregnant women 19 and older who are not eligible for Medicaid.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$10.4 billion and 506 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

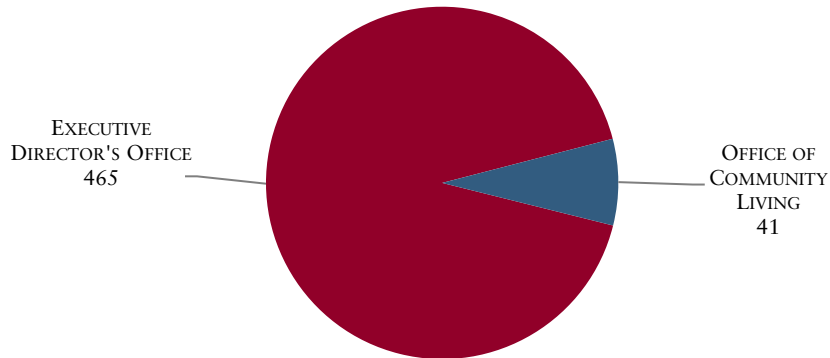
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	28*	2 [†]	9 [†]	-	37

[†] Two SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES are related to both financial controls and federal awards and are counted in both the financial and federal columns. SEE RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-052A AND 2019-052B.

* SEE SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Department of Higher Education was established under state statute [Section 24-1-114, C.R.S.] and includes all public higher education institutions in the state. It also includes the Auraria Higher Education Center; the Colorado Commission on Higher Education; the Colorado Student Loan Program, dba College Assist; CollegeInvest; History Colorado; and the Division of Private Occupational Schools.

State public institutions of higher education are governed by 10 different boards. The governing boards and the schools they oversee are as follows:

- BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
 - University of Colorado Boulder
 - University of Colorado Denver Anschutz Medical Campus
 - University of Colorado Denver
 - University of Colorado Colorado Springs

- BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
 - Colorado State University–Fort Collins
 - Colorado State University–Pueblo
 - Colorado State University–Global Campus

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO
 - University of Northern Colorado

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
 - Colorado School of Mines

- STATE BOARD FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION
 - Arapahoe Community College

Colorado Northwestern Community College
Community College of Aurora
Community College of Denver
Front Range Community College
Lamar Community College
Morgan Community College
Northeastern Junior College
Otero Junior College
Pikes Peak Community College
Pueblo Community College
Red Rocks Community College
Trinidad State Junior College

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY
Adams State University

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR COLORADO MESA UNIVERSITY
Colorado Mesa University

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF
DENVER
Metropolitan State University of Denver

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR WESTERN COLORADO UNIVERSITY
Western Colorado University

- BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR FORT LEWIS COLLEGE
Fort Lewis College

ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY

The Board of Trustees of Adams State University is the governing board for Adams State University (University). The Board of Trustees has oversight and responsibility in the areas of finance, resources, academic programs, admissions, role and mission, and personnel policies.

The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to serve 4-year terms. Additionally, an elected member of the University's faculty serves for a 2-year term and an elected member of the University's student body serves for a 1-year term. The president of the University is responsible for providing leadership for the University and administering the policies and procedures of the Board of Trustees. The board conducts its business at regular monthly meetings, all of which are open to the public.

The University is a liberal arts university with graduate programs in teacher education, business, counseling, and art. Section 23-51-101, C.R.S., states that the University shall be a general baccalaureate institution with moderately selective admission standards. The University is a regional educational provider approved to offer limited professional programs, Hispanic programs, undergraduate education degrees, masters level programs, Ph.D. level programs, and 2-year transfer programs with a community college role and mission, except for vocational education programs.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) students, faculty, and staff reported by the University for the last 3 fiscal years were as follows:

ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2019			
	2017	2018	2019
Resident Students	1,798.3	1,647.6	1,553.9
Nonresident Students	720.6	757.1	715.0
TOTAL STUDENTS	2,518.9	2,404.7	2,268.9
Faculty FTE	179.9	181.7	168.8
Staff FTE	142.1	146.8	142.5
TOTAL FACULTY AND STAFF FTE	322.0	328.5	311.3

SOURCE: Adams State University's financial statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the University.

ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	2	-	-	2

The following comment was prepared by the public accounting firm of Wall, Smith, Bateman Inc., which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the University under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

ACCOUNTING CONTROLS

The University's accounting department is responsible for all of the University's financial reporting, including the accurate and timely entry and approval of financial transactions in the University's accounting system and submission of accurate and timely year-end information through exhibits to the Office of the State Controller (OSC) for inclusion in the State's financial statements.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the University's internal controls over financial and reporting activities, and to determine whether the University complied with applicable accounting standards during Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, we reviewed the University's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation related to improving accounting controls. At that time, we specifically recommended that the University improve its internal controls over financial activities by providing training to staff over the effective implementation of policies, procedures, and internal controls and ensuring established internal controls, including segregation of duties and secondary review and approval processes are effective.

As part of our audit testing, we reviewed the University's Financial Management Manual (Guide) and inquired of accounting department staff as to the existence of internal controls related to year-end financial close activities. Additionally, we reviewed the University's exhibits and related supporting documentation that were prepared and submitted to the OSC for Fiscal Year 2019 in order to determine whether University staff prepared this information timely and in accordance with the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual).

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured our audit work against the following criteria:

- The University's Guide, which follows the OSC State Fiscal Rule 1-8 (Pre-audit Responsibility for Accounting Documents and Financial Transactions). According to OSC's State Fiscal Rule 1-8, the State's institutions of higher education "shall implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial

transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to state fiscal rules.” The Guide specifies procedures for administering financial processes to be designed so that the duties of one employee provide a crosscheck on the work of one or more other employees. Examples of these internal controls would be updated policies and procedures, performing an effective secondary review, proper segregation of duties, maintaining supporting documentation, and periodic staff training.

- The OSC’s Manual contains specific instructions for completing and including required information for each exhibit. In addition, the Manual references the Fiscal Year 2019 Open/Close Calendar published by the OSC, which contains submission due dates for each exhibit. Specifically:
 - ▶ Exhibit E1, *Schedule of Revenue Bond Coverage*, is used to report information about any revenues at the University that are pledged to meet debt service requirements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 48; the Exhibit E1 was due to the OSC on August 14, 2019.
 - ▶ Exhibit G, *Advance Refunding and Defeasance*, is used to report the balance of all previously in-substance defeased debt and to document any debt refunding or a debt extinguishment occurring during the fiscal year; the Exhibit G was due to the OSC on August 14, 2019.
 - ▶ Exhibit M, *Custodial Credit Risk Related to Cash on Hand or Deposited with Financial Institutions*, is used to report financial institution deposits by categories of risk; the Exhibit M was due to the OSC on August 14, 2019.
 - ▶ Exhibit U2, *Other disclosures*, is used to report on behalf payments of salary and fringe benefits, discretely presented component units, idle impaired assets, termination benefits, covered payroll for higher education institutions, and encumbrance disclosures; the Exhibit U2 was due to the OSC on August 14, 2019.

- ▶ Exhibit V1, *Higher Education Cash Flow Statement—Supplemental Information*, is used to report information needed for the conversion of the statement of cash flows from the indirect method to the direct method and noncash transactions; the Exhibit V1 was due to the OSC on August 14, 2019.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Overall, we identified several internal control issues related to the University's fiscal year-end accounting and reporting and determined that the University had not fully implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation. Specifically, while our audit work determined that the University had implemented controls including segregation of duties and secondary review and approval procedures related to routine financial activity during Fiscal Year 2019, we determined that the additional controls were ineffective in identifying and resolving and/or correcting non-routine and year-end calculation errors. Further, the additional internal controls did not ensure the timely and accurate submission of OSC exhibits.

As a result of our audit testwork, we identified the following specific differences and errors:

- The bonds payable, unamortized refunding loss, and the accrued interest payable accounts were understated by approximately \$346,000, \$90,000, and \$111,000, respectively, as a result of the University's recording of its Series 2019 refunding bond issuance. Similarly, expenses were understated by approximately \$367,000 for accrued interest and bond issuance costs related to the Series 2019 bond issuance.
- Compensated absence liability and expenses were overstated by approximately \$119,000.
- Exhibit E1, *Schedule of Revenue Bond Coverage*—The exhibit did not adequately disclose the total of Pledged Revenue streams as required, and it was initially submitted two days after the established due date.

- Exhibit G, *Advance Refunding and Defeasance*—The exhibit did not correctly report various required information such as the face amount, carrying value, or reacquisition price of the old debt, nor the face amount, issuance costs, and type of defeasance of the new debt, and it was initially submitted two days after the established due date.
- Exhibit M, *Custodial Credit Risk Related to Cash on Hand or Deposited with Financial Institutions*—The exhibit incorrectly reported balances in risk category B- “deposits that are uninsured and uncollateralized and are not in compliance with the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act”, and it was initially submitted two days after the established due date.
- Exhibit U2, *Other disclosures*—The exhibit omitted information on Adams State University Foundation, a discretely presented component unit, and it was initially submitted two days after the established due date.
- Exhibit V1, *Higher Education Cash Flow Statement—Supplemental Information*—The exhibit incorrectly reported the acquisition of capital assets and the amortization of debt valuation account balances, and it was initially submitted two days after the established due date.

After we brought the accounting errors to University staff’s attention, they made adjustments to correct the errors and submitted revised exhibits to the OSC.

WHY DID THE PROBLEM OCCUR?

The University had not implemented a supervisory review and approval over year-end accounting, exhibit preparation, and reporting requirements. Specifically, University staff did not adequately review fiscal year-end transactions, such as those required to record the 2019 refunding bond issuance; the compensated absences analysis; or exhibits submitted to the OSC for the State’s financial statement presentation. Additionally, University management did not sufficiently stress through

fiscal year-end training provided to accounting staff the importance of properly designed controls over financial activities, and the need to effectively perform those controls. Therefore, the University's policies were not effective in preventing and/or identifying and correcting errors in the financial statements and exhibits.

WHY DOES THIS PROBLEM MATTER?

Without adequate controls in place over financial activities, the University cannot ensure the accuracy and completeness of its information and, ultimately the State's financial statements. Performing an adequate review of transactions and stressing the importance of fiscal year-end accounting activities will aid in reducing errors and omissions, as well as timely detection and correction of errors.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-016A AND 2018-016B	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-014

Adams State University should continue to improve its internal controls over financial activities by:

- A Ensuring effective supervisory review and approval procedures are in place for year-end accounting and reporting processes.
- B Enhancing fiscal year-end training for staff over the effective implementation and performance of internal control procedures to include the importance of properly designed controls over financial activities, and appropriate and timely completion of fiscal year-end exhibits to the Office of the State Controller.

RESPONSE

ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

The University will improve and/or replace its financial reporting tools with more reliable and transparent systems that will allow for a more streamlined and effective supervisory review and verification of year-end accounting and reporting processes.

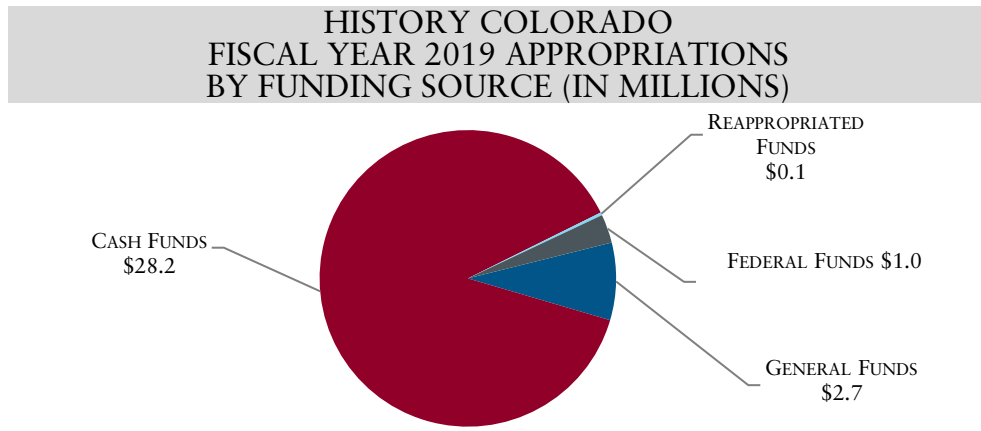
B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

Providing training to staff focused on implementation and performance of properly designed controls to ensure the appropriate and timely completion of fiscal year-end financial activities, including the preparation of and submission of exhibits to the Office of State Controller.

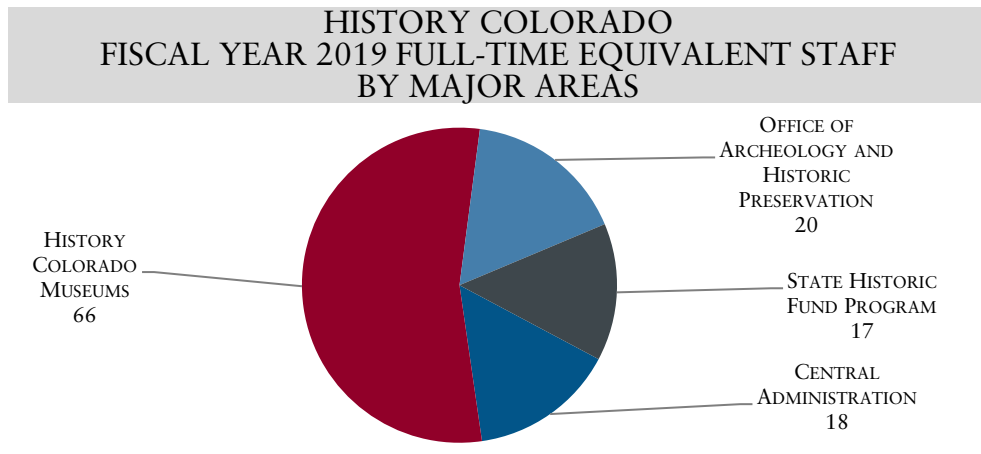
HISTORY COLORADO

History Colorado, founded in 1879 as the State Historical Society, is an educational institution of the State and acts as a trustee in collecting, preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting collections and properties of state historical significance. History Colorado maintains museums and historical sites and provides assistance to local and regional historical societies and museums. It also distributes gaming revenue to gaming cities through a statewide grant program for historic preservation.

History Colorado was appropriated approximately \$32.0 million and 121 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff for Fiscal Year 2019. The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within History Colorado for Fiscal Year 2019.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.



SOURCE: 2018-19 Long Appropriations Act.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to History Colorado.

HISTORY COLORADO	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	3	-	7	-	-	10

CONTROLS OVER CAPITAL ASSETS

Staff at History Colorado (Department) are responsible for the Department’s financial reporting, including the recording of capital assets. Expenditures related to capital assets can be either expensed or capitalized based on the nature of the expenditure and relevant rules and regulations. If expensed, a capital asset expenditure is recorded immediately upon the asset being put into service and the full amount is included as an expense in the current fiscal year. In contrast, expenditures meeting criteria for capitalization should be recorded as an asset and expensed as depreciation over time based on the asset’s estimated useful life. Criteria for capitalization include whether the purchase is over an established dollar threshold, is expected to benefit the organization in future years, and if the asset is of a type that may be capitalized under accounting standards.

As new capital assets are acquired, Department staff will enter information about the asset, including its cost, type, and useful life, into a fixed asset module within the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State’s financial accounting system. Depreciation is automatically calculated in CORE on a daily basis, based on the asset information entered into CORE’s fixed asset module, and recorded monthly (Automated Mass Depreciation).

As of June 30, 2019, the Department had capital assets including buildings, furniture, and vehicles totaling approximately \$105.8 million. The Department had \$6.4 million in depreciation expense recorded in CORE for Fiscal Year 2019 related to its capital assets.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department had adequate internal controls in place to ensure accurate accounting and recording of capital assets and related depreciation expense.

We inquired with Department staff on their processes for ensuring capital assets are properly recorded and depreciated. In addition, we tested three transactions—two depreciation expenditures and one capital asset addition—for accuracy. We reviewed these transactions to determine whether the Department’s capital assets were appropriately capitalized and depreciated, as applicable, in accordance with the Office of the State Controller’s (OSC) *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual) and State Fiscal Rules.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit against the following:

- The Manual, Chapter 4, Section 2.7 states that “all matters related to the capital asset including depreciation are the responsibility of the departments.” This section goes on to note that CORE will calculate depreciation on an individual asset basis, based on the asset information that the Department entered into CORE’s fixed asset module.
- State Fiscal Rule 1-2(3.5) requires state departments to implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to State Fiscal Rules.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found problems with all three entries that were tested during the audit. These errors resulted in the Department's Fiscal Year 2019 depreciation expense being overstated by approximately \$4.7 million and a \$2.0 million asset being inappropriately capitalized during the fiscal year. Specifically, we found the following issues:

- **DEPRECIATION RELATED TO THE PRIOR FISCAL YEAR WAS INCORRECTLY RECORDED IN FISCAL YEAR 2019.** We identified approximately \$2.5 million in depreciation expense related to Fiscal Year 2018 that was posted incorrectly in the current fiscal year. We found that depreciation related to the Department's buildings was not recorded for 13 months after capital improvements were added to the value of the asset in CORE in July 2017. This was due to the Department's failure to approve the asset modification entry. When Department staff approved the modification entry in August 2018, CORE recorded depreciation expense for the 13 months the asset was "pending," which included 11 months of Fiscal Year 2018.
- **DEPRECIATION RELATED TO FUTURE FISCAL YEARS WAS INCORRECTLY RECORDED IN FISCAL YEAR 2019.** We identified \$2.2 million of depreciation expense related to future fiscal years that was incorrectly recorded in Fiscal Year 2019. We found that the full value of capital assets added to an existing asset during Fiscal Year 2018 was inappropriately expensed in CORE during Fiscal Year 2019. Because Department staff failed to extend the asset's useful life to account for the additional expected use of the asset, CORE recorded the remaining asset balance, including the cost of the new assets, as depreciation in the current year when the original asset reached the end of its depreciable life.
- **AN ASSET WAS CAPITALIZED INCORRECTLY IN FISCAL YEAR 2019.** During Fiscal Year 2019, Department staff capitalized \$2.0 million in building improvements in CORE, but provided supporting documentation that indicated that the asset had been placed into

service during a prior fiscal year, and should have been capitalized accordingly.

After we notified the Department of these errors, Department staff corrected them in CORE.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have adequate internal controls in place over the recording of capital assets and related depreciation. Specifically, Department staff who were processing capital asset-related transactions were not adequately trained on the Manual's requirements, State Fiscal Rules, or on how to use CORE for entering and tracking capital assets. In addition, the Department lacked well-defined policies and procedures over capital assets, including all necessary responsibilities required by the OSC and State Fiscal Rules, such as review of the Automated Mass Depreciation entries posted in CORE. The Department also lacked an adequate review process over recording, modifying, and tracking capital assets and depreciation in CORE.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without strong internal controls over capital assets, the Department risks significantly misstating its assets in CORE, and ultimately in the State's financial statements.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION

2019-015

History Colorado should improve its internal controls over the recording of capital assets and depreciation by:

- A Establishing and implementing well-defined policies and procedures over capital assets, including specific requirements noted in the Office of the State Controller's (OSC) *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual)

and the State Fiscal Rules. At a minimum, these procedures should detail the process for recording, modifying, and tracking capital assets in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine's (CORE) capital asset module.

- B Implementing a required detailed review of History Colorado's depreciation entries for accuracy, as well as the recording, modifying, and tracking of capital assets.
- C Providing staff training on CORE, State Fiscal Rules, and the OSC's Manual, as well as History Colorado's updated policies and procedures.

RESPONSE

HISTORY COLORADO

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will establish and implement policies and procedures over capital assets, including detailing the process for recording, modifying, and tracking capital assets in CORE and those noted in the Office of the State Controller's *Fiscal Procedures Manual* and State Fiscal Rules.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will implement a detailed quarterly review of the Department's depreciation entries and capital asset recording, modifying, and tracking.

- C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will provide staff training on the Department's updated policies and procedures that includes requirements noted in the State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller's *Fiscal Procedures Manual*, as well as the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) capital asset module.

CONTROLS OVER PAYROLL

The Department's accounting division (Division) is responsible for all of the Department's financial reporting, including the accuracy and completeness of financial transactions recorded in CORE. Division employees process all payroll transactions through the State's payroll system, the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS), which are then automatically uploaded to and recorded in CORE.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department spent approximately \$10.2 million on salaries and wages for its 121 FTE.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether the Department had adequate internal controls in place over payroll processing during Fiscal Year 2019. We performed the following procedures as part of our audit testwork:

- We tested the Department's payroll processes through physical walkthroughs, inquiries, and reviews of various payroll documentation, including the Department's policies and procedures over monthly payroll, such as those related to reconciliations between CPPS and CORE.
- We reviewed the Department's CPPS payroll summary reports for 2 months of Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether Division staff performed appropriate secondary reviews of the payroll summary reports.
- We reviewed the Department's CPPS payroll register for 1 month of Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether Department management appropriately reviewed and verified that the employees listed in the

payroll register were current employees and that their pay rates were accurate.

- We reviewed three of four of the Department's Fiscal Year 2019 quarterly reporting certifications submitted to the OSC to determine whether the Department attested to completing required monthly payroll reconciliations between CPPS and CORE.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

State statute [Section 24-30-204(2), C.R.S.] requires all state departments to “submit a quarterly report of financial information to the controller no later than 30 days after the last day of each fiscal year quarter.” As part of each quarterly submission, the Manual requires all departments that process payroll through CPPS to certify that payroll reconciliations have been completed for the quarter.

State Fiscal Rule 1-2(3.5), *Internal Controls*, requires departments to implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to State Fiscal Rules. Examples of these internal controls include written policies and procedures, monthly reconciliations between CPPS and CORE, and secondary reviews by a supervisor or manager.

The Department has established written payroll procedures that include requirements for supervisory reviews. For example, after Division staff enter payroll information into CPPS, Department managers are to review the CPPS payroll register and verify that all employees listed are current employees and that pay rates are accurate. Department staff indicated that they have also established informal review procedures over payroll that are not included in the written procedures. For example, a separate Division staff, other than the one preparing the payroll run, performs a review of the monthly CPPS payroll summary reports for accuracy.

The *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book) issued by the U.S. Government Accountability Office and

implemented for Colorado by the State Controller states in paragraph 10.03, *Design of Appropriate Types of Control Activities*, that, “Management [should design] appropriate types of control activities for the entity’s internal control system,” including the “accurate and timely recording of transactions.”

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified the following issues during our audit:

- **FAILURE TO COMPLETE REQUIRED PAYROLL RECONCILIATIONS.** We found that the Division did not perform CPPS to CORE payroll reconciliations for the first three quarters of Fiscal Year 2019. However, after we noted that Division staff erroneously certified to the OSC that they had completed payroll reconciliations for those quarters, staff reported that they did not realize the procedures they were performing did not include all of the necessary payroll reconciliation requirements. After we notified the Department of the missing reconciliations, staff performed a complete reconciliation from CPPS to CORE for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year.
- **LACK OF DOCUMENTED SECONDARY REVIEW OF PAYROLL SUMMARY REPORTS.** There was no evidence of Division staff’s secondary review on either of the two monthly CPPS payroll summary reports that we tested.
- **LACK OF CONSISTENT AND TIMELY PAYROLL REGISTER REVIEW BY DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT.** Based on our discussions with staff, Department management’s review of the payroll registers only took place during the first 3 months of the fiscal year. We obtained evidence of one of the reviews performed, noting that it was not completed until 2 months after the pay period.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have adequate internal controls over payroll processing. First, the Department’s documented policies and procedures for the payroll process did not include all necessary responsibilities

required by State Fiscal Rules and the OSC, such as the performance of monthly reconciliations between CPPS and CORE. In addition, the policies and procedures lacked detail and were unclear on specific Department policies. For example, Department procedures included a requirement for management to review the monthly payroll registers, but they did not include a timeframe for when that review must have been completed in order to ensure timely reviews. They also did not have a requirement that the review must be documented.

Furthermore, the policies and procedures were incomplete and did not include all procedures that were actually being carried out, such as the Department’s informal policy to have a separate Division staff perform a review of the monthly CPPS payroll summary reports. Finally, Division staff who were processing and reviewing payroll were not adequately trained on the Department’s payroll process and specific State Fiscal Rules and Manual requirements, including the requirement to perform CPPS to CORE reconciliations.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without strong internal controls over payroll processing, the Department cannot ensure that employees are paid accurately and appropriately. Due to the lack of monthly payroll system reconciliations, payroll errors may not be detected and corrected in a timely manner. Further, strong internal controls help to ensure payroll expenditures reported on the State’s financial statements are accurate and complete. This is especially important given the large amount of payroll expenditures the Department records each year.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-016

History Colorado should improve its internal controls over its payroll processes by:

- A Updating its existing policies and procedures to include all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller (OSC), as well as all History Colorado payroll processes not currently included in the documented policies. In addition, the updated policies and procedures should include requirements to document and maintain evidence of any reviews that are performed, as well as the timeframe in which those reviews should be performed.
- B Ensuring that representations made to the OSC are accurate and supported by the maintenance of appropriate documentation.
- C Providing adequate training to staff over the performance of payroll processes and internal control procedures, including training on requirements for payroll outlined in History Colorado's policies and procedures, as updated; the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual*; and State Fiscal Rules.

RESPONSE

HISTORY COLORADO

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will update its existing policies and procedures to include all payroll processes and a requirement to document and maintain evidence of any reviews that are performed, as well as the timeframe in which those reviews will be performed. The updated policies and procedures will comply with all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

History Colorado will establish an internal process to ensure representations made to the OSC are accurate and supported by appropriate and properly maintained documentation.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will provide training to staff on payroll processes and internal controls procedures. Training will cover requirements for payroll outlined in the Department's policies and procedures, as updated; the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual*; and State Fiscal Rules. Training will occur once the Department's policies and procedures are updated, when a new staff member is hired, and when changes occur to the Department's policies and procedures, or other such guidelines.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Division is responsible for all of the Department's financial reporting, including the accurate, complete, and timely entry and approval of financial transactions in CORE. Period 13 is the departmental financial accounting period for adjustments, error corrections, and reclassifications identified during final fiscal year-end closing processes for all departments.

The OSC collects information from state departments and institutions after each fiscal year-end in the form of exhibits to assist in its preparation of the State's financial statements and required note disclosures.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether the

Department had adequate financial accounting and reporting internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019.

We performed the following procedures as part of our audit testwork:

- We performed testwork related to the Department’s policies and procedures over the preparation and review of year-end accounting transactions and exhibits.
- We reviewed a sample of five of the Department’s exhibits and related supporting documentation prepared by staff and submitted to the OSC for Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether Division staff prepared the exhibits in accordance with the Manual.
- We analyzed CORE transactional data recorded after Period 13 to identify the number and dollar amount of transactions processed by the Department after the statutorily-required deadline for the closing of the State’s accounting records.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following:

- State Fiscal Rule 1-2, *Internal Controls, Rule 3.5*, requires that state departments “implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, conform to State Fiscal Rules, and reflect the underlying realities of the accounting transaction (substance rather than form).”
- The OSC’s *Instructions for Exhibits* outline specific requirements for departments’ completion of exhibits. For example, Exhibit D1, *Governmental and Internal Service Fund–Debt Service Requirements to Maturity*, reports the debt service requirements for the liabilities reported in the governmental activities column of the *Statement of Net Position*. The OSC uses information from the exhibits to support the notes to the financial statements.

- State statute [Section 24-30-204(3), C.R.S.] requires the State’s official accounting records to be closed no later than 35 days after the end of the fiscal year. For Fiscal Year 2019, the State’s accounting records were required to be closed by August 5, 2019.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We determined that the Department did not have sufficient internal controls in place over its financial accounting and reporting processes during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we found the following:

- The Division posted 14 entries totaling \$7.4 million after the State’s statutory closing deadline of August 5, 2019. Three of these entries, totaling approximately \$6.7 million, were transactions posted to correct errors identified during the audit. The remaining 11 entries, totaling approximately \$613,000, represented adjustments that were needed to finalize the Department’s year-end financial statement balances.
- Two of the five exhibits that we reviewed (40 percent) were incorrect and required revisions, as noted below:
 - ▶ Division staff did not report the appropriate amount of future interest payments the Department is required to make for Certificate of Participation payments on the Exhibit D1, *Governmental and Internal Service Fund–Debt Service Requirements to Maturity*. Specifically, Division staff did not account for a federal subsidy received that would reduce future interest payments made. This resulted in reported total interest payments being overstated on the Exhibit D1 by approximately \$15.9 million. After we notified the Division of the issues, Division staff revised and resubmitted the Exhibit D1.
 - ▶ Division staff reported incorrect information on the Exhibit O1, *Related Party Transactions*. The Department originally reported \$442,000 of related party transactions on the Exhibit O1; after

we questioned Department staff about the reported transactions, Division staff consulted with the OSC and determined that the reported transactions did not meet the definition of related party transactions. Division staff subsequently removed the transactions on the Exhibit O1 and resubmitted a corrected exhibit to the OSC.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department lacked adequate internal controls over the financial accounting year-end closing process for Fiscal Year 2019. It did not have documented procedures for preparing and reviewing department exhibits, or for ensuring that all year-end accounting entries are made and reviewed before the statutory close. It also did not ensure that staff were appropriately trained on required fiscal year-end accounting entries and exhibit requirements. In addition, the Department did not have a process in place requiring staff to perform a variance analysis comparing the Department's current-year financial information to the prior fiscal year to identify significant year-over-year variances and any potential misstatements. Finally, the Department experienced accounting staff turnover and was using temporary help during Fiscal Year 2019. This resulted in many of the required year-end tasks falling to personnel who were either new to the Department or who had never performed the required tasks before, coupled with a lack of supervisory review.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Strong financial accounting internal controls, including effective review processes and procedures over financial transactions and exhibits, are necessary to ensure that balances are reported accurately and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Without sufficient internal controls, the Department cannot ensure that it is providing complete and accurate financial information to the OSC, and ultimately that the State's financial statements are accurate.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-017

History Colorado should improve its internal controls over financial reporting by:

- A Developing and implementing policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing fiscal year-end accounting activities, including History Colorado's exhibits and all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller.
- B Instituting a fiscal year-end variance analysis process, including requiring History Colorado staff to compare current year financial information to the prior fiscal year to identify potential misstatements.
- C Adequately training staff on History Colorado's new policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing exhibits.
- D Ensuring a consistent and timely supervisory review process is in place over accounting activities, including fiscal year-end processes.

RESPONSE

HISTORY COLORADO

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

History Colorado will develop and implement policies and procedures for year-end accounting activities, including Department exhibits and all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller (OSC).

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

History Colorado will institute a year-end variance analysis process, with a comparison to prior year amounts, to its year-end closing

procedures. This will be an additional tool to ensure accuracy of year-end activities and reporting.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

History Colorado will fully review its policies and procedures, and update as applicable. Staff will be provided training on the updated policies and procedures, including those regarding department exhibits, in advance of the Fiscal Year 2020 close. This training will also include information received at the Office of the State Controller's Fiscal Year 2020/2021 Open/Close training.

D AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

History Colorado will establish an internal process to ensure a consistent, timely supervisory review process is in place over accounting activities, including fiscal year end processes. This internal process will be communicated to all staff at History Colorado.

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Established in 1963 as Colorado’s “College of Opportunity,” Metropolitan State University of Denver (University, MSU Denver, or MSUD) is the third largest higher education institution in Colorado and one of the largest public 4-year universities in the United States. With a modified open-enrollment policy, students who are at least 20 years old need only have a high school diploma, a general educational development (GED) high school equivalency certificate, or the equivalent to gain admission.

The University is governed by the Board of Trustees, an 11-member board consisting of nine voting members appointed by the Governor of Colorado with the consent of the Senate, and a faculty and a student representative, both of whom are non-voting.

The University offers 99 major fields of study and 97 minors, 35 certificates, and 32 licensure programs through its College of Business; School of Education; School of Hospitality, Events, and Tourism; College of Letters, Arts and Sciences; and College of Professional Studies. Degrees include Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, and seven Master’s majors and four Master’s certificates. Academic bachelor programs range from the traditional, such as English, art, history, biology, and psychology, to business-related degrees in computer information systems, accounting, and marketing; and professional directed programs in nursing, healthcare management, criminal justice, premedicine, prelaw, and preveterinary science. The Master’s major programs include art in teaching, social work, professional accountancy, health administration, business administration, cybersecurity, and Human Nutrition and Dietetics.

Enrollment and faculty and staff information is provided below. Full-time equivalent students reported by the University for the last 3 fiscal years are as follows:

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2019			
	2017	2018	2019
Resident Students	14,771	14,733	14,570
Nonresident Students	528	519	538
TOTAL STUDENTS	15,299	15,252	15,108
Faculty FTE	843	853	836
Staff FTE	502	517	533
TOTAL FACULTY AND STAFF FTE	1,345	1,370	1,369

SOURCE: Metropolitan State University of Denver's financial statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the University.

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	4	-	-	4

The following comments were prepared by the public accounting firm of Plante Moran, PLLC, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit of Metropolitan State University of Denver under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report. This is due to the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of that information. We consider the specific technical details of the following three finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of these findings have been provided to the University in a separate, confidential memorandum.

BANNER—INFORMATION SECURITY

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review IT general controls related to information security over the Banner system, through inquiries with Information Technology Services (ITS) staff and reviewing supporting documentation and configuration settings.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We identified four areas needing improvement related to information security controls over Banner or its system infrastructure components. We measured the results of our audit work against MSU Denver's IT policies; and the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, Special Publication 800-53, a best practice framework for governmental systems, as applied in the Colorado Information Security Policies, issued by the Governor's Office of Information Technology.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

These problems occurred due to the following reasons:

- MSU Denver staff failed to complete the final step of specific MSUD information security procedures.
- ITS staff did not follow MSU Denver's IT policies.
- ITS staff reported that a specific formalized information security

requirement has not been established to be performed over the Banner system.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without the implementation of strong Banner information security activities, there are risks that unauthorized individuals could access Banner and that unauthorized changes could occur within the system. Consequently, such risks could potentially cause material misstatements to the University's financial statements.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 2019-018

Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve its information security controls over Banner by:

- A Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B.

RESPONSE

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendations will be implemented by June 30, 2020.

BANNER—CHANGE MANAGEMENT

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to review general IT controls related to change management over the Banner system, through inquiries with ITS staff and reviewing supporting documentation and configuration settings.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We found a problem with the University's change management process. We measured the results of our audit work against the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, Special Publication 800-53, a best practice framework for governmental systems, as applied in the Colorado Information Security Policies, issued by the Governor's Office of Information Technology.

WHY DID THIS PROBLEM OCCUR?

The University had not formalized or implemented a change management policy that addressed the problem identified during the audit.

WHY DOES THIS PROBLEM MATTER?

Not formalizing and implementing change management policies that align with industry best practices increases the risk that inappropriate changes will be promoted to the production environment, which may impact the integrity or availability of the system and its data, including information used for the University's financial reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 2019-019

Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve its change management IT controls by mitigating the change management problem noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2020.

Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendation will be implemented by February 1, 2020.

COMPUTER OPERATIONS —ENDPOINT PROTECTION AND VULNERABILITY MANAGEMENT

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review controls related to IT

operations controls related to endpoint protection and vulnerability management over financial applications. Testing we performed included performing inquiries with ITS staff responsible for IT operations controls and inspection of supporting documentation.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We identified the problems related to the University's endpoint protection practices. We measured the results of our audit work against MSU Denver's IT policies and the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, Special Publication 800-53, a best practice framework for governmental systems, as applied in the Colorado Information Security Policies, issued by the Governor's Office of Information Technology.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The University policy provided allowances that did not align with best practice frameworks.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without effective endpoint security management policies, processes and controls supporting the Banner system environment, vulnerabilities in systems software, hardware, firmware, or configurations could be exploited or left open to cyber-attacks. Ultimately, these risks could impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data processed, stored, or transmitted by the Banner system.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-020

Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve IT operations controls by mitigating the computer operations problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: NOVEMBER 2019.

Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendation was implemented November 21, 2019.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

Eighteen years after the City of Greeley, Colorado, was founded, a movement was started to establish a “normal” school to supply teachers for the community and the state. The law creating the University of Northern Colorado (UNC or University), originally known as the State Normal School, was signed April 1, 1889. In 1911, the name was changed to Colorado State Teachers College until 1935 when it was renamed Colorado State College of Education. In 1957, the name changed to Colorado State College. The act changing the name to the University of Northern Colorado became law on May 1, 1970, thus making official the university-level work which it has offered since 1929.

The Board of Trustees is the governing body of the University and is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate, for 4-year terms (effective for terms beginning July 1, 1987); one faculty member elected by the faculty, and one student member elected by the student body.

The University seeks to provide all students with a broad general education as well as preparation for selected professions within the fields of business, education, health services, music, and related areas; and pre-professions such as prelaw, pre-medicine, and others. Historically, the principal emphasis has been preparing students for careers in education.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) students, faculty, and staff reported by the University for the last 3 fiscal years were as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2019			
	2017	2018	2019
Resident Students	7,525	7,476	7,257
Nonresident Students	1,465	1,513	1,436
TOTAL STUDENTS	8,990	8,989	8,693
Full-Time Faculty FTE	485	509	514
Part-Time Faculty FTE	305	328	358
TOTAL FACULTY AND STAFF FTE	790	837	872

SOURCE: University of Northern Colorado's financial statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the University.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	2	-	-	2

The following comment was prepared by the public accounting firm of RubinBrown, LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the University under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

COLORADO OPERATIONS RESOURCE ENGINE AND BANNER—INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report. This is due to the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of

that information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the University in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The importance of IT general controls being designed, in place, and operating effectively provides increased assurance that information accessed, stored, and reported on in a system is reliable. The University utilizes two primary financial systems as part of the financial reporting process and in developing the University's annual financial statements: CORE, the State's accounting system, and the Banner System.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the University had IT information security internal controls in place for CORE and Banner during Fiscal Year 2019. We performed inquiries with University staff and other testing to understand the current University processes related to the IT information security internal controls.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the OSC's CORE information security policy and the University's Banner system information security procedures.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the University was not complying with certain policy and procedure requirements related to CORE and Banner information security controls.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The University reported there was turnover of University staff responsible for CORE information security processes during the fiscal year, and the new responsible staff were unaware of the OSC's CORE information security policy requirements.

The University had not followed its process nor sufficiently formalized a process to ensure that Banner information security procedures were completed appropriately and consistently.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The University is responsible for the reliability of the information contained in CORE and the Banner System. By not applying appropriate information security controls for CORE and the Banner system, the State and University are at risk of undetected misstatements in financial reporting or data loss.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-021

The University of Northern Colorado should improve IT controls to safeguard information contained in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) and the Banner System by:

- A Mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART B.

RESPONSE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The University agrees with the audit finding for the 2019 fiscal year. The University will work to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding, PART A.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

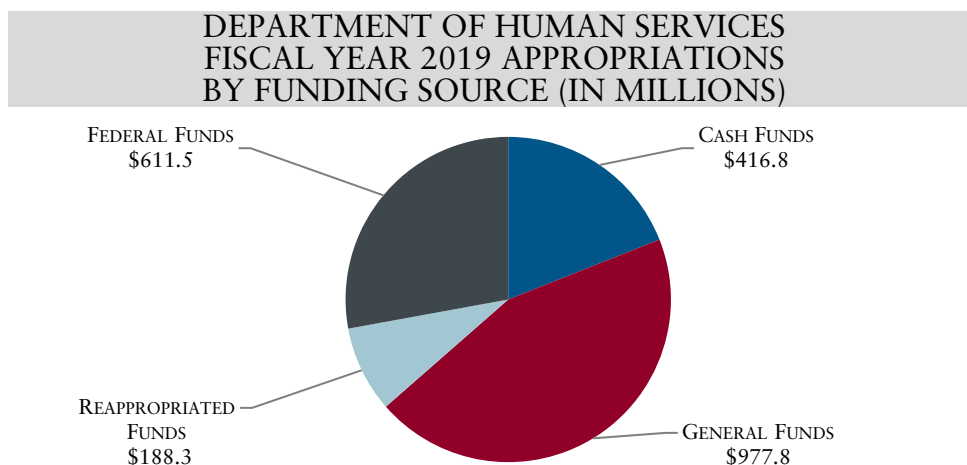
The University agrees with the audit finding for the 2019 fiscal year. The University will work to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding, PART B.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

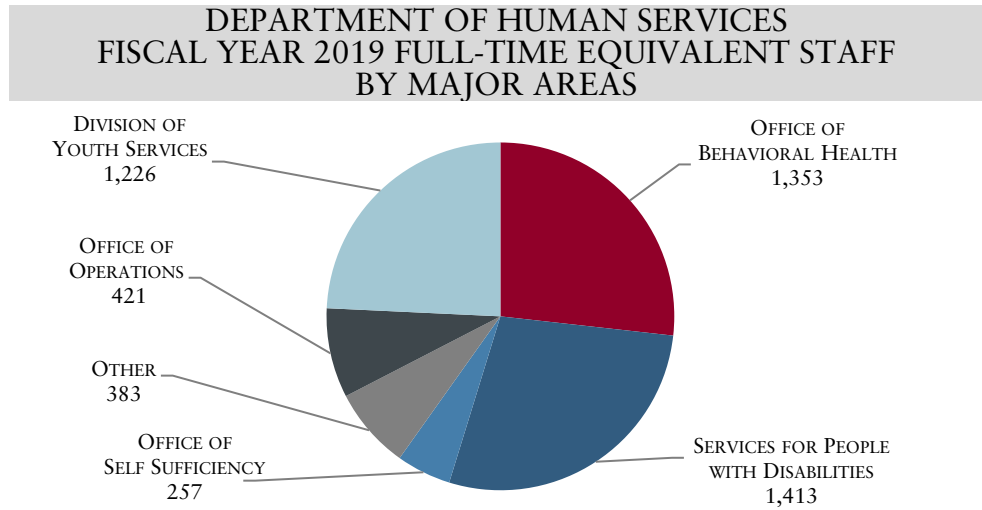
The Department of Human Services (Department or CDHS) is solely responsible, according to statute [Section 26-1-111 (1), C.R.S.], for administering, managing, and overseeing the delivery of the State’s public assistance and welfare programs throughout Colorado. Most of these programs are administered through local county departments of human/social services. The Department also manages and directly administers programs in the areas of developmental disabilities, mental health, nursing homes, and youth corrections.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$2.2 billion and 5,053 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	3	-	3	3*	-	9

* SEE SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS.

ELECTRONIC BENEFITS TRANSFER SYSTEM— COMPLEMENTARY USER ENTITY CONTROLS

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited

use” report. This is due to the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of that information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Department oversees the administration of a number of federal programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, in which the benefits are transferred to eligible individuals or families by the Electronic Benefits Transfer System (EBTS). These eligible individuals or families can then access those benefits with a debit-like card through a point-of-sale terminal at a variety of merchants, such as grocery stores.

The Department, which is the business owner of EBTS, contracts with a third-party service organization, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., (Fidelity), to distribute the eligible benefits through EBTS.

Fidelity’s contractual agreement with the Department also requires Fidelity to obtain an annual audit under the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ *Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements* (SSAE18) and provide an independent auditor’s opinion as part of its System and Organization Controls (SOC 1, Type II) report on its internal controls over financial reporting.

The independent auditor’s opinion provides assurance to the Department that Fidelity’s internal controls over financial reporting were designed appropriately, placed into operations, and were operating effectively. Fidelity has also stated that there are certain internal controls that must be present at the user entity, in this case the Department, for a user of the report to fully rely on Fidelity’s EBTS internal controls. These controls, according to SSAE18, are referred to as Complementary User Entity Controls (User Controls)

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

We performed inquiries of the EBTS staff at the Department, reviewed the EBTS SOC 1, Type II report from Fidelity, and performed a walkthrough of the controls to determine whether the identified IT User Controls over EBTS were designed appropriately, in place, and operating effectively at the Department.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit against the User Controls listed within the SOC 1, Type II report, Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policy or Policies), and the Governor's Office of Information Security's Enterprise Change Management policy.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found certain information security and change management problems with certain EBTS User Controls during Fiscal Year 2019.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

We identified the following causes for these problems:

- The Department stated that they did not have a process to review and ensure compliance with Security Policy requirements in the area in which we noted a specific information security problem.
- Department staff stated that the change management procedures that were documented did not require a high level of detail to ensure that the procedures were carried out.

- Department staff stated that the Department relied on the counties to follow the counties' procedures for the specific information security problem noted in the confidential finding.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Failure to demonstrate implementation of required IT general controls over financial reporting does not provide for adequate assurances over the maintenance, operations, integrity, and security of the system and its data. This poses a risk to the integrity of the financial information being generated and maintained by the system.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION

2019-022

The Department of Human Services should improve IT controls over the Electronic Benefits Transfer System by:

- A Mitigating the information security problems noted in PART A of the confidential finding.
- B Mitigating the information security problems noted in PART B of the confidential finding.
- C Mitigating the information security problems noted in PART C of the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: APRIL 2020.

CDHS will work with our vendor to mitigate the security problem noted in the detailed confidential finding.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2020.

CDHS will correct the issue in the detailed confidential finding.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

CDHS will correct the issue in the detailed confidential finding.

CONTROLS OVER PAYROLL TIME CERTIFICATION

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department spent approximately \$292.9 million on salaries and wages and had over 5,000 FTE employees. The Department's payroll and human resources staff across the various divisions work together to ensure that employees are paid appropriately through the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS), and that payroll amounts are accurately reflected in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State's accounting system. Payment amounts from CPPS are automatically batched into accounting entries in CORE. Payroll staff are responsible for performing monthly and biweekly reconciliations of expected to actual payroll for each employee and making financial adjustments to data in CORE when appropriate.

Employees record their time in the Department's timekeeping system on either a monthly or a biweekly basis depending on how often the employee is paid. On this same basis, employees certify their time and supervisors are responsible for approving timesheets in the Department's timekeeping system for the pay period. The Department has two payroll and timekeeping units, located in Pueblo and Ft. Logan, which share the payroll responsibility for the Department.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether Department controls over the payroll process were functioning properly during Fiscal Year 2019 and whether payroll adjustments made by Department staff were appropriate and supported by properly certified and approved employee timesheets.

We reviewed a sample of 40 payroll adjustments from monthly and biweekly payroll reconciliations for Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether Department staff calculated the adjustments correctly and whether each of the adjustments had proper supporting documentation. In addition, we reviewed 40 corresponding timesheets to determine whether Department staff appropriately certified their time and whether the supervisor approved the timesheet within the required timeframes specified in Department policy.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

The Department's *Certified Timesheet Guidelines* state that all signed, certified timesheets must be maintained and kept by the employee's work unit timekeeper for 3 calendar years plus the current year. Timesheets may be retained in either electronic or paper format.

Department policy requires that each employee's timesheet be printed and signed by both the employee and the supervisor within 20 calendar days of the timekeeping system's month-end closing. The timekeeping system closes, or disallows entries, a few days before payroll processing for biweekly pay periods and a few days after payroll processing for monthly pay periods. The employee and supervisor signatures are intended to certify that the information on the timesheet is complete and accurate.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

While we did not identify exceptions with any of the adjustments we reviewed, we identified at least one error with 22 of the 40 related timesheets we tested (55 percent), as noted below:

- **MISSING TIMESHEETS.** The Department could not provide eight of the 40 signed and certified timesheets (20 percent) we requested for review. The Department provided a printout of the employees' hours from their timekeeping system to validate the employees' time worked for the periods covered by the missing timesheets, but we could not verify the employees' or supervisors' signatures or their timely certification.
- **CERTIFICATION OF TIMESHEETS.** Fourteen of the 40 timesheets (35 percent) were not signed and certified in accordance with Department policy. Specifically, five timesheets were not signed and certified by either the employee or their supervisor. On two timesheets, the supervisor's approval was dated before the employee certification date. The other seven timesheets were not signed within the required timeframes by either the employee or their supervisor, and ranged from 7 to 223 days late.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have sufficient processes in place to ensure that its payroll policies and procedures related to timesheets were enforced during Fiscal Year 2019.

All newly-hired employees and newly-hired and/or newly-promoted supervisors are required to attend online payroll-related training, including lessons on timesheet requirements and deadlines, through the Department's web-based training program. However, the Department did not have a mechanism for tracking or verifying employees' completion of these lessons. Therefore, they were unable to verify that all applicable staff participated in required payroll-related training during the year.

In addition, the Department does not have a periodic review process over timekeepers' records to ensure that all timesheets are retained.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The lack of adequate controls over the timekeeping process fosters an environment in which errors or irregularities could occur. These issues may not be detected in a timely manner, which could result in more significant problems related to employees' pay.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2013-7B	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-023

The Department of Human Services (Department) should improve its internal controls over payroll by:

- A Enforcing the Department's policy requiring that employees certify and supervisors approve timesheets within the timeframes specified in the *Certified Timesheet Guidelines*.
- B Implementing a process for tracking employees' and supervisors' completion of payroll-related training and for following up to ensure training completion, as applicable.
- C Creating and implementing a periodic review process to ensure that unit timekeepers maintain all signed and certified timesheets according to the guidelines.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department developed an interim process for certifying time sheets while waiting for the implementation of the State's new enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). Originally, it was expected that this system would go live in the summer of 2019. This timing was postponed, so the Department explored other options to solve the problem. As a result, the Department has recently been given an exception from the use of the Statewide platform. In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address this issue through automation and enhanced tracking. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020. At that time, the Department will update policy to reflect the new process. In the interim, the Department will continue to send bimonthly and monthly emails to staff reminding them of the requirements and timeframes specified in policy.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department has recently been given an exception from use of the State's enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address time sheet certification issues through automation and enhanced tracking. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020. During and leading up to the implementation of the updated Kronos, all employees will be provided training on the new system which will be tracked and documented.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department has recently been given an exception from use of the State's enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address time sheet certification issues through automation and enhanced tracking. The updated system will replace most of the duties the unit timekeepers performed related to the maintenance of the certified timesheets; and therefore, the certified timesheets will be maintained within the system. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020.



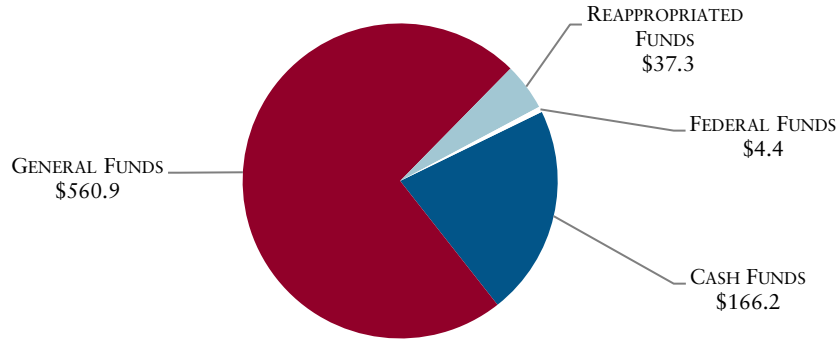
JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Branch (Branch) is a constitutionally separate branch of state government. The state court system includes the Colorado Supreme Court, the Colorado Court of Appeals, district courts in 22 judicial districts throughout the state, county courts in every county (except Denver County Court which is not part of the state court system), and water courts, one in each major river basin in Colorado. In addition, the Judicial Branch operates and manages adult and juvenile probation within the 22 judicial districts. The Colorado Judicial Branch employs more than 300 judges and 3,500 support staff members and is centrally administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. To assist the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court appoints the State Court Administrator. The Office of the State Court Administrator provides management supervision and support for the court system and the probation department, pursuant to the policies, guidelines, and directives promulgated by the Chief Justice. The Judicial Branch also includes the following independent agencies: the Colorado State Public Defender, the Office of Alternate Defense Counsel, the Office of the Child's Representative, the Office of Respondent Parents' Counsel, the Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel, and the Independent Ethics Commission.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Branch was appropriated approximately \$768.8 million and 4,745 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

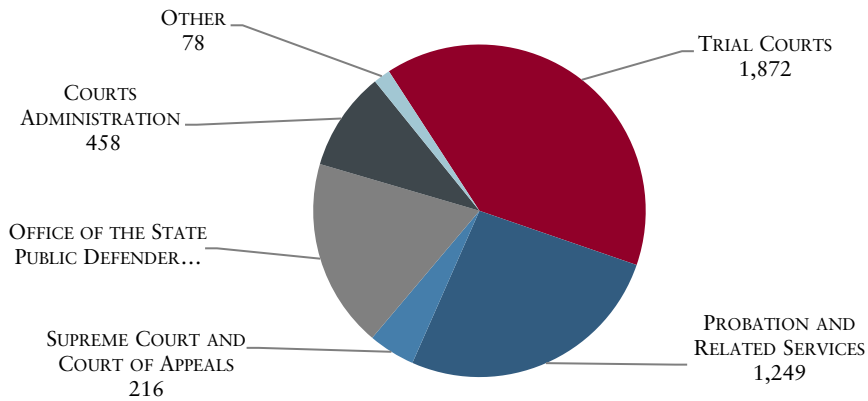
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Branch for Fiscal Year 2019.

**JUDICIAL BRANCH
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**JUDICIAL BRANCH
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT
RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Branch.

JUDICIAL BRANCH	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	4	-	-	4

The following comments were prepared by the public accounting firm of RubinBrown LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Branch under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

ACCOUNTING CONTROLS—LACK OF REVIEW AND TIMELINESS WITH EXHIBITS

The Branch's Accounting Section (Section) is responsible for reporting significant financial statement information for disclosure to the Office of the State Controller (OSC) via exhibit submissions. These exhibits provide a mechanism for the OSC to obtain information from state departments that cannot be obtained from the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State's financial accounting system. The exhibits are required to be submitted on a timely basis, be accurate, and be representative of the Branch's financial information for the fiscal year, in order to ensure the State's overall aggregate financial statement reporting is complete and accurate.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

As part of our audit, we performed testing of the Branch's internal controls over various financial processes, including the Branch's preparation of its Fiscal Year 2019 exhibits. Our testing included comparing the exhibits with their related supporting documentation to determine whether the exhibits were prepared and submitted by Branch staff to the OSC accurately and in accordance with the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual). Three of the exhibits we reviewed included the following:

- Exhibit A1, *Changes in TABOR Revenue or Base Fiscal Year Spending*, which is used to report changes identified in prior year's

revenue reporting due to changes in recognition of Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights (TABOR) revenues.

- Exhibit C, *Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Liabilities*, which is used to report the Branch’s long-term liabilities and changes in those liabilities for the fiscal year.
- Exhibit R, *Application/Letter of Certification for Petty Cash and Change Funds*, which is used to report petty cash balances as of fiscal year-end.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

The Manual [Chapter 1, Section 3.3, *State of Colorado Accounting Organization Objectives* and Section 3.7a, *State of Colorado Accounting Organization Shared Responsibilities*] requires State departments to “establish internal controls for their departments” in order to, “Maintain an internal control environment that enhances sound business practices, clearly defines roles, responsibilities, and accountability, and provides for the prevention and detection of fraudulent activity.” This includes controls over the preparation of the applicable exhibits for submission to the OSC per the requirements of the Manual. In addition, per the Manual, the exhibits are also required to be submitted in a timely manner based on the OSC’s fiscal year open/close calendar. The Fiscal Year 2019 reporting due dates for the applicable Exhibits were:

- Exhibit A1–August 14, 2019
- Exhibit C–August 14, 2019
- Exhibit R–August 14, 2019

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Overall, we identified errors and timeliness issues with several of the

Branch's exhibits submitted in Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we found the following:

- The Branch's Exhibit A1 reported a Branch-identified \$262,800 Fiscal Year 2016 TABOR adjustment entry incorrectly and after the due date. Specifically, the entry proposed by the Branch used the wrong revenue coding and was submitted 8 days after the required submission date. After we notified the Branch of the error on September 11, 2019, Branch staff submitted a corrected Exhibit A1 to the OSC on the same day, which was 28 days after the required submission date.
- The Branch's Exhibit C erroneously reported that there were no changes in the long-term liabilities of the Branch, although long-term balances of the Branch's Certificates of Participation decreased during the year by approximately \$4.85 million. Branch staff subsequently identified the error and submitted a corrected Exhibit C to the OSC 14 days after the required submission date.
- The Branch's Exhibit R was submitted late—22 days after the required submission date.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Branch did not have a supervisory review process in place over OSC-required exhibits during Fiscal Year 2019 or sufficient controls to ensure the timely completion of exhibits. During the fiscal year, the Branch experienced staff turnover in the positions tasked with managing and reviewing the preparation and submission of the exhibits, including the Controller and Deputy Controller. The Branch had a lack of succession planning for these positions and hired one temporary staff to complete fiscal year-end activities, but did not have sufficient staff resources for reviews or to ensure staff were fully aware of the OSC submission requirements and that, ultimately, exhibits were submitted on a timely basis and without errors.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

A lack of adequate internal controls, including an adequate and timely review process, ultimately threatens the integrity of the State's financial statements by potentially affecting the accuracy and completeness of the financial reporting information contained in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-024

The Judicial Branch should improve internal controls over financial accounting reporting and exhibit review and submission by:

- A Implementing a documented review of all exhibits to be submitted to the Office of the State Controller (OSC) by a person who is not the preparer of the exhibit and ensuring that all staff involved in the preparation and review process are aware of the OSC submission requirements.
- B Establishing a clear backup to the key review controls in the exhibit review process, so that in the event of turnover the control will continue to operate.

RESPONSE

JUDICIAL BRANCH

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2020.

The State Court Administrator's Office will establish procedures to ensure employees in the Accounting Unit understand the OSC Exhibit submission requirements and that all Exhibits are reviewed by an employee that did not prepare the Exhibit.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2020.

The State Court Administrator’s Office will clearly establish the responsibility for submission of the Exhibits to multiple positions within the Accounting Unit to ensure appropriate backup in the event of turnover.

CORE—INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report. This is due to the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of that information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Branch in a separate, confidential memorandum.

CORE is the primary interface for Branch employees to record the Branch’s accounting activity and financial reporting information. The OSC developed policies, which apply to all state departments, outlining the requirements for information security for CORE. The State Court Administrator’s Office provides the administrative oversight for the Branch including the development and implementation of internal controls.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether specific controls over CORE information security were in place, properly designed, and operating effectively.

We reviewed and tested specific information security controls over the

CORE system, which included interviewing relevant staff, reviewing policies and procedures, and testing specific information security controls.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of the audit work against the OSC's CORE policies.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Branch did not have sufficient controls in place and operating effectively over certain, specific CORE information security process areas.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The following causes were identified for the CORE information security problems noted:

- There was a lack of awareness and understanding on behalf of Branch staff in charge of carrying out the requirements of the OSC's CORE policies.
- There was turnover in the position tasked with managing and reviewing a specific CORE information security control during the fiscal year, and there was lack of succession planning for the position tasked with managing and reviewing CORE information security controls at the Branch.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

In combination, these deficiencies could impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the CORE system and its data, including the data related to financial reporting.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 2019-025

The Judicial Branch should improve its information security controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine by:

- A Mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART B.

RESPONSE

JUDICIAL BRANCH

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MARCH 2020.

The State Court Administrator's Office is in the process of updating the security procedures around CORE to include the requirements detailed in the audit recommendation. The appropriate staff will be trained upon completion of the procedures.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MARCH 2020.

The State Court Administrator's Office is in the process of identifying the appropriate staff to manage and review CORE security to alleviate the impact of employee turnover.



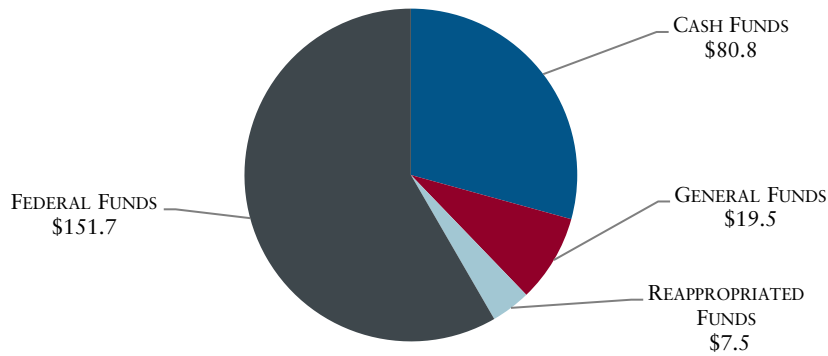
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (Department) is responsible for ensuring compliance with regulations, performing safety inspections, and administration of various programs. The principal programs the Department administers are Colorado’s Unemployment Insurance program, Colorado’s Workers’ Compensation program, workforce development programs, and the Vocational Rehabilitation program.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$259.5 million in federal and state funds, and approximately 1,280 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

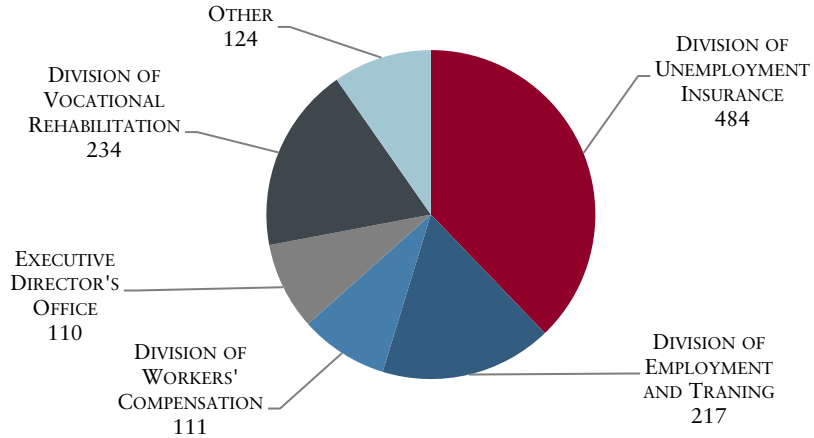
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	6	-	-	6

The following was prepared by the public accounting firm of ACM LLP, which performed Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department of Labor and Employment under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

CUBS, CATS, AND CLEAR INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate "classified or limited use" report

because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the State's Unemployment Insurance program. As part of the administration of this program, the Department uses three systems: the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), the Colorado Accounting Tax System (CATS), and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR).

CUBS tracks unemployment benefit claims related to the Unemployment Insurance program. CATS tracks unemployment insurance premium payments made by employers. CLEAR captures and reports federal grant financial information for the Unemployment Insurance program and the Workforce Centers, which are satellite offices where unemployment benefits and services can be accessed. CUBS and CATS interface with the CLEAR system and, on a daily basis, Department staff manually update the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State's financial accounting system, with CLEAR data.

Generally, the Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policies) and OIT Cyber Policies define the minimum requirements for the Department's systems. Responsibility for the reliability and availability of the CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems is shared between the Department, OIT, and the CLEAR vendor.

- The Department is responsible for having established procedures to ensure that information security controls are in place for the CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems.
- OIT, acting as the IT service provider for the CUBS and CATS systems, provides primary information security support.
- An outside vendor is primarily responsible for the CLEAR

application support. The vendor, through oversight from the Department, is required to follow Security Policies.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to review and test IT information security controls relating to CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR by interviewing relevant staff and reviewing policies and procedures. We also followed up on the Department's and OIT's progress with implementing our Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 recommendations related to the CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

During Fiscal Year 2019, our audit work found problems with the Department's and OIT's CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR information security controls, and that prior audit recommendations were partially implemented. We measured the results of our audit work against Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, the U.S. Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book), and IRS Publication 1075.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department and OIT provided the following causes for the problems identified:

- OIT staff did not provide the requested documentation by the end of the audit period.
- OIT stated that current OIT staff were unaware of reasons for

noncompliance with policies and that some configurations were established prior to current staff being in place.

- The Department and OIT had been implementing new practices and policies as part of the UI Modernization Project. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2019, all practices and policies had not been fully developed and reviewed to ensure that the CUBS, CATS, and CLEAR systems were in compliance with Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS regulations.
- As of February 2019, the Department engaged a new vendor for the CLEAR application, and the Department was working with the new vendor to address the problems related to information security controls.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

In combination, the identified information security problems increase the risks of inappropriate access to the systems and a minimal ability to detect system issues. Ultimately, these risks could adversely impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the systems and their data.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-021A, 2018-021B, 2018-022A, 2018-022B, AND 2017-027D	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-026

The Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) and the Colorado Labor and Employment Accounting Resource (CLEAR) vendor, as applicable, to improve information security controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), the Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and CLEAR, and comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by:

- A Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B.
- C Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART C.
- D Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART D.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2020.

The Department will work with Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted in Part A of the confidential finding.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The Department will mitigate the security problems noted in Part B of the confidential finding.

- C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2021.

The Department will work with the Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted in PART C of the confidential finding.

- D AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The Department will work with its CLEAR vendor and the Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted as outlined in Part D of the confidential finding.

RECOMMENDATION

2019-027

The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should work with the Department of Labor and Employment to improve information security controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), the Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and the Colorado Labor and Employment Accounting Resource (CLEAR), and to comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by:

- A Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B.
- C Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART C.
- D Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART D.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: AUGUST 2020.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor's Office of Information Technology will work with the Department of Labor and Employment to implement the recommendations in PART A by August 2020.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The Governor’s Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor’s Office of Information Technology will implement the recommendations in PART B by September of 2020.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MARCH 2020.

The Governor’s Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor’s Office of Information Technology will mitigate the finding and implement by March of 2020.

D AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2021.

The Governor’s Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor’s Office of Information Technology will work with the Department of Labor and Employment to mitigate the finding and implement by June of 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

The following recommendations relating to internal control deficiencies each classified as a SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY were communicated to the Department in the previous year, and have not been remediated as of June 30, 2019, because the original implementation dates provided by the Department are in a subsequent fiscal year. These recommendations can be found in the original report and SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report.

COLORADO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT AND AUTOMATED TAX INFORMATION SYSTEMS					
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-028	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-023	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	A [1] B JANUARY 2020 C JANUARY 2020
CLASSIFICATION	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY				

[1] This part of the recommendation has been implemented, partially implemented, not implemented, or is no longer applicable. SEE SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report for information regarding this part of the recommendation.



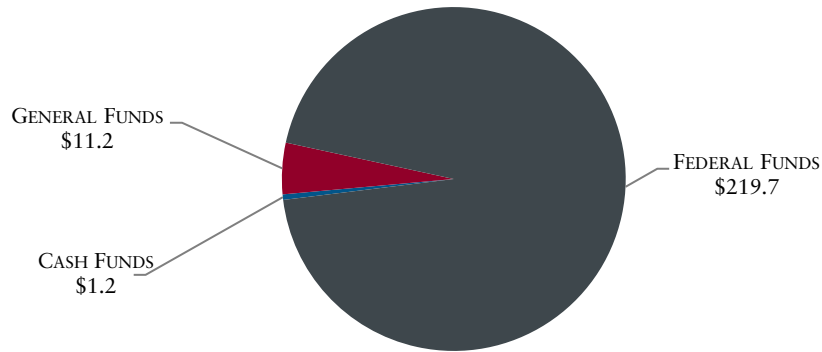
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (Department or DMVA) consists of three Divisions: the Division of the Colorado National Guard, the Colorado Division of Veterans Affairs (CVA), and the Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol. The Colorado National Guard is a federally funded and recognized state militia which has a federal mission to fight and win our nation's wars and a state mission to provide defense support to civil authority in a time of natural or man-made disaster. The Adjutant General, who is the Commander of the Colorado National Guard, is appointed by the Governor and also serves as the Executive Director of the Department. The CVA offers advocacy to Colorado veterans, family members, and survivors in securing benefits earned through military service. The Colorado Wing of the Civil Air Patrol operates to assist in search-and-rescue of lost hikers or hunters and to transport emergency personnel when there is a disaster in a Colorado community.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$232.1 million and 1,407 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

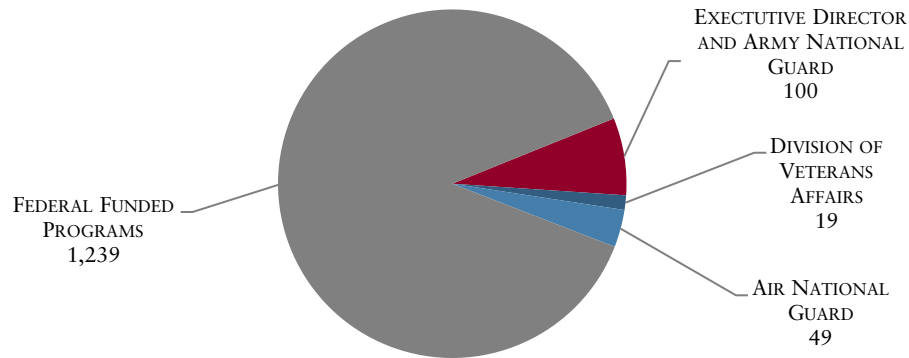
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	2	-	-	2

COLORADO OPERATIONS RESOURCE ENGINE— INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report. This is due to the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of that information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) was implemented by the State at the start of Fiscal Year 2015 to function as the State’s accounting system. The Office of the State Controller (OSC), within the Department of Personnel & Administration, developed CORE information security procedures which apply to all state departments.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department has IT internal controls in place and operating effectively over information security for CORE.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the CORE information security procedures (CORE procedures).

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified that the Department was not fully complying with the CORE procedures.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department had not provided training to staff through documented procedures and guidance in accordance with the CORE procedures.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEM MATTER?

The Department is responsible for the information contained in CORE and ensuring information security controls are in place to maintain the data integrity of CORE.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-029

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs should improve IT controls and safeguard information contained in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine system by:

- A Mitigating the information security problems identified in the confidential recommendation PART A.
- B Mitigating the information security problems identified in the confidential recommendation PART B.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2019.

DMVA will mitigate the information security problems identified within the confidential finding of PART A.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2019.

DMVA will mitigate the information security problems identified within the confidential finding of PART B.



DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION

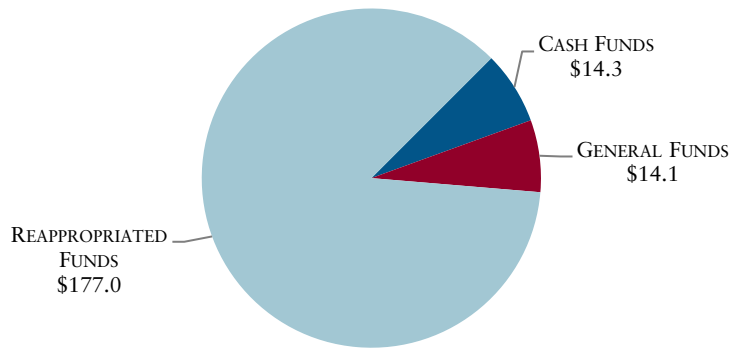
The primary function of the Department of Personnel & Administration (Department) is to support the business needs of the Executive Branch of state government. The Department administers the classified personnel system, which includes 32,832 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees across the State (excluding the Department of Higher Education), and provides general support for state departments. The Department includes the following divisions and offices:

- Executive Director's Office
- Division of Central Services
- Division of Accounts and Control
- Division of Human Resources
- Office of Administrative Courts
- Constitutionally Independent Entities Division, including the State Personnel Board
- Division of Capital Assets

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$205.4 million and 426 FTE staff.

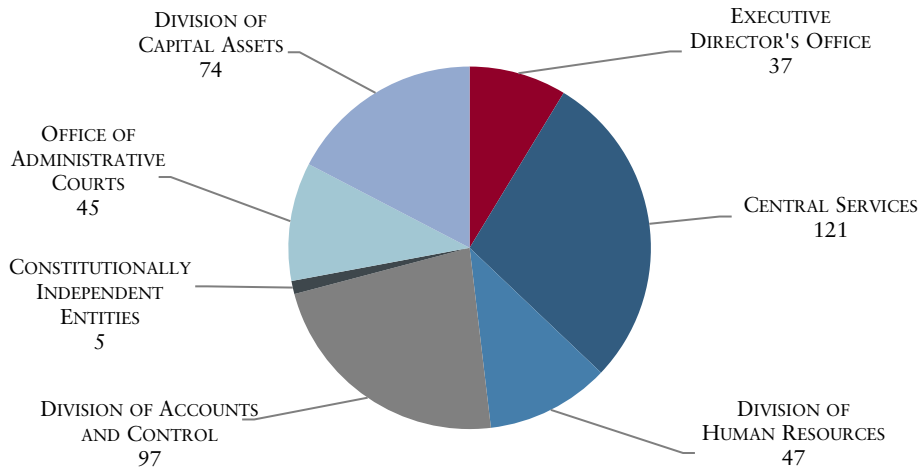
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

The Office of the State Controller (OSC) is located within the Department's Division of Accounts and Control. The OSC is responsible for managing the financial affairs of the State of Colorado, which includes management of the State's payroll system, payment processing, the preparation of the State's financial statements due to the Governor and General Assembly by September 20th (Financial

Statements), and ensuring compliance with specific federal reporting requirements. As part of fulfilling this responsibility, the OSC is the functional business owner of the State’s financial accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), and the State’s payroll system, the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS). As part of being the functional business owner of these systems, the OSC is responsible for providing guidance to the various state departments on the use of these systems, overseeing certain access and information security requirements of these systems, and ensuring that the systems are working in the way they are intended.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	11	-	1	-	1	13

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The OSC is statutorily responsible for ensuring that the State’s accounting records are closed within 35 days of fiscal year-end, and for preparing the State’s Financial Statements and submitting them to the Governor and General Assembly by September 20 each year. The OSC

is also responsible for issuing the State's audited *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* (Annual Report) each year.

Both the Financial Statements and Annual Report must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as required in statute [Section 24-30-204(1), C.R.S.] for the Financial Statements and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants [AICPA *Audit and Accounting Guide, State and Local Governments*, Section 16.18] for the Annual Report. The overall objective of GAAP is to create consistency in financial reporting to ensure reliable, concise, and understandable information. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), establishes GAAP for state and local government entities through the issuance of GASB statements and authoritative accounting guidance such as GASB implementation guides. At a minimum, GAAP requires that the State's Financial Statements must include specific types of financial statements and note disclosures. GAAP requires that a complete Annual Report include the information contained in the Financial Statements, as well as other sections. These other sections include, for example, a discussion prepared by management intended to discuss key issues which may not otherwise be apparent to the reader, referred to as Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A), and a statistical section.

In order to prepare the Financial Statements and Annual Report, the OSC compiles financial information from the State's departments, agencies, and institutions of higher education. The OSC requires departments and institutions to provide certain financial-related information to the OSC through exhibits. The OSC also establishes a closing calendar with due dates for state entities to follow related to the OSC's closing of the fiscal year's accounting records and issuance of the Financial Statements and other statutorily- and federally-required schedules. This is done in order to ensure that the OSC has complete and timely department information necessary to prepare the Financial Statements and Annual Report.

Some state departments and institutions of higher education also

present separately issued financial statements (Standalone Financial Statements); these entities are referred to as standalone entities.

The OSC requires that standalone entities enter their financial information into CORE. Additionally, the OSC requires standalone entities to submit an Exhibit J, *Financial Statement Reconciliation*, which reconciles each entity’s Standalone Financial Statements to CORE and includes descriptions for all reconciling items. Standalone entities use the Exhibit J to identify and communicate differences between their Standalone Financial Statements and CORE to the OSC.

CORE and InfoAdvantage, the reporting application for CORE, segment accounting transactions into accounting periods throughout the fiscal year. Periods 1 through 12 correspond to the months of the fiscal year (July through June, respectively), and sequentially numbered subsequent periods through Period 16 are used, as necessary, to record any required adjusting entries to correct errors or reclassify information as may be necessary to create the State’s Financial Statements and Annual Report. The following table shows the Fiscal Year 2019 closing periods and what each of those periods represent.

OSC’S FISCAL YEAR 2019 CLOSING PERIODS		
	PERIOD CLOSE DATE	EXPLANATION OF CLOSING PERIOD
Period 13	August 5, 2019*	Statutory close and department close
Period 14	August 9, 2019	OSC close
Period 15	September 20, 2019	Closing period for fiscal year-end Financial Statement presentation entries
Period 16	January 21, 2020	Final closing period occurring on the audit opinion date

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Fiscal Year 2019 *Fiscal Procedures Manual* closing periods.
 *August 5, 2019, represents the first business day (Monday) after the August 4 statutorily-required deadline for the “official books of the state” to be closed.

The OSC is also responsible for the State’s labor allocation process. Labor allocation is the distribution of gross payroll expenditures, including fringe benefits, across relevant federal and state funding sources for proper budgeting, federal reporting, and financial reporting purposes. In the State’s previous accounting system, the Colorado Financial Reporting System (COFRS), monthly and biweekly payrolls were allocated automatically through a custom built-in module. CORE, which

replaced COFRS starting in Fiscal Year 2015, does not contain a payroll/labor allocation module.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the OSC's internal controls over, and compliance with, its financial reporting responsibilities. This included determining whether the State's Fiscal Year 2019 Financial Statements and Annual Report were accurate, complete, and prepared in accordance with GAAP within required timeframes defined in statute, as applicable.

Additionally, we reviewed the OSC's progress in implementing three prior audit recommendations issued in Fiscal Years 2015, 2017, and 2018 related to the OSC's financial reporting responsibilities, as summarized:

- In Fiscal Year 2015, we found that the OSC delayed its monthly closing of the accounting records and did not close the State's books by the statutorily-required deadline, partly due to labor allocation issues with the newly-implemented CORE system. We recommended that the OSC coordinate with the implementation team for its new human resource and labor allocation system, referred to as the Human Resource Information System (HRIS), to address potential deficiencies to ensure that the new system interfaces with CORE before it goes live. The new HRIS was planned to include a labor allocation module which would interface with CORE and ultimately improve the OSC's ability to effectively compile and allocate payroll expenditures for inclusion in the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report.
- In Fiscal Year 2017, we found that the OSC failed to meet its statutory requirement to effectively close the financial accounting records by August 4, 2017. We recommended at that time that the OSC strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting to

ensure that the OSC's fiscal year-end accounting processes result in compliance with statutory deadlines.

- In Fiscal Year 2018, we recommended that the OSC ensure that the Financial Statements and Annual Report are accurate, timely, and prepared in accordance with GAAP by strengthening its internal controls, which could include implementing an expanded supervisory review process over financial reporting, including documenting significant judgments and assumptions, and instituting a State Controller review of staff assignments for key responsibilities and roles related to financial reporting to ensure that staff take responsibility for the work performed.

As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 testing, we reviewed the OSC's statutory requirements regarding financial reporting timeframes, communications, and guidance, including the *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual), provided by the OSC during Fiscal Year 2019. We analyzed CORE transactional data recorded after the State's Fiscal Year 2019 statutory close and department close (Period 13) to identify the number and dollar amount of transactions processed by the departments and OSC after the deadline for closing the State's books. We also observed the OSC staff's process for review and approval of accounting entries entered in CORE after August 5, 2019, and inquired about the status of the planned HRIS implementation. In addition, we compared the OSC's Fiscal Year 2019 closing dates to the OSC's historical closing dates from Fiscal Year 2014.

In addition, we tested the effectiveness of the OSC's internal controls over the preparation and review of the Financial Statements and Annual Report, which included the following:

- We analyzed the differences between the Financial Statements submitted to the Governor' and General Assembly by the OSC on September 20, 2019, and the final audited Annual Report dated January 21, 2020.
- We reviewed the OSC's Exhibit J Fiscal Year 2019 reconciliation

and related policies and procedures to determine whether the OSC followed its own procedures when performing the reconciliation and whether the OSC properly posted any adjustments identified on the standalone entities' Exhibit J to the State's Financial Statements and/or to CORE, as appropriate.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

State statutes, rules, and OSC instructions outline various annual deadlines and requirements after fiscal year-end for the State Controller related to each fiscal year's financial activity. Specifically:

- Section 24-30-204(3), C.R.S., requires that, "The official books of the state shall be closed no later than thirty-five days after the end of the fiscal year. As of this date, all adjusted revenue, expenditures, and expense accounts shall be closed into the state accounting system in order to divide the financial details of the state into comparable periods."
- Section 24-30-204(1), C.R.S., requires that the State Controller prepare Financial Statements in accordance with GAAP and submit them to the Governor and the General Assembly each year no later than September 20.
- Section 24-30-204(1), C.R.S., also requires that standalone entities submit their draft Standalone Financial Statements to the State Controller by August 25 each year but allows the OSC to grant an extension of up to 20 days. The OSC requires standalone entities to submit their Exhibit Js at this same time. The statutory due date for the Standalone Financial Statement submission to the OSC provides approximately 1–3 weeks for the OSC to reconcile standalone financial information to the State's Financial Statements and make necessary adjustments before the required September 20 submission to the Governor and General Assembly.

- The OSC’s *Instructions for Exhibits* states that, “[R]evised exhibits are due as soon as practical once an error in the original submission has been identified.”
- State Fiscal Rule 1-2, *Internal Controls*, states that the OSC “shall implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, [and] conform to the Fiscal Rules...”
- According to the OSC’s policy *Internal Control System*, state agencies shall use the *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book), published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office, as its framework for its system of internal control. Green Book Paragraph OV2.14, *Roles in an Internal Control System*, states that management is responsible for designing an internal control system. This should include controls over the preparation of external financial reporting in accordance with professional standards and applicable laws and regulations.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We determined that the OSC did not fully implement our prior audit recommendations related to financial reporting for Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, the OSC lacked strong internal control processes sufficient to ensure accurate and timely financial reporting and did not ensure compliance with the statutorily-required financial reporting timeframes for Fiscal Year 2019. We discuss these problems in detail in the following sections.

STATUTORILY-REQUIRED CLOSING OF THE STATE’S “OFFICIAL BOOKS”

The OSC approved the posting of a significant number of department and institutions of higher education transactions after the August 5, 2019, deadline for the closing of the State’s “official books.”

Specifically, while the OSC closed one period of activity (Period 13) in CORE as of August 5, 2019, the OSC still approved the posting of 471 transactions for state departments and institutions of higher education totaling \$14.3 billion as shown in the following table.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 CORE TRANSACTIONS POSTED AFTER STATUTORY CLOSE					
	PERIOD CLOSE DATE	STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TRANSACTIONS		OSC TRANSACTIONS	
		COUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT	COUNT	TOTAL AMOUNT
Period 14	August 9, 2019	203	\$0.8 billion	10	\$51.1 billion
Period 15	September 20, 2019	234	\$12.8 billion	68	\$25.4 billion
Period 16	January 21, 2020	34	\$0.7 billion	12	\$0.9 billion
TOTAL		471	\$14.3 billion	90	\$77.4 billion

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of CORE Periods 14, 15, and 16 accounting transactions.

At the end of our audit, the OSC performed a partial analysis of the post-August 5, 2019, activity and indicated that many of the transactions related to revenue, expenditure, and expense adjustments to the Financial Statements, for example, moving or combining accounts for financial statement presentation, were appropriately recorded after the statutory closing deadline. However, given the magnitude of the transactions posted after August 5, 2019, and the lack of any prescribed analysis of these transactions, it is unclear if the OSC effectively met the statutory deadline for closing the accounting records.

STATUTORILY-REQUIRED ISSUANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While the OSC met its September 20th deadline for the submission of the State’s Financial Statements, the Financial Statements were not in accordance with GAAP for Fiscal Year 2019, as required by statute. Specifically, the OSC made adjustments totaling approximately \$3.6 billion to various accounts after the September 20, 2019, financial reporting deadline and prior to the January 21, 2020, financial reporting opinion. In total, the \$3.6 billion resulted in material changes to the Financial Statements before the final issuance of the Annual Report.

In addition, the Exhibit Js were not reviewed and reconciled in a timely manner. This resulted in a total of approximately \$2.0 billion, of the \$3.6 billion in adjustments made after September 20, 2019, originating from the standalone entities through their Exhibit Js. Also, the OSC extended the Exhibit J deadline from August 25, 2019, to September 13, 2019; however, a portion of the Exhibit Js were still submitted late to the OSC, after the OSC's finalization and submission of the statutorily-required Financial Statements. The OSC's Exhibit J reviews, reconciliations, and adjustments were not completed until December 2019.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During Fiscal Year 2019, the OSC instituted a State Controller review of staff assignments and roles for preparation and review of the Financial Statements and Annual Report; however, we continued to find problems that the OSC did not identify and correct through its preparation and review processes. The following are examples of the issues we identified:

- During our testing, we identified 74 exceptions that impacted the MD&A, statistical section, and financial reporting section of the Annual Report or the related supporting documentation. These exceptions also impacted 18 of the 22 note disclosures. We specifically identified errors in 10 note disclosures related to the OSC's review and incorrect compilation of information from department-prepared exhibits. The errors included notes that did not match information in the related exhibit, notes containing information from an original exhibit rather than the corrected exhibit, and notes that were inaccurate because the OSC used inaccurate information contained on department-prepared exhibits that the OSC did not require the department to correct. Other examples of issues we identified in which portions of the draft Annual Report either did not comply with GASB requirements or failed to include accurate information are as follows:
 - ▶ The OSC did not comply with the GASB Statement No. 9

requirement that noncash items in the *Statement of Cash Flows–Proprietary Funds* clearly describe the noncash aspects of the item. Instead, it described a noncash item totaling \$15.6 million as “other.”

- ▶ The OSC did not include a required noncash item totaling \$28.6 million in the *Statement of Cash Flows–Proprietary Funds*.
- ▶ The *Balance Sheet–Governmental Funds* was not mathematically correct. Specifically, the amount reported on the statement for the total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance was overstated by approximately \$22.7 million.
- ▶ In 21 instances, information reported in the MD&A and statistical section of the draft Annual Report was either calculated incorrectly, or was not consistent with information reported in other sections of the Annual Report.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The OSC did not have sufficient processes in place to ensure that it complied with statutory requirements related to financial reporting during Fiscal Year 2019, and that it provided accurate financial information in a timely manner, as detailed in the following sections.

TIMELY POSTING OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY IN CORE

The OSC has not clearly defined and documented what financial activity must be recorded in CORE within 35 days after fiscal year-end to ensure compliance with the statutory close and department close deadline. The State’s previous accounting system, COFRS, did not allow the posting of transactions into the system after the statutory close date; any adjustments for Financial Statement and Annual Report presentation had to be made outside of the system. CORE allows transactions to be posted in the system until the OSC chooses to close the system for the fiscal year’s activity.

DELAYS IN ACCOUNTING DEADLINES

Continued delays in the OSC closing deadlines have contributed to the material amount of adjustments being made after the Financial Statements were issued. We compared deadlines contained in the OSC's Manuals and closing calendars for Fiscal Years 2014 and Fiscal Year 2019 and identified continued OSC delays in the fiscal year-end accounting closing process since CORE was implemented in Fiscal Year 2015. As shown in the following table, the OSC delayed Fiscal Year 2019 deadlines for departments and institutions of higher education year-end close by 6 calendar days and the OSC's year-end close by 8 calendar days when compared to the Fiscal Year 2014 closing dates. With the volume of transactions and reconciliations for the OSC to perform prior to issuance of the Financial Statements, a few days can impact the OSC's ability to complete its work.

DELAYS IN ACCOUNTING DEADLINES SINCE CORE IMPLEMENTATION			
EVENT	FISCAL YEAR 2014 DEADLINE	FISCAL YEAR 2019 DEADLINE	CHANGE IN CALENDAR DAYS
Department and Institution Close (Period 13 Close)	7/30/2014	8/5/2019	6 days later since CORE
OSC Close (Period 14 Close)	8/1/2014	8/9/2019	8 days later since CORE
OSC Provides Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments to Institutions	7/16/2014	7/24/2019	8 days later since CORE
OSC Records non-Institution Unrealized Gain/Loss	8/6/2014	8/16/2019	10 days later since CORE
Information on internal transactions between departments and the Division of Gaming due to OSC	7/24/2014	8/1/2019	8 days later since CORE
Information on internal transactions between departments due to OSC	8/1/2014	8/7/2019	6 days later since CORE
Zeroing out specific department accounts at year-end, or processing year-end sweep entries	7/30/2014	8/9/2019	10 days later since CORE
SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Fiscal Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2019 <i>Fiscal Procedures Manual</i> calendars published by the OSC.			

The OSC has indicated that the calendar delays have primarily been caused by labor allocation issues that originated from CORE

implementation and that the planned HRIS contains a labor allocation module that will address the issues. As of August 2019, the OSC indicated that HRIS is delayed indefinitely and that there is no plan to change or address the issues with the current labor allocation process, which could result in continued monthly closing and year-end delays.

REVIEW AND COMPILATION OF EXHIBIT JS

The OSC does not have adequate policies and procedures in place for reconciling Exhibit Js. First, because the OSC did not enforce its Exhibit J deadline, not all financial information was available for the Financial Statements. Second, the OSC's exhibit review process is not sufficiently detailed to allow OSC staff to detect errors and omissions and require that standalone entities correct any identified issues and submit revised exhibits, if applicable. Finally, the OSC does not have a policy requiring staff to perform its reconciliation to the Financial Statements prior to its statutorily-required submission to the Governor and General Assembly on September 20.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REVIEWS

The OSC's process for preparing and reviewing the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report needs to be further improved. The reviews need to be sufficiently detailed to allow the OSC to detect and correct significant issues, such as those identified as a result of our audit.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The OSC is required to close the State's financial accounting records and prepare Financial Statements within the statutorily-required deadlines each year in order to provide accurate and timely information to stakeholders, including the Governor and General Assembly, for decision-making. Since the OSC has flexibility in financial activity being posted in periods after the statutory close and department close, the OSC risks non-compliance of the required closing of the official books by not establishing and communicating appropriate parameters to

ensure that the financial records are essentially closed to fiscal year department and institution of higher education activity.

GASB Concept Statement No. 1 states that, “If financial reports are to be useful, they must be issued soon enough after the reported events to affect decisions. Timeliness alone does not make information useful, but the passage of time usually diminishes the usefulness that the information otherwise would have had.”

Ultimately, if robust internal controls over financial reporting and the related preparation are not in place and operating effectively within the OSC, it can result in the Financial Statements and/or Annual Report being materially misstated, which could lead users of these statements to make decisions based on inaccurate information. The OSC made adjustments and corrections to the Financial Statements and draft Annual Report during the audit and, as a result, the Annual Report published by the OSC was in compliance with GAAP when the State Auditor opined on January 21, 2020. However, some of the issues previously noted were corrected by the OSC between September 20, 2019, and January 21, 2020, after they were identified as a result of the audit. Green Book Paragraph OV2.15, *Roles in an Internal Control System*, states that external auditors are not considered a part of an entity’s internal control system and that responsibility for an entity’s internal control system resides with management.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-026, 2018-034, 2017-035, 2017-042B, 2016-033B, AND 2015-012B	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-030

The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting to ensure that the OSC’s fiscal year-end accounting processes result in compliance with statutes and that the State’s Financial Statements provided to decision makers are accurate, complete, and

prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This should include the following:

- A Analyzing and reviewing historical transactions posted after the statutory close-date in detail to gain an understanding of whether the transactions should be posted by the statutory close and department close to be compliant with statutory requirements.
- B Applying the analysis from PART A to define, document, and communicate to departments and institutions of higher education the specific types of transactions that must be made within 35 days of fiscal year-end in order for the OSC to comply with the statutory close and department close, and holding departments and institutions of higher education accountable for meeting related deadlines.
- C Reevaluating the accounting deadlines and adjusting them as necessary in order to meet the GAAP requirements for the Financial Statements. This should include resolving delays caused by the labor allocation process and/or implementing a plan to change or address the issues with the current labor allocation process.
- D Formalizing and expanding the OSC's existing policies and procedures over Exhibit Js for inclusion in the Financial Statements. The policies and procedures should include sufficient details on the OSC's processes related to:
 - i. Specific review procedures that should be performed to ensure that the exhibits are reasonable and completed in accordance with the OSC's *Instructions for Exhibits*.
 - ii. Making timely adjustments identified through the reviews to the Financial Statements prior to submitting them to the Governor and General Assembly.
 - iii. Obtaining revised exhibits.
- E Strengthening the OSC's existing policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report. The changes should include procedures for reviews

to be sufficiently detailed to allow for significant issues, such as those identified in the audit, to be detected and corrected.

RESPONSE

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC has a process in place to identify and review historical transactions posted subsequent to the 35-day statutory closing of the official books of the State. The OSC will enhance this process to gain a better understanding of the transactions posted by the departments after statutory close.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will further define, document, and communicate in the Fiscal Procedures Manual the types of transactions that must be made prior to the 35-day statutory close.

As depicted in the table, \$14.4 billion of transactions were posted by departments and institutions of higher education after the statutory close deadline. Of this amount, \$0.8 billion posted in Period 14 primarily reflects entries that should have been posted in Period 13 to comply with statute. Of the \$12.8 billion transactions submitted in Period 15, \$8.3 billion were financial statement presentation entries initiated by institutions of higher education. Additionally, departments posted \$0.4 billion in TABOR liabilities, and \$0.8 billion in Medicaid deferral entries at the direction of the OSC. The remaining entries mostly relate to reclassification and other presentation entries netting to zero or having a trivial impact on the Financial Statements.

The \$51.1 billion of transactions posted in Period 14 by the OSC were a series of cash sweep entries that are considered balance sheet

financial statement presentation entries that do not affect the budgetary revenue, expenditures, and expense accounts outlined in statute. In addition, the \$25.4 billion posted in Period 15 were additional recurring presentation entries initiated by the OSC to comply with GASB standards.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2022.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC annually evaluates the closing calendar dates with department accounting staff that drive fiscal year-end closing processes. The OSC will review the current labor allocation process, which is driven by Timekeeping, Pay Cycles, and Labor Allocation. Eight State agencies have manual processes for recording time; the remaining agencies all have systems beyond their anticipated useful life. About 90% of employees are paid by the Colorado Personnel & Payroll System, which runs about the 25th of the month; whereas employees complete timekeeping the first week of the next month, requiring adjustments to reflect actual time worked. Colorado is one of two states with predominately monthly current pay cycle. Further, about 2/3 of Colorado's workforce is hourly, but pay cycle is mostly monthly current. This causes further delays in calculating overtime. Finally, the Colorado Labor Allocation System requires constant monitoring to identify and correct errors to avoid delays in monthly closing cycles.

The Financial Statements submitted to the Governor and General assembly historically do not comply with GAAP because certain required supplementary information (Management's Discussion & Analysis) and required component unit information is omitted. This information is not available at the time the Financial Statements are published on September 20, and is noted in the accompanying transmittal letter.

D AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise its existing policies and procedures to include

details related to the review and analysis of Exhibit Js to ensure any changes are incorporated in the Financial Statements prior to submitting them to the Governor and General Assembly. The OSC will also obtain revised exhibits as necessary, and ensure any resulting changes are reflected in the Annual Report.

E AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation, and will develop detailed review procedures to ensure issues identified are detected and corrected prior to submitting the Financial Statements and Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly.

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Prior period adjustments are accounting entries that change the current year's financial statement balances for errors that occurred in prior years, but were not identified until the current year. Department and institution of higher education accounting staff are responsible for recording these adjustments in accordance with OSC guidance provided in the Manual. This includes adjustments that may affect revenue subject to limitations required by the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) established under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the OSC created the Exhibit PPA, *Prior Period Adjustments* (PPA Exhibit), for departments to report prior period adjustments to the OSC. The exhibit was intended for the OSC's use in analyzing the information reported by the departments for possible adjustments to the State's Financial Statements and/or disclosure in the Annual Report. For Fiscal Year 2019, 35 departments submitted a PPA Exhibit to the OSC reporting prior period adjustments totaling \$206.2 million.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the OSC's internal controls over prior period adjustments. Additionally, a purpose of our work was to determine the OSC's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation related to prior period adjustments. At that time, we found that the OSC did not identify and disclose all material prior period adjustments in accordance with GAAP. We recommended at that time that the OSC design and implement internal controls over accounting entries made by departments to correct errors in prior year(s) financial activity so that the OSC can identify and analyze the corrections to determine the impact to the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report and comply with GASB Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance* (GASB 62). We also recommended that the OSC revise its Manual to provide guidance to departments regarding prior period adjustments. The OSC agreed with our recommendations and stated that it would implement them by March 2019.

As part of our testwork, we inquired about the OSC's internal controls for reviewing and monitoring prior period adjustments and reviewed the Fiscal Year 2019 Manual to understand the OSC's prior period adjustment guidance to departments, including institutions of higher education. We also analyzed the department PPA Exhibits submitted to the OSC and the results of the OSC's review of these exhibits to determine if the OSC properly disclosed prior period adjustments in the State's Annual Report. In addition, we reviewed this information to determine if the OSC analyzed the information to determine what effect, if any, these adjustments had on current and prior years' TABOR revenue and potential TABOR refunds.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

GASB 62 requires that the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements be accounted for, and reported as, a prior period adjustment. Furthermore, GASB 62 requires state and local government entities to report and disclose the effects of material prior period adjustments in the Annual Report in the fiscal year in which the state or local government entity makes the adjustments.

The Manual [Section 5.5, *Corrections of Errors in Recording Revenues in Prior Years*] and instructions for the Exhibit A1, *Changes in TABOR Revenue and Base Fiscal Year Spending*, require departments to submit an Exhibit A1 to the OSC to report prior period adjustments affecting TABOR revenue.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Based on our testwork, we determined that the OSC did not fully implement our prior audit recommendation. Specifically, we identified the following issues:

- The OSC was unable to identify and evaluate all prior period adjustments in the Financial Statements and Annual Report in accordance with GASB 62 during Fiscal Year 2019 because it received incomplete information from the departments. Specifically, 21 of the 35 (60 percent) departments that submitted a PPA Exhibit qualified the information reported on their exhibit, stating that either the population of adjustments they reported was not complete or that they did not complete the information because they had not tracked their prior period adjustments during the year.
- The OSC did not determine if \$276,000 in prior period adjustments related to TABOR revenue reported by the departments affected current and prior years' TABOR revenue or TABOR refunds,

because the OSC did not require the departments to submit an Exhibit A1.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The problems occurred for the following reasons:

- The OSC did not ask departments and institutions of higher education to notify them of prior period error corrections for Fiscal Year 2019 until October 2018, or 4 months after the fiscal year began. At that time, the OSC requested that the departments and institutions of higher education notify them of Fiscal Year 2018 error corrections made during Fiscal Year 2019 using “professional judgment,” but did not provide specific thresholds or other direction for tracking. Additionally, the OSC did not update the Manual to provide additional direction, including the PPA Exhibit, to departments to report prior period adjustments until March 31, 2019.
- The OSC allowed departments to complete the PPA Exhibit with a qualification or to otherwise report incomplete prior period adjustment information. Specifically, PPA Exhibit instructions stated that because the OSC did not notify departments of the requirements for tracking prior period adjustments at the start of Fiscal Year 2019, departments may not have a complete population of prior period adjustments. As a result, the exhibit included a section that allowed the department to qualify the information reported, and to explain why the department was unable to complete the information.
- The OSC did not require the departments to submit an Exhibit A1 because the Manual was inconsistent with the Exhibit A1 instructions regarding corrections related to prior year TABOR revenue. Specifically, while the Manual instructions stated that departments should submit an Exhibit A1 to notify the OSC of an error in TABOR revenue “regardless of amount,” the instructions for the Exhibit A1 stated that departments should submit an Exhibit A1 to the OSC for errors that exceed \$200,000. Because the departments’ adjustments

did not exceed \$200,000 individually, they followed the Exhibit A1 instructions and did not submit an exhibit.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

When the OSC does not collect a full fiscal year of potential adjustments impacting prior fiscal years, it could result in material misstatements to the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report that could lead to inaccurate funding decisions and/or inappropriate decision-making. Further, inconsistent guidance could lead to a lack of scrutiny over prior period adjustments resulting in waste, abuse, or fraud at the departments or the OSC. Lastly, if TABOR revenue is reported in the wrong year, the TABOR refund determination is affected; therefore, the OSC should review any adjustments to prior year revenue to ensure impacts to TABOR refunds are identified.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-030A AND 2018-030B	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-031

The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls and reporting of prior period adjustments by:

- A Requiring departments and institutions of higher education to track all prior period adjustments made during the fiscal year and to report them to the OSC at fiscal year-end. This should include revising the *Fiscal Procedures Manual* and the Exhibit PPA, *Prior Period Adjustments*, to eliminate the allowance for a qualification.
- B Revising the Exhibit A1, *Changes in TABOR Revenue and Base Fiscal Year Spending*, and related instructions to eliminate the inconsistent guidance regarding corrections to prior year recorded Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) revenue to require reporting of all prior period adjustments affecting TABOR revenue, regardless of dollar amount.

RESPONSE

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

The Office of the State Controller (OSC) agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise the *Fiscal Procedures Manual* and the Prior Period Adjustments Exhibit, to ensure departments and institutions of higher education track all prior period adjustments made during the fiscal year and to report them to the OSC at fiscal year-end. The OSC will remove the qualification section from both the Manual and the Exhibit.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise the Exhibit A1 and related Instructions to require reporting of all prior period adjustments affecting TABOR revenue, regardless of dollar amount.

SYSTEM AND ORGANIZATION CONTROL REPORTS

The OSC uses financial information in CORE to prepare the State's Annual Report, which includes preparing the State's Financial Statements in compliance with GAAP. Some departments and the institutions of higher education do not use CORE as their primary accounting system, or use other IT systems for program management. Therefore, these departments and institutions of higher education upload financial information from their IT systems to CORE.

In some cases, the departments and institutions of higher education contract with third party vendors (service organizations) to provide

various services for some of the State's IT systems. For example, the OSC contracts with CGI as its service organization to maintain and house the CORE system infrastructure components remotely at CGI's hosting facilities. Service organizations contract with independent auditors (service auditors) to audit the service organizations' internal controls for these IT systems. The service auditors follow the guidance issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, *Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements 18* (SSAE 18), and issue System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports at the conclusion of the audit.

One type of SOC report, a SOC 1 Type II report (SOC Report), provides the service auditors' opinion on the service organization's internal controls specifically as to whether the internal controls are suitably designed and operating effectively for a specified period of time. The SSAE 18 [AT-C 320.40(l)] requires service auditors to issue an opinion within a SOC Report. When service auditors provide an unmodified opinion in a SOC Report, it provides reasonable assurance that a service organization has suitably designed internal controls, and that those internal controls are operating effectively for a specified period. Conversely, SSAE 18 states [AT-C 320.42] that when service auditors provide a modified opinion in a SOC Report, it could indicate that a service organization did not suitably design internal controls and/or these internal controls were not operating effectively for a specified period.

When the OSC, departments, and institutions of higher education receive SOC Reports, they can use these reports to determine whether they can rely on service organization internal controls for financial reporting. In addition, when service auditors provide a SOC Report with a modified opinion, the OSC, departments, and institutions of higher education should determine if actions to mitigate the increased risk to financial reporting are necessary.

In addition to CORE at the OSC, departments with IT systems that currently require service organizations to provide SOC Reports include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing requires a

SOC Report for four of its systems: the Pharmacy Benefits Management System, Colorado interChange, the Business Intelligence and Data Management System, and the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS). It uses these systems for managing its programs, including Medicaid.

- The Department of Human Services requires a SOC Report for its Electronic Benefits Transfer Services system and CBMS. It uses these systems for managing programs such as the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the OSC had implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation relating to service provider IT SOC Reports. During that audit, we recommended that the OSC improve controls related to SOC Reports by implementing policies and procedures to perform risk assessments to determine the IT systems that are critical to the State's financial reporting, identify which of those systems require SOC Reports, track the SOC report opinions, and include SOC report guidance in the Manual. The OSC agreed with our recommendations and agreed to implement them during Fiscal Year 2019.

In addition, we also recommended that the OSC provide SOC report contract template information and review contracts requiring SOC Reports to determine how to proceed with those contracts. The OSC indicated in Fiscal Year 2018 that this would be completed in Fiscal Year 2020. We have combined that original part of the finding and recommendation with the work conducted for Fiscal Year 2019.

As part of the Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we requested information regarding the OSC's implementation of this audit recommendation, including the related supporting documentation.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Statute [Section 24-30-201(1)(f), C.R.S.] requires the OSC to “coordinate all the procedures for financial administration and financial control so as to integrate them into an adequate and unified system, including the devising, prescribing, and installing of accounting forms, records, and procedures for all state agencies.”

According to the OSC’s policy entitled, *Internal Control System*, the OSC and state departments must use the Green Book as their framework for their systems of internal control. Green Book Paragraph OV4.01, *Service Organizations*, states that management retains responsibility for the performance of processes assigned to service organizations. Furthermore, the Green Book specifies that management needs to understand the internal controls that each service organization has designed, implemented, and operates, as well as how each service organization’s internal control system impacts the OSC’s and relevant departments’ internal control systems.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the OSC did not fully implement the prior audit recommendation related to SOC Reports during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, the OSC had not created the policies and procedures needed for performing a risk assessment on the State’s IT systems. The OSC requested from all departments and institutions of higher education a listing of their IT systems that contain financial information that is used to create the State’s Financial Statements, including whether those departments and institutions of higher education receive a SOC Report for those systems. However, as of June 30, 2019, the OSC had not ensured that it received responses back from all departments and institutions of higher education.

In addition, the OSC provided specific guidance on SOC Reports in its Fiscal Year 2019 Manual; however, the Manual was not clear on

whether its guidance applied to departments and institutions of higher education. Specifically, the Manual section was titled, “Statewide *Component Unit* [emphasis added] SOC Reviews.” Component units are legally separate entities from the State for which the State’s elected officials are financially accountable. After we inquired with the OSC on the title of this section, the OSC sent an email to all controllers and informed them that this section applies to all state departments and institutions of higher education and that the terms “component unit” and “component” in the Manual section may have been misleading.

Furthermore, Manual Section 3.41 did not include elements of SOC Reports that are important for departments and institutions of higher education to review. For example, the OSC guidance did not include any information on complementary user entity controls and the importance of departments and institutions of higher education reviewing the complementary user entity controls identified in a SOC Report and implementing those controls at the department and institution.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The OSC did not establish or implement policies and procedures requiring staff to perform and document an analysis and risk assessment of the State’s IT systems to determine which systems were significant to the State’s Annual Report, required SOC Reports, and/or had modified opinions. Furthermore, the OSC did not ensure that the Manual included sufficient details on department and institution of higher education responsibilities for obtaining and reviewing SOC Reports.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The OSC relies on IT systems throughout the State to prepare the Annual Report. When the OSC fails to consider how these IT systems, and the related SOC Reports, impact the Annual Report, it exposes the OSC to potential material misstatements in its Financial Statements. Additionally, when the OSC does not provide clear SOC Report guidance related to the financial reporting process in the Manual, it fails to meet its statutory responsibilities related to financial reporting and the related internal

controls. Furthermore, because the OSC has not provided clear guidance on reviews of SOC Reports, departments have not adequately reviewed SOC reports or otherwise ensured they have adequate controls over their IT systems. Specifically, during Fiscal Years 2016 through 2018, we identified seven audit recommendations to various state departments for SOC Reports on issues such as ensuring proper inclusion of all service and subservice organizations and testing of those controls in the SOC Reports, reviewing the SOC Reports and implementing controls at the departments related to IT systems, or timing of the SOC Reports.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-031A, 2018-031B, AND 2018-031C	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-032

The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should continue to improve internal controls related to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' *Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements 18*—System and Organization Controls 1, Type II reports (SOC Reports) by:

- A Creating and implementing policies and procedures around performing risk assessment and planning related to the State's IT systems to determine which systems are critical to the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, which systems require SOC Reports, and tracking SOC Report opinions.
- B Providing contract template information for SOC Reports related to financial reporting. The OSC should review contracts that may require SOC Reports and determine how to proceed with the contract.
- C Ensuring that the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual* contains sufficient guidance and clear responsibilities on SOC Reports related to financial reporting, specifically including department responsibilities related to SOC Reports, and department responsibilities to review and implement complementary user entity controls.

RESPONSE

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC began the process of capturing inventory of the State's financial information systems (IS) in Fiscal Year 2019 and will complete the process in Fiscal Year 2020. The OSC will develop policies and procedures for a risk assessment to identify and document the State's IS that are critical in compiling the annual financial statements, determine which require SOC reports, and track SOC report opinions. The OSC will perform a statewide risk assessment annually to ensure the list of critical IS is complete and current.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The IT contract template was revised in October 2019 to include a provision on SOC reports. In addition, the OSC will review contracts that may require SOC reports and advise the contracting State agency on how to proceed.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise guidance in its Fiscal Procedures Manual (FPM) related to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' *Standards for Attestation Engagements 18 System and Organization Controls 1, Type II* reports (SOC Reports) to ensure departments understand their responsibilities related to SOC Reports, including the department's review and implementation of complementary user entity controls. The revisions to the *Fiscal Procedures Manual* will be reflected in the annual submission of the Manual in March 2020. The December 2020 implementation date represents the OSC being able to evaluate the guidance given to departments through the next

financial reporting period to ensure that the guidance is complete and accurate and to provide further guidance, if necessary.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER GASB ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION

As required by statute, the OSC is responsible for preparing the State's Financial Statements in accordance with GAAP. The GASB establishes GAAP for state and local government entities through the issuance of GASB statements and GASB implementation guides.

In order to obtain the necessary financial information from the State's departments and institutions of higher education for preparing the Financial Statements, the OSC provides instructions, guidance, and checklists in its Manual for departments and institutions of higher education to follow regarding accounting processes and OSC-required information. Specifically, the OSC issues the Manual each spring to provide information on any required changes, such as changes due to the implementation of new GASB statements and/or implementation guides. In addition to the Manual, the OSC also distributes exhibits and exhibit instructions to departments and institutions of higher education. The OSC uses these exhibits to collect information after each fiscal year-end to assist in its preparation of the Financial Statements.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether the OSC had sufficient internal controls in place related to GASB requirements during Fiscal Year 2019. The purpose of our work also included reviewing the OSC's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation regarding the OSC's internal controls related to, and

compliance with, GASB statement and implementation guide analysis, implementation, and review. At that time, we found that the OSC did not present material amounts on the Financial Statements in accordance with GASB statements and implementation guides. We recommended that the OSC strengthen its controls over GASB statement and implementation guide analysis and conclusions, including ensuring that it maintained detailed documentation of its analysis and conclusions regarding the impact of new GASB statements and implementation guides on the State's Financial Statements, including documentation of the OSC's review and approval of these analyses and conclusions.

We obtained the OSC's processes and procedures for tracking, analyzing, and implementing new GASB statements and implementation guides for Fiscal Year 2019. We reviewed the OSC's analysis of new GASB statements and implementation guides for completeness and appropriateness, including its assessment of the impact to financial reporting, which included reviewing information provided by the OSC in its Fiscal Year 2019 Manual.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

State statute and GASB outline requirements for financial reporting specific to ensuring compliance with GAAP. Specifically:

- Statute [Section 24-30-204(1), C.R.S.] requires the State Controller to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP.
- Statute [Section 24-30-201(1)(f), C.R.S.] requires the State Controller to “coordinate all the procedures for financial administration and financial control so as to integrate them into an adequate and unified system, including the devising, prescribing, and installing of accounting forms, records, and procedures for all state agencies.”
- Four GASB statements and implementation guides were newly effective for the State beginning in Fiscal Year 2019.

- ▶ GASB Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* (GASB 88). This GASB statement required the separate disclosure of debt that subjects governments to additional risks because of how it was incurred. The statement also clarified the definition of debt to be disclosed in the Financial Statements.
- ▶ GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* (GASB 83). This GASB statement clarified the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements for these types of liabilities.
- ▶ GASB Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, *Implementation Guidance Update—2018*. This GASB implementation guide clarifies, explains, or elaborates on a wide variety of previously issued GASB statements.
- ▶ GASB Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)*. This GASB implementation guide was mostly effective in prior years, but some paragraphs related to non-pension retirement benefits are effective beginning in Fiscal Year 2019.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We determined that the OSC did not fully implement our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation related to GASB analysis and implementation during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, the OSC failed to include GASB 88, which was effective for Fiscal Year 2019, in its GASB tracking spreadsheet and/or in its Manual. As a result, the OSC did not initially prepare an exhibit for compiling GASB 88-related information from departments and institutions of higher education.

In addition, although the OSC included some information related to the remaining three GASB statements and implementation guides that were newly implemented in Fiscal Year 2019 in its tracking spreadsheet and

Manual, the OSC did not document an analysis of how it anticipated the implementation of the four GASB statements and implementation guides would impact the State's Financial Statements or what resulting changes the OSC would make to the Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2019, if any, to ensure that the financial reporting met all GAAP requirements.

After we notified the OSC of the omission of GASB 88 from its tracking spreadsheet, Manual, and exhibits, the OSC revised two exhibits in June 2019 to require that departments and institutions of higher education report debt that meets the GASB 88 requirements to the OSC for disclosure in the Financial Statements.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The OSC lacked sufficient internal controls to ensure that it fully assessed all relevant GASB statements and implementation guides for Fiscal Year 2019, including their anticipated impact on the State's Financial Statements. First, the OSC's tracking and review processes did not identify the omission of GASB 88 from their tracking spreadsheet or Manual. Second, the OSC lacked a written policy requiring that staff document their assessment of specific anticipated impacts of GASB statements and implementation guides on the Financial Statements.

While the OSC provided information in its tracking spreadsheet and Manual on GASB statements that it planned to implement for Fiscal Year 2019, with the exception of GASB 88, the focus of the information was the impact on departments and institutions of higher education and their required reporting to the OSC rather than the impact to the OSC's processes related to the creation of the State's Financial Statements. For example, the comments included in the OSC's tracking spreadsheet were, "Guidance for the implementation of GASB 83 has been included in the *Fiscal Procedures Manual*, and is covered in open/close training." GASB 83 could result in additional financial reporting if the amounts reported to the OSC by departments and institutions of higher education are significant for the State, but there was no documentation of how the OSC would change its Financial Statements, including the note disclosures preparation process, if this occurred. This analysis and

information should be completed and reviewed before the Manual is published or any related training is given.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Complete, thorough, and accurate analysis and implementation of new GASB standards and implementation guides is critical for ensuring that the State's Financial Statements are fairly stated in compliance with GAAP and statute. Further, having strong internal controls over this process, including detailed and documented review, is important to ensure the efficient and accurate completion of financial reports in compliance with statutory requirements. Had we not identified the omission of GASB 88, the OSC would not have separately disclosed approximately \$510 million of debt in accordance with GASB requirements.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-028A	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-033

The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should improve its processes and review related to the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements and implementation guides by ensuring that its analyses include specific anticipated impacts and approaches to the OSC's financial reporting processes for implementing each GASB statement and implementation guide.

RESPONSE

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The OSC agrees with the recommendation, and will improve its processes

and review of GASB statements. The OSC will ensure the *Fiscal Procedures Manual*, Exhibits, and related Instructions contain a complete listing and analysis including the impact on financial reporting process for all of new GASB guidance going into effect for the current fiscal year.

HIGHER EDUCATION FUND PAY-DATE SHIFT

Traditionally, full-time salaried state employees are paid on the last day of the month for that month's work. However, for budgetary purposes, based on legislation passed in 2003, most salaried employees are not paid for June's work until the first working day of July, which is the first day of the following fiscal year. This is referred to as the pay-date shift. The pay-date shift legislation [Senate Bill 03-197] included state institutions of higher education when it was implemented in Fiscal Year 2003, even though their payroll is processed through systems other than the State's payroll system.

Although salaried state employees are not paid until July, accounting standards require the State to record the expenditure as of June 30. This expenditure is offset by a liability; the liability is subsequently cleared when the payment is issued in July.

The statute pertaining to employee pay and the pay-date shift was revised by the General Assembly in 2015 in anticipation of the State's planned move to a new payroll system in 2017 and an associated transition from monthly pay to semi-monthly lagged pay for the State's salaried employees. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2019, the State had not implemented a new payroll system and had not communicated a new revised date for implementation of the new system.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether OSC had

implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation relating to the pay-date shift. During that audit, we determined that the OSC had communicated to the institutions of higher education that the pay-date shift no longer applied to them due to the statutory changes that were effective at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2018 and, as a result, they did not shift their payroll at the end of Fiscal Year 2018 as they had in prior years; however, the OSC was unable to demonstrate that the direction provided to the institutions of higher education was appropriate and in compliance with statute. We recommended that the OSC request a formal interpretation of the pay-date shift statute from the Attorney General's Office regarding how the statute applies to the State's institutions of higher education and to then communicate that information to the institutions of higher education. The OSC agreed with the recommendation and planned to implement it by February 2019.

As part of the Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we discussed the status of the implementation of this recommendation with OSC personnel.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Prior to the statutory change in 2015, statute required June salaries for employees outside of the state personnel system, such as institutions of higher education employees, to be paid "on the first working day of July" [Section 24-50-104(8)(a.5), C.R.S.]. However, House Bill 15-1392 added the lead-in, "For pay periods beginning before July 1, 2017," to this requirement. House Bill 15-1392 also added requirements for employees "paid through the State's payroll system" for pay periods on or after July 1, 2017, [Section 24-50-104(8)(b), C.R.S.], but it provides no specific guidance for employees who are paid outside of this system, such as employees within institutions of higher education.

Office of the State Controller Alert #210, issued November 30, 2017, notified controllers and chief financial officers that effective July 1, 2017, the pay-date shift no longer applied to institutions of higher education.

WHAT PROBLEM DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the OSC did not implement our prior audit recommendation and therefore, could not demonstrate that the State was in compliance with state statutes regarding the pay-date shift for Fiscal Year 2019 relating to institutions of higher education. Specifically, the State Controller requested an informal opinion from the Attorney General in November 2018 regarding the applicability of the pay-date shift statute to institutions of higher education but had not received it by the end of Fiscal Year 2019. As a result, the State Controller instructed the institutions of higher education to continue to follow the November 2017 alert regarding the pay-date shift for Fiscal Year 2019 and to, therefore, not shift their June 2019 payroll to July 2019.

WHY DID THIS PROBLEM OCCUR?

The OSC did not ensure that it received timely clarification from the Attorney General's Office and acted accordingly to comply with statutory provisions regarding the pay-date shift. The State Controller said that he plans to propose legislation to the General Assembly to change the statute to clarify the requirements for the pay-date shift and its applicability to the institutions of higher education, but had not provided draft legislative language to them as of the end of the fiscal year.

WHY DOES THIS PROBLEM MATTER?

The impact of the pay-date shift is significant to the financial statements of the institutions of higher education. All of the State's institutions of higher education except for one, which switched to bi-weekly pay during the prior fiscal year, followed the State Controller's direction regarding the pay-date shift for Fiscal Year 2019 and discontinued shifting their June salaried payroll costs to July. For institutions of higher education, the average aggregated accrued payroll liability ending balance, reflecting the pay-date shift, for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2016, and 2017, was approximately \$355 million. In Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, the

balances were \$154 million and \$168 million, respectively, a reduction of more than \$200 million and \$186 million, respectively, from the Fiscal Years 2015 through 2017 ending balances.

Failure to comply with statutory requirements creates the risk that the State, or the entities to which the State Controller provides guidance, are not operating in accordance with statutory requirements and the intentions of the General Assembly.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING

MATERIAL NON-COMPLIANCE, NOT AN
INTERNAL CONTROL ISSUE

THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-029

RECOMMENDATION 2019-034

The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller should ensure that it meets statutory requirements by continuing to work with the Attorney General's Office to obtain an interpretation of the pay-date shift statute and how it relates to the State's institutions of higher education, and to then provide appropriate direction to the institutions of higher education regarding the pay-date shift.

RESPONSE

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will consult with the Attorney General's Office and request a written, formal interpretation of the pay-date shift statute as it relates to the State's institutions of higher education. The OSC will evaluate the interpretation and to ensure compliance with statute, will provide institutions of higher education with instruction/guidance for handling the pay-date shift for Fiscal Year 2020 and going forward, as appropriate. The OSC will also work with institutions of higher education to facilitate any changes to the pay-date shift statute as necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION

The following recommendation relating to an internal control deficiency classified as a MATERIAL WEAKNESS was communicated to the Department in the previous year, and has not been remediated as of June 30, 2019, because the original implementation dates provided by the Department are in a subsequent fiscal year. This recommendation can be found in the original report and SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report.

CORE INFORMATION SECURITY					
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-035	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-032	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	JULY 2020
CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS				

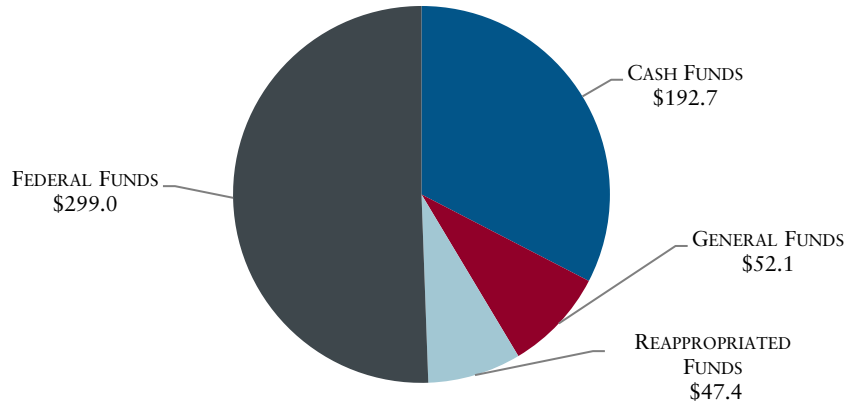
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Public Health and Environment (Department) is responsible for protecting and improving the health of the people of Colorado, and protecting the quality of Colorado’s environment.

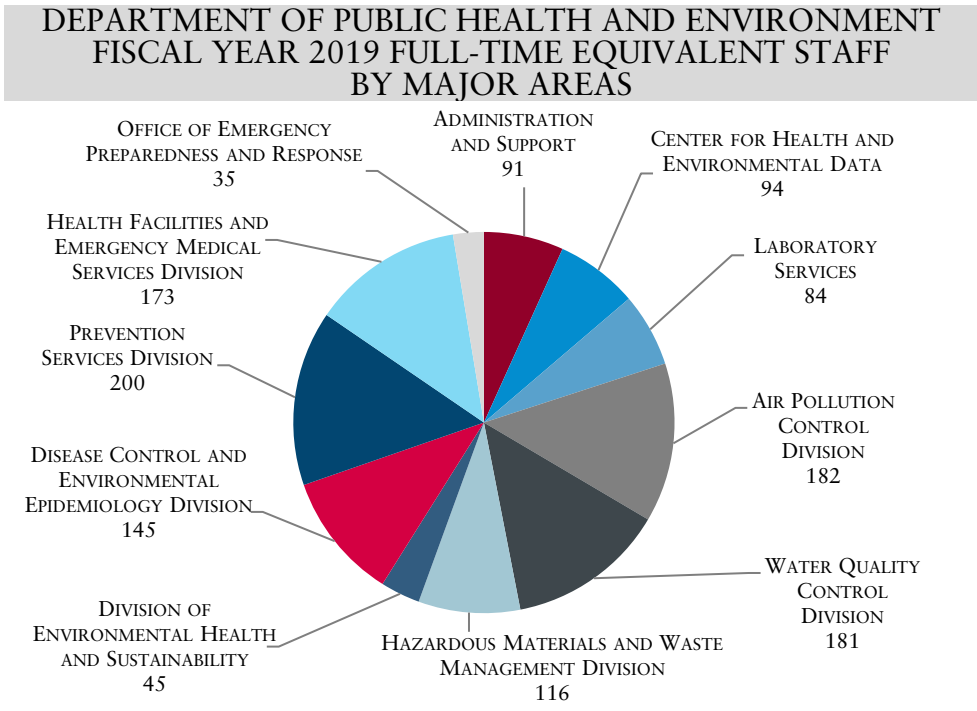
For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$591.2 million and 1,346 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	-	-	2	-	-	2

The following comments were prepared by the public accounting firm of BKD, LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

ACCOUNTING CONTROLS

The Department’s Accounting Division staff are responsible for reporting fiscal year-end accounting information through exhibits to the Office of the

State Controller (OSC) for inclusion in the State's financial statements. The OSC uses information from the exhibits to support the notes to the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether the Department had adequate internal controls in place over and complied with applicable requirements related to its financial accounting and reporting processes for Fiscal Year 2019.

The purpose of our audit work also included following up on our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation related to the Department's submission of exhibits to the OSC. We specifically noted at that time that the Department lacked sufficient review processes and procedures over the preparation of exhibits.

Our audit testwork included reviewing the exhibits prepared by Department staff and submitted to the OSC for Fiscal Year 2019 and the related supporting documentation. We determined whether Department staff prepared this information in accordance with internal policies and procedures and the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual*.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following:

- State Fiscal Rule 1-8, *Preaudit Responsibility for Accounting Documents and Financial Transactions*, requires that State departments “implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to State Fiscal Rules.”
- The OSC's *Instructions for Exhibits* outline specific requirements

for departments' completion of exhibits. For example, Exhibit C, *Schedule of Changes in Long Term Liabilities*, reports the gross increases and decreases in long-term liabilities, which should match the level of detail shown in the notes to the State's financial statements.

- The Department's long-term liabilities for Fiscal Year 2019 were related to pollution remediation obligations, for which Department policy requires a 30-year estimate.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department did not fully implement our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation during Fiscal Year 2019. We specifically identified errors in supporting documentation used to prepare three of the 12 exhibits (25 percent) the Department was required to prepare and submit for Fiscal Year 2019. These errors resulted in the Department understating its pollution remediation liabilities by approximately \$22.8 million as described below:

- The Department is required to submit an Exhibit Z, *Major Pollution Remediation Obligations in Excess of \$5,000,000*, for each material pollution remediation obligation. All four Exhibit Zs submitted by the Department for its four material pollution remediation obligation sites were incorrect and required revision. The Department's Hazardous Materials and Waste Division prepared and submitted to the Accounting Division the Pollution Remediation Obligation (PRO) Liability Computation spreadsheets, which contained the estimated costs associated with the pollution remediation obligation long-term liability for all sites. The original PRO Liability Computation spreadsheets were based on estimated costs for the next 28 years rather than the Department policy of 30 years; as a result of the errors, Accounting Division staff initially understated the Department's pollution remediation obligations by nearly \$22.8 million.

- The Exhibit C, *Schedule of Changes in Long Term Liabilities*, and Exhibit P, *Major Accounting Estimates in Excess of \$5,000,000*, each reported pollution remediation liabilities that were understated by the amount noted above due to the errors in the PRO Liability Computation spreadsheets.

After we notified Accounting Division staff of the errors, they submitted corrected exhibits to the OSC.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have sufficient internal controls in place to ensure that accurate financial information was obtained and reported to the OSC for Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, Accounting Division staff did not have a process in place to perform an adequate review of the PRO Liability Computation spreadsheets provided by the Hazardous Materials and Waste Division. Further, Accounting Division staff did not have sufficient knowledge of Department policies regarding the PRO liability computation calculations.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Strong financial accounting internal controls, including effective processes and procedures over financial transactions and exhibits, are necessary to ensure that the Department reports appropriate and accurate financial information in accordance with rules and regulations. Inaccurate, incomplete, and untimely financial reporting can adversely affect the State's financial information.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-036B	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-036

The Department of Public Health and Environment should strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting by:

- A Implementing a process requiring sufficient reviews of information used for calculating Office of the State Controller exhibits, including information used to calculate and report pollution remediation liabilities.
- B Ensuring Accounting Division staff are sufficiently trained on Department accounting-related policies, including those related to pollution remediation obligations.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The Department took action to strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting for State fiscal year 2019 activities by training additional staff to prepare exhibits and formalizing an internal review process. While we agree that there were still some required revisions, the Department made significant strides over the concerns that were noted during close of State fiscal year 2018 activities. With regard to the pollution remediation obligation, the Department has drafted language regarding the accounting standard and the Department's projection period into its fiscal procedures manual. This will memorialize the Department's policy and will ensure consistent preparation and reporting going forward.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: SEPTEMBER 2020.

The Department took action to strengthen its training regimen during State fiscal year 2019 by conducting training for not only central accounting staff, but fiscal staff employed by the divisions. While we agree that there is always room for improvement, the Department made significant strides during State fiscal year 2019 and have continued those efforts into State fiscal year 2020. Central accounting staff have undergone a formalized assessment process to

identify areas of governmental accounting knowledge where staff need additional training. Furthermore, the Department's fiscal procedures manual has been updated to provide more context surrounding accounting principles and the various rules and regulations that the Department is required to adhere to.



DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The Department of Revenue (Department) is responsible for the collection of state taxes [C.R.S. 24-35-108]. Under this jurisdiction, the Department also collects delinquent taxes, assessments, and licensing fees; assists the Attorney General in the prosecution of any legal actions commenced for the collection of any delinquent tax, assessment, or licensing fee; and audits reports and returns of taxpayers in connection with all taxes, assessments, and licenses. In addition, the Department is responsible for performing various other functions, including the following:

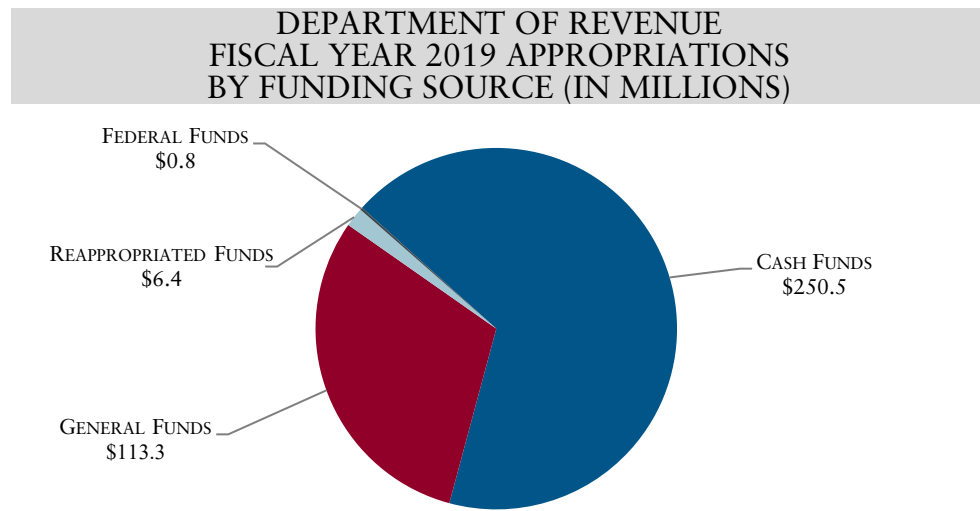
- Issuing driver licenses, identification cards, and permits through its Division of Motor Vehicles (Division). The Division is also responsible for regulating commercial driving schools, providing operations support for the statewide vehicle titling and registration system, enforcing the State's auto emissions program, and ensuring compliance with registration requirements for the International Registration Plan and International Fuel Tax Act programs. In Fiscal Year 2019, the Division collected approximately \$637.2 million in taxes and fees.
- Administering the State Lottery, which grossed more than \$679.8 million in ticket sales during Fiscal Year 2019. Of this amount, approximately \$166.5 million was available for conservation, wildlife, parks, open space, and outdoor recreation projects, including projects funded through Great Outdoors Colorado.
- Acting as a collection agent for city, county, Regional Transportation District, and special district taxes. In Fiscal Year 2019, the Department collected approximately \$1.8 billion in taxes and fees on behalf of these entities.
- Collecting taxes and fees for the Highway User Tax Fund (HUTF) which is primarily for the benefit of highway maintenance projects

in the state. In Fiscal Year 2019, amounts collected for HUTF totaled approximately \$783.7 million.

- Regulating the limited stakes gaming activities in Cripple Creek, Black Hawk, and Central City. Adjusted gross gaming proceeds totaled about \$840.3 million during Fiscal Year 2019. The Division of Gaming collected about \$125.0 million in gaming taxes on these proceeds.
- Enforcing tax, cigarette and tobacco, marijuana, alcoholic beverage, motor vehicle, and emissions inspection laws.

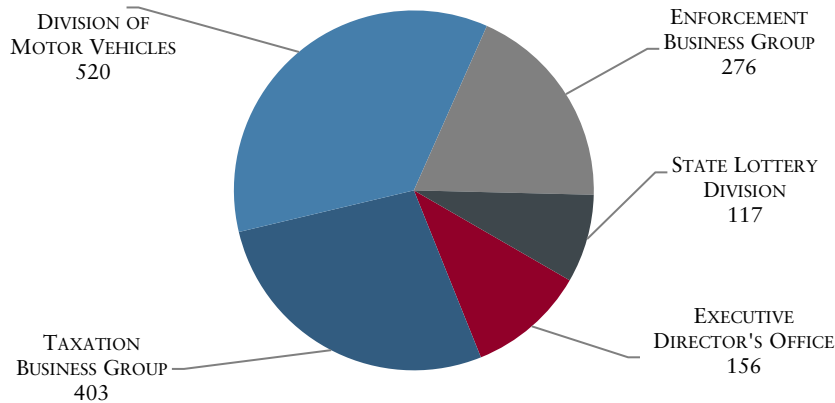
For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$371.0 million and 1,472 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	2	-	1	-	-	3

DRIVES INFORMATION SECURITY

Government Auditing Standards allow for information that is considered sensitive in nature, such as detailed information related to IT system security, to be issued through a separate “classified or limited use” report because of the potential damage that could be caused by the misuse of this information. We consider the specific technical details of this finding to be sensitive in nature and not appropriate for public disclosure. Therefore, the details of the following finding have been provided to the Department

and the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT), where appropriate, in a separate, confidential memorandum.

The Division is the business owner of the Driver License, Record, Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system. DRIVES provides an integrated solution for drivers and vehicle services, as well as business licensing and revenue accounting. The State's Division and county departments of motor vehicles' employees use DRIVES. Most users in the system work for the State's Division, but other sections within the Department have a variety of access that allows for and addresses reporting, accounting, monitoring, or other data sharing needs.

Responsibility for the reliability and availability of the DRIVES application is shared between the Department and OIT. The Department and Division also work with a third party contractor, FAST Enterprises (FAST) to provide DRIVES application support.

The Department is responsible for information security of the DRIVES application and ensuring FAST is compliant with Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policies) and the OIT Cyber Policies.

OIT's Identity and Access Management (IAM) team provides information security support for the DRIVES application.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department and the Division, with OIT's support, had adequate information security controls in place and operating effectively.

We made inquiries with Department staff and inspected supporting documentation provided by the Department, FAST, and OIT.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the Security Policies and OIT Cyber Policies, as well as certain information security related procedural requirements for DRIVES.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found certain information security related problems with DRIVES during Fiscal Year 2019.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

- The Department and Division stated that they do not have formalized procedures in place to address the identified information security problems.
- OIT staff failed to follow Security Policies and their own information security related procedural requirements.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

The identified deficiencies, in combination, elevate the risk of system compromise and affect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the DRIVES system. If DRIVES information security processes and controls are not appropriately managed, this could adversely impact the reliability of data that is processed, stored, and generated by the system, as well as the automated application controls that are built into DRIVES.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-037

The Department of Revenue should improve information security controls for the Driver License, Record, Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system by:

- A Mitigating the information security problems noted in PART A of the confidential finding.
- B Mitigating the information security problems noted in PART B of the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: APRIL 2020.

The Department of Revenue, Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) will improve the information security controls for DRIVES by revising procedures that communicate, document, and mitigate the information identified in PART A of the confidential finding.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: APRIL 2020.

The Department of Revenue, Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) will improve the information security controls for DRIVES by revising procedures that communicate, document, and mitigate the information identified in PART B of the confidential finding.

RECOMMENDATION 2019-038

The Governor's Office of Information Technology should strengthen information security controls over the Driver License, Record,

Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system by mitigating the information security problems noted in the confidential finding.

RESPONSE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

DISAGREE.

The Governor's Office of Information Technology OIT disagrees with the finding. Please see the detailed finding for more information.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

We have considered OIT's response to this recommendation and maintain that the recommendation remains valid. Please see the confidential Auditor's Addendum for additional details.

DRIVES VENDOR MANAGEMENT

DRIVES is primarily supported and maintained by a third party IT service provider, FAST, with limited IT support from OIT. The system is housed at FAST's Centennial, Colorado data center.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether FAST had performed the semi-annual review of its compliance with Security Policies.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

The results of our audit work were measured against the following criteria:

- The Department published a Contract Management Policy [DOR-106A], which states that contract managers are responsible for ensuring that all contract provisions are being adhered to by the parties and conducting performance monitoring.
- Section 10, *Compliance*, Part E, of the Department's contract with FAST states that FAST shall review, on a semi-annual basis, all OIT policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the standards and guidelines published.
- The U.S. Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book), which has been implemented for Colorado by the State Controller, states in Paragraph 5.03, *Enforcement of Accountability*, that management holds personnel accountable for performing their assigned internal control responsibilities.
- Section 9.6.1 of the Security Policies [CISP-014, *Systems and Services Acquisition*], as applied to this contract, states that OIT and Department staff shall require that FAST comply with organizational information security requirements in accordance with applicable state policies.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department was able to demonstrate that FAST is performing a semi-annual review to ensure compliance with Security Policies; however, FAST stated that it is unable to comply with certain Security Policies. For example, FAST has configured the network disconnect inactivity threshold at 30 minutes, instead of 20 minutes, as

required by Section 9.6.1 of the Security Policy [CISP-015, *System and Communications Protection*].

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

We identified that the Department was not holding staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing contract provisions related to the vendor management problems noted above. Department staff indicated that the review memo had been acknowledged by the Department, but it did not have a process in place to address the risk by either ensuring that FAST implemented mitigating controls or holding discussions with OIT to document management's acceptance of the risk of noncompliance with Security Policy requirements.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without proper controls in place for holding Department staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing FAST's performance and ensuring compliance with the OIT's Security Policies, there is a risk that required security controls may not be in place and operating effectively, which could adversely impact the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information contained within DRIVES.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-039

The Department of Revenue should improve oversight of vendor contract compliance and develop a mechanism to hold staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing contract provisions by formalizing a process to ensure FAST Enterprises (FAST) has implemented mitigating controls to address those Colorado Information Security Policies that FAST is unable to fully implement, and by initiating discussions with

the Governor's Office of Information Technology to document management's acceptance of the risk.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JANUARY 2020.

The Colorado Department of Revenue's (CDOR) Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) agrees with the recommendation that it is responsible in holding staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing contract provisions. The DMV should have been involved in dialogue between the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) and vendor, FAST Enterprises, regarding non-compliance with selected IT Security Policies contained in CISP-015. Actions have been initiated to ensure OIT, FAST and DMV collaborate regarding all contract related activities.

FAST has submitted to CDOR mitigating controls to address non-compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies. The DMV will lead coordination effort between OIT and FAST to assess mitigation controls, determine risk based on technical recommendations from OIT and identify further actions.

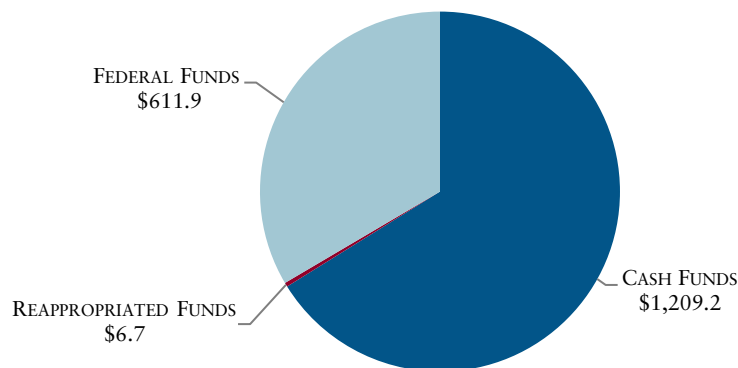
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Colorado Department of Transportation (Department) is responsible for operating and maintaining Colorado's state highway system, including bridges, as well as aviation, rail, and multimodal transportation under the policy direction of the 11-member Transportation Commission. The Department's responsibilities include managing highway construction projects, implementing the State's Highway Safety Plan, repairing and maintaining roads, providing technical support to local airports regarding aviation safety, and administering the reimbursement of aviation fuel tax revenues and discretionary grants to airports.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was appropriated approximately \$1.8 billion and 3,329 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

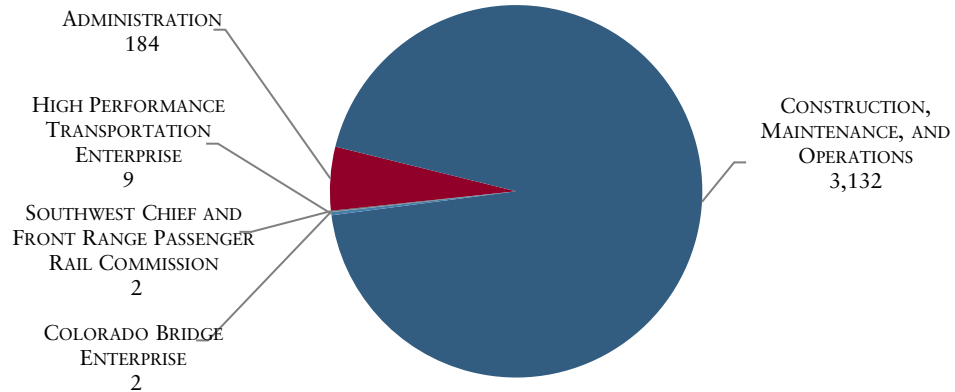
The following charts show the appropriations by funding source and FTE staff by major areas, respectively, within the Department for Fiscal Year 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Fiscal Year 2019-20 Appropriations Report.

FISCAL YEAR 2019 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides a summary of current audit recommendations made to the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS <i>(Most Serious)</i>		SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY <i>(Moderately Serious)</i>		OTHER	TOTAL
	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	FINANCIAL REPORTING	FEDERAL PROGRAM COMPLIANCE		
	2	-	-	-	-	2

The following comment was prepared by the public accounting firm of BKD LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Colorado Bridge Enterprise (CBE) was formed in 2009 as part of Colorado’s Funding Advancement for Surface Transportation and Economic Recovery (FASTER) legislation, otherwise known as Senate

Bill 09-108. CBE operates as a government-owned business within the Department. The purpose of CBE is to finance, repair, reconstruct, and replace designated bridges throughout the State.

CBE accounts for construction and repair/maintenance-related expenditures on a project basis. Projects for construction of new infrastructure with a useful life of more than a year are capitalized and then depreciated whereas items not meeting the criteria as a capital project are expensed in the year incurred. At the beginning of a project, each project is uniquely coded in the accounting system so projects are identified as either being eligible for capitalization or expensed in the current year. After the projects are coded as either being capitalized or expensed, CBE evaluates the coding when additional information is available to determine if the additional information would have changed the initial coding.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether CBE had adequate internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019 over financial accounting and reporting of construction and related capital asset activity, and whether it ensured that CBE's financial transactions were accurate and reliable, and conformed to state rules.

To assess CBE's internal controls over its financial accounting and reporting processes, we requested that CBE provide its formal policies and procedures that were in place overall financial activities during Fiscal Year 2019. We performed physical walkthroughs over various transactions and made inquiries about the Department's controls over significant accounts.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured our results against generally accepted accounting principles

that address the proper recognition and accounting of capital assets. Specifically, we measured our results against the following guidance provided by the Office of the State Controller (OSC):

- Section 1.7, *Capital Construction Fund Expenditures*, of the OSC's *Fiscal Procedures Manual* (Manual) requires that departments perform certain procedures at the end of each fiscal year, including reviewing all capital construction projects to identify projects completed and closed during the year and to ensure that the entire total expenditures of those projects be transferred to the appropriate asset account. For capital construction projects not completed by the end of the year, the Manual requires departments to transfer the related expenditures to a construction in progress asset account.
- State Fiscal Rule 1-8, *Preaudit Responsibility for Accounting Documents and Financial Transactions*, issued by the OSC, requires state departments to "implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to state fiscal rules." Examples of these internal controls are written policies and procedures, periodic reconciliations of amounts to CORE, and periodic staff training on policies and procedures.
- Section 3.39, *Prior Period Adjustments*, of the OSC's Manual requires departments to account for and report the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements as a prior period adjustment.

WHAT PROBLEM DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that CBE improperly reduced its capital asset related expenses by approximately \$7.3 million during Fiscal Year 2019 when correcting a prior year error. CBE staff were attempting to move prior year capital asset related expenses to a construction in progress asset account, but reduced the current year expenses rather than recording the entry as prior year activity. As a result, we noted that CBE's Fiscal Year 2019 expenses and beginning net position were understated by the \$7.3 million.

After we notified CBE staff about the error, they corrected the error in their accounting records.

WHY DID THIS PROBLEM OCCUR?

CBE did not have adequate controls, including processes to review nonroutine journal entries and the annual financial statements, in place to ensure that its financial records were materially correct at fiscal year-end. Additionally, CBE staff were not trained on how to properly record journal entries related to a change in project coding from an expense item to a capital project item. While CBE's controls identified that items had been expensed in the prior year that should have been capitalized, there was not an adequate control in place to ensure the adjustment to correct the error was recorded correctly.

WHY DOES THIS PROBLEM MATTER?

Without adequate controls, CBE cannot ensure that its financial records are reasonably stated, which could result in a misstatement of CBE and the State's financial statements. If this problem was not corrected, CBE's expenses and beginning net position would have been understated by \$7.3 million for Fiscal Year 2019.

CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-040

The Colorado Bridge Enterprise (CBE) should improve its internal controls over adjusting accounting entries by:

- A Implementing additional levels of review over recorded journal entries and its annual financial statements. If CBE does not have the capacity within its employees, CBE should request assistance from Colorado Department of Transportation's accounting personnel.

- B Providing additional training to CBE personnel, including those who work outside of the Accounting and Finance Division, on the importance of maintaining proper codes for projects and the effects of a change in a projects code between that of a capital project and a project that is expensed.

RESPONSE

COLORADO BRIDGE ENTERPRISE

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JUNE 2020.

CBE will develop effective policies and procedures that will strengthen controls over nonroutine journal entries review and approval process to ensure that these entries are complete, accurate, properly supported and approved prior to posting in the general ledger. The additional level of control in preparation of financial statements will consist of structural review of financial statements by a third-party accounting staff member who is not involved with the daily transactions of CBE.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: DECEMBER 2019.

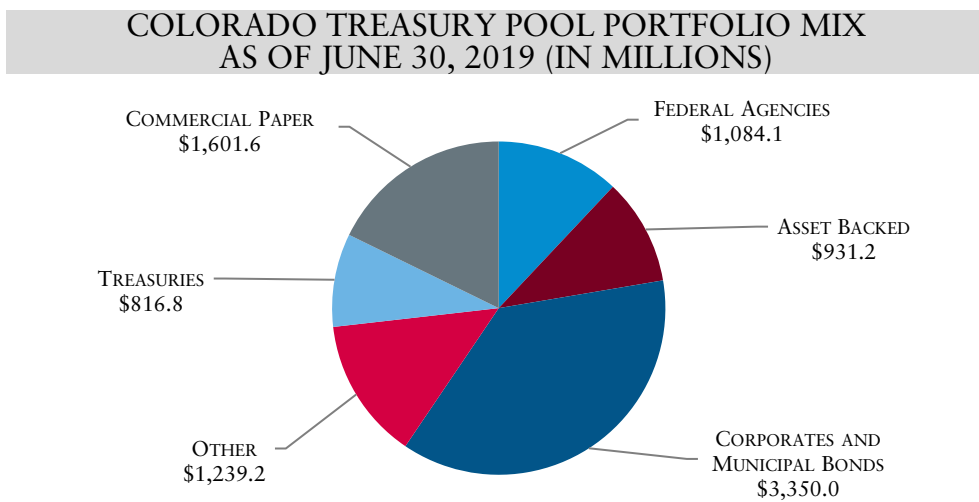
CBE personnel has communicated to the Business Process Experts via the Business Support Team on the importance of informing them of all new codes for projects. The Business Support Team created a report comparing expenditures to capitalized asset expenditures for all projects by phases on an aggregate level. This report is incorporated in the monthly asset capitalization process to identify any missed expenditures that should have been capitalized prior to the period close. This new process is documented in the project asset capitalization procedure.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The Department of the Treasury (Treasury or Department) is established by the Colorado Constitution. The State Treasurer is an elected official who serves a 4-year term. The Treasury’s primary functions are to manage the State’s pooled investments and to implement and monitor the State’s cash management procedures. Other duties and responsibilities of the Treasury include:

- Receiving, managing, and disbursing the State’s cash.
- Acting as the State’s banker and investment officer.
- Managing the State’s Unclaimed Property Program, the Interest-Free School Loan Program, the Property Tax Deferral Program for Seniors and Veterans, and the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority Loan Program.
- Managing certain state public funding transactions.

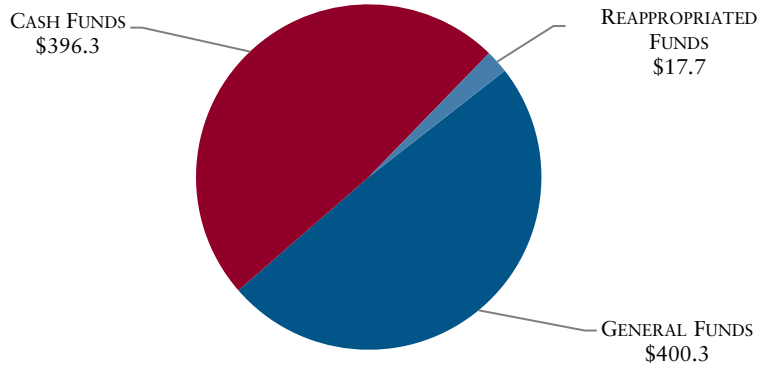
The State’s \$9.0 billion of pooled investments are made up of a variety of securities, as shown in the following chart:



SOURCE: Department of the Treasury records.

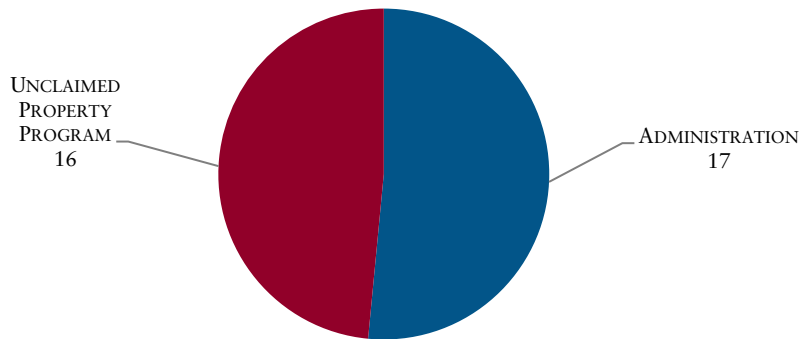
For Fiscal Year 2019, the Treasury was appropriated approximately \$814.3 million and 33 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. The following charts show the Department’s appropriations by funding source and the appropriated FTE staff by major area, respectively, for Fiscal Year 2019.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
BY FUNDING SOURCE (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Appropriations Report Fiscal Year 2019-20.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FISCAL YEAR 2019 FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF
BY MAJOR AREAS**



SOURCE: Joint Budget Committee Appropriations Report Fiscal Year 2019-20.

For Fiscal Year 2019, the majority of the Treasury’s funding (approximately 99 percent) was for special purpose programs, and the remaining 1 percent was for Treasury administration and the Unclaimed Property program.

With 17 allotted FTE, Treasury’s Administration Division manages special purpose programs, which include the following: (1) reimbursements to local governments for property tax revenues forgone due to the senior

citizen and disabled veteran property tax exemption, (2) allocation of Highway Users Tax Fund revenues to local governments, and (3) property tax reimbursements for property destroyed by a natural cause. The Treasury received approximately 49 percent of its funding from general funds, 2 percent from reallocated funds, and 49 percent from cash funds.

COMPLIANCE WITH COLORADO FUNDS MANAGEMENT ACT AND THE TAX ANTICIPATION NOTE ACT

The Colorado Funds Management Act (Funds Management Act) under Section 24-75-902, C.R.S., asserts that, because the State “currently experiences and may hereafter” experience fluctuations in revenue and expenditures and temporary cash flow deficits, this section of the statute is necessary and outlines the authority and mechanisms the State can use to fund the shortfalls. Under Section 24-75-905(1), C.R.S., the State Treasurer is specifically authorized to sell Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRANS) to meet these shortfalls. TRANS are short-term notes payable from anticipated pledged revenue.

The Tax Anticipation Note Act under Section 29-15-112(1), C.R.S., also specifically authorizes the State Treasurer to issue TRANS for school districts. The purpose of these TRANS is to alleviate temporary cash flow deficits of school districts by making interest-free loans to those districts.

Section 24-75-914, C.R.S., requires the Office of the State Auditor to review information relating to TRANS and report this information to the General Assembly annually. The exhibit and discussion below provide information about the Treasurer’s July 19, 2018, issuance of \$600 million in General Fund Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Series 2018 (General Fund Notes); the July 18, 2018, Education Loan

Program (ELP) Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (ELP Notes) issuance of \$310 million (2018A); and the January 16, 2019, ELP Notes issuance of \$325 million (2018B).

STATE OF COLORADO DETAILS OF TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTE ISSUANCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019				
	GENERAL FUND NOTES SERIES 2018	EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM NOTES		
		EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM NOTES SERIES 2018A	EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM NOTES SERIES 2018B	TOTAL EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM
Date of Issuance	July 19, 2018	July 18, 2018	January 16, 2019	—
Maturity Date	June 26, 2019	June 27, 2019	June 27, 2019	—
Issue Amount	\$600,000,000	\$310,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$635,000,000
Interest	\$24,338,888	\$12,618,333	\$5,008,888	\$17,627,221
Denominations	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	—
Face Interest Rate	4.33%	4.32%	3.45%	—
Premium on Sale	\$15,552,000	\$7,943,900	\$2,656,150	\$10,600,050
Net Interest Cost to the State	1.57%	1.61%	1.63%	—
Total Due at Maturity	\$624,338,888	\$322,618,333	\$330,008,888	\$650,274,483
SOURCE: Office of the State Treasurer records.				
NOTE: For comparative purposes, in Fiscal Year 2018 the Treasurer issued \$600,000,000 in General Fund Notes and \$665,000,000 in Education Loan Program Notes.				

TERMS AND PRICE

Section 24-75-907(1), C.R.S., states that the General Fund Notes are required to mature no later than 3 days prior to the end of the fiscal year. Section 29-15-112(5)(b), C.R.S., states that the ELP Notes are required to mature on or before August 31 of the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which the notes were issued. In addition, if the notes have a maturity date after the end of the fiscal year, then on or before the final day of the fiscal year in which the ELP Notes are issued, there shall be deposited, in one or more special segregated and restricted accounts and pledged irrevocably to the payment of the ELP Notes, an amount sufficient to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest related to the ELP Notes on their stated maturity date.

Notes in each series are issued at different face interest rates. These are

the rates at which interest will be paid on the notes. The average net interest cost to the State differs from the face interest rates because the notes are sold at a premium, which reduces the net interest cost incurred.

The maturity dates of the General Fund Notes and the ELP Notes issued during Fiscal Year 2019 comply with statutory requirements. Specifically, as shown in the previous exhibit, the General Fund Notes had a maturity date of June 26, 2019, and both of the ELP Notes had a maturity date of June 27, 2019. Neither were subject to redemption prior to maturity.

SECURITY AND SOURCE OF PAYMENT

In accordance with the Funds Management Act, principal and interest on the General Fund Notes are payable solely from any cash income or other cash receipts recorded in the General Fund for Fiscal Year 2019. The General Fund's cash receipts include those that are subject to appropriation in Fiscal Year 2019 and any pledged revenue, including the following:

- Revenue not yet recorded in the General Fund at the date the notes were issued.
- Any unexpended note proceeds.
- Proceeds of internal borrowing from other state funds recorded in the General Fund.

The State Treasurer records monies reserved to pay the principal and interest of the General Fund Notes in the Note Payment Account (General Fund Account) in the State's financial accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE). The General Fund Notes are secured by an exclusive first lien on assets in the General Fund Account. The State Treasurer holds in custody the assets in this account.

According to Section 29-15-112(2)(e) (II), C.R.S., interest on the ELP Notes is payable from the General Fund. In accordance with the TRANS issuance documents, principal on the ELP Notes were required

to be paid solely from the receipt of property taxes received by the participating school districts during the period of March through June 2019, which were to be deposited into the General Fund of each school district. Section 29-15-112(4)(a)(I)(A), C.R.S., requires the school districts to make payments for the entire principal on the ELP Notes to the State Treasury. Per the TRANS issuance documents, these payments were to be made by June 25, 2019. We confirmed that the school districts made all payments by June 25, 2019, and the State Treasurer used these funds to repay the principal on the ELP Notes.

In accordance with the TRANS issuance documents, if the balance in the Education Loan Program Notes Repayment Account (ELP Account) is less than the principal of the ELP Notes at maturity on June 26, 2019, the State Treasurer must deposit from any funds on hand that are eligible for investment an amount sufficient to fully fund the ELP Account. The ability of the State Treasurer to use the General Fund's current revenues or borrowable resources to fund a deficiency in the ELP Account is subordinate to the use of such funds for payment of any outstanding General Fund Notes.

In accordance with the TRANS issuance documents, if the balance in the General Fund Account on June 15, 2019, had been less than the principal and interest of the General Fund Notes due at maturity, the State Treasurer would have been required to deposit into the General Fund Account all of the General Fund's revenue available at that time, and borrow from other state funds until the balance met the required level. In addition, the State Treasurer would be required to give notice of such deficiency to the Note's securities depository and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

To ensure the payment of the General Fund Notes and ELP Notes, the Treasurer agreed to deposit pledged revenue into both the General Fund Account and the ELP Account so that the balance on June 15, 2019, and June 25, 2019, respectively, would be no less than the amounts to be repaid. The note agreements also provide remedies for holders of the notes in the event of default. The amounts to be repaid on the maturity date are detailed in the previous exhibit.

We determined that, on June 15, 2019, and June 25, 2019, the account balance plus accrued interest earned on investments was sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the General Fund and ELP Notes, respectively, without borrowing from other state funds.

LEGAL OPINION

Greenberg Traurig, LLP, and Kutak Rock LLP, bond counsels, have stated that, in their opinion:

- The State has the power to issue the notes and carry out the provisions of the note agreements.
- The General Fund Notes and ELP Notes are legal, binding, secured obligations of the State.
- Interest on the notes is exempt from taxation by the U.S. government and by the State of Colorado.

INVESTMENTS

The Funds Management Act, the Tax Anticipation Note Act, and the General Fund and ELP Notes' agreements allow the Treasurer to invest the General Fund Account and ELP Account funds in eligible investments until they are needed for note repayment. Interest amounts earned on the investments are credited back to the General Fund, since the General Fund pays interest at closing. The State Treasurer is authorized to invest the funds in a variety of long-term and short-term securities according to Section 24-36-113(1), C.R.S. Furthermore, Section 24-75-910, C.R.S., of the Funds Management Act and Section 29-15-112(3)(b), C.R.S., of the Tax Anticipation Note Act state that the Treasurer may:

- Invest the proceeds of the notes in any securities that are legal investments for the fund from which the notes are payable.
- Deposit the proceeds in any eligible public depository.

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUANCE AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The General Fund Note proceeds were used to alleviate temporary cash flow shortfalls and to finance the State's daily operations in anticipation of taxes and other revenue to be received later in Fiscal Year 2019. The State Treasurer deposited the proceeds of the sale of the General Fund Notes in the State's General Fund.

The ELP Notes were issued to fund a portion of the anticipated cash flow shortfalls of the school districts during Fiscal Year 2019. The net proceeds of the sale of the notes were specifically used to make interest-free loans to the school districts in anticipation of the receipt of property tax revenue by the individual districts on and after March 1, 2019, and up to and including June 25, 2019.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The General Fund Notes and the ELP Notes were issued through competitive sales. A competitive sale involves a bid process in which notes are sold to bidders offering the lowest interest rate.

The issuance of both types of notes is subject to the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) arbitrage requirements. In general, arbitrage is defined as the difference between the interest earned by investing the note proceeds and the interest paid on the borrowing. In addition, if the State meets the IRS safe harbor rules, the State is allowed to earn and keep this arbitrage amount. The IRS safe harbor rules require the State to meet certain spending thresholds related to the note proceeds. In Fiscal Year 2019, the State met the IRS safe harbor rules. Although these requirements were met, interest earned by investing note proceeds was less than interest paid on the borrowing, and thus no arbitrage was earned or kept. The Treasury is responsible for monitoring compliance with the arbitrage requirements to ensure that the State will not be liable for an arbitrage rebate.

STATE EXPENSES

The State incurred expenses as a result of the issuance and redemption of the General Fund and ELP Notes. These expenses totaled approximately \$550,000. The expenses included the following:

- Bond legal counsel fees and reimbursement of related expenses incurred by the bond counsel.
- Disclosure counsel fees and expenses.
- Fees paid to rating agencies for services.
- Costs of printing and distributing preliminary and final offering statements and the actual notes.
- Fees paid to financial advisors.
- Redemption costs, consisting of fees and costs paid to agents to destroy the redeemed securities.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 18, 2019, the State issued \$400 million in Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Series 2019A with a maturity date of June 29, 2020. The notes carry an average coupon rate of 3.00 percent and were issued with a premium of \$6.9 million. The total due at maturity includes \$400 million in principal and \$11.4 million in interest.

On July 24, 2019, the State issued \$600 million in General Fund Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes with a maturity date of June 26, 2020. The notes carry an average coupon rate of 4.03 percent and were issued with a premium of \$15.8 million. The total due at maturity includes \$600 million in principal and \$22.3 million in interest.

On January 16, 2020, the State issued \$400 million in Education Loan Program Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes Series 2019B with a maturity date of June 29, 2020. The notes carry an average coupon rate of 3.34

percent and were issued with a premium of \$4.4 million. The total due at maturity includes \$400 million in principal and \$6.1 million in interest.

NO RECOMMENDATION IS MADE IN THIS AREA.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND

The Public School Fund (Fund), created under Section 22-41-101, C.R.S., is used for the deposit and investment of proceeds from the sale of land granted to the State by the federal government for educational purposes, as well as for other monies as provided by law. Interest and income earned on the Fund are to be distributed to and expended by the State's school districts for the maintenance of the State's schools. In accordance with Section 22-41-104(2), C.R.S., the State Treasurer has the authority to "effect exchanges or sales" of investments in the Public School Fund, whenever the exchanges or sales will not result in the loss of the Fund's principal. An aggregate loss of principal to the Public School Fund occurs only when an exchange or sale that resulted in an initial loss of principal is not offset by a gain on an exchange or sale in the fund within 12 months.

Section 2-3-103(5), C.R.S., requires the Office of the State Auditor to annually evaluate the Fund's investments and to report any loss of the Fund's principal to the Legislative Audit Committee. During our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we obtained confirmations from Wells Fargo Bank on the fair value of all investments held in the Fund. We compared the total fair value of the Fund's investments to the book value of the investments as recorded in CORE, and noted that the fair value exceeded the book value of the investments at June 30, 2019, by approximately \$16.4 million. This is due to lower interest rates in the market, resulting in current prices for Treasury's investments to increase. However, this gain would not become a gain of principal, or "realized," unless and until Treasury chose to sell the investment before its maturity date. Treasury has indicated that it intends to hold the investments to maturity to recover the full principal. We did not identify any recognized loss of principal to the Fund during Fiscal Year 2019.

NO RECOMMENDATION IS MADE IN THIS AREA.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

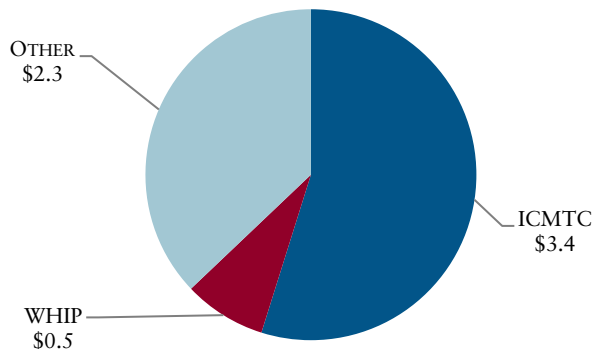
The Department of Corrections (Department) manages the State's adult correctional facilities, youth offender system, and the adult parole and community corrections system. Please refer to the introduction to the Department of Corrections chapter within SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS for additional background information.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department spent approximately \$6.2 million in federal funds. As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we performed follow-up testing on prior audit recommendations for both the Criminal Justice Systems program, known at the Department as the International Corrections Management Training Center (ICMTC) [CFDA No. 19.703]; and the Wild Horse and Burro Resource Management Program (WHIP) [CFDA No. 15.229].

In Fiscal Year 2019, the Department's expenditures for these two programs were approximately \$3.9 million. The Department is responsible for ensuring that all expenditures for these programs are appropriate and that the State complies with the associated federal and state program requirements.

The following chart shows total Fiscal Year 2019 federal expenditures by program for the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 2019 EXPENDITURES
BY FEDERAL PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: 2019 Statewide Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Our Fiscal Year 2019 audit identified an issue related to the Department’s administration of federal awards.

The following comment was prepared by the public accounting firm of Eide Bailly LLP, which performed the Fiscal Year 2019 audit work at the Department under contract with the Office of the State Auditor.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT—CASH MANAGEMENT AND FEDERAL REPORTING

The federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) created WHIP [CFDA No. 15.229] to implement the Wild-Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act, passed by Congress in 1971. Broadly, the law declares wild horses and burros to be “living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West” and stipulates that the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have the responsibility to manage and protect herds in their respective jurisdictions within areas where wild horses and burros were found roaming in 1971.

In order to maintain wild horses and burros in good condition and protect the health of federal public lands, the BLM must manage the population growth of wild horse and burro herds. To carry out this mission, the BLM controls herd growth through the application of fertility measures, such as birth control, and through the periodic removal of excess animals and the placement of those animals into the care of the Department’s WHIP program. The Department uses WHIP funds primarily for the care and training of the animals placed within their program.

The Department operates on a reimbursement basis with the federal government for its federal grants. Thus, the Department expends

Correctional Industries cash funds for WHIP prior to requesting reimbursement from the federal government. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department expended approximately \$500,000 for WHIP.

BLM notified the Department on March 16, 2017, that it was placing the Department on an “agency review” due to concerns BLM had with the Department’s administration of the program. BLM further notified the Department that it would be required to substantiate the actual costs of the program by submitting specific federal reimbursement forms documenting actual program expenditures, less any program income received by the Department for WHIP, as well as supporting documentation for all expenditures included on the reimbursement requests. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department was also asked by BLM to submit corrected federal reports for the entire grant period from June 2014 through June 2019.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine the Department’s progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendations related to cash management and federal reporting. At that time, we recommended that the Department strengthen its internal controls to ensure it complied with the cash management requirements for WHIP by revising its policies and procedures to align with BLM’s WHIP requirements, as well as submitting corrected reimbursement requests based on actual costs incurred, and working with BLM staff to resolve identified differences in reimbursements.

For federal reporting, we recommended that the Department strengthen its internal controls related to WHIP federal reporting requirements by updating and implementing its federal reporting procedures, and by working with BLM to provide accurate cumulative expenditure information.

The Department agreed with both of our recommendations and stated that it would work with BLM to provide actual allowable and authorized costs for reimbursement. Additionally, the Department indicated that it would improve its federal reporting process by implementing reconciliations, review, and approval processes; and retaining documentation for its reports.

As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit work, we requested the Department's updated cash management and federal reporting policies and procedures. We also requested for review any corrected reimbursement requests and/or any corrected federal reports the Department submitted to BLM during Fiscal Year 2019.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following requirements:

Federal regulation 45 CFR, 92.20(b)(1), related to federal reporting, states, "Accurate, current and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant." Per the *Federal Financial Report Instructions*, quarterly reports, including the *SF-425–Federal Financial Report (SF-425)*, shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of each reporting quarter. The SF-425 reports on the total cumulative cash receipts, cash disbursements, federal funds authorized, the federal funds expended, and the total program income for the grant period.

Federal regulations [2 CFR 200.345] related to cash management indicate that "when entities are funded on a reimbursement basis, program costs must be paid by the entity before reimbursement is requested from the federal government." Reimbursement requests are to be made through submission to BLM of the *SF-270–Request for Advance of Reimbursement* report detailing expenditures made for the period.

Federal regulations [2 CFR 200.303] related to internal controls require that the Department, as a federal grant recipient, “establish and maintain effective internal controls over federal awards that provide reasonable assurance that awards are being managed in compliance with federal statutes, regulation and the terms and conditions of the federal award.”

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department did not fully implement our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendations during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we found that the Department did not submit updated SF-425 reports or corrected reimbursement requests based on actual costs incurred for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019. Although the Department did update both its cash management and federal reporting policies during the fiscal year, we were unable to determine if the new policies fully align with BLM guidelines because the BLM audit is ongoing.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

While Department staff reported that they completed and submitted revised reimbursement requests and SF-425 reports in November 2019 for WHIP for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019, they indicated that they were still awaiting BLM’s approval of the resubmitted documents to allow for reimbursement of outstanding reimbursement costs. The Department indicated that it had continued to work with BLM to ensure that it was addressing BLM’s concerns in a timely manner, but BLM had continued to delay payments to the Department until the audit of the program was fully complete.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Because of the issues identified and the ongoing BLM audit, the Department has not yet been fully reimbursed for Correctional Industries cash funds expended throughout the grant period from June 2014 through June 2019. As of June 30, 2019, the Department was still owed

approximately \$1.2 million from BLM for expenditures made for WHIP during that time period. The Department’s internal control weaknesses for WHIP have resulted in the Department fronting Correctional Industries cash funds without receiving federal reimbursement for significant periods of time, which results in missed opportunities for the use of and interest on state general funds. Further, if the Department does not take active steps to address its weaknesses in WHIP and submit corrected federal reports, it may incur monetary penalties, interest and other federal sanctions, including the termination of WHIP.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR–BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBER	L14AC00056
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2014 WITH AMENDMENTS IN 2015, 2016, AND 2017
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE
CFDA No.	15.229, WILD HORSE AND BURRO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	CASH MANAGEMENT (C) REPORTING (L)
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-043A AND 2018-043B	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-041

The Department of Corrections (Department) should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with the cash management and federal reporting requirements for the Wild Horse and Burro Resource Management program (WHIP) by:

- A Ensuring that corrected reimbursement requests and updated federal reports for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019, as applicable, are submitted to the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and continuing to work with BLM staff to resolve identified differences.
- B Taking additional steps to proactively work with BLM to ensure that the BLM audit is finalized, that the Department’s updated

WHIP policies and procedures align with BLM requirements, and that the Department obtains reimbursement for prior year and future WHIP costs, as appropriate.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Department of Corrections (Department) has submitted corrected reimbursement requests and updated federal reports to the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019. The Department will continue to work with the BLM to resolve any identified differences.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: MAY 2020.

The Department will continue to proactively work with the BLM to finalize BLM's payment review audit and obtain reimbursement for prior years expenditures. The Department has updated policies and procedures relating to cash management and federal reporting to align with BLM requirements.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) is the state department responsible for developing financing plans and policies for publicly funded health care programs. The principal programs the Department administers are the federal Medicaid program, known in Colorado as Health First Colorado (also known as Colorado's Medicaid Program or Medicaid), which provides health services to eligible needy persons; and the federal Children's Health Insurance Program, known in Colorado as the Children's Basic Health Plan (CBHP). CBHP furnishes subsidized health insurance for low-income children aged 18 years or younger and pregnant women aged 19 and over who are not eligible for Medicaid.

The Department is responsible for ensuring that all expenditures under Medicaid and CBHP are appropriate, and that the State complies with federal and state program requirements. In Colorado, the responsibility for determining recipient eligibility for Medicaid and CBHP program benefits is shared between local counties, designated Medical Assistance eligibility sites (MA sites), and the State. For Medicaid and CBHP, individuals and families apply for benefits at their local county departments of human/social services or designated MA sites, or online through the Program Eligibility and Application Kit (PEAK) system. The local counties and MA sites are responsible for administering the benefits application process, entering the required data for eligibility determination into the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS), and approving or denying applicants' eligibility. If the application is complete, CBMS processes each individual's application and determines the applicant's eligibility based on the information entered. If the application is incomplete, a caseworker is responsible for contacting the individual to assist with completing his or her application.

The Department is responsible for supervising and monitoring the local

counties’ and MA sites’ administration of Medicaid and CBHP. The Department is also responsible for ensuring that only eligible providers receive reimbursement for their costs of providing allowable services on behalf of eligible individuals.

As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we tested the Department’s compliance with, and internal controls over, federal grant requirements under the federal *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) for the following programs:

- Medicaid
- Children’s Health Insurance Program

In Fiscal Year 2019, the Department expended approximately \$5.4 billion in federal funds for Medicaid services and \$285.8 million in federal funds for CBHP services.

Between Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, as shown in the following table, the Department’s average monthly caseload for Medicaid decreased by approximately 54,000 cases (4 percent) and CBHP increased by approximately 4,000 cases (5 percent).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING AVERAGE MONTHLY CASELOAD FISCAL YEARS 2017 THROUGH 2019					
FISCAL YEAR	AVERAGE MEDICAID MONTHLY CASELOAD	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		AVERAGE CBHP MONTHLY CASELOAD	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
2017	1,346,114			64,344	
2018	1,315,217	2%	▼	77,738	21% ▲
2019	1,261,365	4%	▼	81,645	5% ▲

SOURCE: Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Fiscal Year 2020-21 Budget Request, dated November 2019.

During Fiscal Year 2014, numerous provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) were implemented, such as new income provisions and expanded health care coverage for select populations. Enacted by Congress in 2010, ACA mandated comprehensive reforms to existing policies that had expansive impacts for individuals receiving medical assistance through Medicaid or CBHP. Additionally, in accordance

with ACA, Colorado elected to further expand Medicaid coverage to eligible individuals effective on January 1, 2014. With these regulatory changes, additional Coloradans became eligible to receive coverage through either Medicaid or CBHP.

The results of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit identified errors resulting in the following findings and recommendations for Medicaid and CBHP.

MEDICAID CONTROLS OVER ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS

Caseworkers at local counties and MA sites collect required documentation from applicants, including the applicant's birth certificate, a level-of-care assessment, and support for income and the value of resources, such as bank account balances. The caseworkers enter the applicant-provided data into CBMS in order to determine applicants' eligibility to receive Medicaid benefits. An eligible beneficiary's income and countable resources cannot exceed a limit set by federal and state regulations. CBMS has a system check to mark eligibility as "fail" if the applicant's reported income exceeds the limit. The eligibility data in CBMS feeds into the Colorado interChange system (Colorado interChange), which pays providers for the services that they provide to Medicaid beneficiaries.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over the Medicaid eligibility determination process as well as to determine whether the Department complied with applicable federal and state Medicaid eligibility requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

During our audit, we reviewed the Department's Medicaid eligibility

internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, we performed testing on a statistical sample of 125 beneficiaries who were eligible for Medicaid during Fiscal Year 2019 and had a payment made on their behalf to a Medicaid provider between July 1, 2018, and March 31, 2019, to determine whether those individuals' Medicaid eligibility determination was appropriate. In addition, for these 125 beneficiaries, we performed testing to determine whether the individuals had additional payments made on their behalf between April 1, 2019, and June 30, 2019, and whether the individuals were eligible for those payments.

Our testing included reviewing the supporting documentation, including the case files, CBMS data fields related to eligibility determination/redetermination, and Medicaid payment information in Colorado interChange. We performed testwork to determine whether the Department ensured that local county and MA site caseworkers had obtained and maintained the required documents supporting eligibility determinations and annual redeterminations in the case files, performed level-of-care determinations for Home and Community Based Service beneficiaries in a timely manner, correctly entered eligibility data into CBMS, and determined eligibility in a timely manner. We also inquired about the Department's monitoring procedures over local counties and MA sites that were designed to ensure that eligibility is determined in accordance with federal and state regulations.

Additionally, we reviewed the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation related to Medicaid eligibility. During that audit, we recommended that the Department strengthen its internal controls over Medicaid by providing adequate training, monitoring local counties and MA sites, and researching and resolving CBMS system issues identified in our Fiscal Year 2018 audit.

STATISTICAL SAMPLING METHODOLOGY. To estimate the proportion of the overall Medicaid benefit payments that were paid to providers on behalf of beneficiaries inappropriately determined as eligible during the period of July 1, 2018, to March 31, 2019, we performed the following procedures:

- 1 We received from Department staff a listing of all Medicaid

payments with a date of service during the period and a listing of all benefit recipients with State ID numbers (ID) who were classified as eligible at any point during the same timeframe.

- 2 We summarized all Medicaid payments made during this period by ID and eliminated any IDs with no payments. This resulted in a population of \$5,054,525,817 in payments made to 1,048,064 unique IDs.
- 3 From this population, we randomly selected a statistical sample of 125 IDs using Probability-Proportional-to-Size (PPS) sampling with benefit payments totaling \$7,598,396 to test for eligibility.

The PPS sampling methodology ensured that any individual who was considered eligible and received benefits that were paid from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, had a chance for selection. The chance of selection was greater for those individuals with larger payment amounts made for their benefit. Furthermore, the Medicaid program from which benefits were paid had no bearing on an individual ID's chances of selection.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS MEASURED?

In 32 of the 125 Medicaid case files tested (26 percent), we identified at least one error with each case file. In total, we identified 45 errors within these 32 case files. These errors resulted in a total of \$124,012 in known questioned costs for the entire Fiscal Year 2019, as shown in the following table.

SUMMARY OF ERRORS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY							
ERROR TYPE	TYPES OF SAMPLING RESULTS					TOTAL	
	KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS JULY 1, 2018, THROUGH MARCH 31, 2019, (STATISTICAL SAMPLE TESTWORK)		KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS NOT PROJECTED TO THE POPULATION APRIL 1, 2019, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2019		ERRORS IDENTIFIED WITH NO KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS JULY 1, 2018, THROUGH JUNE 30, 2019		
	NUMBER OF CASES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF CASES	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF CASES	NUMBER OF CASES*	AMOUNT
Case File Documentation	3	\$2,612	4	\$6,010	7	11	\$8,622
Income Threshold	1	\$10,725	1	\$757		1	\$11,482
Transfer of Resources	1	\$64,905	1	\$21,460		1	\$86,365
Income Verification	2	\$17,543				2	\$17,543
Redetermination					2	2	\$0
Data Entry					20	20	\$0
Incorrect Income					6	6	\$0
Household Composition					1	1	\$0
Nursing Facilities					1	1	\$0
TOTAL	7	\$95,785	6	\$28,227	37	45*	\$124,012
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS						\$124,012	
TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS IN KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS						\$62,006	

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Medicaid eligibility testing
 *This overall number of cases differs from the 32 cases noted prior to the table because some cases are represented in more than one Error Type. In addition, some cases have been counted multiple times across Types of Sampling Results with non-duplicated results in the Total column.

Questioned cost, as defined in federal regulation [2 CFR 200.84], is “a cost that is questioned by the auditor... (a) Which resulted from a violation or possible violation of a statute, regulation, or the terms and conditions of a Federal award, including for funds used to match Federal funds; [or] (b) Where the costs, at the time of the audit, are not supported by adequate documentation...”

We have identified these questioned costs as known questioned costs that are further defined in federal regulation [2 CFR 200.516] as questioned costs that are specifically identified by the auditor.

Based on the results of the statistical sampling testwork, we identified \$95,785 in known questioned costs, or misstatements, for the period

July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) *Audit Sampling, May 1, 2017, Audit Guide* [AAG-SAM 4.95] advises, “Even if the misstatement appears to be from an unusual source, that does not mean that other unusual items are not in the population and the sample was not representative.” In accordance with this guidance, we projected the known questioned costs from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, to the population, regardless of the details of the nature of the error or the program involved, since the Department is ultimately responsible for all payments made to providers on behalf of eligible beneficiaries. When these known questioned costs are projected to the population, we estimate with 90 percent confidence that the Department paid at least \$80,255,528, but not more than \$485,851,363, with projected questioned costs of \$283,053,446, on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries between July 1, 2018, and March 31, 2019.

The projected questioned costs amount of \$283,053,446 is based on a mathematical calculation of costs that does not correlate to specific payments made to providers. This does not result in specific overexpenditures of the State’s General Fund or federal funds. However, this calculation indicates that if we tested the entire population, there is a 90 percent likelihood of finding the true amount of questioned costs to be between \$80,255,528 and \$485,851,363 and would most likely be close to \$283,053,446 in erroneous payments. There is a 5 percent chance that the true amount of questioned costs is less than \$80,255,528 and a 5 percent chance the true amount is over \$485,851,363.

We also estimate with 90 percent confidence that at least 27,878 (2.66 percent) but not more than 107,531 (10.26 percent) beneficiaries in our total population of 1,048,064 are likely ineligible.

In addition, we identified \$28,227 in known questioned costs paid on behalf of beneficiaries between April 1, 2019, and June 30, 2019. These are known errors that affected beneficiaries’ eligibility or adjustments to payments that the Department processed after April 1, 2019, that could not be extrapolated to the population since this was not selected as a statistically valid sample.

The following table demonstrates the known and likely questioned costs.

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019		
Known Questioned Costs (Statistical Sample) (July 2018 through March 2019)	\$95,785	
Known Questioned Costs (Not Projected) (April 2019 through June 2019)	\$28,227	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS		\$124,012
Total Projected Questioned Costs (July 2018 through March 2019)	\$ 283,053,446	
LESS: Known Questioned Costs (July 2018 through March 2019)	(\$95,785)	
LIKELY QUESTIONED COSTS		\$282,957,661
TOTAL KNOWN AND LIKELY QUESTIONED COSTS		\$ 283,081,673
SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Medicaid eligibility testing.		

DETAILS OF ERRORS IDENTIFIED. In some case files, we identified multiple instances of errors. Specifically, we found the following:

- **MISSING CASE DOCUMENTATION.** Eleven case files were missing documentation necessary to support the Medicaid eligibility determination including documentation to support resources, such as bank statements or tax documents, and documentation to support identity and/or citizenship, such as birth certificates or other allowable records, as required by federal regulations. Specifically, these case files were missing the birth certificate used as the source for citizenship verification and a level-of-care assessment for 4 days of the fiscal year. These errors resulted in known questioned costs of \$8,622.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.914] requires the Department to obtain and maintain documentation to support each beneficiary’s Medicaid eligibility determination.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.3.G.1.g] requires all individuals who apply for Medicaid to be either a citizen of the United States or its Territories, or be a qualified non-citizen. Citizenship or nationality along with identity status must be verified unless satisfactory documentary evidence has already been provided.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 441. 352(c)] requires the Department to perform a level-of-care assessment for any individual aged 65 or

older who lives in a nursing facility or who might need those services in the near future. A reevaluation of the level-of-care assessment must be performed on an annual basis.

- **INCOME EXCEEDING THRESHOLD.** In one case, the beneficiary's income information received by the local county or MA site through its interface with other systems was over the income limit set under federal regulation for the entire fiscal year; however, Colorado interChange paid claims on behalf of the beneficiary. As a result, the beneficiary incorrectly received benefits during the fiscal year. These errors resulted in known questioned costs of \$11,482.

Federal regulation [42 USC 1395w-114a] requires an individual to meet income limits in order to receive Medicaid benefits. Income limits are set based on a threshold of 150 percent of the poverty line.

- **TRANSFER OF RESOURCES (Comprehensive Services).** Medicaid covers certain Comprehensive Services known as "institutional benefits" that are authorized under the Social Security Act. Examples of these services include hospital services, nursing facility services, inpatient psychiatric services for individuals under the age of 21, and services for individuals aged 65 and older who reside in an institution for mental diseases. A beneficiary receiving these services is referred to as an "institutionalized individual" and the spouse of this beneficiary, who is not receiving these Comprehensive Services, is referred to as the "community spouse."

In one case, the caseworker did not ensure that the beneficiary, as an institutionalized individual in a medical facility, transferred resources such as the bank account balance to the individual's community spouse, as required by the state regulation. As a result, the beneficiary's income was over the resource limit and the beneficiary should not have received Medicaid benefits during the fiscal year. These errors resulted in known questioned costs of \$86,365.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.7.M.3] requires the institutionalized individual to complete the transfer of resources to

the individual's community spouse as soon as possible but no later than the individual's next annual eligibility redetermination. If the transfer is not completed within the required timeframe, the resources shall be attributed to the institutionalized individual and shall affect his/her Medical Assistance eligibility.

- **INCOME VERIFICATION.** In two cases, the caseworker failed to obtain and/or maintain adequate supporting documentation, such as a ledger, to ensure that the self-employment income reported on the application by the beneficiary was appropriately verified, as required by the state regulation. These errors resulted in known questioned costs of \$17,543.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.5.B.1.c.i] requires the caseworker to verify an applicant's self-employment income either through self-employment ledgers or receipts when a ledger is not available.

- **UNTIMELY REDETERMINATION PROCESS.** In two cases, the redetermination process was not performed in a timely manner. Specifically, in one case, the beneficiary's continuous eligibility was not terminated after the 12-month period, as required by state regulation, and the Department failed to send a redetermination form to the beneficiary and redetermine his or her eligibility for Medicaid once every 12 months, as required. Continuous eligibility provides Medicaid-eligible children with up to 12 months of continuous coverage through Medicaid, regardless of changes in the family's circumstances, such as changes to household income or household size. The beneficiary's continuous eligibility was in place from September 2016 through November 2019, or 26 months more than the 12-month allowed timeframe. This error did not result in any additional known questioned costs. In another case, the caseworker processed the redetermination a month after the federally-required 12-month period. No questioned costs were identified for this instance because processing time did not affect the beneficiary's eligibility.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.916(a)] requires the Department to

renew or redetermine Medicaid eligibility once every 12 months but no more frequently than once every 12 months.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.3.P.4] requires the caseworker to mail a redetermination form, approved by the Department, at least 30 days prior to the first of the month in which the eligibility redetermination is due.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.3.Q.1] requires the Department to apply continuous eligibility for up to 12 months to children under the age of 19 who are found eligible for a Medical Assistance program through an eligibility determination, reassessment, or redetermination.

- **DATA ENTRY.** In 20 cases, the information in CBMS did not match the supporting documentation in the case file due to caseworker error. Specifically, in 19 cases, the caseworker entered either the incorrect income and/or resource amount in CBMS. In the last case, the caseworker entered the incorrect name in CBMS. No questioned costs were identified in these instances because they did not negatively affect the beneficiaries' eligibility.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.914] requires the Department to obtain and maintain documentation to support each beneficiary's Medicaid eligibility determination.

- **INCORRECT INCOME.** We identified the following issues:
 - ▶ In three cases, the caseworker used the incorrect income amount to determine eligibility. Specifically, in two cases, the caseworker included income that should have been excluded for determining eligibility, and in the remaining case, the caseworker excluded income when it should have been included for determining eligibility. No questioned costs were identified in these instances because the beneficiaries' income was still within income guidelines.

Federal regulation [42 USC 1395w-114a] requires an individual to meet income limits in order to receive Medicaid benefits.

Income limits are set based on a threshold of 150 percent of the poverty line.

- ▶ In two cases, the caseworker initially applied the Community Spouse Resource Allowance (CSRA) limit in accordance with the state regulation to determine eligibility. CSRA is the amount of resources that the community spouse can retain to allow the beneficiary to qualify for Medicaid eligibility. However, at the annual renewal, the caseworker used the incorrect CSRA limit to determine eligibility. We did not identify any questioned costs or any inappropriate payments made to providers for these beneficiaries during the time period audited.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.7.M] requires the caseworker to apply the CSRA for an institutionalized individual who is over the resource limit set by state regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.5.M.1]. The transfer of the CSRA shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than their annual renewal to transfer.

- ▶ In one case, the caseworker did not use the beneficiary's most currently reported and verified income to redetermine eligibility; instead, the caseworker used the beneficiary's income from prior months. No questioned costs were identified in this instance because the beneficiary's income was still within income guidelines.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.5.F.2] requires the caseworker to use either the income amount which is received by an individual or family in the month in which they are applying for benefits, or the income amount from the previous month if the income for the current month is not yet available.

- **HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION.** In one case, the Department used the incorrect household composition count to determine eligibility. No questioned costs were identified in this instance because the incorrect household composition did not negatively affect eligibility.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.4.E] defines household composition based on the beneficiary's tax filing status (for

example, single, married filing jointly, or tax dependent). The caseworker uses the applicable tax filing status to determine household composition and eligibility for the Medicaid program.

- **NURSING FACILITY INAPPROPRIATE TERMINATION OF BENEFITS** (Home and Community Based Service waiver programs). These programs allow eligible individuals to remain in their own home or live in a community setting while receiving medical care.

In two instances within one case, the beneficiary's Medicaid benefits were incorrectly terminated for two programs at two different times during Fiscal Year 2019 and the beneficiary was inappropriately moved to a different Medicaid program. No questioned costs were identified in these instances because there was no impact to the beneficiaries' overall Medicaid eligibility.

- **MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY QUALITY REVIEW REPORT.** Local counties and MA sites are required to perform their own quality reviews of Medicaid eligibility case files and submit their quality review reports to the Department on a quarterly basis. The Department did not ensure that quality review reports were submitted as required during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we identified that local counties and MA sites did not submit 50 quarterly reports, submitted 22 reports late, and submitted seven incomplete reports.

Department procedures require local counties and MA sites to compile and submit the results of their own quality reviews of Medicaid eligibility case files to the Department on a quarterly basis. In addition, local counties and MA sites that do not submit their quality review reports on a timely basis are subject to corrective action.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department lacked sufficient internal controls to ensure that it complied with state and federal Medicaid eligibility requirements during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we noted the following causes for the errors we identified:

- **TRAINING.** The Department did not adequately train local counties and MA sites on issues specifically identified in our audits to ensure that the required documentation to support eligibility was maintained within the case file, information in CBMS was updated in a timely manner, income was verified to the supporting documentation, redeterminations were performed in a timely manner, resources were transferred appropriately, information was entered correctly into CBMS, benefits were terminated appropriately, and beneficiaries were enrolled in the correct Medicaid program. Although the Department provided various trainings to county and MA staff during the fiscal year, as confirmed by our audit work, the training was not effective in ensuring that eligibility determinations were consistently appropriate.
- **MONITORING AND REVIEWS.** The Department did not adequately monitor local counties and MA sites to ensure that their Medicaid eligibility determinations were appropriate and supported with adequate documentation. Specifically, the Department did not ensure that quality review reports from local counties and MA sites were submitted on a quarterly basis as required by the Department procedures during Fiscal Year 2019 and did not have a formal, documented process in place to take corrective actions against local counties and MA sites for late, missing, or incomplete quarterly reports. Additionally, the Department reported that they experienced staff turnover and, therefore, did not review any of the quarterly reports submitted by local counties and MA sites for Fiscal Year 2019.
- **SYSTEM ISSUES.** The Department had not ensured that CBMS uses income information appropriately to determine eligibility. Specifically:
 - ▶ The system check within CBMS did not mark eligibility as “fail” when the beneficiary’s income exceeded the federal income limit.
 - ▶ The Department reported that CBMS had programming issues that caused it to fail to update the CSRA limit amount once the transfer period of 1 year of comprehensive benefits had ended.
 - ▶ The system check within CBMS did not alert the caseworker

when the beneficiary’s 12-month continuous eligibility ended or when the redetermination process was required, in accordance with federal regulations.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

As the state Medicaid agency, it is essential for the Department to ensure that Medicaid eligibility determinations are made appropriately and in accordance with state and federal regulations. This includes ensuring that inaccurate processing of information used to determine Medicaid eligibility does not result in Medicaid benefits being provided to, and paid on behalf of, ineligible individuals. Ultimately, the federal government may disallow federal funds for Medicaid program expenditures that do not adhere to regulations, and the State would be required to bear the cost of these errors.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017*	XIX-ADM2017
	XIX-MAP2018*	XIX-ADM2018
	XIX-MAP2019*	XIX-ADM2019
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA No.	93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$124,012	
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-044A, 2018-044B, AND 2018-044C		
* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS		

RECOMMENDATION 2019-042

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure it complies with, state and federal regulations for Medicaid by:

- A Providing adequate training to local counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are updating information in the

Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) in a timely manner, maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, entering information correctly into CBMS, verifying income to the supporting documentation, performing redeterminations on a timely basis, transferring resources appropriately, terminating benefits appropriately, and enrolling beneficiaries in the correct Medicaid program. The training should focus on and target local counties and MA sites with issues identified in the audit.

- B Reinstating a monitoring process over local counties and MA sites to ensure that the Medicaid eligibility quarterly review reports are submitted in a timely manner, including establishing a formal documented process for corrective actions that must be taken against local counties and MA sites that fail to submit review reports on a timely basis, as required; and ensuring that Department staff perform reviews of the MA site- and local county-submitted review reports and perform follow-ups, as appropriate.
- C Researching and resolving CBMS system issues to ensure that it is appropriately marking eligibility as “fail” when the beneficiary’s reported income exceeds the federal income limit, fixing programming issues to update the Community Spouse Resource Allowance limit amount once the transfer period of 1 year of comprehensive benefits has ended, and alerting the caseworker when the 12 month continuous eligibility ends and the redetermination process begins.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to provide these findings to the CBMS training team, which already has intensive training available to caseworkers, and these findings have been sent to the counties with

findings. In addition, the Department is implementing a new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility determinations that is targeted to begin by July 2020. The implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

Regarding the extrapolation calculation, the Department agrees with the statement made by auditors within the report that the Projected Likely Questioned Costs are a mathematical calculation of costs that does not correlate to specific payments made to providers. This does not result in specific over expenditures of state General Funds or federal funds that can be recovered or potential budget savings. The Department has concerns that the extrapolation calculation result is significantly biased upwards due to sampling criteria and an over sampling of high cost claims relative to the total Medicaid population. In addition, the Department cannot validate the extrapolation calculation or result. The Department is working with our actuaries to provide alternatives to the auditors on how to sample Medicaid cases. Further, once the errors identified in this audit are resolved, the vast majority of individuals remain eligible for Medicaid; the true error rate is significantly lower at 3%.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

Generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS) [paragraph 3.18], requires that, "In all matters relating to the GAGAS engagement, auditors and audit organizations must be independent from an audited entity." Additionally, paragraph 3.42 states that, "Examples of circumstances that create undue influence threats for an auditor...include (b) [e]xternal interference with the selection or application of engagement procedures or in the selection of transactions to be examined." Therefore, it is imperative that our decisions related to audit approaches and sampling methods be made without department influence or persuasion.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to reinstitute a monitoring process by implementing a new eligibility site oversight and accountability model for eligibility determinations. The model is based on a partnership with the Colorado Department Human Services and leveraging their processes for oversight and accountability. This includes the following initiatives:

- Enhancing county administration rules to improve county accountability;
- Changing quality review method and implementing performance measurements through scorecards;
- Implementing management evaluation reviews and providing technical assistance to address issues; and
- Implementing changes to quality control processes as dictated by the federal government.

This county oversight and accountability model is targeted to begin in FY 2020-21. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department's new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility will be effective for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to research and resolve as necessary any CBMS issues related to this recommendation. When the 12 months of continuous eligibility ends, CBMS begins the redetermination process by automatically sending the redetermination packet to the member. When the member returns the packet, the caseworker processes the redetermination to determine eligibility. The Department has reached out to the county identified through this audit to ensure that the yearly redetermination of eligibility is processed timely and if a system issue is found that the county submits the issue to the help desk to be

researched and resolved. In addition, the Department has initiated a CBMS project that will ensure that Community Spouse Resource Allowance (CSRA) limit is applied in CBMS with an implementation date by no later than July 2021. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY— MISSING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

A beneficiary's application includes information such as a Social Security Number (SSN), birth certificate, and supporting documentation for income. Local counties and MA sites are responsible for administering the benefits application process, entering the required data for eligibility determination into CBMS, and approving or denying applicants' eligibility. For example, Medicaid caseworkers enter and document each applicant's SSN into CBMS. Caseworkers determine participants' eligibility to receive Medicaid benefits through CBMS.

The CBMS eligibility data, including SSNs, feeds into Colorado interChange, which pays providers for the services they render to Medicaid beneficiaries. If there is a change to an SSN, including removing an SSN in CBMS, this change should feed directly into Colorado interChange.

Additionally, children in foster care are automatically eligible for Medicaid; the TRAILS system that supports the foster care program at the Department of Human Services also interfaces with Colorado interChange on a daily basis to update foster care beneficiaries' eligibility information and pay providers for the services rendered.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls that were in place over the Medicaid eligibility process during Fiscal Year 2019, and to determine whether the Department complied with federal and state Medicaid requirements during this timeframe.

During our audit, we requested a list of all Medicaid claims for medical services that were submitted and paid through Colorado interChange from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. This list included claims made on behalf of approximately 1.1 million beneficiaries. We analyzed the data to identify any Medicaid claims payments made during July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, on behalf of beneficiaries who did not have an SSN in Colorado interChange on the date of the claims payment, and found a total of 524,092 claims paid on behalf of 46,772 beneficiaries.

From this listing, we excluded any of the claims payments made on behalf of a beneficiary who was exempted from providing an SSN under federal and state regulations. For example, we removed claims payments for beneficiaries who were under the age of 1; beneficiaries who were in foster care and, therefore, were automatically deemed eligible for Medicaid; beneficiaries who had applied to the Social Security Administration for an SSN at the time of the payment; beneficiaries who received medical care as an emergency service; and beneficiaries who had chosen to opt out of providing an SSN due to allowed religious reasons.

After we removed these exempted beneficiaries from the population, the list included 2,870 beneficiaries that appeared to be missing an SSN in Colorado interChange and who had Medicaid claims payments made on their behalf from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. We then reviewed these remaining beneficiaries, and the related separate payments made on their behalf during this time period, to determine whether these beneficiaries had an SSN in Colorado interChange at the time of the claims payments and whether the individuals were eligible

for Medicaid benefits in accordance with federal regulations and Department procedures.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

SSN REQUIREMENTS. Federal regulations [42 CFR 435.910 and 42 CFR 435.117(b)] state that the Department must require an SSN for each individual requesting Medicaid benefits, with the exception of newborns under the age of 1, or “Eligible Needy Newborns,” and individuals who refuse “to obtain an SSN because of well-established religious objections.”

Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.145(b)(2)] states that the Department must provide Medicaid benefits to individuals who are in the foster care program. Section 472 of the *Social Security Act* does not require a child to provide an SSN in order to be eligible for the foster care program.

State regulations [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.3.I.1, 8.100.4.B.1.a, and 8.100.4.G.7.a] also require that every individual who applies for and receives Medicaid benefits must provide an SSN, or an application for an SSN, with their application for Medicaid. The regulation specifically states:

An applicant’s or client’s refusal to furnish or apply for a Social Security Number affects the family’s eligibility for assistance as follows:

- i) that person cannot be determined eligible for the Medical Assistance Program; and/or
- ii) if the person with no SSN or proof of application for SSN is the only dependent child on whose behalf assistance is requested or received, assistance shall be denied or terminated.

The regulation also states that newborns under the age of 1 and “members of religious groups whose faith will not permit them to obtain Social Security Numbers shall be exempt from providing a Social Security Number.”

Eligibility data, including SSNs, is required to be collected and entered into CBMS at the time of application or upon another event, such as the beneficiary turning 1 year old. Because this information is maintained within CBMS, and CBMS feeds eligibility information into Colorado interChange, eligible beneficiaries should have an SSN in Colorado interChange.

MONITORING. According to federal regulation [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal controls over its federal awards which provide reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in the Government Accountability Office's *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book). Green Book Paragraph 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, states the Department should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor its internal control system and evaluate the results. Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, performing reconciliations, and observing operations.

TRAINING. Department training procedures indicate that when a local county or MA site caseworker needs to update an SSN in CBMS, he or she must call the Office of Information Technology (OIT) Service Desk within the Office of the Governor, for approval of the change. According to Department staff, once the OIT Service Desk reviews and approves the change, the information will be updated within CBMS; if the OIT Service Desk does not approve the change to the SSN, then the updated information will be rejected within CBMS.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified 2,870 beneficiaries who were required to have an SSN but did not have an SSN documented in Colorado interChange and had Medicaid claims paid on their behalf sometime between July 1, 2018, and March 31, 2019. In total, Colorado interChange paid

approximately \$4,540,920 in Medicaid claims for these beneficiaries during the time period noted.

In August 2019, we informed the Department of the issues we identified and Department staff performed additional follow-up based on our findings, which included analyzing information contained in CBMS compared to our results from Colorado interchange; the Department confirmed in January 2020, the Department confirmed that 1,590 of these beneficiaries had never had an SSN recorded in CBMS since they were first found eligible for Medicaid benefits, and therefore, would never have had an SSN in Colorado interChange. Because these individuals were required by federal and state regulations to provide an SSN at the time of application or upon another event, as applicable, the lack of documented SSNs in both CBMS and Colorado interChange indicated that these individuals appeared to be ineligible for the Medicaid claims payments that were made on their behalf during the fiscal year.

The Department indicated that the remaining 1,280 beneficiaries without an SSN in Colorado interChange did not have an SSN in CBMS at the time of the claim but had an SSN “at some point” during Fiscal Year 2019 or prior within CBMS. Since the individuals lacked an SSN within Colorado interChange at the time of the Fiscal Year 2019 claims payments, and based on the documentation provided by the Department, we were unable to determine whether the individuals had submitted an SSN at the time of application or upon another event as required and, therefore, whether they were eligible for the Medicaid services they received.

Overall, for the 1,590 beneficiaries noted, we identified *known* questioned costs of \$2,285,757 for the period of July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019; \$1,142,879 of these costs were paid with federal grant funds. For the 1,280 beneficiaries noted, we identified *likely* questioned costs of \$2,255,163 for the period of July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019.

We further analyzed 49 of the 1,590 beneficiaries noted above to identify reasons for missing SSNs and found that:

- Beneficiaries in CBMS were not eligible; however, they were marked as “eligible” within Colorado interChange.
- Beneficiaries were incorrectly enrolled in the Eligible Needy Newborn Program even though they were all over the age of 1; as a result, although the Department had not required them to provide an SSN, they continued to receive benefits during July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019.
- Beneficiaries were exempted from obtaining an SSN for unallowable reasons including “incomplete documents” and “illness” categories, and CBMS processed their eligibility and Colorado interChange made payments on their behalf; however, neither federal nor state regulations allow such exemptions.

The Department has indicated that they are performing additional research on the issues regarding the 1,280 beneficiaries that had an SSN “at some point” during Fiscal Year 2019 or prior within CBMS.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

For 1,280 beneficiaries identified who were missing an SSN in Colorado interChange and CBMS at the time of the claim, but had an SSN “at some point” within CBMS during Fiscal Year 2019 or prior, the Department provided the following possible explanation: The SSN was removed due to caseworkers failing to contact the OIT Service Desk for proper approval for changes to SSN information in CBMS.

Other problems with missing SSNs were related to:

- **CBMS ISSUES.** CBMS was not programmed to appropriately deny an applicant’s eligibility for Medicaid when the individual did not have an SSN in CBMS and did not have an allowed exception noted in CBMS. Rather, CBMS allowed the SSN field to be left blank, regardless of the reason noted for the missing SSN and whether the reason was allowed as an exemption by federal and state regulations. In addition, the SSN in CBMS could be deleted at any time by the caseworker or the OIT Service Desk and CBMS was not programmed to alert the caseworker to follow up if an SSN had been deleted from the file.

- **SYSTEM INTERFACE ISSUES AND LACK OF A RECONCILIATION PROCESS.** CBMS was not interfacing with Colorado interChange appropriately to update beneficiaries' eligibility information. Some beneficiaries who were deemed "ineligible" for Medicaid in CBMS were listed as "eligible" in Colorado interChange and payments were made on their behalf during the fiscal year. Furthermore, the Department lacked an effective internal control process for reconciling Medicaid beneficiaries' eligibility information in CBMS to the eligibility information in Colorado interChange to ensure that the information was consistent in both systems, and that the beneficiary was appropriately deemed either "eligible" or "ineligible" in accordance with federal and state regulations.
- **LACK OF EFFECTIVE REVIEWS, TRAINING, AND MONITORING.** The Department was not effectively monitoring and training Medicaid local county and MA site caseworkers on required approvals for any changes to beneficiaries' SSNs. Further, the Department did not have an effective review process to ensure that beneficiaries were enrolled in the correct Medicaid program.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

As the state Medicaid agency, it is essential for the Department to ensure that Medicaid eligibility determinations are made appropriately and in accordance with state and federal regulations. This includes ensuring accurate processing of information used to determine Medicaid eligibility results in Medicaid benefits being provided to and paid on behalf of only eligible individuals. Since CBMS and Colorado interChange determine eligibility and issue payments on behalf of other federal programs, such as the CBHP, these issues could result in erroneous eligibility determinations or payments for other programs. Ultimately, the federal government may disallow federal funds for Medicaid program expenditures that do not adhere to regulations, and the State would be required to bear the cost of these errors.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017*	CHIP2017
	XIX-MAP2018*	CHIP2018
	XIX-MAP2019*	CHIP2019
	XIX-ADM2017	
	XIX-ADM2018	
	XIX-ADM2019	
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA Nos.	93.767, CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM; 93.778*, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$2,285,757	
	THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-044A, 2018-044B, AND 2018-044C	
	* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-043

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by:

- A Researching and, if feasible, instituting a mechanism for identifying Medicaid cases in the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) that lack a Social Security Number.
- B Researching and resolving CBMS and Colorado interChange interface issues to ensure that Colorado interChange only pays provider claims on behalf of eligible beneficiaries and establishing an effective reconciliation process between CBMS and Colorado interChange to ensure that Medicaid beneficiaries' eligibility information is consistent in both systems.
- C Effectively training and monitoring local counties and Medical Assistance sites to ensure that caseworkers are obtaining and documenting the Office of Information Technology Service Desk's approval for changes to beneficiaries' Social Security Numbers, and that beneficiaries are enrolled in the correct Medicaid program.

- D Researching the cases identified in our audit to determine whether these beneficiaries were eligible and that the payments made on their behalf were appropriate, in accordance with federal and state regulations.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2022.

The CBMS currently has functionality in place for members requesting Medical Assistance that they must supply a Social Security Number (SSN) unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions at initial application. Since CBMS is a shared system between the Department and the Department of Human Services and any change would impact all cases in CBMS, the Department cannot guarantee that a system change can be implemented. The Department can agree to research on the feasibility of instituting a mechanism for identifying Medicaid cases in CBMS that lack a social security number and, if feasible, implement a CBMS change by July 2022.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to research and resolve Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS), and Colorado interChange system interface issues identified in the audit. The Department implemented a system change in June of 2018 that allows retroactive changes in eligibility to be correctly synced between the systems. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to case workers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department provides training to counties and Medical Assistance sites that beneficiaries applying for Medical Assistance must supply a Social Security Number (SSN) or supply verification that they have applied for an SSN, unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions. This information has been communicated to the counties since 2004 and is part of our ongoing training materials. The Department cannot agree to establish any additional review process at this time. The Department can agree to work with counties and Medical Assistance sites to identify any additional training related to missing SSN and implement additional training by July 2021.

D DISAGREE.

The Department disagrees with the Total Known Questioned Costs of \$2,285,757 identified in the audit report since Department cannot verify the results. The Department is still attempting to reconcile various reports to understand the finding identified through this audit. CBMS currently has functionality in place for members requesting Medical Assistance that they must supply a Social Security Number (SSN), unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions at initial application. The Department does not have the resources to research the thousands of cases that the auditor identified through data mining techniques, a new methodology for the first time this year. If the auditor is changing methodologies, the Department requires additional resources and timely notice to request resources through the budget process.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

The beneficiaries identified through our testing were required by Medicaid regulations to provide an SSN at the time of application or upon another event, as applicable, and the SSN is documented in CBMS and uploaded to Colorado interChange [State regulations 10 CCR 2505-10, 8.100.3.I.1 and 8.100.4.B.1.a and 8.100.4.G.7.a]. Because the noted beneficiaries lacked an SSN within Colorado interChange at the time

claims payments were made on their behalf, we questioned the beneficiaries' eligibility. The Department is responsible for ensuring that only individuals who are appropriately deemed eligible for Medicaid receive benefits. Therefore, it is the Department's responsibility to identify and remove ineligible individuals from the Medicaid program and to prevent the inappropriate payment of claims on their behalf.

In addition, generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS) (paragraph 3.18), require that "In all matters relating to the GAGAS engagement, auditors and audit organizations must be independent from an audited entity." Additionally, paragraph 3.42 states that "Examples of circumstances that create undue influence threats for an auditor...include (b) [e]xternal interference with the selection or application of engagement procedures or in the selection of transactions to be examined." Therefore, it is imperative that our decisions related to audit approaches and testing methods be made without department influence or persuasion.

MEDICAID CLAIMS PAYMENTS

Individuals and families apply for Medicaid at their local county departments of human/social services or at MA sites. Medicaid caseworkers make the determinations of participants' eligibility to receive Medicaid benefits through CBMS.

Children in the State's foster care program, whose information is documented in the TRAILS system, are automatically determined eligible for Medicaid benefits. The Medicaid eligibility data in CBMS and TRAILS feeds into Colorado interChange, which pays providers for the services that beneficiaries receive.

CBMS and TRAILS interface with Colorado interChange on a daily basis to update eligibility information, such as a beneficiary's eligibility status and/or termination of benefits in Colorado interChange. According to the Department, Colorado interChange is programmed to

make only allowable Medicaid claims payments on behalf of eligible beneficiaries in accordance with federal and state Medicaid rules and regulations. Thus, Colorado interChange should stop paying Medicaid claims when a beneficiary is no longer eligible for Medicaid.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over the Medicaid claims payment process in place during Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether payments were only made on behalf of eligible beneficiaries and whether the Department complied with applicable federal and state requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

During our audit, we obtained a list of all individuals who were noted as eligible for Medicaid in Colorado interChange from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. We also obtained a list of all Medicaid claims that were submitted and paid by the Department from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. We compared these two listings and identified 907 beneficiaries that did not appear on the Department's Medicaid eligibility listing but had approximately \$2.1 million in payments made on their behalf during the fiscal year. We randomly selected a statistical sample of 20 beneficiaries out of the 907 beneficiaries to determine whether these individuals were eligible for Medicaid during the timeframe and whether approximately \$639,000 in payments made on their behalf during Fiscal Year 2019 were allowable under federal and state regulations.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Federal regulation [42 CFR 447.56(e)(2), *Limitations on Premiums and Cost Sharing*] states that federal funding will not be provided for payments made by the Department to providers for services rendered to individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid.

Federal regulation [2 CFR 200.53, *Improper Payment*] defines an improper payment as a payment that “should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount.” This includes any payments made to, or on behalf of, an individual who is not eligible to receive these payments.

Section 25.5-4-301(2), C.R.S., states that any overpayments of claims to providers are recoverable. These overpayments “shall be recoverable regardless of whether the overpayment is the result of an error by the state department, a county department of social services, an entity acting on behalf of either department, or by the provider or any agent of the provider.”

Section 25.5-4-301(2)(a)(II), C.R.S., further states that, “If the state department makes a determination that such overpayment has been made for some other reason than a false representation by the provider..., the state department may collect the amount of overpayment, plus interest accruing at the statutory rate from the date the provider is notified of such overpayment.... Pursuant to the criteria established in rules promulgated by the state board, the state department may waive the recovery or adjustment of all or part of the overpayment and accrued interest specified in this subparagraph (II) if it would be inequitable, uncollectible or administratively impracticable...”

According to federal regulation [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal controls over its federal awards which provide reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with Green Book Paragraph 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, which states that the Department should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor its internal control system and evaluate the results. Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, performing reconciliations, and observing operations.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We determined that the Department made payments to providers on

behalf of beneficiaries who were deemed ineligible for Medicaid at the time services were provided. Specifically, in 10 of the 20 samples tested (50 percent), the Department inappropriately paid providers \$181,320 for services provided to the individuals even though they were not eligible for Medicaid; \$90,660 of these costs were paid with federal grant funds, as follows:

- In nine cases, CBMS indicated that the individuals were not eligible for benefits; however, Colorado interChange indicated that the individuals were eligible and paid claims for the cases totaling \$160,289.
- In one case, TRAILS indicated that the individual was not eligible for benefits; however, Colorado interChange indicated that the individual was eligible and paid claims for the cases totaling \$21,031.

These errors resulted in a total of \$181,320 in known questioned costs for the entire Fiscal Year 2019, and includes \$171,559 in known questioned costs for the period July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, that were subjected to statistical sampling. When \$171,559 in known questioned costs are projected to the population, we estimate, with 90 percent confidence, that the Department paid at least \$619,829 but not more than \$1,394,464, with projected questioned costs of \$1,007,146 on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries between July 1, 2018, and March 31, 2019. The following table demonstrates the known and likely questioned costs.

PROJECTED SAMPLE RESULTS JULY 1, 2018, THROUGH MARCH 31, 2019		
Known Questioned Costs (Statistical Sample) (July 2018 through March 2019)	\$171,559	
Known Questioned Costs (Not Projected) (April 2019 through June 2019)	\$9,761	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS		\$181,320
Total Projected Questioned Costs (July 2018 through March 2019)	\$1,007,146	
LESS: Known Questioned Costs (July 2018 through March 2019)	(\$171,559)	
LIKELY QUESTIONED COSTS		\$835,587
TOTAL KNOWN AND LIKELY QUESTIONED COSTS		\$1,016,907
SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Department data.		

The projected questioned costs amount of \$1,007,146 is based on a mathematical calculation of costs that does not correlate to specific payments made to providers. This does not result in specific overexpenditures of the State General Fund or federal funds. However, this calculation indicates that if we tested the entire population, we would have a 90 percent likelihood of finding approximately \$1,007,146 in erroneous payments.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

Overall, the Department had system interface issues between CBMS, TRAILS, and Colorado interChange during Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, the Department lacked adequate internal controls in place to ensure that Medicaid claims were appropriately paid only on behalf of eligible beneficiaries.

After we brought these payment errors to the Department's attention, they conducted additional research and reported that the daily interfaces between CBMS and Colorado interchange, and between TRAILS and Colorado interchange, were not working appropriately. The Department indicated that, as a result, some individuals who were deemed *ineligible* for Medicaid in CBMS and TRAILS were indicated as *eligible* in Colorado interChange at the time of payments; therefore, Colorado interChange made payments on their behalf. The Department manually corrected the eligibility status of these beneficiaries from *eligible* to *ineligible* to stop any further payments. As of the end of our audit, the Department reported that it had not fully researched the errors or identified and corrected all of the cases affected by the errors. The Department had not determined if any of the overpayments to providers on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries noted in this audit were recoverable and, therefore, did not collect the overpayments in accordance with state statute.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Making payments to ineligible individuals can result in the Department having to repay the federal government for the federal portion of the

overpayments. Further, because Colorado interChange makes payments on behalf of other federal programs, such as CBHP, system issues with Colorado interChange could result in erroneous payments for other programs.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017*	CHIP2017
	XIX-MAP2018*	CHIP2018
	XIX-MAP2019*	CHIP2019
	XIX-ADM2017	
	XIX-ADM2018	
	XIX-ADM2019	
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA Nos.	93.767, CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM; 93.778*, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$181,320	
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-045A		
* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS		

RECOMMENDATION 2019-044

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid claims payments by:

- A Researching and resolving the Colorado Benefits Management System, TRAILS, and Colorado interChange interface issues to ensure that Colorado interChange only pays provider claims on behalf of eligible beneficiaries.
- B Identifying and correcting any additional cases affected by the system issues noted in our audit.
- C Determining if any of the overpayments made to providers on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries noted through the audit are recoverable and, if so, collect them in accordance with state statute.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to research and resolve Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS), Trails, and Colorado interChange system interface issues identified in the audit. The Department implemented a system change in June of 2018 that allows retroactive changes in eligibility to be correctly synced between the systems. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to caseworkers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to identify and correct any additional cases affected by the system issues noted in the audit. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to caseworkers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

Department agrees to determine if any of the overpayments made to providers on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries noted through the audit are recoverable and, if so, collect them in accordance with the state regulation. The Department will seek recoveries if any of these cases resulted in identifiable fraud by the provider. As this time, the Department has determined that these beneficiaries were displayed as eligible when the provider checked the beneficiaries' eligibility status. Therefore, Department will waive the recovery as such action would be inequitable to the providers and administratively impracticable by the Department as allowed under state law. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY— DUPLICATE SSNs AND STATE IDs

The beneficiary's application includes information, such as an SSN, birth certificate, and support for their income. The local counties and MA sites are responsible for administering the benefits application process, including entering the required data for eligibility determination into CBMS, and approving or denying applicants' eligibility. CBMS is a shared eligibility system between the Department and the Department of Human Services.

As each beneficiary has one SSN, similarly, each beneficiary in CBMS is assigned a unique State ID by a separate system managed by OIT. CBMS interfaces with Colorado interchange on a daily basis to update eligibility information, such as a beneficiary's eligibility status and/or termination of benefits in Colorado interChange. Colorado interChange uses this information to process and pay claims for services provided to eligible Medicaid beneficiaries. When a provider submits a claim to the Department, Colorado interChange checks the State ID and the date of

birth submitted with the claim against the beneficiary's information on file. If the State ID and the date of birth match an eligible beneficiary within Colorado interChange and the claim is otherwise appropriate, then the claim will be processed and paid through the system. Department requires local counties or MA site caseworkers to call the OIT Service Desk to obtain approval for changing or updating an SSN in CBMS.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine whether the Department had adequate internal controls in place over the Medicaid eligibility determination process during Fiscal Year 2019, including controls to identify any beneficiaries whose SSN was linked to more than one State ID or whose State ID was linked to more than one SSN in CBMS.

During our audit, we requested a list of all Medicaid claims that were submitted and paid for medical services from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, including the beneficiaries' names, SSNs, and State IDs. This list included approximately 1.1 million beneficiaries who had received benefits during the time period. We analyzed this listing to identify any beneficiaries whose SSN was linked to more than one State ID or whose State ID was linked to more than one SSN, and to determine if any claims payments were made on behalf of any such beneficiaries during Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, we analyzed the list of these Medicaid claims payments provided by the Department from Colorado interChange to identify any claims payments made on behalf of different beneficiary's names with the same State ID and date of birth during Fiscal Year 2019.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.910] states that the Department must require, as a condition of eligibility, that each individual (including

children) seeking Medicaid services furnish his or her SSN. Federal regulation [42 CFR 435.914] further requires the Department to obtain and maintain documentation to support each beneficiary's Medicaid eligibility determination.

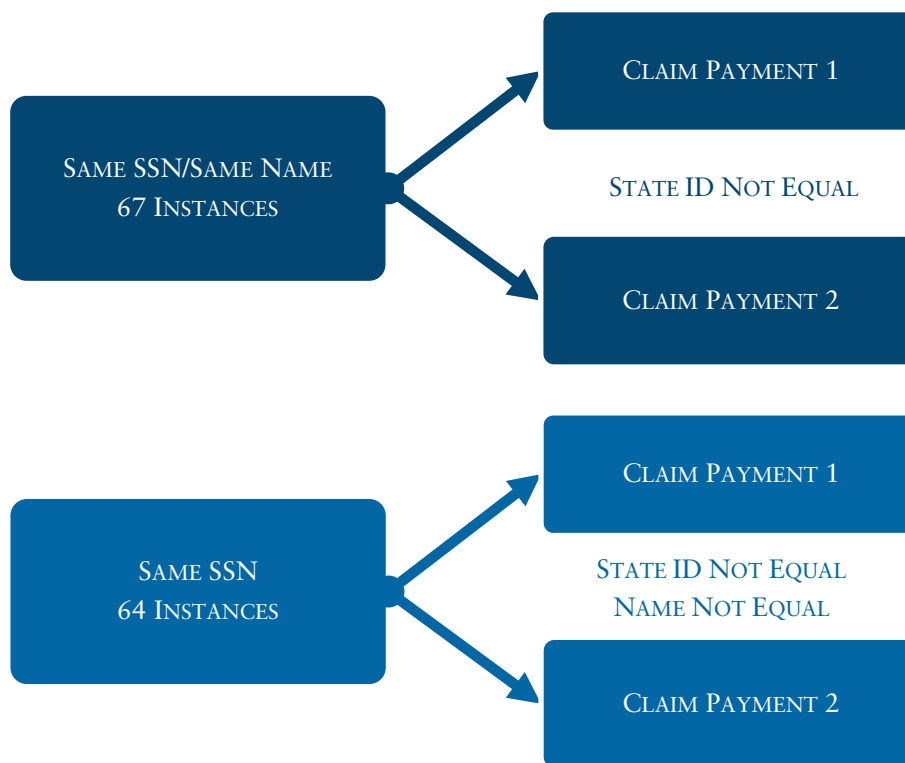
Federal regulation [42 CFR 447.56(e)(2)] states that federal funding will not be provided for payments made by the Department to providers for services provided on behalf of individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid.

According to federal regulation [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal controls over its federal awards that provide reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with Green Book Paragraph 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, which states that the Department should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor its internal control system and evaluate the results. Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, performing reconciliations, and observing operations.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We identified 131 instances in which 262 Medicaid claims payments in Colorado interChange were made on behalf of beneficiaries with the same SSN but a different State ID. In 67 of these instances, the beneficiaries had the same SSN and same name and in the remaining 64 instances, the beneficiaries had the same SSN but different names. In all 131 instances, the same SSN was linked to two different State IDs in Colorado interChange.

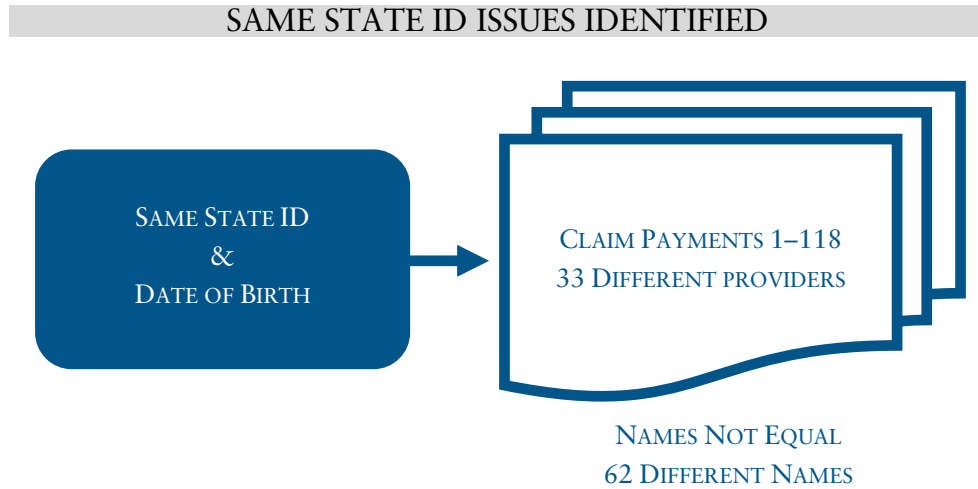
SSN AND SAME NAME INCONSISTENCIES IDENTIFIED



SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor created.

All of these cases were active and associated with claims paid through Colorado interChange from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019. We selected a random sample of 10 SSNs from 131 instances with multiple State IDs and determined that each of the 10 were associated with two individuals with either different names, genders, and/or dates of birth. These issues affected a total of 262 Medicaid cases representing 262 Medicaid claims payments totaling \$53,171 from July 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019.

We identified 118 additional claims that were paid on behalf of 62 different beneficiary names using the same State ID and date of birth combination. We specifically noted that 33 different providers submitted 118 separate claims to the Department for this State ID/SSN/date of birth on behalf of 62 different individuals with different names and genders during Fiscal Year 2019. The providers were paid a total of \$16,678 for the claims during Fiscal Year 2019. For example, one claim of \$226 was submitted and paid for an individual named “A Test.”



SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor created.

As of the end of our audit, the Department was researching whether these 262 Medicaid cases of duplicate SSNs and State IDs that we identified, as well as the 118 claims paid under 62 different names with one State ID, were eligible for the services provided and that the payments were appropriate. Because of the issues noted above, at the time of our audit, we were unable to determine whether the payments were made on behalf of eligible Medicaid beneficiaries and therefore, consider all \$69,849 of the payments to be known questioned costs; \$34,925 of these costs were paid with federal grant funds.

For the purposes of identifying and quantifying these amounts, we have applied the following definition included in our audit requirements:

Questioned cost, as defined in Uniform Guidance [2 CFR 200.84], is “a cost that is questioned by the auditor...(a) Which resulted from a violation or possible violation of a statute, regulation, or the terms and conditions of a Federal award, including for funds used to match Federal funds; [or] (b) Where the costs, at the time of the audit, are not supported by adequate documentation...”

We have identified these questioned costs as known questioned costs that are further defined in Uniform Guidance [2 CFR 200.516] as questioned costs that are specifically identified by the auditor.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have adequate internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019 to prevent or detect instances of duplicate SSNs and/or multiple State IDs in CBMS and Colorado interChange, as noted:

- **CBMS ALLOWED DUPLICATE SSNs AND MULTIPLE STATE IDs.** CBMS allowed caseworkers to create more than one case for a Medicaid beneficiary; as a result, an individual beneficiary could be assigned more than one State ID in CBMS and the multiple State IDs were uploaded to Colorado interChange and treated as two separate accounts with the ability to have claims paid against them. Furthermore, the Department reported that CBMS did not have a system edit check that would flag for review and disallow the same SSNs or multiple State IDs for the same SSN.
- **LACK OF TRAINING, MONITORING, AND REVIEW.** The Department did not monitor and effectively train local county and MA site caseworkers regarding identifying and merging multiple State IDs for the same beneficiary in CBMS. Department staff reported that they did not have a monitoring process in place to review the data in CBMS to ensure that local counties and MA sites were properly identifying, investigating, and merging multiple State IDs for the same beneficiary. Furthermore, the Department did not have an effective review process to analyze CBMS data to identify multiple State IDs and duplicate SSNs and remove them appropriately.
- **INEFFECTIVE PAYMENT VERIFICATION PROCESS.** The Department, through Colorado interChange, used only State ID and date of birth field matches to verify a beneficiary for claims payments. As a result, Colorado interChange was making payments on behalf of an eligible Medicaid beneficiary for individuals whose names differed from the eligible beneficiary. Based on our follow-up discussions with the Department, they indicated that it would be inefficient to verify claims using the name fields because the names could change during the year; however, in order to avoid the improper payment of Medicaid claims, the Department needed to develop a more effective

beneficiary payment verification process in Colorado interChange to ensure that payments were not made on behalf of multiple individuals using the same State ID and date of birth. After we brought this to the Department’s attention, they began to review and investigate these claims for overpayments.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Failing to institute appropriate system controls over the processing of Medicaid eligibility can result in the local counties and MA sites granting Medicaid benefits to ineligible individuals. Without appropriate internal controls, such as system edit functions, effective ongoing staff training, and reviewing the local counties and MA sites; the State cannot substantiate that eligibility determinations for Medicaid are accurate, which can result in benefits being paid on behalf of ineligible individuals. As the state Medicaid agency, it is essential for the Department to ensure that Medicaid benefits are paid only for eligible beneficiaries. If an eligible individual has more than one State ID, providers could fraudulently submit duplicate claims under these IDs for the same services resulting in improper payments. Ultimately, the federal government may disallow federal funds for Medicaid program expenditures that do not adhere to regulations, and the State would be required to bear the cost of these errors.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017*	XIX-ADM2017
	XIX-MAP2018*	XIX-ADM2018
	XIX-MAP2019*	XIX-ADM2019
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA No.	93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$69,849	
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION		
* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS		

RECOMMENDATION

2019-045

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by:

- A Working with the Department of Human Services and Governor's Office of Information Technology, as appropriate, to evaluate and institute, if feasible, a system check within Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) to flag for review or disallow the same Social Security Number or multiple State IDs to be used by more than one beneficiary to prevent multiple accounts within CBMS.
- B Improving the effectiveness of training and monitoring of the local counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are not creating new cases when they are attempting to update a beneficiary's information to an already existing case file. This should include focused training for the local counties and MA sites on identifying and merging any duplicate case files existing within CBMS.
- C Working with the Department of Human Services, as appropriate, to evaluate and develop, if feasible, an effective beneficiary payment verification process in Colorado interChange to ensure that payments are not made on behalf of multiple individuals using the same State ID and date of birth. This should include researching the claims payments that were identified during our audit to determine whether or not these were appropriate payments in accordance with federal regulations.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2022.

The Department agrees to work with the Governor's Office of

Information Technology (OIT) on the feasibility of instituting a system check within CBMS to flag for review or disallow the same Social Security Number or multiple State IDs to be used by more than one beneficiary to prevent multiple accounts within CBMS. Since CBMS is a shared system between the Department and the Department of Human Services, and that State IDs are generated by a separate system managed by OIT, the Department cannot guarantee that specific system checks as prescribed through this audit recommendation can be implemented and the timeline to implement a related system change is unknown. Therefore, the Department can agree to research on the feasibility, and if feasible, implement a system check by July 2022.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department provides training to counties and Medical Assistance sites on how to merge any duplicate case files existing within CBMS. There are multiple user manuals regarding this process and there are two specific web-based trainings which are both required for all caseworkers. The Department agrees to work with counties to identify any additional training, reporting, or monitoring related to the case file merge process that would be useful to caseworkers. The Department can agree to implement additional training by July 2021.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department's approach to claims editing using State ID and date-of-birth are Medicaid industry standards. The Department can agree to research how other payers edit claims for beneficiary information, such as name or other information that is available on a claim. Further, the Department's ability to modify claims editing based on beneficiary information has the potential to impact third-party claims submitted by other payers such as Medicare. Therefore, the Department cannot modify the Department's claims processing system until that research has been performed. The Department will research and report on the feasibility, and if feasible, implement any

system change by July 2021. In addition, the Department agrees to research the claims payments that were identified through the audit to determine whether the payments were appropriate by July 2021.

PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY

Medicaid and CBHP cover a variety of medical and related services, which are provided by provider types such as clinics and hospitals, managed care organizations such as health plans or independent physicians, as well as individual medical providers working within these entities or individually. As of June 30, 2019, the Department had enrolled approximately 71,000 entities and individuals for providing services under Medicaid and CBHP.

The Department is ultimately responsible for determining if providers are eligible to participate in Medicaid and CBHP. However, the Department has contracted with a fiscal agent, currently DXC Technology Services, LLC (DXC), to act on its behalf in determining Medicaid and CBHP provider eligibility. A fiscal agent is a contractor that performs certain provider enrollment and claims processing activities, including accepting, processing, evaluating, and approving or rejecting applications. The fiscal agent also assesses the providers into one of three risk categories—limited, moderate, and high—to ensure that appropriate federal and state regulations are applied during the provider enrollment process. Providers that want to enroll must complete an application within Colorado interChange and provide documentation, including a current business and/or medical license, showing that they fulfill all enrollment requirements.

Once the enrollment process is complete, the Department enters into agreements with the providers that are found to be eligible.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over Medicaid and CBHP provider eligibility and enrollment processing, and to determine whether the Department complied with federal Medicaid and CBHP provider eligibility requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

Additionally, the purpose of our work was to determine the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2017 and 2018 recommendations related to provider eligibility and enrollment. At that time, we recommended that the Department improve its controls over Medicaid and CBHP provider eligibility determination and enrollment to ensure that it complies with federal and state requirements related to data verification, documentation including current provider licenses, monitoring policies and procedures, appropriate indication of results of database matches, and consistent display of provider information within Colorado interChange. The Department agreed with our recommendations and stated that it would implement them by Fiscal Year 2019.

We reviewed a sample of 25 Medicaid provider applications for individual, company, and managed care providers that were deemed eligible and received payments during Fiscal Year 2019 through Colorado interChange for services provided. We obtained and reviewed the provider application information entered into Colorado interChange, as well as the supporting documentation uploaded into Colorado interChange by providers, to determine whether these providers were accurately deemed eligible to receive Medicaid payments and whether the required documents were present in accordance with federal and state regulations.

In addition, we conducted interviews with Department staff regarding its procedures over Medicaid provider eligibility and enrollment. We also

obtained a detailed Suspension Listing from the Department of Regulatory Agencies, which contained health care provider business and medical licenses that were terminated during Fiscal Year 2019. We compared the Suspension Listing with provider information in Colorado interChange to determine if the Department made inappropriate claims payments to unlicensed providers during the fiscal year.

Because CBHP is operated through Medicaid, and the processes followed for provider eligibility and enrollment for CBHP providers are the same as the processes for Medicaid providers, our testing looked at compliance for both programs.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS MEASURED?

We found that the Department did not fully comply with federal and state Medicaid regulations for provider eligibility during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, although we did not identify enrollment issues with the Department's processing of providers who were newly enrolled during Fiscal Year 2019, we found at least one issue related to ongoing eligibility with *all* 25 sampled providers we tested:

- **DATABASE MATCHES AND DISPLAY OF PROVIDER INFORMATION.** We identified the following database match functionality issues with 24 of 25 providers (96 percent) tested:
 - ▶ For 23 of 25 providers (92 percent) that included individual, company, and managed care providers, Colorado interChange showed that the provider's owners, agents, and managing employees' SSNs were not verified against federal databases, as required. Specifically, the SSN check box within Colorado interChange indicated "N," meaning "No verification was performed with the database." Additionally, for one of 25 providers (4 percent) that was a managed care organization, the organization was enrolled in Colorado interChange in April

2019 and showed that the SSNs had been verified, but SSNs for two individuals who worked under this provider that were listed on the application were shown as “N” within the system.

- ▶ For eight of 25 providers (32 percent) that included companies, Colorado interChange showed that the providers’ Federal Employee Identification Numbers (FEIN) were not verified against federal and state databases, as required. Specifically, the FEIN check box within Colorado interChange indicated “N.”
- ▶ For 13 of 25 providers (52 percent), Colorado interChange did not present the data of owners, agents, and managing employees information consistently between various screens within Colorado interChange. For example, when a provider noted owners, agents, or managing employees on its application, that information was not reflected in Colorado interChange outside of the application screen even though there is a section in Colorado interChange that should list the owners’ information.

According to federal regulation [42 CFR 455.436] and requirements established by the ACA [Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010), Section 6401(a)], the Department must check federal databases to confirm providers’ identity and determine whether providers are excluded from participating in the Medicaid program; this verification must also occur, if applicable, against providers’ owners, agents, and managing employees. For example, the Department must check the federal exclusion databases at least monthly to ensure that the providers, owners, agents, and managing employees are not excluded from participating in the Medicaid program.

Colorado interChange is designed to display provider application information consistently between various screens within the system, such as name, SSN, FEIN, and/or National Provider Identification number (NPI), with various federal and/or state databases to identify potential errors and to flag the application for a required caseworker manual review. According to Department staff, when Colorado interChange successfully verifies provider-provided information

against another state or federal database, Colorado interChange should separately mark each verified data field on the application to note the successful match. Conversely, if Colorado interChange does not match a given field against a database, it should also be identified in the system.

As a result of these issues, we were unable to determine if Colorado interChange performed the required matches and if any discrepancies in provided information were identified and presented to DXC, the fiscal agent, for a manual review to verify eligibility, as required.

- **DOCUMENTATION.** The Department did not maintain sufficient documentation within Colorado interChange for the receipt date of the fingerprints from the provider, the collection of application fees, and site visits, as follows:
 - ▶ For four of 25 providers (16 percent) tested, the Department’s fiscal agent failed to fill in the receipt date field within Colorado interChange to indicate when fingerprints were received from enrolling providers. After bringing this issue to the Department’s attention, the Department provided fingerprinting documentation in November 2019 to support that these providers submitted fingerprints within 30 days of Department request in accordance with federal regulation; however, that receipt date information had not been documented in Colorado interChange as of November 2019.
 - ▶ For one of 25 providers (4 percent) tested, the provider was assessed as high risk but the provider’s file did not contain evidence that an application fee was collected or that the fiscal agent conducted a site visit, as required.

Under federal requirements [Sub Regulatory Guidance for State Medicaid Agencies (SMA): Revalidation (2016-001(3))], the Department “must be able to produce documentation to support each of the provider screening and enrollment requirements,” such as requirements for fiscal agent-conducted site visits of moderate and

high risk providers during the enrollment and revalidation process. Federal regulation [42 CFR 455.432] states that the State Medicaid Agency or their fiscal agent must conduct pre- and post-enrollment site visits of providers who are deemed as moderate or high risk to the Medicaid program. The purpose of the site visits is to verify that the information submitted to the state Medicaid agency is accurate and to determine compliance with federal and state enrollment requirements. Additionally, the Department's contract with DXC requires the fiscal agent to maintain detailed documentation and procedures for Medicaid provider enrollment.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 455.434] requires that, for any provider assessed by the Department as high risk, the Department must obtain fingerprints from the provider, including fingerprints for any person(s) who has a 5 percent or more direct or indirect ownership interest in the provider and furnishes medical or pharmaceutical services or supplies. The provider must submit the fingerprints within 30 days, upon request by the Department.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 455.460(a)] states that the Department must collect the applicable application fee prior to executing a provider agreement from a prospective or re-enrolling provider, with certain limited exceptions.

According to federal regulation [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal control over its federal awards that provides reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in Green Book Paragraph 16.01, Perform Monitoring Activities, which states that the Department "should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor [its] internal control system and evaluate the results." Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, observing operations, and ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the federal grant agreement.

- **INELIGIBLE PROVIDERS:** Based on our review of the suspended license listing from the Department of Regulatory Agencies, we identified three providers that had their licenses suspended during part of Fiscal Year 2019 but continued to be shown as active in Colorado interChange, as follows:
 - ▶ One provider had its license suspended between February 11, 2019, and March 27, 2019; however, during this timeframe, the provider continued to bill claims and receive payments from Colorado interChange. After we questioned the Department about the issue, the Department issued a demand for payment letter dated October 18, 2019, to the provider for \$15,061 in payments that were inappropriately paid. We consider these \$15,061 payments to be known questioned costs; \$7,531 of these payments were made with federal grant funds.
 - ▶ Two providers had suspended licenses as of September 21, 2018, and February 25, 2019, respectively, but showed as *active* in Colorado interChange through June 30, 2019, and therefore appeared eligible to bill claims and receive payments. Based on additional testing, we determined that no payments were made to these providers after their licenses were suspended and did not identify any questioned costs associated with these two providers.

Federal regulation [42 CFR 455.412] requires that the Department must have a method for verifying that any provider purporting to be licensed in accordance with the laws of any State is licensed by such State and confirm that the provider's license has not expired and that there are no current limitations on the provider's license.

This federal regulation requires the Department to verify that the providers meet required licensure standards initially, and it is best practice for the Department to verify that the providers meet these standards on an ongoing basis to ensure that there are no current limitations on the provider's license. In addition, state regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.125.9, Verification of Provider Licenses] states, "If a provider is required to possess a license or certification in order to

provide services or supplies in the State of Colorado, then that provider must be so licensed as a condition of enrollment as a Medicaid provider. As a condition of enrollment, any required licenses must be active without any current limitations.”

Under the federal regulation, Requirements for Estimating Improper Payments in Medicaid and CHIP [42 CFR 431.958], “Improper payment means any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; and payment means any payment to a provider, insurer, or managed care organization for a Medicaid or CHIP beneficiary...”

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have adequate internal controls in place over provider eligibility and claims payment processes related to the monitoring of DXC, its fiscal agent, during Fiscal Year 2019 to ensure that it complied with federal and state regulations. Specifically, Colorado interChange required fixes that were in various stages of correction during Fiscal Year 2019. According to the Department, Colorado interChange required a system fix in December 2018 in order to properly mark and/or display results related to federal and state database checks going forward; however, the system fix did not completely resolve the display issues to accurately indicate whether the data matches had occurred, and the Department did not retroactively make corrections to any cases that erroneously indicated that their information had not been verified. Rather, the Department stated that the inconsistent display issue related to providers that enrolled in the program when Colorado interChange was initially implemented and that this will be addressed after these providers are revalidated in Fiscal Year 2020 or when a provider updates their information, whichever occurs first.

Additionally, the Department indicated that Colorado interChange did not have an automated system alert to check with the Department of Regulatory Agencies’ license database on a regular basis to notify the

fiscal agent and/or the Department that a license had expired. Although the Department reported that they had an interim manual process to ensure that expired licenses were identified and that subsequent steps were taken to ensure that providers remained eligible throughout the fiscal year to provide Medicaid services, the manual process did not identify and/or address the instances that we identified through our audit.

Finally, we noted that the Department lacked an effective monitoring process over DXC, its fiscal agent, to ensure that the required documentation was maintained in accordance with Uniform Guidance, as the monitoring policies and procedures referred to as *Provider Enrollment Audit Process* were still in the draft stage during Fiscal Year 2019 and had not been formalized.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

By not ensuring that appropriate internal controls, including system controls and monitoring, are in place over the Medicaid provider eligibility and enrollment processes, the Department cannot ensure that all Medicaid providers are eligible or qualified to participate in the program. Additionally, without instituting a process to regularly update provider licensure information and to ensure that provider information contained in Colorado interChange is consistent and accurate, the Department cannot ensure that the enrolled providers are appropriately screened and are eligible to receive payments. Ensuring that providers contained in Colorado interChange are qualified to provide services is especially important because Colorado interChange is also used for provider eligibility determination for CBHP. Overall, the State could risk losing federal Medicaid and CBHP funding if it allows non-qualified providers to bill and be paid for services provided for these programs.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017*	CHIP2017
	XIX-MAP2018*	CHIP2018
	XIX-MAP2019*	CHIP2019
	XIX-ADM2017	
	XIX-ADM2018	
	XIX-ADM2019	
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA Nos.	93.767, CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM; 93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS (N)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$15,061	
	THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-046A, 2018-046B, 2018-046C, 2018-056A, 2018-056B, 2017-055A, AND 2017-055B	
	* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-046

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its controls over Medicaid and Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) program provider eligibility determination and enrollment to ensure that it complies with federal and state requirements by:

- A Working with its fiscal agent to ensure that Colorado interChange performs all required database matches and properly displays results of Social Security Number and Federal Employer Identification Number verifications for all providers.
- B Establishing an effective process to ensure that provider licensing information contained in Colorado interChange is current, that any expired licenses are identified, and that any ineligible providers are disallowed from providing Medicaid and CBHP services and receiving payments in accordance with *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance).
- C Formalizing the Department’s monitoring policies and procedures

called *Provider Enrollment Audit Process* over the fiscal agent to ensure required documentation is maintained in accordance with Uniform Guidance.

- D Ensuring that Colorado interChange displays provider information consistently throughout the system.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2022.

The Department is working with its Fiscal Agent to ensure all required database screenings are performed and clearly identified in the Colorado interChange. An issue was identified in a prior year, FY 2018-19, that not all screening information was consistent. There was also a concern that initial screenings might miss some individuals due to the way data was formatted when transferred from LexisNexis. The issue was resolved by the Fiscal Agent prior to FY 2019-20. The Fiscal Agent is continuing to conduct manual reviews of all screening results to ensure compliance. A separate process to screen providers monthly is executed by the Department's Program Integrity Section. Through this process, no providers were found to have been enrolled incorrectly and, as necessary, the Department took appropriate action if there were changes to a provider's information. The Department is working with its Fiscal Agent to properly display results of Social Security Number and Federal Employer Identification Number verifications for all providers and automate the review process. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will complete the improvements and be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2022-23.

B DISAGREE.

The Department finds that the Colorado interChange is working as designed, that the Fiscal Agent is appropriately enrolling providers, and that the Department is in compliance with the federal regulations regarding enrolling and revalidating providers. The Department is compliant with 42 CFR § 455.436, which requires providers to be screened at enrollment and revalidation. All providers are assessed for eligibility requirements at enrollment and revalidation and are then screened monthly to identify any changes. For the licensing issue identified in this audit report, the Department performed the appropriate actions to recover funds within less than a month of the incident, which is compliant with federal regulation 42 CFR § 455.436(c)(2).

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

As noted in the finding, we found issues with the Department's ongoing verification and monitoring of providers' eligibility that failed to prevent improper payments to an ineligible provider during the fiscal year. In addition, the Department did not send notification to recover funds from the provider until October 2019, or 8 months after the provider's license was suspended.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department finalized the Fiscal Agent monitoring policies and procedures in December 2019 and therefore was unable to be in full compliance for the entire FY 2019-20. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2020-21.

D DISAGREE.

There was an initial system configuration on some early enrollments that prevented populating the requested information in the visible provider subsystem tabs for the auditor to review. The verification functionality happens within the provider portal and not in the

visible provider subsystem tabs that the auditor reviews. However, no functionality or data was lost, the information only appeared and was stored in the provider portal. The Department implemented a solution so that the information will be displayed in the provider subsystem. This change is pending the next update the providers make and the data will be visible in the provider subsystem. The Department will not be making historical changes to the system. The Department has worked with the Fiscal Agent to resolve the issues which led to the finding and does not believe that expending additional resources to display historical information in both the provider portal and the provider subsystem is the best use of resources. The Department can produce the information manually.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

The data inconsistency issues we identified through our audit were based on our reviews of Colorado interChange through the access provided to us by the Department. As noted in the finding, inconsistent information within the provider eligibility screens used for Medicaid and CBHP increases the risk of inaccurate reviews of provider eligibility and ultimately, inappropriate enrollment screening. Therefore, as our recommendation states, the Department should ensure that Colorado interChange displays provider information consistently. The recommendation did not include restatement of historical information.

CBHP CONTROLS OVER ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS

The Department, local counties, and MA sites share responsibility for ensuring that only eligible beneficiaries receive public assistance benefits under CBHP. Individuals and families apply for CBHP eligibility at their local county departments of human/social services or at MA sites. The local counties and MA sites are responsible for administering the

benefits application process, entering the required data for eligibility determination into CBMS, and approving or denying applicants' eligibility. Once approved for eligibility, the beneficiary is required to pay an annual enrollment fee to the Department that is based on the number of people in the family and the family's income.

Eligibility data in CBMS feeds into Colorado interChange, which pays providers for the services that beneficiaries receive. Colorado interChange is programmed to determine whether CBHP claims are allowable for payment based on requirements specified in federal and state CBHP rules and regulations.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over the eligibility determination process for CBHP as well as to determine the Department's compliance with applicable federal and state requirements for CBHP during Fiscal Year 2019.

We reviewed the Department's CBHP eligibility internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019. In addition, we tested a sample of 25 CBHP beneficiaries who were deemed eligible for CBHP during Fiscal Year 2019 and had a payment made on their behalf to a CBHP provider between July 1, 2018, and April 30, 2019, to determine whether those CBHP beneficiaries' eligibility determinations were appropriate. Our testing included a review of the related supporting documentation, including the case files; CBMS data fields related to eligibility determination/redetermination; and CBHP payment information in Colorado interChange. We performed testing to determine whether the Department ensured that local county and MA site caseworkers obtained, verified, and maintained in the case files the required documents supporting eligibility determinations and annual redeterminations, correctly entered eligibility data into CBMS, and properly assessed and collected the annual enrollment fee.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY AND HOW WERE THE RESULTS MEASURED?

In 13 of 25 case files tested (52 percent), we identified at least one error. These errors resulted in a total of 12 ineligible beneficiaries during all or part of Fiscal Year 2019, and total known questioned costs of \$11,895; \$10,467 of these costs were paid with federal grant funds. Specifically, we found the following:

- **INACCURATE ANNUAL FEE.** In eight cases, the Department either did not assess the annual enrollment fee or assessed an incorrect fee amount for the beneficiary, as follows:
 - ▶ In four cases the Department incorrectly assessed annual fees as \$0; however, the annual fees should have been assessed between \$35 and \$105.
 - ▶ In one case the Department incorrectly assessed a fee of \$25 instead of \$105.
 - ▶ In two cases the Department did not assess any annual fee, as required by state regulation.

Additionally, in one of these cases, and in a separate case, the Department assessed the annual enrollment fees but did not collect the required fees from the beneficiaries, rendering them ineligible, but continued to pay benefits on behalf of these beneficiaries during Fiscal Year 2019. As a result, the Department was not in compliance with state regulations.

These issues resulted in questioned costs of \$7,952.

State regulations [10 CCR 2505-3 310.1-310.2] require the Department to collect an annual enrollment fee from the beneficiary prior to enrollment in the CBHP. The actual fee is determined based on the number of eligible children within the family. Benefits should

be denied if the annual enrollment fee is not paid prior to the enrollment in the program.

- **LACK OF SSN.** In two cases, the Department did not obtain an SSN when determining beneficiaries' eligibility. These errors resulted in questioned costs of \$231.

State regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.4.B.1.a] requires all individuals who apply for CBHP to provide a valid SSN to the eligibility site. If the applicant does not have an SSN then they must submit an application for an SSN.

- **LACK OF INCOME VERIFICATION.** In four cases, the caseworkers failed to verify income reported by the beneficiary as required by state and federal regulations. Specifically, in three cases, the beneficiary reported income; however, the caseworker did not verify the reported income through an electronic data source, wage stubs, tax documents, or through the employer in accordance with state regulations. In the remaining one case, the client was self-employed but the Department did not obtain a self-employment ledger to support the individual's earnings as required by state regulations. As a result, we were unable to determine whether beneficiaries were appropriately eligible and whether the Department was in compliance with regulations. These errors resulted in questioned costs of \$2,689.

State regulations [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.4.B.1.c and 8.100.4.B.1.d] require the Department to verify income reported by a beneficiary through an electronic data source, wage stubs, tax documents, or verification with the employer. In addition, state regulation [10 CCR 2505-10 8.100.4.C.3] states that the Department must verify a beneficiary's self-employed reported income through a ledger of their earnings provided by the beneficiary.

- **LACK OF CITIZENSHIP VERIFICATION.** In one instance, the caseworker did not verify the beneficiary's citizenship through either an interface check or through supporting documentation, such as a birth

certificate, in accordance with state regulations. This resulted in questioned costs of \$365.

State regulations [10 CCR 2505-3 110.1.B and 110.1.C] require the Department to ensure that a beneficiary is a citizen of the U.S. or an individual who is legally allowed to be in the country.

- **IMPROPER PAYMENTS FOR INELIGIBLE BENEFICIARIES.** In three cases, the Department processed payments to providers for services provided on behalf of individuals who were not eligible for CBHP at the time of service. The Department conducted additional research and determined that these beneficiaries were eligible under Medicaid, rather than CBHP, during that time. This resulted in questioned costs for CBHP of \$658.

Federal regulation Requirements for Estimating Improper Payments in Medicaid and CHIP [42 CFR 431.958] states that, “Improper payment means any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; and includes any payment to an ineligible beneficiary, any duplicate payment, any payment for services not received, any payment incorrectly denied, and any payment that does not account for credits or applicable discounts.”

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department lacked sufficient internal controls to ensure that it complied with state and federal CBHP eligibility requirements, resulting in payments on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we noted that:

- CBMS was not programmed to calculate and assess the correct annual enrollment fee, or to disallow benefits if the annual enrollment fee was not paid prior to enrollment in the program.
- The Department did not have adequate monitoring or training processes in place to ensure that local counties and MA sites

maintained the required documentation to support CBHP eligibility such as citizenship status, or that caseworkers obtained SSNs, or obtained and verified beneficiary income. In addition, CBMS lacked a programming check to identify individuals whose eligibility for CBHP had ended and, in the cases we noted, continued to allow CBHP payments to be made on behalf of the ineligible beneficiaries. In the instances we noted, the caseworker did not identify the individuals as ineligible for CBHP until 1 to 2 months after their eligibility had ended. The caseworker then backdated the individuals' eligibility for Medicaid in CBMS, as allowed under Medicaid, but did not reclassify CBHP payments to Medicaid.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Inaccurate processing of case file information to determine eligibility can result in the local counties and MA sites granting CBHP benefits to ineligible individuals. Without maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, such as citizenship status; obtaining an SSN; obtaining and verifying income; and instituting appropriate programming checks to identify ineligible beneficiaries, the local counties, MA sites, and ultimately the State cannot substantiate that eligibility determinations and redeterminations for CBHP are accurate. This can result in benefits being paid on behalf of ineligible individuals. Further, because CBHP had a higher federal reimbursement rate than Medicaid during Fiscal Year 2019—88 percent versus 50 percent—the Department received a higher reimbursement from the federal government than it was entitled to receive for services provided to the three individuals we identified were in the incorrect program.

The federal government can disallow federal funds for program expenditures that do not adhere to regulations, and the State would be required to bear the cost of these errors.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	CHIP2017* CHIP2018* CHIP2019*
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE
CFDA No.	93.767, Children’s Health Insurance Program
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E)
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$11,895
THIS FINDING DOES NOT APPLY TO A PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION	
* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-047

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over the Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) eligibility determinations to ensure that payments are only made on behalf of eligible beneficiaries by:

- A Resolving Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) programming issues to ensure that correct annual enrollment fees are being calculated, and to disallow benefits if the annual enrollment fee is not paid prior to the enrollment in the program.
- B Training and monitoring the local counties and Medical Assistance sites to ensure that caseworkers are maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, obtaining required Social Security Numbers, and obtaining and verifying income reported by the beneficiary.
- C Implementing a programming check within CBMS to alert caseworkers of CBHP beneficiaries who become ineligible for CBHP benefits and disallowing CBHP payments to be made on behalf of the ineligible beneficiaries.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2022.

The Department agrees to research if CBMS is programmed correctly to ensure correct annual enrollment fees are being calculated and to disallow benefits if the annual enrollment fee is not paid prior to the enrollment in the program. Once this research is complete, the Department will take the necessary actions, if any, to make system changes to CBMS. The Department will complete the research by July 2020, and if CBMS system changes are necessary, they will be completed by July 2021. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department will be compliant for the entirety of Fiscal Year 2021-22.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2022.

The Department agrees to provide findings from this audit report to the CBMS training team, which already has intensive training available to caseworkers, and will also be sent to the counties involved in the findings. In addition to this work, the Department is implementing a new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility. The model is based on a partnership with the Colorado Department Human Services and leveraging their processes for oversight and accountability. This includes the following initiatives:

- Enhancing county administration rules to improve county accountability.
- Improving quality/performance metrics and information sharing through scorecards
- Implementing management evaluation reviews and providing technical assistance to address issues

- Implementing changes to quality control processes as dictated by the federal government

This county oversight and accountability model is targeted to begin by July 2020. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department's new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility will be effective for the entirety of Fiscal Year 2021-22.

C DISAGREE.

The Department has determined that the payments were made correctly and that no CBMS changes are necessary. The audit finding does not correctly explain how retroactive eligibility changes impact a beneficiary's eligibility for Medicaid and CHP+, nor does the audit findings correctly provide the timeline when payments were made for these beneficiaries relative on the retroactive eligibility changes. When payments were made, the payments were classified to the correct eligibility category. The Department does not reclassify payments to a different eligibility category when retroactive eligibility changes occur. To reflect the correct eligibility category at the time when payments are made, the Department specifies that information on the claim payment record, so auditors have traceability. The Department has explained and documented the timeline and policy to the OSA; however, the write-up in the finding and recommendation remain incorrect.

AUDITOR'S ADDENDUM:

Federal regulations for CBHP as noted in this finding [42 CFR 431.958] states that, "Improper payment means any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount...and includes any payment to an ineligible beneficiary..." The three individuals we identified through our audit did not meet eligibility requirements for CBHP, and the payments, therefore, should not have been made on their behalf under CBHP. The Department's subsequent research and conclusion that the

individuals were eligible for Medicaid rather than CBHP at the time does not refute our finding. Further, because the Department did not reclassify the payments from CBHP to Medicaid, the Department received a higher reimbursement from the federal government than it was entitled to for services provided to these individuals.

MONITORING OF HEALTH AND SAFETY SURVEYS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Medical providers, such as nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities (ICF/IIDs), and hospitals providing nursing facility services, must meet minimum standards for certification by the state and/or federal governments to be eligible to receive payments for services provided to Medicaid-eligible beneficiaries. The Department and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) are responsible under state statute for this work. The Department categorizes hospital providers of nursing facility services under Colorado Medicaid Skilled Nursing Facility providers.

The Department, as the state agency that is ultimately responsible for administering Medicaid, has overall responsibility for ensuring that all medical providers receiving Medicaid funding comply with regulatory health and safety standards. The Department has an interagency agreement with CDPHE, the designated state survey agency, to conduct health care entity inspections, or surveys, of Medicaid providers as outlined in state statutes and in agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

A standard survey is a type of survey conducted to assess compliance with federal regulations specific to health and safety. After conducting each survey, CDPHE staff enter information, such as survey date and deficiencies noted, into their database; this information is then extracted

and compiled by CMS and displayed on CMS' *Survey and Certification's Quality, Certification and Oversight Reports* website—CMS's certification and reporting website. Once a health care facility passes its survey, CDPHE is responsible for making a recommendation for certification to the Department. The Department is responsible for monitoring CDPHE to ensure that the minimum standards for certification are met by each Medicaid-approved provider, and for approving CDPHE's recommendations for certification. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department paid CDPHE approximately \$5.7 million for completing state surveys and certifications.

The Department receives monthly reports from CDPHE detailing the results of the surveys and certifications performed on skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs. In addition, the Department holds monthly meetings with CDPHE to discuss the surveys and certifications. The Department uses these reports and discussions to determine if there are any issues or deficiencies with any skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs. Additionally, CDPHE is responsible for informing the Department directly if a facility has any critical violations because of a survey and the Department can then suspend payments to that facility.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department had adequate internal controls in place over the monitoring of CDPHE's health and safety surveys for skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs, and complied with the related federal and state requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

In addition, we reviewed the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation related to monitoring of health and safety survey and certifications. During that audit, we recommended that the Department strengthen its internal controls over provider health and safety standards by following its current policy for

monitoring CDPHE's standard surveys and certifications, updating the policy to maintain monitoring documentation, and developing a mechanism to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs.

As part of our audit, we reviewed a sample of 40 skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs that received a Medicaid payment for services provided during Fiscal Year 2019 in order to determine if the Department ensured that CDPHE performed the required surveys in accordance with federal and state regulations.

For the sample of skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs, we reviewed the date of the current standard survey and compared it to the date of the previous standard survey to determine whether the surveys were conducted within the required time interval per federal and state regulations. We also conducted inquiries with Department staff regarding policies and procedures over the monitoring of CDPHE.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We applied the following criteria during our testing:

- **ACCORDING TO FEDERAL REGULATION [42 CFR 442]**, providers must meet the prescribed health and safety standards for ICF/IIDs, nursing facilities, and hospitals providing nursing facility services. For example, each facility is subject to surveys that cover quality of care, written plans of care, and a review of compliance with residents' rights.
- **ACCORDING TO FEDERAL REGULATION [42 CFR 488.308(a)]**, the state survey agency must conduct a standard survey of each skilled nursing facility and nursing facility no later than 15 months after the last day of the previous survey.
- **ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT POLICY [Policy SLO-001 Section V]**, Department staff must run an independent report from CMS's certification and reporting website to identify any facilities that are

overdue for a survey. Once these facilities are identified, Department staff then compare this report to the reports received from CDPHE to determine whether CDPHE completed the survey because the information on CMS's certification and reporting website may not always be current. If the survey is not performed within the required timeframe of 15.9 months, Department staff should reach out to CDPHE to ensure that surveys are conducted. Department staff must then save documentation for all interactions with CDPHE. This policy also states that in order to ensure timely surveys, Department staff must use a tracking log to monitor survey completion dates by CDPHE.

- **ACCORDING TO FEDERAL REGULATION** [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal control over its federal awards that provides reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in Green Book Paragraph 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, which states that the Department should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor its internal control system and evaluate the results. Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, performing reconciliations, observing operations, and ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with any agreements in place with other entities.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Based on the issues identified, we determined that the Department did not fully implement all parts of the prior audit recommendation related to the monitoring of CDPHE's health and safety standard surveys for skilled nursing facilities during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we identified the following:

UNTIMELY STANDARD SURVEYS. The Department did not ensure that

CDPHE conducted standard surveys within required timeframes. We found that, for 13 of the 40 skilled nursing facilities and ICF/IIDs tested (33 percent), CDPHE did not properly survey the facility within a 15-month interval as required by federal regulations. Specifically, we found that the skilled nursing facilities were surveyed within an interval of 16 and 20 months, or 1 to 5 months beyond the required timeframe. In addition, the Department was unable to provide documentation that it had appropriately monitored CDPHE or that it had provided appropriate outreach to CDPHE to identify the reasons for the late processing and resolution of issues.

DEPARTMENT NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ITS POLICY. The Department was unable to provide documented evidence that staff obtained reports from CMS's certification and reporting website and compared them to CDPHE reports, as required by the Department's policy, in order to identify overdue surveys of providers and follow up with CDPHE accordingly.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

While the Department updated its policy to include a requirement for staff to maintain documentation of the meetings held with CDPHE and CMS as well as staff reviews of survey reports, we found that the Department's policy was not updated until June 30, 2019, or the last day of Fiscal Year 2019. As a result, the Department did not have adequate internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019 over its monitoring of CDPHE's health and safety surveys and certifications to ensure that CDPHE staff conducted timely standard surveys in compliance with state and federal regulations. In addition, the Department did not have an effective mechanism to proactively identify delayed standard surveys and certifications of skilled nursing facilities.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

By not performing appropriate and timely monitoring, or maintaining an internal survey tracking mechanism, the Department cannot demonstrate that it has adequate internal controls in place over Medicaid payments made to skilled nursing facilities, and therefore risks noncompliance with federal regulations.

If the Department does not have a strong process in place to ensure that providers are properly surveyed and certified, the Department risks making payments to CDPHE for surveys and certifications that have not been completed. Additionally, the Department risks making payments to skilled nursing facilities that may not be eligible to participate as Medicaid providers and would therefore be out of compliance with federal and state requirements. Further, this could result in the Department having to pay CMS back the amounts paid to these providers during the time period.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	17S&CTITLE19MEDICAID 18S&CTITLE19MEDICAID 19S&CTITLE19MEDICAID
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE
CFDA No.	93.777, STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS (TITLE XVIII) MEDICARE
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED AND UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS (N)
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-047A AND 2018-047B	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-048

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over the monitoring of provider health and safety standards by:

- A Implementing and following its current policy for monitoring the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s standard surveys and certifications throughout the fiscal year to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.
- B Developing and implementing a mechanism to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of skilled nursing facilities.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department implemented a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on July 1, 2019. The new SOP details the process for pulling and storing CDPHE's survey and certification reports for long-term care facilities from the federal reporting website. It also provides for Department staff to maintain documentation of their review of these reports and of the CMS reports, and to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of long-term care facilities. Additionally, the updated SOP includes formalized follow-up with CDPHE to identify inaccuracies in the federal reporting website.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

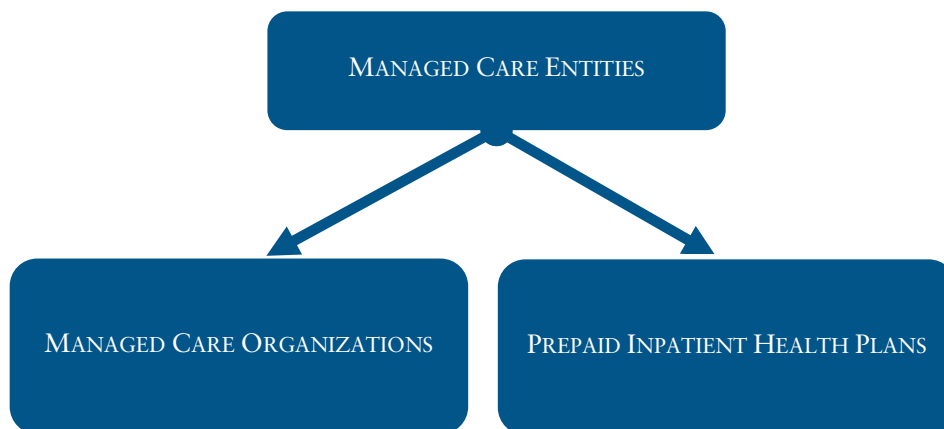
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MEDICAID MANAGED CARE ENTITIES

The Department had a total of seven contracts with external entities for coordinating services to Medicaid beneficiaries during Fiscal Year 2019. The providers consisted of two Managed Care Organizations (MCO) and

seven Prepaid Inpatient Health Plans (PIHP)—two PIHPs and two MCOs shared a single contract with the Department. The MCOs and PIHPs are collectively referred to as Managed Care Entities (MCE), which are health care providers or a group or organization of medical service providers which offer managed care health plans and deliver health care services. MCOs have a comprehensive risk plan contract with the Department covering comprehensive services, such as inpatient hospital services, whereas PIHPs have a non-comprehensive risk plan contract covering inpatient or institutional services, such as inpatient behavioral healthcare.

**STRUCTURE OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING
MANAGED CARE ENTITIES**



SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor analysis of Managed Care Entities.

The Department makes set payments to each contracted MCE to coordinate services for eligible Medicaid beneficiaries every month. The MCEs are then responsible for paying Medicaid claims to providers. Providers participating in the managed care system bill the MCEs directly for any medical services provided to Medicaid beneficiaries. The Department is ultimately responsible for monitoring the MCEs to ensure they are complying with federal regulations and their contract provisions with the Department, including federal requirements that the MCOs pay timely Medicaid claims to the providers. During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department paid approximately \$966,848,173 in Medicaid claims payments to MCEs.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over monitoring of MCEs to determine whether Medicaid claims were processed and paid in a timely manner by MCEs to the providers in accordance with federal requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

The audit work included interviewing Department staff regarding written policies and procedures over the monitoring of its MCEs. In addition, we reviewed all seven MCE contracts in place during Fiscal Year 2019 to determine whether they included timely processing provisions in accordance with Uniform Guidance.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

TIMELY CLAIMS PAYMENT. Federal regulation [42 CFR 447.46(C)(1)] states that the Department's contracts with its MCOs must include a provision that the organization must pay 90 percent of all clean claims within 30 days of receipt from providers and 99 percent of all clean claims within 90 days of the date of receipt from providers. A "clean claim" is one that can be processed without obtaining additional information from the provider for the services rendered. Based on inquiries with the Department, their processes require both MCOs and PIHPs to be in compliance with the timely claims payment regulation.

INTERNAL CONTROLS. According to Uniform Guidance [2 CFR 200.303(a)], the Department, as a recipient of federal funds, must establish and maintain effective internal controls over its federal awards that provide reasonable assurance that the Department is managing its federal grants in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the award terms and conditions. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in Green Book Principle 10, *Design Control Activities*, which states that management should design control

activities to achieve the objectives and respond to risks. Management designs control activities in response to the entity's objectives and risks to achieve an effective internal control system. Control activities are the policies, procedures, techniques, and mechanisms that enforce management's directives to achieve the entity's objectives and address related risks. Additionally, Green Book Paragraph 16.01, *Perform Monitoring Activities*, states that the Department should establish and operate monitoring activities to monitor its internal control system and evaluate the results. Monitoring activities include reviewing reports, performing reconciliations, and observing operations.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

Overall, we found that the Department did not consistently have a contract provision requiring that PIHPs comply with timely claims payment regulations during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, we found that for five of seven contracts we reviewed (71 percent), the Department did not include a specific timely claims payment provision for Fiscal Year 2019. Additionally, the Department could not provide any evidence demonstrating that it monitored PIHPs during Fiscal Year 2019 to ensure that it (1) paid 90 percent of all clean claims from providers within 30 days of the date of receipt, and (2) paid 99 percent of all clean claims from providers within 90 days of the date of claims receipt in accordance with federal regulations. Furthermore, the Department could not provide any evidence demonstrating that it monitored two MCOs during Fiscal Year 2019 for timely claims payments as required by federal regulations.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department lacked adequate internal controls to ensure that it complied with federal regulations for timely claims payments to providers. Specifically, Department staff reported that all MCE contracts included a general provision requiring them to comply with all federal regulations. However, the Department lacked an adequate

contract review process to ensure that all PIHP contracts included a provision requiring timely claims payments to providers.

Additionally, the Department did not have formal written monitoring policies and procedures to ensure that PIHPs and MCOs made timely claims payments to providers. Department staff reported that they had an informal process of monitoring contracts by observing the operations but did not have a formal monitoring process, such as reviewing any type of report or performing reconciliations of claims payments made by MCEs. Furthermore, the Department’s contracts lacked a specific provision requiring MCEs to deliver any type of report to the Department for review to demonstrate the MCEs’ compliance with federal regulations and Department processes.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

As a recipient of federal funds, the Department is ultimately responsible for ensuring that these funds are being paid in accordance with federal regulations. By not including the requirements for timely claims payments in the contracts with PIHPs and failing to have a formal monitoring process over PIHPs or MCOs, the Department risks failing to comply with federal regulations.

Payments that are not made in accordance with these requirements could be subject to federal disallowances and recoveries from the State.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017	XIX-ADM2017
	XIX-MAP2018	XIX-ADM2018
	XIX-MAP2019	XIX-ADM2019
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA No.	93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0	
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-057B AND 2017-056B		

RECOMMENDATION

2019-049

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its internal controls over the timely processing of medical claims paid by Medicaid Managed Care Entities (MCEs) by:

- A Instituting an adequate contract review process to ensure appropriate provisions, including timing specifications for claims payments to providers, are included in all Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan contracts to ensure compliance with Department requirements.
- B Developing and implementing formal written monitoring policies and procedures over the timely processing of claims payments to ensure that the Department and MCEs are in compliance with federal regulations and Department processes.
- C Incorporating provisions within all MCE contracts to deliver timely payment reports for the Department's review to ensure compliance with federal regulations and Department processes.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The seven RAE contracts contain language that require them to strictly adhere to and comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations (see Regional Accountable Entity contracts base contract §21.U.; Exhibit B, §5.1., and §17.1.). The Department agrees with the recommendation that the timely payment of clean claims is not specifically stated in the Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan section of the contracts. The Department will ensure an adequate contract review process is in place to ensure the timing specifications for the payment

of claim payments to providers by documenting this requirement in program policy documentation.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department has documented policies for deliverables and federal regulatory requirements included in the Regional Accountable Entity contracts. The Department will document and implement the monitoring policy of the timely payment of clean claims language.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department will add new language to both the Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan and the Managed Care Organization authority sections of the Regional Accountable Entity contracts requiring reporting of the timely payment of clean claims.

COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Department receives federal Medicaid and CBHP grant funds directly from the federal government and then subgrants, or passes through, a portion of the funds to local counties, non-profit organizations, and for-profit organizations that are considered to be either a subrecipient or a contractor.

A subrecipient is a non-federal entity that expends federal awards received from a pass-through entity to carry out a federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary receiving direct payments from such a program. A contractor is a dealer, distributor, merchant, or other seller providing goods or services that are required for the conduct of a federal program; these goods or services may be for an organization's own use or for the use of beneficiaries of the federal program.

Under Uniform Guidance, the Department is responsible for identifying and monitoring entities that qualify as subrecipients of federal funds. For Medicaid and CBHP, the Department's subrecipients either determine eligibility for the programs or provide services to individuals deemed eligible for program services. Examples of the Department's subrecipients are local counties and MA sites, including Single Entry Points, which provide services for elderly and/or disabled people who are eligible for long-term care services; and Community Centered Boards, which provide services to individuals with developmental disabilities.

Each year, the Department is required to prepare an exhibit containing the Department's federal expenditures and related reimbursements to aid the Colorado Office of the State Controller (OSC) in the preparation of the State's *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards* (SEFA). This exhibit is referred to as the Exhibit K1, *Schedule of Federal Assistance*, and should include expenditures for grants received directly from the federal government and expended by the Department (direct expenditures), as well as expenditures for federal grants payments made by the Department to other State and/or non-state agencies.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department paid approximately \$18.5 million in federal Medicaid funds and approximately \$500,000 in federal CBHP funds to 62 subrecipients.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to determine the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation related to Medicaid and CBHP subrecipient monitoring. In Fiscal Year 2018, we recommended that the Department improve its internal controls specific to subrecipient monitoring for the two programs by implementing its draft subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures and performing required risk assessments on its subrecipients to ensure compliance with Uniform Guidance. In response to our recommendation, the Department

stated that it would revise its existing subrecipient policies and procedures to be compliant with federal Uniform Guidance and would conduct a risk assessment of each subrecipient as part of the monitoring process. We made a similar recommendation to the Department in Fiscal Year 2016 that we also determined the Department had not fully implemented at the time of our Fiscal Year 2018 audit.

As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we obtained and reviewed the Department's revised subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures. We selected a random sample of 16 out of 62 entities that were recorded and set up as *subrecipients* in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE), the State's financial accounting system, and received Medicaid and CBHP payments during Fiscal Year 2019, to evaluate whether the Department performed risk assessments and determined the appropriate level of subrecipient monitoring for the entities, as required by federal Uniform Guidance. Furthermore, we reviewed the Department's Exhibit K1, submitted to the OSC for Fiscal Year 2019, to determine whether the Department accurately reported all subrecipient expenditures for Medicaid and CBHP.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Under Uniform Guidance, as a pass-through entity, the Department is required to monitor its subrecipients' use of federal awards.

Federal regulation [2 CFR 200.331] requires the Department to conduct risk assessments based on each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its Medicaid and CBHP subawards to determine the appropriate level of subrecipient monitoring for all of its subrecipients under these programs.

The Department's Subrecipient Monitoring Procedures (Procedures) that were in place during Fiscal Year 2019 split responsibilities between various divisions and staff as follows:

- **AUDITS AND COMPLIANCE DIVISION.** Staff within this division oversee

the local counties as subrecipients of Medicaid and CBHP and ensure that these subrecipients are in compliance with federal award requirements. Audits and Compliance Division staff is responsible for updating procedures, and providing training and guidance on subrecipient monitoring to program staff within the Department.

- **CONTROLLER DIVISION.** Staff within this division are responsible for setting up the entity with the proper accounting codes in CORE. Based on the results of the assessment noted on the Subrecipient versus Contractor Determination Tool (Tool) for each entity, the Controller Division staff should establish either subrecipient or contractor coding for the entity's expenditures.

- **VARIOUS OTHER DIVISIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.** Procedures also state that the Department's program contract administrators within its various program divisions are responsible for identifying its Medicaid and CBHP subrecipients by using the Tool. The Procedures require the contract administrators to forward the Tool for any identified subrecipients to the program division director for secondary review. The completed Tool is submitted for additional review to the Audits and Compliance Division. Final approval of the Tool is made by the controller of the Department. The Department procedure also states that the program contract administrator is required to assess each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award as high, medium, or low risk. This assessment aids the Department in determining the appropriate level of monitoring. The risk assessment and the responsibility for monitoring the subrecipient's compliance with federal award requirements rests with the contract administrator and their respective office or division management that operates the individual subrecipient award.

State Fiscal Rule 1-2, Rule 3.5, *Preaudit Responsibility for Accounting Documents and Financial Transactions*, issued by the OSC, requires state departments to, "Implement internal accounting and administrative controls that reasonably ensure that financial transactions are accurate, reliable, and conform to state Fiscal Rules."

In addition, the *Instructions for Exhibits* published by the OSC provides specific directions for preparing financial exhibits that are to be submitted to the OSC at year-end. For example, the Exhibit K1 is used for preparing the SEFA, which includes a listing of federal assistance by Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number or other identifying number. The *Instructions for Exhibits* requires departments to separately report any federal assistance passed through to a subrecipient on the Exhibit K1 in the *Expenditures-Passed Through to Subrecipient* column, while payments to contractors are reported under the column titled *Expenditures-Direct and Indirect*. The Controller Division is responsible for preparing the Department's Exhibit K1 each year.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department did not fully implement the Fiscal Year 2018 subrecipient monitoring recommendation for Medicaid and CBHP. Although the Department revised and implemented its Medicaid and CBHP subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures during Fiscal Year 2019, the Department did not evaluate all of its Medicaid and CBHP subrecipients' risk of noncompliance and did not determine the related level of subrecipient monitoring as required under Uniform Guidance and the Department's procedures. We specifically noted the following problems:

- For five of the 16 entities in our sample (31 percent), the program contract administrators identified them as *contractors* based on the results of the Tool assessment, but recorded them in CORE as *subrecipients*. Therefore, the Controller Division made payments totaling \$166,870 to these five entities as subrecipient payments in CORE. Upon further inquiry with the Department, we found that the program contract administrators assessed all of its CBHP entities as *contractors* but recorded them in CORE as *subrecipients*. As a result, the Controller Division reported total payments of \$415,378 to these entities on the Department's Fiscal Year 2019 Exhibit K1 as *Expenditures-Passed Through to Subrecipient*, which contradicted the results of the Tool assessment.

- Program contract administrators did not complete the required Tool assessments for three of 16 entities (19 percent) in our sample that were recorded as *subrecipients* in CORE and received payments under Medicaid and CBHP. Due to the lack of a completed Tool assessment for these entities, we could not determine whether the contract administrators should have identified them as *subrecipients* and, if so, whether they performed a risk assessment or any level of monitoring over these entities.

As of the end of our audit, the Department was researching the discrepancies we identified to determine whether the entities should have been identified and reported as subrecipients or contractors.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not have adequate internal controls in place during Fiscal Year 2019 to ensure that it complied with federal subrecipient monitoring requirements. Specifically, we noted that there was an inefficient secondary review by the program division director over program contract administrators to ensure that the Tool assessment was completed properly, that entities were accurately reported as either a contractor or subrecipient in CORE, and that respective risk assessments were performed for all identified subrecipients as required by Uniform Guidance and Department procedures. In addition, we noted that the Department did not have a process in place to reconcile the Controller Division's list of identified Medicaid and CBHP subrecipients with the subrecipient information in CORE. This reconciliation would ensure that Medicaid and CBHP payments made to subrecipients are reported accurately on the Exhibit K1 in accordance with the OSC's Fiscal Rules and *Instructions for Exhibits*, and accurately reported to the federal government on the State's SEFA.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Without the proper internal controls in place to ensure compliance with federal subrecipient monitoring requirements, the Department ultimately risks federal sanctions. First, without evaluating its subrecipients' risks of

noncompliance and using the results of that assessment to target monitoring of higher-risk entities, the Department does not have assurance that it appropriately monitors its subrecipients and identifies issues. Further, because the Exhibit K1 is used by the OSC to prepare the SEFA, errors on the Exhibit K1 can lead to the SEFA being misstated and the Department reporting erroneous information to the federal government. This is particularly important given the large amount of federal funds the Department pays annually to its subrecipients.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017	CHIP2017
	XIX-MAP2018	CHIP2018
	XIX-MAP2019	CHIP2019
	XIX-ADM2017	
	XIX-ADM2018	
	XIX-ADM2019	
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA Nos.	93.767, CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM; 93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING (M)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0	
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2018-049		

RECOMMENDATION

2019-050

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over subrecipient monitoring for Medicaid and the Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) by:

- A Implementing an effective secondary review process by the program division directors over the Department’s program contract administrators to ensure that the Subrecipient versus Contractor Determination Tool is completed, subrecipient and contractor determinations are accurately reported in the State’s financial accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine, and that the required risk assessments are performed for all identified subrecipients as required by the federal *Uniform Administrative*

Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the Department's procedures.

- B Establishing a process to reconcile subrecipients identified by the program contract administrators with those identified by the Controller Division for Medicaid and CBHP prior to awarding federal funds to the subrecipients to ensure that payments are reported accurately on the Exhibit K1, *Schedule of Federal Assistance*, in accordance with the Office of the State Controller's Fiscal Rules and *Instructions for Exhibits* and, ultimately, to the federal government on the State's *Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards*.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department will conduct training with program management and division directors regarding the requirements for subrecipient monitoring and their responsibilities for secondary review.

The training will include subrecipient versus contractor determination, the requirement of risk assessments and the importance of reporting determinations accurately in Colorado Operations Resource Engine.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department is modifying its procurement and contracting process to require subrecipient determinations to be completed by the contract manager, Audits and Compliance designee and Controller on the front end of this process. This will be accomplished through a newly developed SharePoint form and workflow that will automatically route the determination to the individuals noted above and to Accounting staff so the appropriate

coding can be applied and the Exhibit K1, Schedule of Federal Assistance is prepared and presented correctly.

The SharePoint tool also automatically populates a database of subrecipients to ensure that program contract administrators, the Controller Division (including Procurement), and the Audits Division are all using the same source for determining and documenting subrecipients alleviating the need to reconcile different systems and determinations across divisions.

PERSONNEL COSTS FOR FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

Federal regulations require recipients of federal awards to develop adequate internal controls to ensure that personnel compensation expenditures are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated. The Department is required to follow Uniform Guidance when determining the Department's federally-reimbursable costs, including personnel costs, for the federal programs it administers. The two largest federal programs the Department administered during Fiscal Year 2019 were Medicaid and CBHP.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department used Clarity, a time reporting system, to track staff's time and charge personnel costs to the respective federal grant program. During the year, the Department of Personnel & Administration (DPA) and OIT were continuing to pursue the implementation of HR Works, a statewide integrated human resources and payroll system. HR Works is expected to provide the Department with the ability to accurately track and report personnel costs for all staff. DPA and OIT would share the responsibility for implementing and managing HR Works.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to assess the Department's internal controls over personnel costs associated with its administration of federal grants and to determine whether it complied with federal cost regulations under Uniform Guidance.

Additionally, we reviewed the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendation related to federal grant personnel costs. Specifically, we recommended that the Department develop and implement interim policies and procedures to ensure that personnel costs charged to federal grant programs are compliant with federal cost regulations while it awaits the implementation of HR Works. The Department agreed with the recommendation and indicated that it would implement an interim process for those staff not currently using Clarity that complies with the federal cost regulation under Uniform Guidance. We first identified issues with the Department's charging of personnel costs to its federal grants as a result of our Fiscal Year 2012 audit testwork.

We performed testwork during our Fiscal Year 2019 audit to determine whether the Department implemented the prior audit recommendation and if it developed and implemented policies and procedures and an interim process to ensure that personnel costs were charged in accordance with federal regulations during Fiscal Year 2019. As part of our testing, we selected a random sample of 18 out of 81 semi-annual Periodic Time Certification Forms (Form) for the periods ending September 2018 and March 2019 (nine certifications from each period). These Forms are used by employees that worked on a single federal program during the fiscal year. We tested the sampled certifications to determine if they were signed in a timely manner by the employees' direct supervisors, as required by the Department's internal policy.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

Federal regulations [2 CFR 200.430] require that charges to federal awards for salaries and wages be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. These records must (1) be supported by a system of internal control which provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated; (2) be incorporated into the official records; (3) reasonably reflect the total activity for which the employee is compensated; and (4) support the distribution of the employee's salary or wages among specific activities if the employee works on more than one federal award.

The Department's Time/Effort Reporting Policy (Policy) that was effective as of June 30, 2019, requires employees who work on multiple federal grant programs to complete a monthly Personnel Activity Report (Report) in order to allocate employees' salaries or wages to the various programs and activities. Employees who work solely on a single federal grant program must complete a semi-annual Form. The Form states that the supervisor has to sign the Form to certify the work performed by the employee.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department did not fully implement our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation. Specifically, we found the following issues:

- **LACK OF TIME TRACKING.** The Department did not require employees working on multiple federal grant programs to complete the Report on a monthly basis. As a result, the Department did not have information necessary to allocate the employees' time among the various programs.
- **LACK OF TIMELY CERTIFICATIONS.** We found that in *all* 18 Forms we reviewed for employees who worked solely on a single federal grant

program were not signed by the supervisors in a timely manner. Specifically, supervisors signed all 18 of the Forms in June or July 2019 for the semi-annual periods ending September 2018 and March 2019, or about 8 months and 3 months, respectively, after the end of the certified period and, in some cases, after the fiscal year-end. The timing of the signatures also occurred after we inquired of Department staff about their progress of implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department did not implement an interim timekeeping mechanism during Fiscal Year 2019 to ensure that all personnel costs charged to Medicaid and CBHP were accurate, allowable, and properly allocated. Additionally, while the Department developed an interim policy for tracking all staff's time, including employees who worked on multiple federal programs during Fiscal Year 2019, the Department did not implement this policy during Fiscal Year 2019 for all staff to ensure compliance with federal cost regulations under Uniform Guidance. Furthermore, the Department's policies and procedures did not specify the time requirement for direct supervisors to review and sign periodic certifications in a timely manner.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Lack of adequate internal controls over the charging of personnel costs to federal grants increases the risk that expenditures will be charged to the federal program incorrectly, and that the Department will not be in compliance with federal grant requirements. It is especially important that the Department take steps to demonstrate that it has fully implemented our prior audit recommendation, because the Department has been out of compliance for several years.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017 CHIP2017 XIX-MAP2018 CHIP2018 XIX-MAP2019 CHIP2019 XIX-ADM2017 17S&CTITLE19MEDICAID XIX-ADM2018 18S&CTITLE19MEDICAID XIX-ADM2019 19S&CTITLE19MEDICAID
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE
CFDA Nos.	93.767, CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM; 93.777, STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS; 93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B)
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-058 AND 2017-058	

RECOMMENDATION 2019-051

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its internal controls over personnel costs by:

- A Implementing the Time/Effort Reporting Policy as an interim tracking mechanism for all staff time to ensure that personnel costs charged to federal grant programs are compliant with federal cost regulations under *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* while it awaits the implementation of the State’s new timekeeping system.
- B Updating the Department’s current policies and procedures to specify time requirements for the direct supervisors to review and sign periodic certifications.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department will continue with its implementation of an interim tracking mechanism through either semi-annual time certifications or 100%-time tracking. The Department will compare those staff currently tracking time under each mechanism to a list of all Department staff to identify those positions not currently covered by one mechanism or the other.

Staff who are not covered by one of the above mechanisms will be required to either (a) to begin submitting semi-annual time certifications if they are dedicated to a single federal award or state program or (b) complete 100%-time tracking if they work on multiple federal awards and/or state programs.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department will update its current semi-annual time certification policy and procedure to require direct supervisors to review and sign their staff's semi-annual time certifications within 30 days from the end of the certification period.

SERVICE ORGANIZATION CONTROLS REPORTS

In 2017, the Health First Colorado program implemented the Colorado interChange System to replace the legacy Medicaid Management Information System. The Health First Colorado program is the State's program, funded through the federal Medicaid grant, to provide public health insurance to eligible low-income citizens. The Health First Colorado program and the Colorado interChange system are the

responsibility of the Department. The fiscal agent responsible for performing internal controls and processing claims and payments, significant to the Department's administration of the federal Medicaid program, is DXC.

The Colorado interChange system is currently hosted by DXC, who manages IT services related to the system infrastructure, software upgrades, and maintenance for the system. Therefore, DXC is considered a third-party service organization for the Department. The Department's contractual agreement with DXC requires the third-party service organization to have an annual audit performed by an independent service auditor. Examinations of this type are governed by the AICPA, and result in one of various types of System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports. For the Department, DXC provides a SOC 1, Type II report, which provides the service auditors' opinion as to whether the service organization's internal controls over the system have been suitably designed and are operating effectively, over a specified period of time, for the Department to rely on those controls as they relate to financial reporting.

Service organizations can then subcontract services performed for a user entity, in this case the Department, to a subservice organization. If a service organization subcontracts services, a SOC 1, Type II report is also needed to provide assurance over the internal controls over financial reporting of the subservice organization for its respective system responsibilities.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of our audit work was to determine whether the Department had implemented the Fiscal Year 2017 recommendation to improve financial reporting internal controls and ensure compliance with federal regulations by holding vendors accountable for contract provisions regarding SOC reporting requirements, specifically related to

the Colorado interChange system, on an annual basis. As noted by our prior audit recommendation, the SOC 1, Type II reports provided by the primary service organization, DXC, and any of its subservice organizations, should cover relevant information security processes for the Department's Colorado interChange system that may impact internal controls over financial reporting, including database controls.

We obtained and reviewed DXC's Colorado interChange SOC 1, Type II report for Fiscal Year 2019. Within the report, we specifically reviewed the service auditor's opinion on the presentation and suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of DXC's internal controls. We analyzed the individual internal controls reported within the report, to ensure that database controls, relevant to the internal controls over financial reporting, were tested for operating effectiveness by the service auditor for Fiscal Year 2019. We also requested the relevant subservice organization reports to review for the same purpose.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We measured the results of our audit work against the following criteria:

- The Manual, Section 3.4.1, *Statewide Component Unit SOC Reviews*, includes agency responsibilities related to the receipt of SOC reports. Specifically, agencies are to annually review the report and determine whether any actions are necessary to remediate issues noted.
- The OSC's policy, *Internal Control System*, requires state agencies to use the Green Book as its framework for its system of internal control. Specifically:
 - ▶ Section 4, *Additional Considerations*, Paragraph OV4.01, *Service Organizations*, states that management retains responsibility for the performance of processes assigned to service organizations and further states that management needs to understand the controls that each service organization has

designed, has implemented, and operates for the assigned operational process and how the service organization's internal control system impacts the entity's internal control system.

- ▶ Principle 11, *Design Activities for the Information System*, Paragraph 11.15, *Design of Information Technology Acquisition, Development, and Maintenance*, states that management designs control activities over changes to technology. Paragraph 11.10, *Design of Information Technology Infrastructure*, indicates that management also designs control activities needed to maintain the IT infrastructure, which often includes backup and recovery procedures.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We determined that the Department held their service organization accountable for contract provisions for providing a SOC 1, Type II report for its service organization and the related subservice organizations to improve internal controls over its financial reporting. We also determined that some database controls, such as logical access controls, were added to the scope of the Fiscal Year 2019 DXC SOC 1, Type II report and tested.

However, other relevant controls, such as database change management controls and database backup and recovery controls, both appropriate controls to include in a SOC report, were not specifically identified by DXC as being in scope in the SOC 1, Type II report. Therefore, we were unable to determine whether these database controls were tested for effectiveness, or opined on by the service auditor. This scope issue was not addressed by Department staff until after we notified them of the deficiency.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

Department staff did not have a process in place to review and determine whether their service organizations have an effective internal

control environment in place, including adequate IT internal control coverage in respective SOC 1, Type II reports. Specifically, Department staff failed to recognize that certain Colorado interChange system controls, such as database change management and database backup and recovery controls, were not clearly identified as being in the scope of controls tested and opined on in the SOC 1, Type II report.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Failing to have a process in place that analyzes a service organization’s controls, as it relates to a SOC 1, Type II report and the Department’s relevant internal controls over financial reporting, could result in an incomplete scope of controls that should be tested for effectiveness and reported on. This, in turn, can cause uncertainty in user entities of the service organization, including the Department, in terms of whether the appropriate internal controls over financial reporting are in place and operating effectively over all of the system components, including the Colorado interChange database. Ultimately, without obtaining appropriate assurance over the database controls, this can adversely impact the reliability of the data within the State’s financial statements.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-MAP2017	XIX-ADM2017
	XIX-MAP2018	XIX-ADM2018
	XIX-MAP2019	XIX-ADM2019
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019	
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE	
CFDA No.	93.778, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS (N)	
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0	
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-055 AND 2017-053		

RECOMMENDATION

2019-052

The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve controls over its financial reporting by:

- A Working with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, LLC, to ensure that Colorado interChange SOC 1, Type II reports clearly state the system components and controls that are in scope, such as database change management and database backup and recovery controls.
- B Developing, documenting, implementing, and communicating a process for conducting reviews of the SOC 1, Type II reports, to ensure that all appropriate database internal controls impacting financial reporting are identified by the service organization, tested for effectiveness, and opined on by the service auditor in its SOC 1, Type II report.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

- A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to work with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, to ensure that the appropriate system components and controls that are in scope are clearly identified in future SOC 1, Type II reports.

- B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2021.

The Department agrees to work with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, to ensure that the appropriate database internal controls are identified by the service organization, tested for effectiveness and opined on by the service auditor in its SOC 1, Type II report. The Department notes that the SOC 1, Type II audits are completed by service organizations for multiple lines of business beyond the Department's specific account. In addition, the service auditor is certified and all appropriate controls are included in their SOC reports. If the Department requests that the items outside of those audits are customized reports to meet these requirements there will be an additional cost to the State.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING

The following recommendations relating to internal control deficiencies each classified as a MATERIAL WEAKNESS were communicated to the Department in the previous year, and have not been remediated as of June 30, 2019, because the original implementation dates provided by the Department are in a subsequent fiscal year. These recommendations can be found in the original report and SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report.

MEDICAID ELIGIBILITY--SYSTEM ISSUES					
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-053	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-045	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	A [1] B [1] C DECEMBER 2019 D JULY 2019
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of Health and Human Services			FEDERAL AWARD YEAR	2016, 2017, and 2018
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Activities Allowed or Unallowed (A) Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (B) Eligibility (E)			CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None			TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
CFDA NO.	93.778 Medical Assistance Program			FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	XIX-ADM2016 XIX-ADM2017 XIX-ADM2018 XIX-MAP2016 XIX-MAP2017 XIX-MAP2018

UNSUPPORTED CLAIMS FOR TARGETED CASE MANAGEMENT					
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-054	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-051	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	A JULY 2019 B [1] C [1]
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of Health and Human Services			FEDERAL AWARD YEAR	2016 and 2017
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Activities Allowed or Unallowed (A) Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (B) Subrecipient Monitoring (M)			CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None			TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
CFDA NO.	93.778 Medical Assistance Program			FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	CES: CO.4180.R04.02 DD: CO.0007.R07.02 SLS: CO.0293.R04.02

[1] This part of the recommendation has been implemented, partially implemented, not implemented, or is no longer applicable. SEE SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report for information regarding this part of the recommendation.

UNREASONABLE TARGETED CASE MANAGEMENT BILLING				
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-055	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-052	
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of Health and Human Services		IMPLEMENTATION DATE	JULY 2020
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Activities Allowed or Unallowed (A) Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (B) Subrecipient Monitoring (M)		FEDERAL AWARD YEAR	2016 and 2017
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None		CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
CFDA NO.	93.778 Medical Assistance Program		TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
			FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	CES: CO.4180.R04.02 DD: CO.0007.R07.02 SLS: CO.0293.R04.02

DIRECT SERVICE CLAIMS PAID WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION				
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-056	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-053	
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of Health and Human Services		IMPLEMENTATION DATE	SEPTEMBER 2019
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Activities Allowed or Unallowed (A) Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (B) Subrecipient Monitoring (M)		FEDERAL AWARD YEAR	2016 and 2017
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None		CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
CFDA NO.	93.778 Medical Assistance Program		TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
			FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	CES: CO.4180.R04.02 DD: CO.0007.R07.02 SLS: CO.0293.R04.02

DIRECT SERVICE CLAIMS PAID WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION				
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-057	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-054	
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of Health and Human Services		IMPLEMENTATION DATE	SEPTEMBER 2019
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Activities Allowed or Unallowed (A) Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (B) Subrecipient Monitoring (M)		FEDERAL AWARD YEAR	2016 and 2017
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None		CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL WEAKNESS
CFDA NO.	93.778 Medical Assistance Program		TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$0
			FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	CES: CO.4180.R04.02 DD: CO.0007.R07.02 SLS: CO.0293.R04.02

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Department of Human Services (Department) is responsible, according to statute [Section 26-1-111(1), C.R.S.], for managing and overseeing the delivery of the State's public assistance and welfare programs throughout Colorado. Most of these programs are administered through local county departments of human/social services. The Department also manages and directly administers programs in the areas of developmental disabilities, mental health, nursing homes, and youth corrections. Please refer to the introduction to the Department of Human Services chapter within SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS for additional background information.

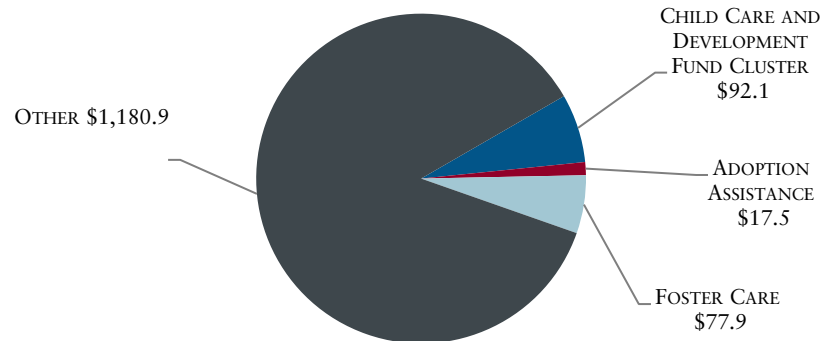
During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department spent approximately \$1.37 billion in federal funds. As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we tested the Department's compliance with federal grant requirements for the following three programs:

- Child Care and Development Fund Cluster [CFDA Nos. 93.575, 93.596]
- Foster Care [CFDA No. 93.658]
- Adoption Assistance [CFDA No. 93.659]

In Fiscal Year 2019, the Department's expenditures for these programs were approximately \$187.5 million. The Department is responsible for ensuring that all expenditures for these programs are appropriate and that the State complies with the associated federal and state program requirements.

The following chart shows total federal expenditures by federal program for the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
FISCAL YEAR 2019 EXPENDITURES
BY FEDERAL PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)



SOURCE: 2019 Statewide Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Our Fiscal Year 2019 audit identified issues related to the Department's administration of the federal Child Care and Development Fund Cluster.

COLORADO CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—ELIGIBILITY

The federal Child Care and Development Fund Cluster [CFDA No. 93.575, Child Care and Development Block Grant; and CFDA No. 93.596, Child Care Mandatory and Matching Trust Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund] provides financial assistance to states to increase the availability, affordability, and quality of child care services for low-income families in which the parents are working or attending training or educational programs. The federal Child Care and Development Fund Cluster was enacted under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act and is administered at the federal level by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In Colorado, this program is referred to as the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP or Program). During Fiscal Year 2019, CCCAP expenditures totaled approximately \$115 million in federal and state funds.

The Department's Division of Early Care and Learning is responsible for overseeing CCCAP and ensuring that the Department complies with federal and state requirements for this Program. CCCAP is administered at the local level by the county departments of human/social services and the Department is responsible for monitoring the counties' administration of the Program. County caseworkers enter CCCAP applicant information, including household employment and income, household composition, and the names and number of children needing care into the Department's Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS). CHATS aggregates the information input by the county caseworker to determine whether an applicant will be eligible for CCCAP assistance. For example, the adult caretaker's household income must not exceed 85 percent of the State's median household income. CHATS uses the household income entered by the county caseworker to calculate the copayment amount or "parent fee" the household must pay per month for child care services. CHATS then automatically generates a letter that must be sent by the county caseworker to the household that summarizes the information and must be verified by the applicant. Any changes are required to be reported back to the county so that the county can update CHATS to reflect any revised information and redetermine eligibility. In September 2018 (during Fiscal Year 2019), the Department converted from the CHATS Legacy system to an upgraded CHATS Modernization system.

The Department's Division of Quality Assurance and Quality Improvement (Division) is responsible for the CCCAP quality assurance review process, which is designed to determine whether county caseworkers have determined eligibility appropriately, including whether they have followed the Colorado Code of Regulations (CCR). Specifically, the Division reviews a sample of case files from the counties to determine whether caseworkers maintained relevant and appropriate case file documentation and properly entered required information, such as household income, into CHATS. The Division then provides identified exceptions to the reviewed counties and requires them to provide a corrective action plan to address the issues.

WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND WHAT WORK WAS PERFORMED?

The purpose of the audit work was to review the Department's internal controls over CCCAP eligibility and enrollment processing and to determine whether the Department complied with federal and state CCCAP requirements during Fiscal Year 2019.

Our testing specifically included reviewing the accuracy of county departments of human/social services' eligibility determinations, including the accuracy of data in CHATS; reviewing and assessing the Department's internal controls over compliance with federal and state program eligibility requirements, including any policy and procedure manuals in place during Fiscal Year 2019; and the Department's monitoring processes over the counties' departments of human/social services' administration of CCCAP.

We reviewed a sample of 30 open CCCAP case files for child care assistance during Fiscal Year 2019. We reviewed the data entered into CHATS for the cases, as well as the supporting documentation within the case files, to determine whether participant data was properly entered into CHATS, the sampled participants were accurately deemed eligible for benefits, and notices/actions related to the participants' cases were provided in a timely manner.

We have identified eligibility errors for the CCCAP program through our financial and compliance audits at the Department since Fiscal Year 2013. As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we reviewed the Department's progress in implementing our Fiscal Year 2018 audit recommendations related to CCCAP. During that audit, we recommended that the Department strengthen its internal controls over CCCAP by ensuring that county caseworkers are appropriately trained on CCCAP areas and representatives from all counties attend training. In addition, we recommended improving the Program's county review process to ensure that caseworkers follow CCCAP's policies and

procedures regarding case file documentation, timely processing of applications and redeterminations, case closures, and income calculations; and resolving CHATS issues that we identified through our audit related to the parent fee calculation. The Department agreed with our prior recommendations and stated that it would implement them by July 2019.

HOW WERE THE RESULTS OF THE AUDIT WORK MEASURED?

We applied the following criteria during our testing:

- **TIMELY PROCESSING OF ELIGIBILITY.** State regulation [Section 3.911.R, 9 CCR 2503-9] requires that county caseworkers review any original or redetermination eligibility application for completeness, approve or deny the application, and provide written notice to the applicant of approval or of missing supporting documentation no more than 15 calendar days from the date the application was received by the county. If supporting documents are not received within this 15-day period, the application for original or redetermined eligibility will be denied. If supporting documentation is received within 60 calendar days of the application date, and the eligibility criteria is met, counties will determine eligibility from the date the current supporting documents were received. If sufficient supporting documentation has not been completely submitted within 60 calendar days of the application date, the county shall require a new application.

State regulation [Section 3.903, 9 CCR 2503-9] also requires that caseworkers redetermine and update an applicant's original eligibility for CCCAP based on current information, including appropriate supporting documentation, every 12 months.

State regulation [Section 3.905.5.A.4, 9 CCR 2503-9] requires that county caseworkers terminate a case that exceeds activity time limits, such as the amount of time the applicant may receive benefits while searching for employment. State regulation [Section 3.903, 9 CCR

2503-9] also allows applicants to receive child care benefits for 13 weeks, within a 12 month period, while searching for employment. Any adverse action by caseworkers is preceded by a notice period of 15 calendar days. This 15-day notice period constitutes a period during which assistance is continued and no adverse action takes place.

- **APPLICANT INCOME AND PARENT FEES.** State regulation [Section 3.905.1.I, 9 CCR 2503-9] specifies that gross earnings, including wages and child support payments, must be included in an applicant's income for the purposes of determining CCCAP eligibility and calculating parent fees. State regulation [Section 3.903, 9 CCR 2503-9] defines a parent fee as a copayment that must be made by a parent to the child care provider prior to any state/county child care funds payment. Effective September 30, 2018, state regulation [Section 3.910.A, 9 CCR 2503-9] requires that the parent fee be calculated as a rounded whole dollar amount.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE AUDIT WORK IDENTIFY?

We found that the Department had not fully implemented our Fiscal Year 2018 recommendation by the end of Fiscal Year 2019 and did not comply with federal and state CCCAP requirements during Fiscal Year 2019. Specifically, in 11 of the 30 case files tested (37 percent), we identified at least one error. These errors resulted in a total of \$188 in known questioned costs; \$74 of these costs were paid with federal grant funds. The errors we identified are outlined below.

TIMELY NOTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND TIMELY CASE CLOSURE. In four cases, the caseworker either did not notify the applicant of his or her eligibility determination within the 15-day requirement or did not close the applicant's case and end the applicant's child care eligibility in a timely manner, as required. For example, in two of the four cases, the applicants had not been notified of their eligibility determinations as of the time of our audit—over 100 days after they applied for benefits. In one of these four cases, the caseworker did not close the case after the

applicant's 13-week job search period until 5 calendar days after the allowed 15-day notice period. Because the Department did not make payments for any of these four cases during Fiscal Year 2019, we did not identify questioned costs resulting from the errors.

CASEWORKER AND CHATS ERRORS RELATED TO PARENT FEE AND APPLICANT INCOME. In 10 instances, the parent fee and/or applicant income were not calculated correctly. For example, in two instances, the caseworker failed to include the appropriate amount of applicant-provided income when determining the applicant's eligibility for the program; this resulted in the applicants being charged a lower parent fee than appropriate. In two other instances, CHATS did not round the parent fee to the nearest whole dollar amount, as required by Department policy. These errors resulted in known questioned costs of \$188.

WHY DID THESE PROBLEMS OCCUR?

The Department's current training and monitoring processes had not been effective in ensuring that county caseworkers complied with all Program requirements. For example, we found that the Department only held one required online training for county caseworkers during Fiscal Year 2019; furthermore, five of the 64 counties completed the training late, between 64 and 70 days after the training was held. We also noted that the trainings given in Fiscal Year 2019 were not revised based on the results of the Department's quality assurance reviews.

We noted that the Department did not require counties to have a secondary review process over child care case files; rather, the need for these reviews was determined and applied at each county's discretion. The Department explained that counties should have had their own internal controls in place, but the Department did not track or monitor these controls or reviews. We noted that many of the errors identified by our audit could have been identified and corrected through a secondary review process at the county level.

The Department conducted a quality assurance review of 276 CCCAP case files from 26 out of 64 counties during Fiscal Year 2019 and found

that 113 of these cases (41 percent) contained at least one identified issue. The results of our testing, as well as the high error rate identified through the Department's quality assurance review, indicated that the Department's processes and trainings had not effectively ensured that caseworkers were complying with CCCAP policies.

The Department also experienced issues with CHATS. Regarding the applicants who were not notified of their eligibility determinations, the Department indicated that conversion-related errors that occurred after the CHATS Modernization upgrade resulted in CHATS failing to generate a letter notifying applicants of their eligibility. Regarding the CHATS system parent fee rounding error, the Department indicated that they were aware that the issue existed in CHATS but that it was fixed in the CHATS Modernization upgrade during Fiscal Year 2019. Department staff believe that fixes made to the system as part of the upgrade will prevent additional parent fee rounding errors.

WHY DO THESE PROBLEMS MATTER?

Inaccurate processing of case file information to determine eligibility can result in counties improperly granting CCCAP benefits to ineligible individuals, denying benefits to eligible individuals who rely on those benefits in order to work and provide for their families, and/or assessing an incorrect parent fee. In addition, the federal government can disallow the payment of federal matching funds for program expenditures that do not adhere to regulations, which would require the State to use General Funds to cover the expenditures. Furthermore, improving the Program's review process and providing more frequent and effective training on eligibility determination based on the results of the quality assurance reviews, and requiring all counties to attend at the time of training or shortly thereafter, will aid in reducing errors.

FEDERAL AGENCY	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
FEDERAL AWARD NUMBERS	G1701COCCDF* G1801COCCDF* G1901COCCDF*
FEDERAL AWARD YEARS	2017, 2018, AND 2019
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	NONE
CFDA Nos.	93.575, CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT; 93.596, CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS OF THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED (A) ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES (B) ELIGIBILITY (E) SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING (M)
CLASSIFICATION OF FINDING	SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY
TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	\$188
THIS FINDING APPLIES TO PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2018-063A, 2018-063B, AND 2018-063C	
* ITEMS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS	

RECOMMENDATION

2019-058

The Department of Human Services (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure compliance with, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) requirements by:

- A Providing periodic training to county caseworkers to ensure caseworkers are appropriately trained on CCCAP areas including income calculations and timely processing and notifications, and enforcing the Department’s requirement that representatives from all counties attend the trainings in a timely manner. Training should be targeted to address problem areas identified through the Department’s quality assurance review process.
- B Working with counties to incorporate a secondary or supervisory review process over case files after eligibility is determined to ensure timely applicant notification of eligibility decisions, timely closure of cases, and that parent fees are calculated appropriately.
- C Monitoring the upgraded Child Care Automated Tracking System to ensure that all identified system upgrade issues are addressed.

RESPONSE

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

A AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department will identify and continue developing training in key areas of CCCAP program policy such as income calculation, timely processing, timely noticing and other policy areas identified through quality assurance reviews. These trainings will be delivered via face to face training; virtual training or web based training modules. When training has been identified as required, at least one representative from each county will be required to attend. To ensure representatives from all counties obtain proper training, county representation will be tracked and the Department will follow up with county representatives to ensure training is completed within a timely manner.

B AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department will work with county departments of human/social services to determine the feasibility of incorporating a secondary or supervisory review of select case files after eligibility has been determined, including ensuring applicants are notified timely of eligibility decisions, parent fees are calculated appropriately and cases are closed timely.

C AGREE. IMPLEMENTATION DATE: JULY 2020.

The Department will continue to monitor the Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS) through help desk tickets that identify possible system issues. Help desk tickets are submitted by state and county workers when it is suspected that the system is not functioning as it should. It is through this process we are able to identify, prioritize and correct system issues.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

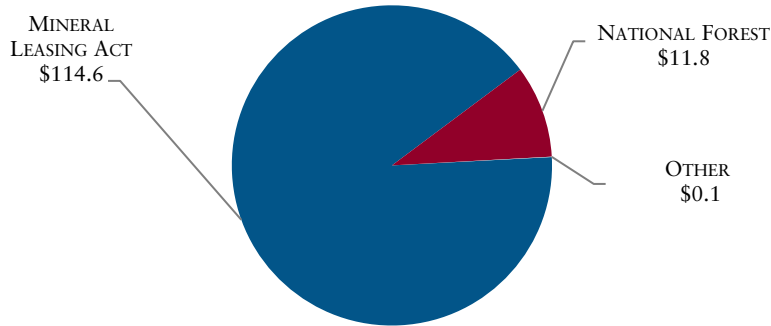
The State Constitution establishes the position of State Treasurer, an elected official who serves a 4-year term. The State Treasurer oversees the Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Treasury manages the State's cash flow and pooled investments, and implements and monitors the State's cash management procedures by acting as the State's banker and investment officer. Treasury also manages and directly administers programs in the areas of senior and veteran property tax deferrals, unclaimed property, and certain loan programs. Please refer to the introduction to the Department of the Treasury chapter within SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS for additional background information.

During Fiscal Year 2019, the Department spent approximately \$126.5 million in federal funds. As part of our Fiscal Year 2019 audit, we tested the Department's compliance with federal grant requirements for the Minerals Leasing Act program [CFDA No. 15.437].

For Fiscal Year 2019, the Department's expenditures for this program were approximately \$114.6 million. The Department is responsible for ensuring that all expenditures for these programs are appropriate and that the State complies with the associated federal and state program requirements.

The following chart shows total federal expenditures by federal program for the Department.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
FISCAL YEAR 2019 EXPENDITURES
BY FEDERAL PROGRAM (IN MILLIONS)**



SOURCE: 2019 Statewide Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

The following recommendations relating to internal control deficiencies classified as MATERIAL WEAKNESSES were communicated to the Department in the previous year, and have not been remediated as of June 30, 2019, because the original implementation dates provided by the Department are in a subsequent fiscal year. These recommendations can be found in the original report and SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report.

MINERALS LEASING ACT-SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING AND REPORTING			
CURRENT REC. NO.	2019-059	PRIOR REC. NO.	2018-067
FEDERAL AGENCY	Department of the Interior		IMPLEMENTATION DATE
COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT	Reporting (L) Subrecipient Monitoring (M)		A NOVEMBER 2019 B NOVEMBER 2019 C [1]
PASS THROUGH ENTITY	None		FEDERAL AWARD YEAR
CFDA NO.	15.437 Mineral Leasing Act		2018
			CLASSIFICATION
			MATERIAL WEAKNESS
			TOTAL KNOWN QUESTIONED COSTS
			\$0
			Federal Award Number
			N/A

[1] This part of the recommendation has been implemented, partially implemented, not implemented, or is no longer applicable. SEE SECTION IV: PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS of this report for information regarding this part of the recommendation.

DISPOSITION

OF PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following financial and single audit recommendations are summarized from the Statewide Audit for Fiscal Years 2012 through 2018 and include only the recommendations not fully implemented as of our Fiscal Year 2018 Statewide Audit. The disposition is the implementation status as of June 30, 2019.

The classification of findings described in SECTION I: REPORT SUMMARY has been included throughout the dispositions, as needed. If the disposition is implemented, the classification is not applicable; if the disposition references a current audit recommendation, the classification will be included with the current audit finding. All findings classified as significant deficiencies or material weaknesses with a disposition of deferred will be listed in SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS and SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS following each department's current findings and will include a new recommendation number for Fiscal Year 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
RECOMMENDATION 2017-001	
STATUS	The Colorado State Fair Authority should continue the implementation of the Strategic Business Plan for long-term financial stability. This may also include continuing to work with the Colorado Department of Agriculture and the Joint Budget Committee to obtain additional appropriations in the State Long Bill, seeking new sources and increased contributions to ensure continued operations.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: THE AUTHORITY IS CONTINUING TO IMPLEMENT ITS STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN. THE AUTHORITY HAS IMPROVED ITS CASH FLOW BY APPROXIMATELY \$3 MILLION SINCE FISCAL YEAR 2017. THE AUTHORITY PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JUNE 30, 2021.
CLASSIFICATION: OTHER MATTER	

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-001	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections should strengthen its internal controls over financial accounting processes by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Formalizing and enforcing written policies and procedures to include capital asset and accounts payable processes, including those related to transferring construction-related expenditures to a construction in progress asset account at fiscal year-end and to ensure that all expenditures and liabilities related to services performed prior to the end of the fiscal year have been recorded.
B IMPLEMENTED	Providing adequate training to staff over the effective implementation and performance of internal control procedures related to transferring expenditures to a construction in progress asset account and to ensure that all expenditures and liabilities related to services performed prior to the end of the fiscal year have been recorded.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-002	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over procurement card expenditures by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that the procurement card administrator is fulfilling the duties and responsibilities outlined in the Procurement Card Program Handbook, including compliance reviews, sales tax inquiries, and declined transaction inquiries on a monthly basis.
B PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Providing training to procurement card users and approvers on a timely basis in accordance with the Procurement Card Program Handbook. The training should emphasize the importance of following the State’s established procedures for review, approval, and maintenance of the procurement card statement and detailed receipts. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT HAS UPDATED ITS TRAINING PROGRAM AND TRAINING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES; HOWEVER THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT ADEQUATELY TRAINED PROCUREMENT CARD HOLDERS IN THE CURRENT YEAR UNDER THESE NEW POLICIES. THE DEPARTMENT WILL IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JANUARY 2020.
C IMPLEMENTED	Instituting a required, routine process for reviewing all credit limit amounts on procurement cards to ensure that amounts are reasonable and appropriate for the needs of the individual cardholder to fulfill their duties and that the Department’s use of procurement cards is within policies and intended use.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-039		
STATUS	The Department of Corrections should ensure that it complies with federal requirements and grant agreements for the International Corrections Management Training Center (Training Center) by:	
A	IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing policies and procedures to ensure that trainee meal costs do not exceed applicable per diem rates.
B	IMPLEMENTED	Enforcing timekeeping policies for supervisors, including timesheet reviews, specifically for those employees related to the Training Center program.
C	IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing procedures to monitor budget-to-actual results, and at a level of detail outlined in the grant agreement.
D	IMPLEMENTED	Working with the Federal Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to seek a budget amendment for future cost overruns, as appropriate, and as soon as they are anticipated.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-040	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections should implement internal controls to ensure that it complies with the cash management requirements for the International Corrections Management Training Center, also known as the Criminal Justice Systems, grant by developing and implementing cash management policies and procedures related to federal advances, including requirements for tracking interest earned on federal funds, and remitting any interest earned in excess of \$500 per year to the Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-041	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with federal reporting requirements for the International Corrections Management Training Center by ensuring that it appropriately communicates and enforces grant management reporting policies and procedures. This should include ensuring that staff document the review and approval of its federal reports prior to submission.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-042		
STATUS	The Department of Corrections (Department) should ensure that it complies with the grant requirements for the International Corrections Management Training Center program by:	
A	IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing policies and procedures that require that the Department obtain pre-approval from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) for each course that will be provided during the fiscal year. This should include maintaining supporting documentation indicating INL review and approval for each course.
B	IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing policies requiring that each training report and incident report be properly reviewed prior to submission to INL, and requiring that evidence of each review be maintained.
C	IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing policies requiring that all pre- and post-assessment results be properly reviewed to ensure that the reports are completed and reported on in accordance with the grant agreement.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-043	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections (Department) should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with the cash management and federal reporting requirements for the Wild Horse and Burro Resource Management Program (WHIP) by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Finalizing and implementing policies and procedures, and working with the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM), to ensure that the Department's updated WHIP policies and procedures align with BLM requirements. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-041.
B	NOT IMPLEMENTED Submitting corrected reimbursement requests and federal reports for Fiscal Year 2017, and continuing to work with BLM staff to resolve identified differences. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-041.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-002	
STATUS	The Department of Corrections (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over inventory by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Establishing written procedures over the inventory reconciliation process involving Colorado Correctional Industries (CCI), and the general accounting office. The written procedures should address the monthly and yearly reconciliation process among the inventory counts, the CCI inventory tracking spreadsheet, and the Colorado Operations Resource Engine balances.
B	IMPLEMENTED Establishing and implementing training procedures on inventory reconciliation processes to ensure that all staff are adequately trained. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-003	
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology should improve change management controls and comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075 for the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System and the Colorado Automated Tax System, and immediately correct the issues identified in the confidential finding.
NOT IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-003.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-004	
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should prioritize staffing assignments to implement and improve information security controls over the mainframe to ensure compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies and OIT Cyber Policies by:
A	NO LONGER APPLICABLE Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A. NOTE: THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY'S CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER APPROVED A SECURE CONFIGURATION EXCEPTION REQUEST, EXEMPTING THIS ISSUE FROM COMPLIANCE WITH COLORADO INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES.
B	IMPLEMENTED Working with the Department of Personnel & Administration to review and implement the Standard Operating Procedures noted in the confidential finding PART B.
C	NO LONGER APPLICABLE Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART C. NOTE: THE CRITERIA USED IS NO LONGER A REQUIREMENT WITHIN THE COLORADO INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES.
D	IMPLEMENTED Mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART D.
E	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Documenting and implementing information security controls to mitigate the problem noted in the confidential finding PART E. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-008.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-005	
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should prioritize staffing assignments to improve Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) change management controls by requiring access reviews over the CPPS test and production environments, according to policy requirements, to ensure that access is provisioned appropriately.
NOT IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-010.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-006		
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should continue to improve Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) controls over system interfaces and disaster recovery processes by working with the Department of Personnel and Administration's Office of the State Controller to prioritize staffing assignments and create processes to:	
A	IMPLEMENTED	Review all interfaces related to CPPS on a periodic basis to ensure that proper security controls are in place and appropriately identify and hold personnel accountable for managing these interfaces.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Develop a CPPS disaster recovery plan, incorporating all critical components associated with CPPS and policy requirements.
		NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-011.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-007		
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should reprioritize staffing to strengthen information security controls over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) and comply with Colorado Information Security Policies and OIT Cyber Policies by:	
A	NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Retaining application audit logs for a minimum of 1 year. NOTE: THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY'S CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER APPROVED A SECURE CONFIGURATION EXCEPTION REQUEST, EXEMPTING THIS ISSUE FROM COMPLIANCE WITH COLORADO INFORMATION SECURITY POLICIES.
B	IMPLEMENTED	Configuring service accounts to be locked after the maximum number of three invalid login attempts.
C	IMPLEMENTED	Monitoring and periodically reviewing service accounts.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-008		
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve GenTax information security controls by:	
A	NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Implementing the access management related recommendation to mitigate the specific problem noted in the confidential finding PART A. NOTE: OIT DISAGREED WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION AND DID NOT IMPLEMENT IT.
B	NOT IMPLEMENTED	Implementing the enterprise wide access solution. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-005.
C	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Complying with updated OIT Cyber Policies related to system security configuration requirements. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-005.
D	NOT IMPLEMENTED	Defining, in OIT Cyber Policies, the appropriate roles and responsibilities for the distribution and review of system security information. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-005.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-009	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve GenTax information security controls and comply with Colorado Information Security Policies and OIT Cyber Policies by configuring the GenTax operating system to automatically disable user accounts after 90 days of inactivity, once the legacy system impacting this change has been replaced and upgraded to allow for the change.
NOT IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-006.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-010	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve information security controls by:
A NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. NOTE: THE GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DISAGREED WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION AND DID NOT IMPLEMENT IT.
B NOT IMPLEMENTED	Implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding and to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-007.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-011	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve information security controls over the CORE interface server by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Reprioritizing staff to establish procedures to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.
B IMPLEMENTED	Configuring the system to ensure compliance with all relevant information security policies to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-012 AND 2017-009	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should ensure physical security over the State’s main data center by:
A PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Establishing formalized access management processes to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding. NOTE: OIT PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED THE PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATION RELATED TO ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT PROCESSES TO MITIGATE THE SPECIFIC RELATED PROBLEMS NOTED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL FINDING. OIT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY DECEMBER 2019.
B IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and OIT’s data center standard operating procedures, related to physical access management.
C DEFERRED	Establishing formalized policies, procedures, and written agreements over physical access to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding. NOTE: OIT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JANUARY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
D DEFERRED	Establishing formalized policies, procedures, and written agreements over physical access to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding. NOTE: OIT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JANUARY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-013, 2017-013 AND 2016-011	
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve oversight of CGI, as the CORE application's third-party service provider, to ensure compliance with the Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policy or Policies) by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Amending the CGI contract as necessary to clearly and unambiguously state that the contractor is required to comply with all current and future updated State of Colorado Information Security Policies. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2017.
B	NOT IMPLEMENTED Ensuring it has a process and effective mechanism in place to assess CGI for compliance with the CISPs including ensuring that CGI's policies and procedures for CORE comply with the Security Policies. NOTE: WHILE OIT HELD MEETINGS WITH CGI, IT DID NOT DEMONSTRATE IT HAS DEVELOPED A PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTED AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM TO ASSESS CGI FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CISPs, INCLUDING ENSURING THAT CGI'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR CORE COMPLY WITH THE SECURITY POLICIES. OIT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY NOVEMBER 2019.
C	IMPLEMENTED Amending the CGI contract as necessary to assign DPA/OSC primary responsibility for contract oversight, while stipulating that OIT should continue to ensure compliance with the Security Policies.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-014 AND 2017-030	
STATUS	Once the Unemployment Insurance Modernization project is implemented and operational, the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should ensure that logging, monitoring, and reporting capabilities are in place; logs are reviewed and analyzed for inappropriate activity; and audit records are retained in accordance with applicable security requirements as agreed upon with the Department of Labor and Employment and in compliance with Colorado Information Security and OIT Cyber Policies.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: WHILE OIT HAS IMPLEMENTED AND IS MONITORING NETWORK AND OPERATING SYSTEM LAYER LOGGING, APPLICATION LAYER LOGGING IS NOT CURRENTLY ENABLED. OIT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JANUARY 2020.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-022	
STATUS	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should work with the Department of Labor and Employment to improve information security controls for the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System, Colorado Automated Tax System, and Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource systems, and to comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART A. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-027.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART B. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-027.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-008	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve oversight of vendor contract compliance by formalizing a methodology when accepting other information security standards/frameworks in lieu of Colorado Information Security Policies (Security Policies), including actions to be performed to monitor compliance with such exceptions over the life of such contracts, and maintaining documentation of the rationale, approval, and monitoring actions for these vendors.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-010	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should continue to require all OIT staff to annually complete training on the Security Policies and improve information technology internal controls by reconfiguring the online learning system to ensure it will document, record, and maintain OIT staff training records during the completion of annual training conducted during Fiscal Year 2018 and beyond.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-014, 2016-015, AND 2015-006	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve information technology service agreement controls by:
A DEFERRED	<p>Formalizing an agreement with the State Internet Portal Authority (SIPA) to ensure that SIPA complies with Colorado Information Security Policies, includes provisions required by OIT’s vendor management policy and other applicable legal and regulatory information security requirements, and requires OIT’s review and approval of any contract initiated by an Executive Branch agency for IT services provided by SIPA. This could be accomplished through a master agreement to ensure coverage of all state contracts.</p> <p>NOTE: OIT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE DECEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.</p>
B IMPLEMENTED	<p>Instituting an effective mechanism to track vendor agreements with SIPA.</p> <p>NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2016.</p>
C IMPLEMENTED	<p>Communicating with Executive Branch agencies OIT’s responsibility to review and approve all SIPA contracts, in the event a formalized agreement is not put in place, as described in PART A.</p> <p>NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2017.</p>
D DEFERRED	<p>Updating all existing and future information technology service contracts between Executive Branch agencies and SIPA, as applicable, to comply with Colorado Information Security Policies and include the provisions required by the OIT’s vendor management policy and other applicable legal and regulatory information security requirements, in the event that a formalized agreement is not put in place, as described in PART A.</p> <p>NOTE: OIT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE DECEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.</p>
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-028	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should work with the Department of Labor and Employment to improve internal controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) by:
A	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Developing and establishing adequate processes to comply with Security and OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT HAS WORKED WITH OIT TO RESOLVE CERTAIN INFORMATION SECURITY INTERNAL CONTROL PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL FINDING. BOTH THE DEPARTMENT AND OIT CONTINUE TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN PROCESSES, AS THEY WORK THROUGH THE FINAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERNIZATION PROJECT EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN MARCH 2020.</p>
B	<p>NO LONGER APPLICABLE</p> <p>Reconfiguring system settings and refining practices to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding related to account management.</p> <p>NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 RECOMMENDATION 2018-021.</p>
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2016-010	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should work with the Department of Personnel & Administration, as needed, to improve KRONOS’s general computer controls by documenting and testing a disaster recovery plan for KRONOS that incorporates all components listed in Colorado Information Security Policies
IMPLEMENTED	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-015	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over financial accounting processes by:
A	<p>IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Performing an adequate and effective review of its financial transactions.</p>
B	<p>IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Enhancing fiscal year-end training for staff over the effective implementation and performance of internal control procedures and appropriate completion of fiscal year-end exhibits.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 2018-044	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure it complies with, state and federal regulations for the Medicaid Program by:
A	<p>NOT IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Providing adequate training to the counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are updating information in the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) in a timely manner, maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, entering information correctly into CBMS, obtaining a Social Security Number when required, and processing applications in a timely manner. The training should focus on and target counties and MA sites with issues identified in the audit.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 AND 2019-043.</p>
B	<p>NOT IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Monitoring local counties and MA sites by performing Medicaid eligibility reviews.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 AND 2019-043.</p>
C	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Researching and resolving CBMS system issues identified in our audit.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT RESEARCHED AND RESOLVED ELIGIBILITY END-DATE INFORMATION FROM CBMS THAT GETS UPLOADED TO COLORADO INTERCHANGE; HOWEVER, THE DEPARTMENT STILL NEEDS TO RESEARCH AND RESOLVE OTHER PROGRAMMING ISSUES RELATED TO REDETERMINATION AND TIMELY TERMINATION OF BENEFICIARIES. SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 AND 2019-043.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 2018-045	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by:
A NOT IMPLEMENTED	Researching and resolving Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) and Colorado interChange system programming issues to ensure that correct eligibility information is displayed in both systems. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-044.
B IMPLEMENTED	Identifying any cases affected by the system issues noted in our audit, and correcting eligibility information in Colorado interChange.
C DEFERRED	Establishing a reconciliation process between CBMS and Colorado interChange to ensure that the eligibility information in CBMS is correctly reflected in Colorado interChange. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE DECEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
D DEFERRED	Monitoring the local counties and Medical Assistance eligibility sites to ensure that they are addressing any issues identified by the fiscal agent through error reports. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JULY 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-046	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its controls over the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program provider eligibility determination and enrollment by monitoring its fiscal agent to ensure that it complies with federal and state requirements. Specifically, it should be:
A NOT IMPLEMENTED	Working with its fiscal agent to ensure that Colorado interChange is performing required database matches, including Social Security Administration Death Master File database checks, during enrollment and re-enrollment as intended and appropriately marking the results. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.
B NOT IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that its fiscal agent is maintaining required documentation within application records to demonstrate compliance with federal requirements and state regulations. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.
C NOT IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that Colorado interChange is displaying consistent provider information within the system when providers are revalidated. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-047	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over monitoring of provider health and safety standards by:
A NOT IMPLEMENTED	Following its current policy for monitoring the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's (CDPHE) standard surveys and certifications to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations and updating its policy to include maintaining documentation of the meetings held with CDPHE and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and review of survey reports. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-048.
B NOT IMPLEMENTED	Developing a mechanism to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-048.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-048	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over its Medicaid contractor for its inpatient hospital and long-term care facility audits by developing, implementing, and documenting formal policies and procedures to include using the preexisting reports to proactively monitor the contractor to ensure that it is completing audits in accordance with federal regulations and within established contractual timeframes.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT STRENGTHENED ITS MONITORING PROCESS OVER ITS CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THE AUDITS ARE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED TIMEFRAMES. THE DEPARTMENT DRAFTED THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 AND PLANS TO FORMALIZE THESE PROCEDURES AFTER UPDATING ITS CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS IN JULY 2020. THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JULY 2020.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-049	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over subrecipient monitoring for the Medicaid and State Children’s Health Insurance Programs by implementing its draft subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures and performing the required risk assessments to ensure compliance with the federal <i>Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards</i> .
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-050.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-050	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should evaluate the effectiveness of recent improvements to the user interface and reporting functionality of the Benefits Utilization System (BUS), gather input from the Community-Centered Boards, and make additional improvements to the BUS or its successor system, as needed, to facilitate the tracking of required contacts with Home and Community-Based Services waiver program recipients, including face-to-face monitoring visits.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-051	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should take steps to ensure that all claims paid to the Community-Centered Boards (CCBs) for Targeted Case Management are supported by documentation in the Benefits Utilization System (BUS) or its successor system, including:
A DEFERRED	Investigating the claims we identified as lacking supporting documentation in the BUS and recovering any overpayments, as appropriate. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JULY 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
B IMPLEMENTED	Monitoring the CCBs’ use of the BUS’s monthly log note reports and making improvements to the BUS, or its successor system, as necessary, to ensure that it provides accurate and necessary information for CCBs to verify accuracy of billing claims for Targeted Case Management.
C IMPLEMENTED	Monitoring the functionality of the BUS user interface, or its successor system, and making improvements, as necessary, to resolve system issues that may be causing duplicate log notes.
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-052	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should implement written billing guidance and controls to help ensure that its payments to Community-Centered Boards (CCBs) for Targeted Case Management are reasonable. The guidance and controls should (1) help ensure that the CCBs do not bill for case manager time that is not worked and (2) clarify how the CCBs should bill for small time increments.
DEFERRED	NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JULY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-053	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its controls in the Colorado interChange to ensure that claims for services provided through Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services waiver programs are paid only when there is a proper prior authorization. Such controls should be designed to prevent paying claims that do not have coding that exactly matches a prior authorization for the program recipient.
DEFERRED	NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE SEPTEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-054	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should review the payments made for the 6,130 service claims without matching prior authorization identified in the audit to determine whether the payments were allowable and recover unallowable payments and over-payments, as appropriate. Until the Department implements RECOMMENDATION 2018-053, it should also review claims that were paid after the audit review period to determine whether any lacked prior authorization and recover unallowable payments and over-payments, as appropriate.
DEFERRED	NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE SEPTEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-055 AND 2017-053	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve controls over its financial reporting internal controls, and ensure compliance with federal regulations by holding vendors accountable for contract provisions, including compliance with providing SOC 1, Type II reporting requirements, as well as reports from related subservice organizations, on an annual basis, for systems implemented under the COMMIT project. The reports should cover all managed system components, including database controls, relevant to internal controls over financial reporting.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-052.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-056 AND 2017-055	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its controls over providers participating in the Medicaid program by:
A	NOT IMPLEMENTED Ensuring that provider licensing information contained in Colorado interChange is current, and ensuring that providers are appropriately licensed and in compliance with federal regulations while enrolled in the program. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Documenting policies and procedures for the monitoring process over its Medicaid provider eligibility fiscal agent to ensure that the fiscal agent is in compliance with their contract. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-057 AND 2017-056	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over the timely processing of medical claims for the Medicaid program by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Ensuring that monthly claims payment monitoring reports are generated and reviewed by the Department throughout the fiscal year.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Documenting policies and procedures over the timely processing of claims payments to ensure the fiscal agent is in compliance with its contract, including a requirement for appropriate documentation to substantiate that monitoring activities were conducted. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-049.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-058 AND 2017-058	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should develop and implement procedures to ensure that personnel costs charged to federal grant programs are compliant with federal cost regulations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-051.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-018	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over capital assets by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Updating its capital asset policies and procedures to ensure that it is in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 51 (GASB 51), the Office of the State Controller's <i>Fiscal Procedures Manual</i> (Manual), and State Fiscal Rules.
B	IMPLEMENTED Implementing an adequate review process over capital asset costs, including information provided by other divisions within the Department, and ensuring that the information is accurate and complete prior to capitalizing or expensing the costs in accordance with GASB 51, the Manual, and State Fiscal Rules. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.
C	IMPLEMENTED Completing an analysis and reconciliation of all capitalized expenditures and depreciation and/or amortization, as applicable, related to the COMMIT project, including payroll, recorded in the State's accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine, and working with Office of the State Controller to correct the errors. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-054	
STATUS	
The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over the Medicaid Program by:	
A	NO LONGER APPLICABLE
Providing training to the counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are updating information in the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) in a timely manner, maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, entering information correctly into CBMS, and processing applications in a timely manner.	
NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 RECOMMENDATION 2018-044.	
B	NO LONGER APPLICABLE
Resolving CBMS system issues to ensure correct beneficiary information is displayed and processed, and that CBMS enrolls beneficiaries into the correct Medicaid program.	
NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 RECOMMENDATION 2018-044.	
C	NO LONGER APPLICABLE
Ensuring CBMS matches supporting documentation in the case file when updating the information in the system.	
NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 RECOMMENDATION 2018-044.	
D	IMPLEMENTED
Resolving the discrepancy with the Department <i>User Reference Guide</i> that is defined in the state regulations by providing the document or updating the regulation.	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-057	
STATUS	
The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should comply with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act's reporting requirements for the Medicaid and Children's Basic Health Plan programs.	
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-060 AND 2016-052	
STATUS	
The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over third-party "service organizations" systems for Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) and Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) by:	
A	IMPLEMENTED
Establishing a formal process to review SSAE 16 reports for MMIS and CBMS SSAE 16 reports.	
B	IMPLEMENTED
Instituting and documenting a monitoring process over its third-party service organizations to ensure they are held accountable for information system controls over the MMIS and CBMS, and that exceptions noted in the SSAE 16 reports are remediated in a timely manner.	
NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.	
C	IMPLEMENTED
Ensuring that Complementary User Entity Controls noted in the SSAE 16 reports are fully assessed and implemented by the Department.	
NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.	

RECOMMENDATION 2016-060 AND 2015-038	
STATUS	
The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should implement effective processes to ensure the appropriate utilization of prescription drugs by recipients and address overutilization within the Medicaid program by:	
A	IMPLEMENTED
Implementing special restrictions over the prescription drugs that a recipient receives through Medicaid if he or she meets established overutilization criteria. The Department should consider implementing various types of restrictions, such as on the number of prescriptions, drug types, and/or drug combinations that the over utilizing recipient receives within a set time frame, and on the number of providers who can prescribe to the recipient through Medicaid.	
B	IMPLEMENTED
Analyzing the claims paid for the 17 recipients who appeared to over utilize prescription drugs through Medicaid, notifying the recipients' prescribers of potential overutilization, and based on the results of the analyses, referring the recipients to the Department's Drug Utilization Review Program and to law enforcement for investigation, as appropriate.	
NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2016.	

RECOMMENDATION 2013-026 AND 2012-026	
STATUS	The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should continue working with the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services regarding the appropriate manner for reclassifying payments between the Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) and Medicaid programs. The Department should then develop and implement applicable policies and procedures based on the federal guidance received.
IMPLEMENTED	

ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-016	
STATUS	Adams State University should continue to improve its internal controls over financial activities by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Providing training to staff over the effective implementation of policies, procedures, and internal controls related to specific account balances and transaction activity. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-014.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Ensuring established internal controls, including segregation of duties and secondary review and approval processes, are effective, demonstrated by eliminating the types of errors identified in this audit. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-014.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-059	
STATUS	Adams State University should improve internal controls over Student Financial Aid (SFA) Pell and Direct Loan Program enrollment reporting to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Developing and implementing policies and procedures that clearly outline responsibilities of the records office and the financial aid office for enrollment reporting, to ensure participating students’ information is accurately reported. NOTE: ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPDATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND CONTINUE STAFF TRAINING AND REVIEW PROCESSES TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY MAY 2020.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Updating policies and procedures to address available SFA regulatory alerts to assist with the accurate reporting of student enrollment. This should include clear direction for staff to utilize USDE-provided reports, such as the Enrollment Errors Report (SCHER5), to identify and resolve errors. NOTE: ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPDATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND CONTINUE STAFF TRAINING AND REVIEW PROCESSES TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY MAY 2020.
C	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Training staff in the records office and financial aid office over the effective communication and implementation of these policies and procedures. NOTE: ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPDATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND CONTINUE STAFF TRAINING AND REVIEW PROCESSES TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY MAY 2020.
D	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Implementing an adequate review process to ensure enrollment changes reported by the University to the Clearinghouse, and from the Clearinghouse to NSLDS are accurate. NOTE: ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO CONTINUE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPDATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND CONTINUE STAFF TRAINING AND REVIEW PROCESSES TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY MAY 2020.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-020	
STATUS	Adams State University should continue to identify opportunities for revenue growth by considering new strategies in its recruitment efforts and by considering alternative avenues of financing. In addition, the University should search for efficiencies in its operations to decrease expenses and to minimize future losses.
IMPLEMENTED	

COLORADO COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-060	
STATUS	The Colorado Community College System should strengthen internal controls over its federal Student Financial Aid programs by establishing policies and procedures to ensure that all students who fail to submit verification documentation are reevaluated by the financial aid office and any aid previously received during the award year be returned as outlined in the federal guidelines, as applicable.
IMPLEMENTED	

METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-018	
STATUS	Metropolitan State University of Denver (University) should improve information technology controls for Banner by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Strengthening its internal controls over change management.
B IMPLEMENTED	Communicating policies and procedures to all applicable employees to ensure that processes are followed in the event of staff turnover.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-019	
STATUS	Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve internal controls over computer operations by ensuring that it has the necessary staff to:
A IMPLEMENTED	Prioritize the mitigation of the specific problem noted in the confidential finding PART A.
B PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Mitigate the specific problem noted in the confidential finding PART B. NOTE: THE UNIVERSITY PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE MAY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-020	
STATUS	Metropolitan State University of Denver should ensure that appropriate management oversight is in place to enforce consistent application of the account management policy to mitigate the specific information security problem noted in the confidential finding.
IMPLEMENTED	

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-017	
STATUS	The University of Colorado should strengthen internal controls over cash reporting by ensuring that all bank accounts are reconciled in a timely manner. When a new bank account is established, the Office of the University Controller should clearly communicate to the University of Colorado Boulder the responsibility for reconciling the account to ensure reconciling items are properly identified and resolved and that cash balances are properly reflected on the general ledger and financial statements.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-061	
STATUS	The University of Colorado should ensure it complies with federal Student Financial Aid enrollment reporting requirements by requiring CU Denver Anschutz to monitor changes in protocol at the National Student Clearinghouse (Clearinghouse) and to institute alternate processes for submitting student statuses to the Clearinghouse in the event of a full or partial rejection of a submission. Such processes may include manual updating of students' statuses or submitting alternate file formats that the Clearinghouse will accept and that will ensure that enrollment information is reported to the federal government timely and accurately.
IMPLEMENTED	

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-062	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services should work with the Governor's Office of Information Technology to strengthen information technology general controls over the Childcare Automated Tracking System (CHATS) by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Implementing procedures to ensure sufficient account management internal controls are in place to address the problems identified in the detailed confidential finding. NOTE: WHILE THE DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTED ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT INTERNAL CONTROLS, IT DID NOT ADDRESS CERTAIN CONTROLS TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL FINDING. THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY MAY 2020.
B	IMPLEMENTED Developing and communicating account management policies and procedures to address the problems identified in the detailed confidential finding.
C	IMPLEMENTED Ensuring that the account management problems noted in the detailed confidential finding are addressed in the CHATS modernization project when the new system is implemented.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-063	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure compliance with, the federal Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) requirements by:
A	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Ensuring that county caseworkers are appropriately trained on CCCAP areas and internal control procedures, including requiring that representatives from all counties attend the training. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-058.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Improving its CCCAP county review process to ensure that caseworkers follow the CCCAP's policies and procedures regarding case file documentation, timely processing of applications and redeterminations, case closures, and income calculations. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-058.
C	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Correcting the errors related to the parental fee calculation within the Child Care Automated Tracking System. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-058.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-064	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services should improve its internal controls over its provider inspection process for the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program by:
A PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Improving its monitoring process to ensure that licensing staff follow up on untimely and incomplete provider responses, and to ensure providers initial and acknowledge inspection reports at the time they receive them, as defined in the Division of Early Care and Learning's (Division) Standard Operating Procedures. NOTE: WHILE THE DEPARTMENT STRENGTHENED ITS MONITORING PROCESS OVER LICENSED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS BY MAINTAINING REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION IN PROVIDER INSPECTION FILES AND ENSURING PROVIDERS ACKNOWLEDGED INSPECTION REPORTS AT THE TIME OF RECEIPT, WE CONTINUED TO FIND ISSUES WITH TIMELY FOLLOW-UPS ON LATE OR MISSING PROVIDER RESPONSES. THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JULY 2020.
B IMPLEMENTED	Continuing to provide detailed training to licensing specialists on specific licensing requirements and procedures to follow and address untimely and/or incomplete responses as defined in the Division's Standard Operating Procedures.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-065	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over third-party service organizations systems by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that the Department's policies and procedures requiring reviews and follow-up processes for identifying and addressing exceptions associated with the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) for the System and Organization Controls (SOC) reports are enforced. This should include ensuring that exceptions noted in the SOC reports are remediated.
B IMPLEMENTED	Documenting within policies and procedures a process for ensuring that all relevant service provider and subservice organization SOC reports are obtained and reviewed and that Complementary User Entity Controls noted in the CBMS SOC reports are fully assessed and implemented by the Department.
C NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to determine whether the period of coverage currently provided in its Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) service provider's SOC report complies with federal regulations and that the second service organization provides a SOC report. If not, the Department should take steps to ensure compliance, such as specifying and enforcing an appropriate period of coverage in its EBT service provider contract that will ensure that the audit period provides coverage in accordance with federal requirements. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT DISAGREED WITH THIS RECOMMENDATION AND DID NOT IMPLEMENT IT.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-070 AND 2016-076	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over third-party service organizations systems by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Establishing policies and procedures over reviews associated with the SSAE 16 reports.
B IMPLEMENTED	Documenting the review process over its third-party service providers to ensure that they are held accountable for information system controls over their systems and that the exceptions noted in the SSAE 16 reports are remediated in a timely manner.
C IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that Complementary User Entity Controls noted in the SSAE 16 reports are fully assessed and implemented by the Department.

RECOMMENDATION 2016-077	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services (Department) should improve its internal controls over federal grant subrecipient monitoring requirements by:
A DEFERRED	Instituting a supervisory review process over the Internal Audit Division's accumulated subrecipient tracking data to ensure required information is accurate and agrees to subrecipient-provided information and subrecipient Single Audit reports and that Division staff follow up with subrecipients on errors identified in Single Audit reports and in subrecipients' reporting to the Department to ensure that errors are corrected. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE MARCH 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
B IMPLEMENTED	Requiring that Division staff implement a process to reconcile subrecipient information provided by each of the Department's program divisions to information obtained by the Division and from the Department's subrecipients, as appropriate. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2017.
C IMPLEMENTED	Updating the Department's subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures, as applicable, to reflect changes due to the implementation of federal <i>Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards</i> (Uniform Guidance) and the State's financial accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine, or CORE, as appropriate. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2017.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2013-7	
STATUS	The Department of Human Services (Department) should improve controls over payroll and ensure the enforcement of policies and procedures by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Reviewing payroll adjustments to ensure that they are calculated correctly. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2014.
B PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that time sheets are certified within the time frames specified in Department policy and are maintained and available for review. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-023.
C IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that employees' Personnel Action Forms are completed accurately. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-021	
STATUS	The Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) vendor, as applicable, to improve information security controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System, the Colorado Automated Tax System, and the CLEAR systems, and to comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by:
A PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART A. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-026.
B PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART B. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-026.
C IMPLEMENTED	Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART C.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-023	
STATUS	The Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) vendor, as applicable, to:
A IMPLEMENTED	Implement appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART A.
B DEFERRED	Implement appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART B. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JANUARY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
C DEFERRED	Hold the CLEAR vendor accountable for contract provisions to ensure they are complying with Colorado Information Security Policies. NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JANUARY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.
CLASSIFICATION: SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-024	
STATUS	The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should work with the Department of Labor and Employment to implement appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-025	
STATUS	The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology to ensure compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies and improve information technology general controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System and Colorado Automated Tax System by: Ensuring that audit logging is designed, built, implemented, and operational as part of the Unemployment Insurance Modernization project.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: WHILE THE DEPARTMENT HAS IMPLEMENTED AND IS MONITORING NETWORK AND OPERATING SYSTEM LAYER LOGGING, APPLICATION LAYER LOGGING IS NOT CURRENTLY ENABLED. THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY JANUARY 2020.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-027	
STATUS	The Department of Labor and Employment (Department) should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT), and the CLEAR vendor, as applicable, to improve internal controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) by:
A	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Developing and establishing adequate processes to comply with Security and OIT Cyber Policies and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT HAS WORKED WITH OIT TO RESOLVE CERTAIN INFORMATION SECURITY INTERNAL CONTROL PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL FINDING. BOTH THE DEPARTMENT AND OIT CONTINUE TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN PROCESSES AS THEY WORK THROUGH THE FINAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERNIZATION PROJECT EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN MARCH 2020.</p>
B	<p>IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding related to safeguarding data backups.</p> <p>NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.</p>
C	<p>NO LONGER APPLICABLE</p> <p>Reconfiguring system settings and refining practices to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding related to account management.</p> <p>NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2018 RECOMMENDATION 2018-021.</p>
D	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Implementing appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding relating to CLEAR system event logs.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-026.</p>
E	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Ensuring that these issues are addressed in the Unemployment Insurance systems modernization project.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT HAS WORKED WITH OIT TO RESOLVE CERTAIN INFORMATION SECURITY INTERNAL CONTROL PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE CONFIDENTIAL FINDING. BOTH THE DEPARTMENT AND OIT CONTINUE TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN PROCESSES AS THEY WORK THROUGH THE FINAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERNIZATION PROJECT EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN MARCH 2020.</p>
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-026	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen internal controls over the preparation of the financial statements and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) to ensure that the financial statements and CAFR are accurate, timely, and prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This may include: (1) Implementing an expanded supervisory review process over the financial statements and note disclosures, including documentation of significant judgments and assumptions; and (2) Instituting a State Controller review of staff assignments for key responsibilities and roles for the preparation and review of the financial statements to ensure that staff take responsibility for the work performed.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-030.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-027	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over pension and other postemployment benefit reporting by:
A PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	<p>Updating and implementing its documented policies and procedures related to financial statement reporting and note disclosures required by GASB Statement No. 68, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions</i> (GASB 68), and GASB Statement No. 75, <i>Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions</i> (GASB 75), to include sufficient details related to the preparation and supervisory review of the note disclosures and supporting documentation to ensure that all elements agree to the underlying accounting records and that financial reporting meets statutory and generally accepted accounting principles requirements.</p> <p>NOTE: THE OSC IMPLEMENTED UPDATED DOCUMENTED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO PENSION- AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT-RELATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPORTING AND NOTE DISCLOSURES. HOWEVER, WE IDENTIFIED SOME ISSUES WITH THE OSC'S REPORTING, INCLUDING MISSING NOTE DISCLOSURES, AMOUNTS THAT DID NOT AGREE TO THE UNDERLYING ACCOUNTING RECORDS, AND VARIOUS ROUNDING AND CALCULATION ISSUES THAT WERE NOT IDENTIFIED BY OSC STAFF. THE OSC PLANS TO FULLY IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY SEPTEMBER 2020.</p>
B IMPLEMENTED	Establishing and implementing a process to obtain information from the State's higher education institutions on all types of pension and other postemployment benefit plans offered by the institutions. The OSC should compile this information, document its analysis, and include the appropriate disclosures for GASBs 68 and 75 in its financial statements.
CLASSIFICATION: DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL	

RECOMMENDATION 2018-028	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should ensure the efficient, effective, and accurate preparation of the State's financial statements by:
A PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	<p>Designing and implementing effective internal controls to track, analyze, implement, and communicate new GASB statements and GASB implementation guides for the State's financial statements. These internal controls should include detailed documentation of the OSC's analysis, conclusions, and communication of the impact of new GASB statements and GASB implementation guides to the State's financial statements, including documented review and approval of these analyses and conclusions.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-033.</p>
B IMPLEMENTED	Updating the process for the Statement of Cash Flows (Cash Statement) to include guidance for manual adjustments to the Cash Statement, including documentation, review, and approval requirements.
C IMPLEMENTED	Developing and implementing a process to perform a comparison of agencies' and higher education institutions' standalone Statements of Cash Flows to the Cash Statement, research variances, and make corrections to the Cash Statement if needed.
D IMPLEMENTED	Requiring OSC financial reporting staff to obtain training on new GASB statements and GASB implementation guides and implementing a process for verifying that financial reporting staff receive this training.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-029	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller should ensure it meets statutory requirements by requesting a formal interpretation of the pay-date shift statute and how it relates to the State's Institutions of Higher Education from the Attorney General's Office and communicate that information to the institutions of higher education.
NOT IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-034.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-030	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over prior period adjustments by:
A	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Designing and implementing internal controls over accounting entries made by departments to correct errors in prior year(s) financial activity so that the OSC can identify and analyze the corrections to determine the impact to the State’s Basic Financial Statements and Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 62.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-031.</p>
B	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Revising the Fiscal Procedures Manual to provide guidance to departments regarding prior period adjustments consistent with the internal controls implemented in PART A.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-031.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 2018-031	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should improve internal controls related to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Standards for Attestation Engagements 18 System and Organization Controls 1, Type II reports (SOC Reports) by:
A	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Creating and implementing documented policies and procedures around performing risk assessment and planning related to the State’s IT systems to determine which are critical to the State’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which require SOC Reports, and tracking SOC Report opinions.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-032.</p>
B	<p>NOT IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Providing contract template information for SOC Reports related to financial reporting. The OSC should review contracts that may require SOC Reports and determine how to proceed with the contract.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-032.</p>
C	<p>PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED</p> <p>Including SOC Report guidance related to financial reporting in the OSC’s Fiscal Procedures Manual, including department responsibilities related to SOC Reports and working with service organizations to resolve internal control issues identified in SOC Reports.</p> <p>NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-032.</p>

RECOMMENDATION 2018-032	
STATUS	The Office of the State Controller should strengthen information technology controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine system by working with CGI to ensure that the System and Organization Controls 1, Type II report covers appropriate database layer controls relevant to financial reporting.
DEFERRED	<p>NOTE: THE OSC PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE JULY 2020 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.</p> <p>CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>

RECOMMENDATION 2018-033	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen internal controls over year-end adjustments to ensure that the State’s financial statements are fairly stated at fiscal year-end by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Creating, documenting, and implementing formalized procedures for monitoring and reviewing the OSC recurring entries. This should include implementing a process for working with each department to identify and obtain information on all year-end recurring entries.
B IMPLEMENTED	Evaluating its variance analytics process to ensure that thresholds are reasonably set to identify significant misstatements.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-034 AND 2017-035	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting to ensure that the OSC’s fiscal year-end accounting processes result in compliance with statutory deadlines.
PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-030.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-035, 2017-043, 2016-038, AND 2015-061	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s (DPA’s) Office of the State Controller (OSC) should remediate over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) security risks by working with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) to create processes to:
A IMPLEMENTED	Review all data transmissions related to CPPS and ensure that sensitive data are encrypted during internal and external transmissions.
B NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Review all interfaces related to CPPS, ensuring that interfaces are reviewed on a periodic basis, security controls are enforced, and personnel are identified and held accountable for managing these interfaces. NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2017 RECOMMENDATION 2017-038.
C NO LONGER APPLICABLE	Update the CPPS disaster recovery plan, incorporating all critical components associated with CPPS and the requirements of the Colorado Information Security Policies. NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2017 RECOMMENDATION 2017-038.
D IMPLEMENTED	Test the disaster recovery plan, mitigate identified gaps, and ensure that the required infrastructure components to restore the system are in place. NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2016.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-066	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration’s Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over the preparation of the Statewide Indirect Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) to ensure that it is accurate, complete, and compliant with <i>Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards</i> (Uniform Guidance) by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Updating its current policies and procedures to include steps to validate the mathematical accuracy and completeness of the SWCAP schedules prior to submission to the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Division of Cost Allocation.
B IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that the updated policies and procedures define the roles and responsibilities for staff supervisory review(s) of the SWCAP and requiring the maintenance of sufficient documentary evidence of supervisory reviews.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-033	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller should strengthen internal controls within the Central Payroll Division over account balances to ensure that balances are fairly stated at fiscal year-end by creating, documenting, and implementing formalized procedures for monitoring payroll accounts throughout the year as well as at fiscal year-end.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-039 AND 2016-030		
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration (Department) should work with the Office of the Attorney General, or tax specialists as appropriate, to assess the State's compliance with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements for reporting employees' vehicle fringe benefits. At a minimum, this should include:	
A	IMPLEMENTED	Assessing whether the policy for valuing commuting fringe benefits based on a standard number of days (i.e., 20 days per month), regardless of the actual number of days commuted, can substitute for information from the employee about the actual number of days commuted, and if not, revising Department rules and State Fiscal Rules to require agencies to collect information from employees on the number of days commuted and use the information for valuing the employee's commuting fringe benefit.
B	IMPLEMENTED	Determining a method for valuing commuting fringe benefits for control employees that is in compliance with the IRS (e.g., using the lease value rule or cents-per-mile rule) and updating Department rules, State Fiscal Rules, and other guidance accordingly.
C	IMPLEMENTED	Assessing whether the State collects sufficient information from non-commuters to substantiate their business use of state-owned vehicles for valuing vehicle fringe benefits and making any necessary changes to Department rules, State Fiscal Rules, and other guidance accordingly.
D	IMPLEMENTED	Revising Department rules to ensure the definition of "de minimis" use of a state-owned vehicle is consistent with IRS requirements and specify that any personal use of a state-owned vehicle that is more than "de minimis" use is valued as a taxable fringe benefit.
E	IMPLEMENTED	Ensuring that the State's requirements for qualified nonpersonal use vehicle exemptions are in line with those of the IRS, such as specifying that law enforcement using unmarked vehicles need to regularly carry firearms, and be authorized to execute search warrants and to make arrests, and the commuting use needs to be incident to law enforcement functions, and providing a citation in Department rules and/or State Fiscal Rules for the IRS definitions related to qualified nonpersonal use vehicles.
F	IMPLEMENTED	Sharing any revised rules or guidance with the Judicial and Legislative Branches and the State's institutions of higher education so that they can revise their requirements and processes as each determines is necessary.

RECOMMENDATION 2017-040 AND 2016-031	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration (Department) should: Assess whether its waiver approved in March 2016 allowing all peace officers at one agency to be exempt commuters is compliant with Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirements. If the Department determines the waiver is not compliant with IRS requires, the Department should amend or rescind the waiver.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-041 AND 2016-032	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration should: Work with agencies to review the vehicles fringe benefits of employees with take- home vehicles in Calendar Year 2015 and report any necessary corrections to W-2s to employees and the Internal Revenue Service.
IMPLEMENTED	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-042, 2016-033, AND 2015-012	
STATUS	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller should strengthen controls over the labor allocation process by:
A	NO LONGER APPLICABLE Ensuring that payroll costs are allocated appropriately and in a timely manner across programs, with adequate documentation for staff to follow. NOTE: INCLUDED AS PART OF FISCAL YEAR 2016 RECOMMENDATION 2016-029.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Coordinating with the new human resource information system implementation team during the planning and testing phases to address potential deficiencies to ensure the new human resources information system interfaces with the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) before the new system becomes functional. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-030.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-036	
STATUS	The Department of Public Health and Environment should strengthen its internal controls over financial activities by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Providing adequate training and cross training to new employees and to existing employees taking on new functions, to ensure that they understand how to accurately perform the required accounting tasks and related internal control procedures in a timely manner.
B	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED Ensuring that all prepared exhibits and the associated supporting documentation are accurate and complete, and that appropriate supervisory reviews of the exhibits are completed prior to submission to the Office of the State Controller. NOTE: SEE CURRENT AUDIT RECOMMENDATION 2019-036.

RECOMMENDATION 2018-037	
STATUS	The Department of Public Health and Environment should strengthen its internal controls over interagency billings by establishing and implementing cross training of employees over the interagency billing function and emphasizing the importance of timely billing.
IMPLEMENTED	

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-038	
STATUS	The Department of Revenue (Department) should improve oversight of vendor contract compliance by:
A	IMPLEMENTED Formalizing a process to monitor FAST Enterprise's (FAST) compliance with the contract provision ensuring that FAST performs a semi-annual review of the State's Security Policies.
B	IMPLEMENTED Documenting a process for monitoring the activities of FAST to measure compliance with existing contract and performance expectations as required by the Department's contract management policy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
RECOMMENDATION 2018-067	
STATUS	The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with federal requirements for subrecipient monitoring and reporting for the Minerals Leasing Act program (Program) by:
A DEFERRED	<p>Communicating required federal award information, including the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number, program name and federal awarding agency, department contact information, and dollar amount, as well as reporting and other requirements for the grant, when passing funds through to other state agencies or non-state subrecipients.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE NOVEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.</p>
B DEFERRED	<p>Developing a monitoring process to ensure that any state agencies to which Treasury passes Program funds, including the Department of Local Affairs, communicate the required federal award information to their subrecipients. This monitoring process should be detailed enough to provide reasonable assurance that subrecipients understand the terms and conditions of the subaward, that they appropriately report the Program grant receipts and expenditures on their <i>Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards</i>, and that they follow any other federal auditing requirements related to the grant awards.</p> <p>NOTE: THE DEPARTMENT PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THIS RECOMMENDATION BY THE NOVEMBER 2019 IMPLEMENTATION DATE.</p>
C IMPLEMENTED	Implementing a supervisory review process to ensure that the Exhibit K1, <i>Schedule of Federal Assistance</i> , is prepared in accordance with the Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller <i>Fiscal Procedures Manual</i> .
CLASSIFICATION: MATERIAL WEAKNESS	

RECOMMENDATION 2017-048	
STATUS	The Department of the Treasury (Department) should improve internal controls over interest earnings by:
A IMPLEMENTED	Updating and implementing internal control processes for interest earnings recording and allocation to include supervisory review over the interest distribution calculations as well as the inclusion of new funds in the distribution. This should include updating the Department's policies and procedures over this area.
B IMPLEMENTED	<p>Updating and implementing the Department's processes over the Property Tax Deferral Program to specifically include all necessary steps and guidance, such as inclusion of complete and accurate supporting documentation for transactions, check processing time guidelines, and refund policy. This should include updating the Department's policies and procedures over this area.</p> <p>NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.</p>
C IMPLEMENTED	<p>Providing training to Department staff on the new and updated interest earnings and Property Tax Deferral Program policies and procedures.</p> <p>NOTE: IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 2018.</p>



REPORTS &

FEDERAL AWARDS

SCHEDULE





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Colorado (State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2020. We have also audited the State's budgetary comparison schedule-general fund component and the related note for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2020.

Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the discretely presented component units and a blended component unit, as described in our report on the State of Colorado's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those other auditors. The financial statements of the University of Colorado Foundation and the Denver Metropolitan Major League Stadium District, which are discretely presented component units; and the University of Colorado Medicine and the University of Colorado Property Construction, Inc., which are blended component units; were audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, but were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.



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INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-003 through 005, 008, 015, 022, 030 through 032, 035, 037, 038, and 040 to be MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-001, 002, 006, 007, 009 through 014, 016 through 021, 023 through 029, 033, 036, 039, and 052 to be SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES.

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the State's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATION 2019-034.

STATE OF COLORADO'S RESPONSE TO FINDINGS

The State's response to the findings identified in our audit is included in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The State's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. F. K. R. J.", is located below the text of the report.

Denver, Colorado
January 21, 2020





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE
FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE; AND
REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM

We have audited the State of Colorado's (State) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the State's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The State's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results within SECTION I-REPORT SUMMARY of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

The State's basic financial statements include the operations of component units which received federal awards during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, that are not included in the State's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. Our audit of the State's major federal programs did not include the discretely presented component units. As applicable, federal awards administered by these component units are the subjects of audits completed by other auditors.

We did not audit the State of Colorado's compliance with the compliance requirements listed below applicable to the Federal Family Education Loans-Guaranty Agency, CFDA No. 84.032. Third-party servicers performed the compliance requirements for the State of Colorado and have obtained examinations performed under the March 2000 *Guaranty Agency Servicer Audit Guide* issued by the U.S. Department of Education for the year ended



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December 31, 2018. Our report does not include the results of the other accountants' examinations of third-party servicers' compliance with such requirements.

CFDA NUMBERS	THIRD PARTY SERVICER	COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD COVERED BY EXAMINATIONS
84.032	Educational Credit Management Corporation	N. Special Tests and Provisions (Collection Efforts)	01/01/2018 – 12/31/2018
84.032	Educational Credit Management Corporation	N: Special Tests and Provisions (Assignment of Defaulted Loans to Department of Education)	01/01/2018 – 12/31/2018
84.032	Educational Credit Management Corporation	N: Special Tests and Provisions (Collection Charges)	01/01/2018 – 12/31/2018

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for

each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the State's compliance.

BASIS FOR QUALIFIED OPINION ON THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

As described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, and in RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 THROUGH 048, 058, AND 059, the State did not comply with the compliance requirements noted for the following programs:

- CFDA No. 15.437, Minerals Leasing Act; Reporting, Subrecipient Monitoring; RECOMMENDATION 2019-059.
- CFDA Nos. 93.575, 93.596, Child Care and Development Block Grant, Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund (Child Care and Development Fund Cluster); Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Subrecipient Monitoring; RECOMMENDATION 2019-058.
- CFDA No. 93.767, Children's Health Insurance Program;
 - ▶ Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles; RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-043, 044, 046, AND 047.
 - ▶ Eligibility; RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-043, 044, AND 047.
 - ▶ Special Tests and Provisions; RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.
- CFDA No. 93.777, State Survey and Certification of Health Care Providers and Suppliers (Medicaid Cluster); Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Special Tests and Provisions; RECOMMENDATION 2019-048.
- CFDA No. 93.778; Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster);
 - ▶ Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles; RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 THROUGH 046.
 - ▶ Eligibility; RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 THROUGH 045.
 - ▶ Special Tests and Provisions; RECOMMENDATION 2019-046.

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the State to comply with the requirements applicable to these programs.

QUALIFIED OPINION ON THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Major Federal Programs paragraph, the State complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect, for the year ended June 30, 2019, on the following programs:

- Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Cluster
- Children’s Health Insurance Program
- Medicaid Cluster
- Minerals Leasing Act

UNMODIFIED OPINION ON EACH OF THE OTHER MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In our opinion, the State complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its other major federal programs identified in the Summary of Auditor’s Results within SECTION I. REPORT SUMMARY of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

OTHER MATTERS

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed other instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-049 through 2019-052. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

The State’s responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The State’s responses were not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-042 through 048, 053 through 057, and 059 to be MATERIAL WEAKNESSES.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over

compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-041, 049 through 052, and 058 to be SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES.

The State's responses to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The State's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

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

REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated January 21, 2020, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal

Awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. F. King" or similar, written in a cursive style.

Denver, CO

January 21, 2020



STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
AGING CLUSTER	\$ 17,178,783	\$ 14,496,451
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING</u>		
93.053 / NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM	1,432,864	0
IHAA	1,432,864	0
93.044 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE III, PART B, GRANTS FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CE	6,694,690	5,921,613
IHAA	6,694,690	5,921,613
93.045 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE III, PART C, NUTRITION SERVICES	9,051,229	8,574,838
IHAA	9,051,229	8,574,838
CCDF CLUSTER	92,068,121	74,018,464
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</u>		
93.596 / CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS OF THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND	31,370,797	24,341,555
IHAA	31,370,794	24,341,555
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3208620713)	3	0
93.575 / CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	60,697,324	49,676,909
IHAA	60,697,324	49,676,909
CDBG - DISASTER RECOVERY GRANTS - PUB. L. NO. 113-2 CLUSTER	52,132,761	49,459,964
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT</u>		
14.269 / HURRICANE SANDY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT DISASTER RECOVERY GRANTS (CDBG-DR)	52,132,761	49,459,964
NDRA	33,735,946	32,347,567
NHAA	2,170,528	1,970,304
NLAA	15,961,675	15,142,093
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (58580-03-B)	264,612	0
CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER	185,221,978	180,350,535
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE</u>		
10.553 / SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM	45,139,798	45,139,798
DAAA	45,139,798	45,139,798
10.555 / NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM	133,007,024	130,047,083
DAAA	130,047,083	130,047,083
IHAA	2,959,941	0
10.556 / SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	182,319	182,319
DAAA	182,319	182,319
10.559 / SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	6,892,837	4,981,335
DAAA	5,127,203	4,981,335
IHAA	1,765,634	0
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND CLUSTER	62,588	0
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>		
66.458 / CAPITALIZATION GRANTS FOR CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS	62,588	0
NLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO WATER RESOURCES AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (NONE PROVIDED)	62,588	0
DISABILITY INSURANCE/SSI CLUSTER	27,408,730	0
<u>SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION</u>		
96.001 / SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE	27,408,730	0
IHAA	26,537,911	0
KAVA	870,819	0
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND CLUSTER	7,831,164	142,502
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>		
66.468 / CAPITALIZATION GRANTS FOR DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS	7,831,164	142,502
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CO WATER RES & POWER DEV. (FS-99883212)	7,831,164	142,502
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	268,463	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>		
11.307 / ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	268,463	0
GWAA	268,463	0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CLUSTER	16,274,016	8,042,092
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</u>		
17.207 / EMPLOYMENT SERVICE/WAGNER-PEYSER FUNDED ACTIVITIES	12,650,124	7,719,589
KADA	12,600,407	7,719,589
SJAA	49,717	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VETERAN'S EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE</u>		
17.801 / DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP)	3,623,892	322,503
KADA	3,623,892	322,503
FEDERAL TRANSIT CLUSTER	4,078,328	4,078,328
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION</u>		
20.500 / FEDERAL TRANSIT CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS	86,527	86,527
HAAA	86,527	86,527
20.526 / BUS AND BUS FACILITIES FORMULA PROGRAM	3,991,801	3,991,801
HAAA	3,991,801	3,991,801
FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER	27,121,449	1,090,536
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>		
15.611 / WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION	18,510,728	592,178
PMAA	18,446,542	587,462
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STATE OF KANSAS (W-109-R-1)	64,186	4,716
15.605 / SPORT FISH RESTORATION	8,434,114	428,249
PMAA	8,395,894	428,249
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WYOMING GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT (002434)	38,220	0
15.626 / ENHANCED HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY	176,607	70,109
PMAA	176,607	70,109
FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER	11,256,246	2,551,211
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE</u>		
10.565 / COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM	990,652	935,459
IHAA	990,652	935,459
10.568 / EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	1,935,665	1,615,752
IHAA	1,935,665	1,615,752
10.569 / EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FOOD COMMODITIES)	8,329,929	0
IHAA	8,329,929	0
FOREST SERVICE SCHOOLS AND ROADS CLUSTER	11,801,543	11,801,543
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE</u>		
10.665 / SCHOOLS AND ROADS - GRANTS TO STATES	11,801,543	11,801,543
WAAA	11,801,543	11,801,543
HEALTH CENTER PROGRAM CLUSTER	2,380,263	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>		
93.224 / HEALTH CENTER PROGRAM (COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, MIGRANT HEALTH CENTERS, HEALTH CARE FOR THE HC	2,190,138	0
FAAA	97,944	0
GFEA	2,092,194	0
93.527 / GRANTS FOR NEW AND EXPANDED SERVICES UNDER THE HEALTH CENTER PROGRAM	190,125	0
GFEA	190,125	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
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PROGRAM CLUSTER		TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION			
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME			
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)			
HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION CLUSTER		441,891,264	68,419,219
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION</u>			
20.205 / HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION		439,585,590	66,590,688
HAAA		429,834,533	66,590,688
HTBA		9,742,057	0
RBAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REGIONAL AIR QUALITY COUNCIL (08SW01956Z400/PO 1150)		9,000	0
20.219 / RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM		2,305,674	1,828,531
PMAA		2,305,674	1,828,531
HIGHWAY SAFETY CLUSTER		8,514,850	8,351,268
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>			
20.600 / STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY		4,076,386	3,912,804
HAAA		4,076,386	3,912,804
20.609 / SAFETY BELT PERFORMANCE GRANTS		79,122	79,122
HAAA		79,122	79,122
20.616 / NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS		4,359,342	4,359,342
HAAA		4,359,342	4,359,342
HOUSING VOUCHER CLUSTER		53,542,669	2,482,216
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING</u>			
14.871 / SECTION 8 HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHERS		51,859,133	2,400,003
NHBA		51,859,133	2,400,003
14.879 / MAINSTREAM VOUCHERS		1,683,536	82,213
NHBA		1,683,536	82,213
MEDICAID CLUSTER		5,436,435,355	73,200,091
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES</u>			
93.777 / STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS (TITLE XVIII) MEDICARE		8,553,991	0
FAAA		5,713,105	0
UHAA		2,840,886	0
93.775 / STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS		1,656,602	0
LAAA		1,656,602	0
93.778 / MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM		5,426,224,762	73,200,091
UHAA		5,426,224,762	73,200,091
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER		940,848,422	110,099,880
<u>AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>			
98.001 / USAID FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR PROGRAMS OVERSEAS		3,129,180	2,106,617
GFBA		2,983,191	2,106,617
GFEA		102,532	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (2000008311)		2,861	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CONRAD (MAPS2-18-083_AMD01)		40,596	0
98.012 / USAID DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT		1,105,502	185,900
GFBA		1,105,502	185,900
98.HR 14-36 / AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		7,046	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (HR 14-36)		7,046	0
<u>CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE</u>			
94.94.000 / CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		5	0
GFBA		5	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE</u>			
10.156 / FEDERAL-STATE MARKETING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM		40,969	0
GGBA		40,969	0
10.164 / WHOLESALE FARMERS AND ALTERNATIVE MARKET DEVELOPMENT		9,073	0
GGBA		9,073	0
10.17007855 / EXTENDING SHELF LIFE OF SHORT DORMANC...		28,049	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO POTATO ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE (17007855)		28,049	0
10.18-TMSD-CO-0005 / OUTREACH AND TRAINING ON THE UPDATED ...		13,180	0
GGBA		13,180	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</u>			
10.001 / AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH		1,597,918	1,781
GFBA		416,448	0
GGBA		1,115,449	0
GLAA		15,250	0
GSAA		41,401	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (3TH612)		8,781	1,781
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA (25-6235-0275-005)		589	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</u>			
10.025 / PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE, PEST CONTROL, AND ANIMAL CARE		1,987,471	90,648
GGBA		1,987,471	90,648
10.028 / WILDLIFE SERVICES		1,572,552	0
GGBA		1,572,552	0
10.AP18PPQS&T00C074 / MOLECULAR-BASED INITIATIVES TO SUPPOR...		127,452	0
GGBA		127,452	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE</u>			
10.250 / AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND COLLABORATIONS		70,373	0
GFEA		35,434	0
GGBA		34,939	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE</u>			
10.960 / TECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE		267,680	0
GGBA		147,641	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A & M (M1800596)		120,039	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE</u>			
10.680 / FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION		124,741	0
GFEA		3,842	0
GGBA		117,974	0
GKAA		2,925	0
10.675 / URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM		21,401	0
GFEA		21,401	0
10.13-CS-11221634-157 / MONITORING SOIL NUTRIENTS AND VEGETAT...		105	0
GGBA		105	0
10.13-JV-11221601-150 / COOPERATIVE RESEARCH IN ECOLOGICAL ST...		14,332	0
GGBA		14,332	0
10.13-JV-11221634-164 / REHABILITATING SOIL PRODUCTIVITY FOLL...		64	0
GGBA		64	0
10.13-JV-11221636-156 / APPLICATION OF THE VARIABLE INFILTRAT...		20,840	0
GGBA		20,840	0
10.14-CS-11132422-281 / SEDIMENT DELIVERY TO STREAMS FROM WIL...		5,881	0
GGBA		5,881	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
10.14	JV-1120101-013 / MAPPING HISTORICAL FOREST COVER FOR P...	1,529	0
	GGBA	1,529	0
10.14	JV-11221636-029 / LARGE WILDLAND FIRE RESOURCE REQUIREM...	268,456	0
	GGBA	268,456	0
10.14	JV-11261987-076 / ASSESSING FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE LAND...	54,830	0
	GGBA	54,830	0
10.15	CS-11020000-058 / SUPPORT OF FOREST PLANNING	21,990	0
	GGBA	21,990	0
10.15	CS-11051100-007 / FEN RESTORATION FOR THE MOONLIGHT AND...	4,865	0
	GGBA	4,865	0
10.15	CS-11132422-240 / DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR ASSESSING THE PO...	58,755	0
	GGBA	58,755	0
10.15	CS-11221633-098 / PROVIDE SCIENCE-BASED INFORMATION TO ...	682	0
	GGBA	682	0
10.15	JV-11221632-175 / SPECTRAL DIVERSITY AS AN INDEX OF BIO...	3,103	0
	GGBA	3,103	0
10.15	JV-11221633-141 / MONITORING TRENDS IN ECOSYSTEM C: IDE...	4,247	0
	GGBA	4,247	0
10.15	JV-11221633-160 / MOLECULAR GENETIC CHARACTERIZATION OF...	32,077	0
	GGBA	32,077	0
10.16	CS-11015600-015 / DEVELOP A SOFTWARE TOOL TO SUPPORT EF...	49,223	0
	GGBA	49,223	0
10.16	CS-11132422-126 / ENHANCING THE BENEFITS OF LARGE WOOD ...	6,754	0
	GGBA	6,754	0
10.16	CS-11132422-173 / SEDIMENT BEDLOAD SYNTHESIS AND DATABASE	49,851	0
	GGBA	49,851	0
10.674	/ WOOD UTILIZATION ASSISTANCE	95,643	50,000
	GLAA	95,643	50,000
10.694	/ SOUTHWEST FOREST HEALTH AND WILDFIRE PREVENTION	96,218	0
	GSAA	2,985	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF NORTHERN ARIZONA UNVIVERSIT	93,233	0
10.E16-62	/ DIFFERENCES IN FIRE RISK WITH DIFFERENT ADHESIVES IN CROSS LAMINATED TIMBER	65,634	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: U.S. ENDOWMENT FOR FORESTRY AND COMMUNITIES (E16-62)	65,634	0
10.E-16-61	/ DEVELOPMENT OF A MOLD-RISK MODEL FOR WOOD BUILDINGS	5,663	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: U.S. ENDOWMENT FOR FORESTRY AND COMMUNITIES (E-16-61)	5,663	0
10.699	/ PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS	54,563	0
	GGBA	44,536	0
	GSAA	10,027	0
10.17-PA	-11021500-27 / NFS STUDENT INTERN PROGRAM	68,302	0
	GZAA	68,302	0
10.652	/ FORESTRY RESEARCH	9,728	0
	GFBA	8,957	0
	GPCA	771	0
10.17-CR	-11052007-057 / 2017 SPOTTED OWL DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY: W...	302,564	0
	GGBA	302,564	0
10.15	CS-11221633-123 / ADAPTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPRUCE...	64,323	0
	GGBA	64,323	0
10.16	JV-11272131-079 / ASSESSING ECONOMIC ACCESS VALUES TO P...	5,157	0
	GGBA	5,157	0
10.17	JV-11221637-084 / ASSESSING GRIDDED FUEL MOISTURE DATA ...	15,401	0
	GGBA	15,401	0
10.16	CS-11132000-272 / ASSESSING THE FIRST GENERATION OF CLI...	62,649	12,682
	GGBA	62,649	12,682
10.17	JV-11221634-066 / CALIFORNIA PARK UPLAND RESTORATION	73,571	0
	GGBA	73,571	0
10.14	JV-11221611-142 / COLLABORATIVE SUPPORT FOR MEDIA, JOUR...	38,795	0
	GGBA	38,795	0
10.17	DG-11031600-062 / COLORADO FOREST RESTORATION INSTITUTE...	75,490	0
	GGBA	75,490	0
10.17	DG-11031600-070 / COLORADO FOREST RESTORATION INSTITUTE...	152,315	0
	GGBA	152,315	0
10.17	CS-11020000-077 / DEVELOPING MOLECULAR TOOLS TO IDENTIF...	12,175	0
	GGBA	12,175	0
10.17	JV-11261987-055 / DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND APPLICATI...	30,869	0
	GGBA	30,869	0
10.16	JV-11221632-133 / EXAMINING THE PATTERNS AND PROCESSES ...	1,756	0
	GGBA	1,756	0
10.17	JV-11221632-165 / FIRE EFFECTS ON HERBACEOUS REGENERATI...	56,186	0
	GGBA	56,186	0
10.16	CS-11020000-062 / FOREST-TO-FAUCETS ASSESSMENT AND MONI...	116,822	0
	GGBA	116,822	0
10.16	CS-11020600-029 / GROUNDWATER CONTRIBUTION TO BASEFLOW	30,631	0
	GGBA	30,631	0
10.17	JV-11221634-194 / IDENTIFYING REGENERATION OBSTACLES AN...	11,389	0
	GGBA	11,389	0
10.17	JV-11221637-108 / IMPROVING FIRE-MANAGEMENT DECISION MA...	191,537	0
	GGBA	191,537	0
10.16	CS-11020000-051 / LIMBER PINE HEALTH IN THE ROCKY MOUNT...	41,173	0
	GGBA	41,173	0
10.17	CS-11020400-023 / MONITORING ECOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND EC...	22,950	0
	GGBA	22,950	0
10.16	JV-11221634-109 / POST WILDFIRE WATERSHED NITROGEN RETE...	66,321	0
	GGBA	66,321	0
10.16	JV-11221633-061 / PROTOTYPING A METHODOLOGY TO DEVELOP ...	94,427	0
	GGBA	94,427	0
10.16	JV-11221633-085 / QUANTIFYING TRADEOFFS AMONG POTENTIAL...	65,682	0
	GGBA	65,682	0
10.17	CR-11242305-041 / REMOTE SENSING OF EASTERN RED CEDAR E...	17,858	0
	GGBA	17,858	0
10.16	CS-11242306-148 / SCIENCE SYNTHESIS AND DELIVERY FOR TH...	12,436	0
	GGBA	12,436	0
10.17	CS-11021000-032 / SCIENCE-BASED SUPPORT TO SUSTAIN THE ...	216,731	0
	GGBA	216,731	0
10.17	CR-11015600-052 / SOIL PEDON DATA ENTRY	10,833	0
	GGBA	10,833	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	10.17-CS-11021211-055 / SOUTH PLATTE BOREAL TOAD OCCUPANCY AN...	2,496	0
	GGBA	2,496	0
	10.14-JV-11221633-097 / SPRUCE BEETLE-WILDFIRE INTERACTIONS I...	19,485	0
	GGBA	19,485	0
	10.16-CS-11021000-027 / THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE...	2,307	0
	GGBA	2,307	0
	10.16-JV-11221632-110 / UNIT STREAM POWER EROSION AND DEPOSIT...	4,071	0
	GGBA	4,071	0
	10.16-CS-11221633-180 / USER NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR MODERNIZING...	349	0
	GGBA	349	0
	10.16-CS-11046000-007 / USFS REGION 4 FEN MAPPING	69,363	0
	GGBA	69,363	0
	10.16-JV-11221636-146 / VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATI...	39,132	0
	GGBA	39,132	0
	10.E18-82 / POST DOCTORAL FELLOW AT FPL	58,034	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: U.S. ENDOWMENT FOR FORESTRY AND COMMUNITIES (E18-82)	58,034	0
	10.16-JV-11221611-165 / RIO GRANDE NATIONAL FOREST CLIMATE CH...	13,551	0
	GGBA	13,551	0
	10.17-JV-11272138-074 / INFLUENCE OF WITHIN-STAND VARIABILITY...	8,704	0
	GGBA	8,704	0
	10.18-CS-11020000-047 / EFFECTS OF SPRUCE BEETLE (DENDROCTONU...	39,443	0
	GGBA	39,443	0
	10.18-JV-11221636-099 / STRATEGIC WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT PLANNING	87,886	0
	GGBA	87,886	0
	10.18-CR-11242305-109 / EMISSION/REMOVAL ESTIMATES FOR THE U...	202,474	0
	GGBA	202,474	0
	10.18-CS-11021500-058 / WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST RARE PLAN...	12,968	0
	GGBA	12,968	0
	10.18-CS-11221634-213 / VALIDATION AND ERROR ESTIMATION OF FE...	7,214	0
	GGBA	7,214	0
	10.19-JV-11221636-049 / IMPLEMENTING THE SHARED STEWARDSHIP S...	1,017	0
	GGBA	1,017	0
	10.18-JV-11120101-022 / MAPPING 80 YEARS OF HISTORIC FOREST C...	1,560	0
	GGBA	1,560	0
	10.18-JV-11221633-145 / INCORPORATING EARLY CAREER NATURAL RE...	7,820	0
	GGBA	7,820	0
	10.18-CS-11021300-048 / CITIZEN SCIENCE FOR RANGELAND HEALTH:...	1,848	0
	GGBA	1,848	0
	10.18-JV-11261957-069 / DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS FOR EARLY DETECT...	14,893	0
	GGBA	14,893	0
	10.18-CR-11138100-024 / INFUZE HYDRATION	15,962	0
	GGBA	15,962	0
	10.18-JV-11221630-101 / COOPERATIVE RESEARCH IN ECOLOGICAL ST...	74,745	0
	GGBA	74,745	0
	10.18-CR-11060300-013 / SOIL AND ROCK CHARACTERIZATION USING GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE SPIRIT LAKE	78,014	0
	GLAA	78,014	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</u>			
	10.310 / AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH INITIATIVE (AFRI)	10,311,593	3,660,805
	GFBA	1,185,790	522,194
	GFBA	76,801	0
	GGBA	7,737,932	3,109,575
	GKAA	47,091	0
	GLAA	96,618	29,036
	GSAA	93,272	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (16-06-0196)	3,186	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE (S-000887)	3,884	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (239120B)	35,336	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWD: 4162808D)	574	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (101474061)	-372	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (SUBAWARD #426108)	134,771	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 151160-522)	6,655	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (5601124679)	382,719	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (201603566-02)	118,079	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA (UNR-15-59)	14,069	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA (25-6268-0005-005)	560	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBANY STATE UNIVERSITY (2017-67024-26278-01)	12,218	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY (G103-18-W6586)	44,994	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA (2018-69011-28369)	36,895	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (1994-207-2011972)	18,371	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY (G197-18W7123)	15,140	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS (SA1909231)	70,532	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (470968)	176,478	0
	10.215 / SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	84,946	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (140867023-224)	28,577	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (201207-539)	56,369	0
	10.200 / GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	1,667,773	285,894
	GGBA	1,570,600	285,894
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WRAC-WESTERN REGIONAL AQUACULTURE CENTER (UWSC10298, BPO29485)	36,000	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S16097)	50,481	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (A18-0916-S042)	10,692	0
	10.203 / PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS UNDER THE HATCH ACT	3,833,656	0
	GGBA	3,833,656	0
	10.202 / COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH	379,663	0
	GGBA	379,663	0
	10.207 / ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE RESEARCH	281,494	0
	GGBA	281,494	0
	10.216 / 1890 INSTITUTION CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS	12,266	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY (P0026210)	12,266	0
	10.217 / HIGHER EDUCATION - INSTITUTION CHALLENGE GRANTS PROGRAM	10,281	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY (21A453-01)	-2,507	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY KINGSVILLE (S18-0900-502013)	12,788	0
	10.303 / INTEGRATED PROGRAMS	237,835	32,690
	GGBA	237,835	32,690
	10.307 / ORGANIC AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION INITIATIVE	109,475	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (H005961602)	109,475	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	10.329 / CROP PROTECTION AND PEST MANAGEMENT COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	203,939	50,224
	GGBA	193,060	50,224
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (SA14-2309-31)	6,046	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (1004120)	4,833	0
	10.330 / ALFALFA AND FORAGE RESEARCH PROGRAM	16,407	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (1003308B - CSU)	16,407	0
	10.336 / VETERINARY SERVICES GRANT PROGRAM	59,012	0
	GGBA	59,012	0
	10.309 / SPECIALTY CROP RESEARCH INITIATIVE	637,073	387,056
	GGBA	521,304	387,056
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (73999-10921)	58,882	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (H007082501)	56,887	0
	10.304 / HOMELAND SECURITY AGRICULTURAL	26,259	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S17052)	3,141	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (2016-37620-25766)	23,118	0
	10.C0535A-C / NORTHERN ORGANIC VEGETABLE IMPROVEMEN...	19,551	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (C0535A-C)	19,551	0
	10.F0004992102002 / PHLOEM TRANSPORT OF AMINO ACIDS: A NO...	11,313	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (F0004992102002)	11,313	0
	10.319 / FARM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND BENCHMARKING COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	55,945	0
	GGBA	55,945	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE</u>		
	10.902 / SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	533,788	0
	GGBA	439,503	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A & M (SUBAWARD # M1800364)	81,688	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PHEASANTS FOREVER (SSA PRIME NO. 68-3A75-16-736)	12,597	0
	10.903 / SOIL SURVEY	276,875	0
	GGBA	276,875	0
	10.912 / ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM	9,003	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND (PRIME 69-3A75-16-016)	9,003	0
	10.907 / SNOW SURVEY AND WATER SUPPLY FORECASTING	19,942	0
	GGBA	19,942	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>		
	11.313 / TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FIRMS	1,265,757	0
	GFBA	1,265,757	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>		
	12.D6108-S2 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-3,042	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (D6108-S2)	-3,042	0
	12.OCG6080B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-1,084	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EAGLE HARBOR TECHNOLOGIES (OCG6080B)	-1,084	0
	12.450321-19557 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-85	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (450321-19557)	-85	0
	12.101052 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-18,870	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MITRE CORPORATION (101052)	-18,870	0
	12.FFP-2015-UCB-0602 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	18,588	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GLOBAL ENGINEERING AND MATERIALS, INC. (FFP-2015-UCB-0602)	18,588	0
	12.W9011NF-12-C-0044 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	111	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INVINCIA (W9011NF-12-C-0044)	111	0
	12.7500129352 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	626,344	14,791
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORPORATION (7500129352)	626,344	14,791
	12.UC 996516 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	20,357	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW JERSEY INST OF TECHNOLOGY (UC 996516)	20,357	0
	12.OCG6372B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	71,941	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED SPACE (OCG6372B)	71,941	0
	12.A10552-0013-S004 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	30,433	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WYLE LABORATORIES (A10552-0013-S004)	30,433	0
	12.P010196479 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	315,878	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LEIDOS BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, INC (P010196479)	315,878	0
	12.421-21-11A / RESTORING ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION TO A NO...	175,638	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (421-21-11A)	175,638	0
	12.SC73024-6800-001 / COMPRESSIVE SENSING FLASH IR 3D IMAGER	53,111	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PHYSICAL SCIENCES, INC. (SC73024-6800-001)	53,111	0
	12.201494 / INVESTIGATING ELECTROCATALYTIC AND CATALYTIC APPROACHES FOR IN SITU TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROAI	30,167	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CB&I (201494)	30,167	0
	12.15-1279S / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	15,340	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADA TECHNOLOGIES, INC (15-1279S)	15,340	0
	12.NM17-339 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	34,091	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ATA AEROSPACE, LLC (NM17-339)	34,091	0
	12.P2109-01 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	101,499	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ATMOSPHERIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (P2109-01)	101,499	0
	12.TO 0000X / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-4,642	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BLUE CANYON TECHNOLOGIES LLC (TO 0000X)	-4,642	0
	12.OCG6563B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	57,975	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOULDER PRECISION ELECTRON-OPTICS (OCG6563B)	57,975	0
	12.OCG6490B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	195,994	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO ENGINEERING INC (OCG6490B)	195,994	0
	12.OCG6509B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	253,337	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ENGILITY CORPORATION (OCG6509B)	253,337	0
	12.OCG6472B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	2,148	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LATERAL UNBOUNDED SOFTWARE (OCG6472B)	2,148	0
	12.OCG5539B/PO 0621641 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-24	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAINSTREAM ENGINEERING (OCG5539B/PO 0621641)	-24	0
	12.OCG6439B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	43,974	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORBIT LOGIC INC. (OCG6439B)	43,974	0
	12.QP018-5534 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	63,652	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: QUANTUM RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL (QP018-5534)	63,652	0
	12.DRC.1265.00091.18 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	15,605	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE RESEARCH (DRC.1265.00091.18)	15,605	0
	12.S2-1004-17-01 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	379,404	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: S2 CORPORATION (S2-1004-17-01)	379,404	0
	12.36-5360-2231-001 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	499,846	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER (36-5360-2231-001)	499,846	0
	12.H006207901 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-248	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (H006207901)	-248	0

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	12. Agreement signed 3/28/17 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	4,217	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEMQUEST INC (AGREEMENT SIGNED 3/28/17)	4,217	0
	12. PO # US001-0000598610 / EXPERIMENTAL RETROFIT ASSESSMENT OF P...	-286	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE (PO # US001-0000598610)	-286	0
	12. W912HQ-17-C-0002 / MULTICHANNEL DETECTION AND ACOUSTIC C...	104,988	0
	GGBA	104,988	0
	12. SC75744-1936 / STTR PHASE II: COMPRESSIVE SPECTRAL V...	102,114	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PHYSICAL SCIENCES, INC. (SC75744-1936)	102,114	0
	12. W912HQ17C0054 / SYNERGISTIC TREATMENT OF MIXED 1,4-DI...	158,356	0
	GGBA	158,356	0
	12. 29165-04567-S01 / TRACKABLE REASONING AND ANALYSIS FOR ...	106,986	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (29165-04567-S01)	106,986	0
	12. 12.000 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	3,339,735	923,178
	GFBA	3,339,735	923,178
	12. 5002060-01 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-504	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON COLLEGE (5002060-01)	-504	0
	12. OCG6621B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	61,831	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CYBEX, INC. (OCG6621B)	61,831	0
	12. 23107-CO / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	282,525	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DONALD DANFORTH PLANT SCIENCE CENTER (23107-CO)	282,525	0
	12. OCG6774B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	19,724	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ECORTEX INC (OCG6774B)	19,724	0
	12. OCG6701B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	18,155	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA MICROELECTRONICS, LLC (OCG6701B)	18,155	0
	12. 16-12-0004 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	250,720	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAPTEYN-MURNANE LABORATORIES (16-12-0004)	250,720	0
	12. NWRA-19-S-204 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	63,392	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC (NWRA-19-S-204)	63,392	0
	12. 1119-001-01 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	304	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NUMERICA CORPORATION (1119-001-01)	304	0
	12. OCG6753B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	7,341	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: QUSPIN (OCG6753B)	7,341	0
	12. SC-SP01-716 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	30,000	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOLID POWER, LLC (SC-SP01-716)	30,000	0
	12. 5018 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	10,891	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (5018)	10,891	0
	12. OCG6710B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	56,088	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TRUENANO (OCG6710B)	56,088	0
	12. 18-S7700-02-C8 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	113,840	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSAL TECHNOLOGY (18-S7700-02-C8)	113,840	0
	12. RSC18037 / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	23,669	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE (RSC18037)	23,669	0
	12. OCG6640B / DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	126,321	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATIO (OCG6640B)	126,321	0
	12. Subaward dated 10/26/18 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	13,148	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEMQUEST INC (SUBAWARD DATED 10/26/18)	13,148	0
	12. Sub #4526-000-S00157-006 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	68,726	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INTEGRITY APPLICATIONS (SUB #4526-000-S00157-006)	68,726	0
	12. W912HQ18C0010 / A MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASSESSMENT OF CRO...	134,528	0
	GGBA	134,528	0
	12. TSC-1126-33023, W911QX-16-C-0034 / SBIR SUBSEQUENT PHASE II: DETERMINATI...	147,948	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TECHNOLOGY SERVICE CORPORATION (TSC-1126-33023, W911QX-16-C-0034)	147,948	0
	12. RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 PO#00133 / TASK ORDER #8 - DEVELOPMENT OF UNCERT...	4,718	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE RESEARCH (RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 PO#00133)	4,718	0
	12. RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TO #8 / TASK ORDER #8 - DEVELOPMENT OF UNCERT...	100,520	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE RESEARCH (RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TO #8)	100,520	0
	12. PO # 1794542 / XENX SMALL ANIMAL IRRADIATOR PURCHASE	135,000	0
	GGBA	135,000	0
	12. 18001-S001 / FREEZE DRIED PLASMA FOR CANINES PHASE II	94,790	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MANTEL TECHNOLOGIES (18001-S001)	94,790	0
	12. 17022899 / MOUNTAIN BOOMER	34,797	0
	GGBA	34,797	0
	12. DRC.RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TASK ORDER 6 / TASK ORDER 6: ESTEP: DEVELOPMENT OF U...	37,331	17,779
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE RESEARCH (DRC.RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TASK ORDER 6)	37,331	17,779
	12. DRC.RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TASK ORDER 6 / TASK ORDER 6: NOTAROS: DEVELOPMENT OF...	13,141	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE RESEARCH (DRC.RADIAEM.IDIQ.05 TASK ORDER 6)	13,141	0
	12. S-964-D0066-17644-CSOM / ADVANCED HIGH FIDELITY MODELS & METHODOLOGIES	7,313	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC. (S-964-D0066-17644-CSOM)	7,313	0
	12. 201489 / INVESTIGATING ELECTROCATALYTIC AND CATALYTIC APPROACHES FOR IN SITU TREATMENT OF PERFLUOROAI	97,515	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CB&I (201489)	97,515	0
	12. 6500-001-001-CS / INSIGHTS INTO THE LONG-TERM DISCHARGE & TRANSFORMATION OF AFFF IN THE UNSATURATED 2	79,747	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CDM SMITH (6500-001-001-CS)	79,747	0
	12. CSM PROP 18-0377 / AN INTEGRATED MATERIALS INFORMATICS/SEQUENTIAL LEARNING FRAMEWORK TO PREDICT THE E	65,706	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITRINE INFORMATICS (CSM PROP 18-0377)	65,706	0
	12. B633981 / DEVELOPMENT OF A THREE-DIMENSIONAL MULTIPHOTON IMAGING SYSTEM COMPATIBLE WITH EXTRUSION MAN	16,872	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY (B633981)	16,872	0
	12. RM136A-B / A MECHANISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF PFAS IN SOURCE ZONES: CHARACTERIZATION AND CONTROL	125,987	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (RM136A-B)	125,987	0
	12. CSM PROP 18-0392 / LOCALIZED PROPERTY OPTIMIZATION OF SELECTIVE LASER MELTED GR0P-84	54,562	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPECIAL AEROSPACE SERVICES, LLC (CSM PROP 18-0392)	54,562	0
	12. 61931765-128536 / PREVENTION OF SEDIMENT RECONTAMINATION BY IMPROVED BMPS TO REMOVE ORGANIC AND METAI	73,289	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61931765-128536)	73,289	0
	12. 5020 / FIELD DEMONSTRATION AND COMPARISON OF EX-SITU TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR PFAS IN GROUNDWATER	39,462	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (5020)	39,462	0
	12. W912HQ-17-C-0043 / KEY FATE AND TRANSPORT PROCESSES IMPACTING THE MASS DISCHARGE, ATTENUATION, AND TF	1,037,328	720,030
	GLAA	1,037,328	720,030
	12. W912HQ18C0056 / HYDROTHERMAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR ON-SITE DESTRUCTION OF SITE INVESTIGATION WASTES CONTAN	87,776	0
	GLAA	87,776	0
	12. W912HQ18C0053 / REGENERABLE RESIN SORBENT TECHNOLOGIES WITH REGENERANT SOLUTION RECYCLING FOR SUSTAIN	302,356	82,849
	GLAA	302,356	82,849
	12. 401372 / HONEYWELL MEMBERSHIP IN MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS INNOVATION CENTER	48,309	0
	GLAA	48,309	0
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY			
	12. 910 / RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	15,348,855	2,501,061
	GFBA	9,283,658	1,758,524

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				1,356,120	402,701
				1,706,158	0
				686,550	339,836
				167,636	0
				103	0
				83,438	0
				1	0
				74,683	0
				66,485	0
				54,260	0
				101,012	0
				197,768	0
				123,312	0
				100,585	0
				136,918	0
				37,468	0
				357,466	0
				68,322	0
				324,293	0
				57,309	0
				162,217	0
				4,866	0
				198,227	0
				19,036	0
				19,036	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY</u>					
				2,167,077	124,752
				1,661,962	124,752
				481,100	0
				24,015	0
				47,861	0
				47,861	0
				18,236	0
				18,236	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY</u>					
				59,884	0
				-910	0
				60,794	0
				66,163	0
				66,163	0
				78,766	0
				78,766	0
				55,026	0
				18,754	0
				36,272	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT</u>					
				869,648	133,753
				450,460	133,753
				419,188	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE</u>					
				426,559	0
				207,155	0
				26,349	0
				153,185	0
				-34,360	0
				14	0
				32,405	0
				41,811	0
				12,996	0
				12,996	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>					
				214,532	0
				214,532	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES</u>					
				1,880,443	648,310
				1,528,101	617,186
				170,146	31,124
				37,395	0
				-1,310	0
				141,889	0
				4,222	0
				447,963	8,918
				8,918	8,918
				371,420	0
				60,527	0
				7,098	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>					
				1,521,613	0
				1,521,613	0
				467,128	0
				467,128	0
				-455	0
				-455	0
				106,032	0
				106,032	0
				35,697	0
				35,697	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION</u>					
				5,358	0
				5,358	0
				1,371,281	0
				1,277,537	0
				24,151	0
				69,593	0

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84.407	TRANSITION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES INTO HIGHER EDUCATION	434,927	6,324
	GGBA	434,927	6,324
84.031	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL AID	3,985,098	272,663
	GGJA	1,913,645	45,131
	GYAA	1,786,604	227,532
	GYAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO (008100-87W4)	284,849	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES</u>			
84.325	SPECIAL EDUCATION - PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DIS	66,517	0
	GKAA	66,517	0
84.133	NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH	153,919	10,000
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY (0000023622)	139,528	10,000
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REHABILITATION INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO (3037)	14,391	0
84.235	REHABILITATION SERVICES DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS	22,243	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEETING THE CHALLENGE, INC. (22414)	22,243	0
84.326	SPECIAL EDUCATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DISSEMINATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CE	14,418	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E4868-1C)	2,503	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (SC37785-01/P0160901_YR02)	11,915	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY</u>			
81.049	OFFICE OF SCIENCE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	19,755,609	1,352,115
	GFBA	11,184,764	1,044,153
	GGBA	4,571,571	301,292
	GLAA	1,519,798	6,670
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ANASYS INSTRUMENTS (OCG6406B)	-2,527	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB (4000169854)	381,367	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY (7428937)	31,507	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (79685-10803)	3,461	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GENERAL ATOMICS (PO 4500072435)	135,672	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RK586-G2)	2,909	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41026-118)	94,824	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NCO TECHNOLOGIES (OCG6661B)	97,955	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY (PO-323896)	22,802	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STRATTON PARK ENGINEERING COMPANY INC (17-0329EF)	67,557	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TDA RESEARCH INC. (BE.2253.CU.17.01)	212,748	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (Z17-21299)	33,397	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS (A19-1153-S001)	51,040	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (92720894)	137,888	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10076)	102,808	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU14138)	44,366	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KMLABS INC. - KAPTEYN MURNANE LABORATORIES, INC. (20411)	88,157	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA (25-1215-0123-007)	218,341	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (090634-16921)	83,268	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: J. CRAIG VENTER INSTITUTE (JCVI-17-012)	320,677	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY (63761)	5,947	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF READING (1001278)	-1	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE (2018-3620)	19,767	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY (82192/1148574/2)	99,948	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60068021)	42,807	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (4012023A)	48,098	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAIA CORP (CSM PROP 17-0408)	4,126	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (RC104823-CSM)	18,408	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP00225434-PROJ0011187)	943	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - BERKELEY (00009683/DE-SC0018301-NIYOGI)	111,216	0
81.086	CONSERVATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1,443,460	363,516
	GFBA	220,678	91,072
	GGBA	1,122,122	272,444
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (2014-0654-74)	100,660	0
81.087	RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	3,829,242	1,523,999
	GFBA	467,142	0
	GGBA	598,599	30,437
	GLAA	2,367,631	1,493,562
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10628)	141,309	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 17-087)	34,613	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD # ASUB00000256)	17,919	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. ASUB00000273)	1,603	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60052927 CSM)	21,829	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO (CSM 17-0041)	121,413	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON (642K460)	57,184	0
81.089	FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	2,864,751	784,958
	GFBA	1,108,291	219,311
	GGBA	214,856	53,601
	GLAA	1,477,645	512,046
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY (SUBAWARD NO. 3200001470-18-043, PO # 7800003973)	63,959	0
81.121	NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION	2,331,578	438,132
	GFBA	345,277	26,868
	GLAA	1,540,778	411,264
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (R-16-0020)	61,280	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60054137)	59,626	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH (0062090 (414599-2))	64,114	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (128447-G003649)	226,165	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (723K155)	34,338	0
81.135	ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY - ENERGY	12,075,526	3,546,747
	GFBA	4,594,749	1,448,885
	GGBA	4,062,573	915,490
	GLAA	2,253,226	1,182,372
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN MANUFACTURING (OCG6405B)	48,682	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (74585-10450)	39,233	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (401-20-06A)	3,845	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PLANAR ENERGY (OCG5371B)	-14,097	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA (KK1966)	11,135	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GG11916 151521)	177,452	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 201254-461)	-445	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (118207613, MP INVOICE #S9002306)	5,263	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (17-148)	179,738	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FUELCELL ENERGY, INC. (F720170001S1)	489,642	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RF180-G2)	69,702	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OPUS 12 (01-062-8170)	14,047	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GG11916/151522)	140,781	0
81.124 / PREDICTIVE SCIENCE ACADEMIC ALLIANCE PROGRAM	180,168	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60548661-107908)	62,052	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (02-S140240)	118,116	0
81.123 / NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (NNSA) MINORITY SERVING INSTITUTIONS (MSI) PROGRAM	-293	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORIES (290748 / 133262)	-293	0
81.PO 1545533 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	125,156	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES (PO 1545533)	125,156	0
81.1525527 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	19,036	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (1525527)	19,036	0
81.ARI 10978-4 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-16	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AERODYNE RESEARCH, INC. (ARI 10978-4)	-16	0
81.401002626 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	45,919	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GE GLOBAL RESEARCH (401002626)	45,919	0
81.275880 Rev 1 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	16,182	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE (275880 REV 1)	16,182	0
81.W-0529-16 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	294,394	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REDWAVE ENERGY (W-0529-16)	294,394	0
81.PO 584684 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	119,171	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FERMI NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY (PO 584684)	119,171	0
81.OCG6373B / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	3,986	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KRELL INSTITUTE (OCG6373B)	3,986	0
81.331879 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	70,316	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY (331879)	70,316	0
81.171259 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	491,045	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY (171259)	491,045	0
81.108 / EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OTHER HEALTH STUDIES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	215	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATL JEWISH HOSPITAL (NJH 22085404)	173	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES (14-23071)	42	0
81.1439268 / CLOUDSAT DPC (CIRA)	1,136,420	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1439268)	1,136,420	0
81.1439268 / CLOUDSAT SCIENCE	521,929	172,847
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1439268)	521,929	172,847
81.B614354 / ACCELERATED CLIMATE MODELING FOR ENERGY	37,463	0
GGBA	37,463	0
81.UGA-0-41027-27 Task ST6S0210 / OPPORTUNISTIC HYBRID COMMUNICATIONS S...	40,363	0
GGBA	40,363	0
81.112 / STEWARDSHIP SCIENCE GRANT PROGRAM	150,288	97,336
GLAA	150,288	97,336
81.SC-13-391-102.002 / FA 1.2.2-CRITICAL MATERIALS INSTITUTE: CONVERSION TO METAL, ALLOYS & MATLS	-363	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-13-391-102.002)	-363	0
81.5F-30542 / IDEAS: INTEROPERABLE DESIGN OF EXTREME-SCALE APPLICATION SOFTWARE (IDEAS)	13,074	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY (5F-30542)	13,074	0
81.4-10114-10 / ENERGY MATERIALS MADE IN EXTREME ENVIRONMENTS	-669	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON (4-10114-10)	-669	0
81.B615699 / COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES SUPPORT FOR THE NIFFTE TIME PROJECTION CHAMBER PROJECT	5,929	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY (B615699)	5,929	0
81.PROPOSAL NO. 10263 / FELLOWSHIP FOR COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH MEMBERSHIP FOR CENTER FOR INTEGRATIVE MAT	158,403	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (PROPOSAL NO. 10263)	158,403	0
81.PROPOSAL #15-0135 / CENTER FOR ADVANCED NON-FERROUS STRUCTURAL ALLOYS	46,783	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (PROPOSAL #15-0135)	46,783	0
81.403275 / ADVANCED CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLIDIFICATION MICRO STRUCTURES	10,031	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (403275)	10,031	0
81.PRO144-1 / ULTRAHIGH EFFICIENCY PHOTOVOLTAICS AT ULTRALOW COSTS	156,704	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICROLINK DEVICES, INC. (PRO144-1)	156,704	0
81.GREG BOGIN / DR. GREGORY BOGIN-INDIVIDUAL JOINT APPOINTMENT AGREEMENT	72,107	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (GREG BOGIN)	72,107	0
81.JOINT APPT: K JOHNSON / JOINT AGREEMENT WITH NREL CONTINUATION	86,337	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (JOINT APPT: K JOHNSON)	86,337	0
81.UGA-0-41025-81 / CENTER FOR NEXT GENERATION OF MATERIALS BY DESIGN: INCORPORATING METASTABILITY	193,040	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-81)	193,040	0
81.UGA-0-41025-89 / IDENTIFICATION OF HALOTOLERANT ALGAE WITH EXEMPLARY BIOMASS PRODUCTIVITY METRICS	44,054	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-89)	44,054	0
81.UGA-0-41025-93 / DEVELOPMENT OF EARTH ABUNDANT THIN FILM SOLAR CELLS	176	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-93)	176	0
81.UGA-041025-80 / SELECTIVE AREA GROWTH OF III-V MATERIALS ON SI PATTERNED USING NANOIMPRINT LITHOGRAPHY	14,063	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-041025-80)	14,063	0
81.UGA-0-41025-99 / HIGH-EFFICIENCY, LOW-COST, ONE-SUN, III-V PHOTOVOLTAICS	35,829	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-99)	35,829	0
81.UGA-0-41025-101 / UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTION OF SOILING ON PV MODULES	13,616	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-101)	13,616	0
81.UGA-0-41025-107 / SUNLAMP - CONCURRENT OPTIMIZATION OF COMPONENT COST AND EXPECTED O&M	85,406	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-107)	85,406	0
81.UGA-0-41025-104 / MEMBRANE DISTILLATION FOR DESALINATION OF IMPAIRED WATER USING GEOTHERMAL ENERGY	1,300	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-104)	1,300	0
81.UGA-0-41025-102 / POLYCRYSTALLINE FILM DEVELOPMENT FOR PASSIVATED CONTACTS TO N-CZ SI SOLAR CELLS	150,748	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-102)	150,748	0
81.UGA-0-41025-110 / EXTENDED SURFACE ELECTROCATALYST DEVELOPMENT	276,415	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-110)	276,415	0
81.UGA-0-41025-118 / APUP FOR MICRO-OPTICAL TANDEM LUMINESCENT SOLAR CONCENTRATORS	32,330	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-118)	32,330	0
81.UGA-0-41025-123 / STUDY OF DEGRADATION AND METASTABILITY IN SILICON PHOTOVOLTAIC MODULES	44,734	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-123)	44,734	0
81.UGA-0-41025-125 / LEWIS ACID CATALYSIS FOR BIOMASS TRANSFORMATION	37,103	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-125)	37,103	0
81.UGA-0-41025-121 / HARNESSING ORDER PARAMETER IN TERNARY II-IV-V2 SEMICONDUCTORS	52,043	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-121)	52,043	0
81.UGA-0-41025-127 / GEOTHERMAL RESERVOIR MODELING SUPPORT	-118	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-127)	-118	0
81.325015 / INTEGRATED MULTI-SECTOR MULTI-SCALE MODELING (IM3) SCIENTIFIC FOCUS AREA	79,306	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY (325015)	79,306	0
81.DE-SC0011353 / CATALYTIC CHEMISTRY MODELS FOR THEOXIDATIVE COUPLING OF METHANE (OCM) ON M-NA-W/SIO2-E	32,696	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PRECISION COMBUSTION, INC. (DE-SC0011353)	32,696	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
81.PROPOSAL 00-1280 / ADVANCED STEEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	131,454	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (PROPOSAL 00-1280)	131,454	0
81.SUB. NO.4000135175 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	12,625	0
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LA (SUB. NO.4000135175)	12,625	0
81.No. B619563 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	12,192	0
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LA (NO. B619563)	12,192	0
81.Standard PO # 1695812 / ATS SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT	92,496	0
GGBA	92,496	0
81.395407 / CACTI AAF MEASUREMENTS OF ICE NUCLEAT...	28,936	0
GGBA	28,936	0
81.396176 / CACTI AMF SITE MEASUREMENTS OF ICE NU...	14,808	0
GGBA	14,808	0
81.PO 641248 / CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TESTING OF COMPO...	225,806	0
GGBA	225,806	0
81.UGA-0-41027-31, ST6P.3311 / DURAMAT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR IMPRO...	75,053	0
GGBA	75,053	0
81.Contract Number 347410 / ENGINEERING EVALUATION OF XSAPR RADAR	117,080	0
GGBA	117,080	0
81.B622808 / EXASCALE CODE GENERATION TOOLKIT	83,036	0
GGBA	83,036	0
81.PO# 1772723 / LASER PLASMA FORMATION FOR HIGH VOLTA...	114,084	0
GGBA	114,084	0
81.UGA-0-41027-35 / MECHANISTIC STUDIES OF CATALYTIC UPGR...	93,120	0
GGBA	93,120	0
81.B626386 / METALLOPOLYMERS AS AN EMERGENT CLASS ...	20,948	0
GGBA	20,948	0
81.333890 / PARTICIPATION IN THE ARM CAMPAIGN AER...	32,115	0
GGBA	32,115	0
81.No. UGA-0-41027-34 / REVISION : REWIRING ALGAL CARBON ENER...	403,855	0
GGBA	403,855	0
81.PO Number 1783084 / SANDIA BIOENERGY ANALYSIS SUPPORT	-988	0
GGBA	-988	0
81.641357 / SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY THROUGH ADVANCED...	57,046	0
GGBA	57,046	0
81.SubContract # B623711 / THERMAL MANAGEMENT OF HIGH HEAT FLUX ...	61,142	0
GGBA	61,142	0
81.477628 / VISUALIZING NANOSCALE SPATIO-TEMPORAL...	62,631	0
GGBA	62,631	0
81.UGA-0-41025-134 / A STUDY ON THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF RECOVERING MINERALS FROM DOMESTIC WASTE STRE...	10,057	0
GLAA	10,057	0
81.193664 / EXPERIMENTAL AND COMPUTATIONAL RESEARCH TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF NEUTRON RADIOGRAPHY CAPABI	33,021	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IDAHO NATIONAL LABORATORY (193664)	33,021	0
81.UGA-0-41025-141 / ADAPTIVE POWER REDUCTION AND UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION ALGORITHMS	85,433	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-141)	85,433	0
81.N000249753 / ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING OF CERAMICS	-354	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HONEYWELL FEDERAL MANUFACTURING & TECHNOLOGIES (N000249753)	-354	0
81.UGA-0-41025-135 / AMPHOTERIC METAL OXIDE CATALYSIS FOR UPGRADING BIOMASS-DERIVED ACIDS TO FUELS	76,757	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-135)	76,757	0
81.179191 / COMBINATORIAL DEPOSITION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF SAS (STRUCTURAL AMORPHOUS STEELS)	140,802	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY (179191)	140,802	0
81.UGA-0-41025-132 / DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HTMS FOR PEROVSKITE MULTIJUNCTION SOLAR CELLS	22,150	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-132)	22,150	0
81.UGA-0-41025-138 / DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE THEORY FOR INORGANIC MATERIALS	112,354	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-138)	112,354	0
81.SC-13-391 / EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF LANTHANIDE SERIES ELEMENTS ON MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT BY	-267	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-13-391)	-267	0
81.UGA-0-41025-131 / FLUORINATED COVALENT ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS: A NOVEL PATHWAY TO ENHANCE HYDROGEN SORPTI	16,001	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-131)	16,001	0
81.UGA-0-41025-130 / GEOTHERMAL RESERVOIR STIMULATION MODELING	13,154	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-130)	13,154	0
81.UGA-0-41025-136 / HIGH SPECIFIC POWER POLYCRYSTALLINE PHOTOVOLTAICS (PV)	64,891	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-136)	64,891	0
81.7399771 / IDEAS-BER FY18	280,758	60,554
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY (7399771)	280,758	60,554
81.UGA-0-41025-133 / REWIRING ALGAL CARBON ENERGETICS FOR RENEWABLES (RACER)	45,978	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-133)	45,978	0
81.CSM PROP 17-0520 / SANDIA MEMBERSHIP: 469100 METALLURGICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTY CHARACTERIZATION C	26,732	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES (CSM PROP 17-0520)	26,732	0
81.UGA-0-41025-128 / STRUCTURAL, CHEMICAL AND NANO-ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF SOLID ELECTROLYTE AND SOLID	93,044	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-128)	93,044	0
81.7374292 / WATERSHED FUNCTION SFA	126,860	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY (7374292)	126,860	0
81.UGA-0-41025-137 / X-RAY MICROCOMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDIES OF BIOMASS AND CATALYSTS FOR BIOMASS CONVERS	15,893	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-137)	15,893	0
81.81.000 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	624,308	0
GFBA	624,308	0
81.S015423-F / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	234,095	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (S015423-F)	234,095	0
81.8F-30203 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	262,982	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY - SEE UCHICA (8F-30203)	262,982	0
81.7457436 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	216,571	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY (7457436)	216,571	0
81.78877-10860 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	163,089	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (78877-10860)	163,089	0
81.12639 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	4,691	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HAZEN RESEARCH INC. (12639)	4,691	0
81.214123 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	52,606	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LAB (214123)	52,606	0
81.B633134 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	577,209	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY (B633134)	577,209	0
81.507472 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	65,250	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORIES (507472)	65,250	0
81.XGV-1-11458-01 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	1,800,167	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (XGV-1-11458-01)	1,800,167	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
		81.7357-003 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TECH-X CORPORATION (7357-003)	54,383	0
		81.GG11961.160632 / DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GG11961.160632)	73,861	0
		81.B626507 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LA (B626507)	43,710	0
		81.7473053 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LAB (7473053)	7,349	0
		81.Subcontract No. 4000160992 / SMR-TEA RESOURCE TEAM	GGBA	32,497	0
		81.Standard Research Contract # 201678 / HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING-BASED DYNA...	GGBA	116,697	0
		81.UGA-0-41027-36 / ELECTRONS FOR DINNER: SEED PROJECT	GGBA	14,994	0
		81.Subcontract No. 507175 / MIRRORS FOR 248 NM WAVELENGTH	GGBA	28,536	0
		81.UGA-0-41027-32, Task #OOSP.10291.11.01.01 / 2018 - ECONOMIC EXPERTISE TO SUPPORT ...	GGBA	1,433	0
		81.454262 / SMALL FIELD CAMPAIGN: ARCTIC ICE NUCL...	GGBA	19,191	0
		81.PO # 1980525 / SCALABLE MULTISENSOR MULTITARGET TRAC...	GGBA	31,251	0
		81.Subcontract No. 530768 / MICROBIAL CARBON CYCLING IN TERRESTRI...	GGBA	19,617	0
		81.Contract No. 462211 / HYDROTHERMAL PROCESSING OF BIOMASS: A...	GGBA	810	0
		81.JA/NREL TEGEN 2018 / TEGEN JOINT APPOINTMENT - NREL NATION...	GGBA	13,697	0
		81.B632932 / EXASCALE ENERGY EARTH SYSTEM MODEL	GGBA	62,632	0
		81.4000167205 / IMPROVING AND PARAMETERIZING THE DOE ...	GGBA	40,867	0
		81.UGA-0-41027-37 / POWER GENERATION, LOCAL ECONOMIES, AN...	GGBA	13,015	0
		81.454263 / COMBLE ARM MOBILE FACILITY (AMF) MEAS...	GGBA	5,445	0
		81.B634747 / VACCINATION ON THE FLY: THE USE OF MO...	GGBA	15,392	0
		81.453357 / DEVELOPMENT OF A MICROBIOME RESOURCE ...	GGBA	10,793	0
		81.DE-SC0019746 / GENOMES TO ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION: TARGET...	GGBA	132,628	0
		81.416197 / BACTERIAL:FUNGAL INTERACTIONS AND THE...	GGBA	37,598	0
		81.530739 / MICROBIAL CARBON CYCLING IN TERRESTRI...	GGBA	6,579	0
		81.B631047 / METALLOPOLYMERS AS AN EMERGENT CLASS ...	GGBA	46,992	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 1.1.12 CRITICAL MATERIAL RECOVERY FROM ORES AND LEAN SOURCES	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	329,585	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 3.2.12 CO-PRODUCT OPTIMIZATION FOR INDIUM RECYCLING FROM LCDS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	58,111	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 1.1.13 RECOVERY OF CRITICAL MATERIALS AS BY-PRODUCTS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	470,230	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 1.2.13 MOLTEN FLUORIDES FOR RARE EARTH ELECTROREDUCTION	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	99,336	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 1.2.14 ENHANCED SEPARATION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	95,649	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 1.3.11 STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES OF CERIUM-STRENGTHENED ALUMINUM ALLOYS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	53,670	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 4.2.11 BIOGEOCHEMICAL IMPACTS OF WASTE FROM CRITICAL MATERIALS RECOVERY	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	116,910	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 4.3.12 IMPACT OF RESEARCH ON GLOBAL MATERIAL SUPPLY CHAINS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	67,266	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 4.3.14 CRITICALITY, LIFE CYCLES, MATERIAL FLOW & SCENARIOS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	359,341	150,157
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 8.1.1 HUB MANAGEMENT	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	241,984	0
		81.SC-18-478 / CMI 8.2.12 EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMES LABORATORY (SC-18-478)	192,385	0
		81.N000293273 / DISSOLVABLE SUPPORT FOR POWDER BED FUSION PROCESSED TITANIUM COMPONENTS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HONEYWELL FEDERAL MANUFACTURING & TECHNOLOGIES (N000293273)	79,624	0
		81.495100 / DEVELOPMENT OF CABINET-BASED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY METHODS FOR STUDIES OF MELTING AND SOLIDIFI	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAS ALAMOS NATIONAL LAB (495100)	54,828	0
		81.501188 / ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE PHYSICS	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAS ALAMOS NATIONAL LAB (501188)	371,418	0
		81.CSM PROP 19-0165 / FELLOWSHIP: ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAS ALAMOS NATIONAL LAB (CSM PROP 19-0165)	31,455	0
		81.B630744 / SUPPORT FOR THE NEUTRON INDUCED FISSION FRAGMENT TRACKING EXPERIMENT TIME PROJECTION CHAMBE	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY (B630744)	103,637	0
		81.389906 / COMPUTATIONAL ESD STUDY	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (389906)	73,646	0
		81.526052 / DOUBLE ENERGY (2E) DATA ANALYSIS ROUTINE	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY (526052)	16,980	0
		81.UGA-0-41025-150 / MECHANISTIC AND KINETIC STUDIES OF OXYGENATED COMPOUNDS ON SOOT PRECURSOR FORMATION	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-150)	33,188	0
		81.UGA-0-41025-106 / CHARACTERIZATION IN SUPPORT OF ANION EXCHANGE MEMBRANE DEVELOPMENT	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-106)	100,195	0
		81.UGA-0-41025-161 / MODELING UNCONVENTIONAL RESERVOIRS FOR ENERGY STORAGE	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-161)	11,357	0
		81.UGA-0-41025-140 / EGS COLLAB MODELING SUPPORT	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-140)	100,210	0
		81.UGA-0-41025-145 / PROTOTYPE MEMBRANE CHARACTERIZATION SYSTEM	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-145)	24,716	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	
		81.UGA-0-41025-144	/ KINETIC MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR LOW-TEMPERATURE BIOMASS CONVERSION	32,600	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-144)	32,600	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-142	/ DEVELOPMENT OF REAL-TIME DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE CELL MATE	53,545	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-142)	53,545	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-147	/ COST EFFECTIVE III-V/SI INTEGRATION ENABLED BY THIN-FILM VAPOR-LIQUID-SOLID GROWTH	11,976	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-147)	11,976	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-148	/ INTERDIGITATED BACK CONTACT SOLAR CELLS FOR SWITCHABLE PHOTOVOLTAIC WINDOWS	31,325	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-148)	31,325	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-146	/ LOW COST EPITAXIAL GROWTH SUBSTRATES FOR III-V SOLAR CELLS	14,231	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-146)	14,231	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-149	/ DETERMINATION OF SOLAR CELL PARAMETERS FROM SEM-BASED ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS	34,307	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-149)	34,307	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-152	/ MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION OF HVAC THERMAL STORAGE IN COMMERCIAL BUILDING	27,522	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-152)	27,522	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-155	/ DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED MATERIALS AND CHARACTERIZATION TECHNIQUES FOR HYDROGEN CARB	82,324	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-155)	82,324	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-153	/ PRONTOIC CERAMIC MEMBRANE REACTORS FOR CO2 REDUCTION TO FUELS	15,229	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-153)	15,229	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-154	/ INCORPORATING ADVANCED CHP MODELING & OPTIMIZATION INTO THE REOPT LITE WEB TOOL	91,852	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-154)	91,852	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-157	/ LITHIUM-SULFUR AND SOLID MECHANICS BATTERY MODELING	42,043	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-157)	42,043	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-158	/ ELECTROLYTE DIAGNOSTICS FOR EXTREME FAST CHARGE APPLICATIONS	12,121	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-158)	12,121	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-159	/ BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DFT AND BEYOND-DFT CALCULATIONS	15,382	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-159)	15,382	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-163	/ EXPERIMENTS FOR PREDICTIVE SYNTHESIS OF COMPLEX METAL OXIDES	12,597	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-163)	12,597	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-162	/ SETO-CSP REAL-TIME OPERATIONS OPTIMIZATION SOFTWARE	70,500	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-162)	70,500	0	
		81.JT APPT THOMAS GENNETT ORA in FY18 was CSM A18-0017 ?? / NREL: JOINT APPOINTMENT	95,362	0		
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (JT APPT THOMAS GENNETT ORA IN FY18)	95,362	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-139	/ STRESS RELAXATION CRACKING IN 347SS WELDS	102,103	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-139)	102,103	0	
		81.292448	/ INTEGRATED COMPUTATIONAL MATERIALS ENGINEERING OF MEDIUM MANGANESE STEELS	105,231	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	PACIFIC NORTHWEST NATIONAL LABORATORY (292448)	105,231	0	
		81.188854	/ XFC BY RATIONALLY MITIGATING IRREVERSIBLE LITHIUM PLATING IN GRAPHITE	30,457	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	STANFORD UNIVERSITY (188854)	30,457	0	
		81.CSM PROP 19-0162	/ DEVELOPMENT OF NH3 SYNTHESIS CATALYSTS AND SORBENTS FOR A FAST-RAMPING DISTRIBUTED	50,068	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	STARFIRE ENERGY (CSM PROP 19-0162)	50,068	0	
		81.SA-19-04	/ PUSHING THE STATE OF THE ART IN STEEL RECYCLING THROUGH INNOVATION IN SCRAP SORTING AND IN	17,169	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	SUSTAINABLE MANUFACTURING INNOVATION ALLIANCE CORP (SA-19-04)	17,169	0	
		81.GS 2101 014 CSM 18.01	/ METHANE AROMATIZATION IN A MEMBRANE REACTOR	34,680	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	TDA RESEARCH, INC. (GS 2101 014 CSM 18.01)	34,680	0	
		81.CSM PROP 18-0447	/ SBIR PHASE II FOR WOVEN AND BUNDLED GRAPHITE	31,308	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS, INC. (CSM PROP 18-0447)	31,308	0	
		81.18-0332	/ NUSEC FELLOWSHIP	54,707	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (18-0332)	54,707	0	
		81.0135GWA666	FAU 442591JD21841 / ENERGY WHERE IT MATTERS: DELIVERING HEAT TO THE MEMBRANE/WATER INTEF	90,244	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (0135GWA666 FAU 442591JD21841)	90,244	0	
		81.F720180004S2	/ PROTON-CONDUCTING CERAMIC ELECTROLYZERS FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE WATER SPLITTING	143,496	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	VERSA POWER SYSTEMS INC. (F720180004S2)	143,496	0	
		81.17-467-CSM / RAISE: TAQS: ENTANGLEMENT AND INFORMATION IN COMPLEX NETWORKS OF QUBITS	31,177	0		
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY (17-467-CSM)	31,177	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-151	/ INTERDIGITATED BACK CONTACT SOLAR CELLS FOR SWITCHABLE PHOTOVOLTAIC WINDOWS	65,807	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-151)	65,807	0	
		81.UGA-0-41025-143	/ 2D MATERIALS FOR LOW COST EPITAXIAL GROWTH OF SINGLE SUN GAAS	16,629	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY (UGA-0-41025-143)	16,629	0	
		81.452456	/ ACOUSTIC CONTRAST NANOFUIDS	258	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (452456)	258	0	
		81.451887	/ A HYBRID UQ ALGORITHM FOR A CLASS OF MULTI-LAYERED HETEROGENEOUS MEDIA	31,956	0	
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (451887)	31,956	0	
		81.CSM PROP / DIRECT METALIZATION WITH REACTIVE INKS - ASSESSMENT OF RELIABILITY	55,413	0		
		GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (CSM PROP 19-0162)	55,413	0	
		81.DE-AC07-05ID14517	/ MINIATURE SCALE LIQUID METAL OXYGEN PURIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT SYSTEM	25,757	0	
		GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (DE-AC07-05ID1)	25,757	0	
		<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</u>				
		93.600	/ HEAD START	42,326	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN (24-0520-0227-003)	42,326	0	
		93.872	/ TRIBAL MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING	531,850	52,384	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN (24-0520-0249-002)	531,850	52,384	
		93.648	/ CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH TRAINING OR DEMONSTRATION	339,333	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN (24-0520-0261-002)	339,333	0	
		93.659	/ ADOPTION ASSISTANCE	35,213	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA LINCOLN (24-0520-0261-002_AMD02)	35,213	0	
		93.556	/ PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	828	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	CHAPIN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (AWD-164477)	828	0	
		93.676	/ UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN PROGRAM	54,874	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E4132C)	54,874	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	ABT ASSOCIATES INC (50097)	54,874	0	
		<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY</u>				
		93.226	/ RESEARCH ON HEALTHCARE COSTS, QUALITY AND OUTCOMES	7,065,677	1,370,807	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	ARBOR RESEARCH COLLABORATIVE FOR HEALTH (P140_1_R01HS025756-01)	6,002,198	1,300,892	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (113302)	25,890	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (113316_AMD02)	-109	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (119277)	12,326	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (RES510314_AMD02)	38,808	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E3604B-2)	3,996	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E3604B-7_YR02)	-169	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E4954C)	-2,219	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	DUKE UNIVERSITY (2038052_AMD03)	20,769	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A015658)	44,842	0	
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A015658)	22,601	0	

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (S-GRD1718-SC24)	862,146	69,915
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN COLORADO (11JGLAN-01-UCDM1)	-514	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11722SUB_CF)	9,846	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11885SUB_MOD01)	24,918	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (A08206)	348	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY		
93.161 / HEALTH PROGRAM FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY	9,635	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E0952BB)	2,097	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E0952DD)	9,447	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E0952R)	-1,909	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION		
93.073 / BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES - PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE	1,450,530	173,918
GFEA	1,342,392	173,918
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (19-3775)	108,138	0
93.136 / INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH AND STATE AND COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS	1,181,116	144,740
GFBA	1,187,034	144,740
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONWIDE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (254912)	404	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (1600184_AMD03)	-252	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY (04-441-UC-YR04)	-6,070	0
93.262 / OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	5,367,387	1,590,998
GFEA	2,674,462	846,660
GGBA	2,011,771	744,338
GLAA	431,518	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (115367)	19,293	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRA (3001-603-01)	174,405	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORI (56400-200-802-19-01)	47,479	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CENTER FOR HEALTH, WORK & ENVIRONMENT (FY17.347.006 AMIDON)	6,176	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60039542 CSM)	2,283	0
93.945 / ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	438,026	0
GFEA	367,528	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (PCS-1504-30430)	12,887	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUHS 114528)	5,909	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUHS 114529)	34,748	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUHS 116058_SUPP)	16,954	0
93.084 / PREVENTION OF DISEASE, DISABILITY, AND DEATH BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES	38,361	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH AT GA (18-027)	38,361	0
93.315 / RARE DISORDERS: RESEARCH, SURVEILLANCE, HEALTH PROMOTION, AND EDUCATION	160,274	0
GFEA	160,274	0
93.061 / INNOVATIONS IN APPLIED PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH	10,677	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: APDM, INC. (RSA-02-NIH001_NCE)	10,677	0
93.080 / BLOOD DISORDER PROGRAM: PREVENTION, SURVEILLANCE, AND RESEARCH	19,892	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (ATHN2015001-PI-2)	-19	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (ATHN2015001-PI-3)	6,184	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (ATHN2015001-PI-4)	13,727	0
93.135 / CENTERS FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION FOR HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION	27,413	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (00003351)	14,613	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, HOUSTON (00003340)	12,800	0
93.200-2016-90154 / DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO STRESS-RELATED GROUND HAZARDS IN UNDERGROUN	214,167	0
GLAA	214,167	0
93.068 / CHRONIC DISEASES: RESEARCH, CONTROL, AND PREVENTION	74,108	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAISER PERMANENTE (OOS030157-01)	74,108	0
93.283 / CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	-131	0
GFEA	-43	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (SUB#15-2764)	-88	0
93.185 / IMMUNIZATION RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TRAINING AND CLINICAL SE	698,386	20,725
GFEA	698,386	20,725
93.939 / HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION BASED	1,002,154	374,070
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (PS#111674)	271,502	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S035)	63	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S035_MOD06)	991	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S035_MOD10)	151,796	111,651
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S035_MOD15)	262,677	262,419
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6579-S12)	10,256	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6579-S12_DEOB)	304,869	0
93.200-2017-94491 / DESIGN OF AN OPTICALLY ACCESSIBLE SCALED-VERSION OF A LONGWALL COAL MINE FOR INVESTI	222,204	0
GLAA	222,204	0
93.184 / DISABILITIES PREVENTION	-6	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (ATHN2011001-PI-3)	2	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (ATHN2011001-VIII-4)	-8	0
93.431 / NETWORKING2SAVE0: CDCES NATIONAL NETWORK APPROACH TO PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING TOBACCO-RELATE	33,462	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH (AWD-192316)	33,462	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES		
93.779 / CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES (CMS) RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATIONS AND EVALUATIONS	106,136	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LEWIN GROUP (TLG15044-5645.04)	106,136	0
93.793 / MEDICAID TRANSFORMATION GRANTS	114,029	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ABT ASSOCIATES INC (SUB#49753)	33,867	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ABT ASSOCIATES INC (SUB#49753_YR04)	70,769	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INSIGHT POLICY RESEARCH (#144518)	9,393	0
93.774 / MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE	224,113	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ABT ASSOCIATES INC (48632)	43,693	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ABT ASSOCIATES INC (49866)	180,420	0
93.610 / HEALTH CARE INNOVATION AWARDS (HCIA)	-1,852	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: METRO COMMUNITY PROVIDER NETWORK (141715)	-1,852	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION		
93.103 / FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH	464,346	268,794
GFEA	213,861	140,768
GGBA	204,141	128,026
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3003692899)	-11	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON UNIVERSITY (4500002013_AMD01)	35,057	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61261377-106908_AMD01)	1,031	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004144259_AMD04)	10,267	0
93.IU01FD006533 / ASSESSING THE SKIN PHARMACOKINETICS OF TOPICAL DRUGS, AND THE BIO(IN) EQUIVALENCE OF T	2,839	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF BATH (IU01FD006533)	2,839	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
93.110	/ MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMS	3,594,442	1,599,750
	GFEA	3,479,860	1,629,381
	GGBA	100,195	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORI (56400-600-160-15-13)	2,322	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (220039)	-45	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (220040)	-36,131	-29,631
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1010559_UCDENVER)	48,090	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS HEALTH INSTITUTE (AWD-093259)	64	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS HEALTH INSTITUTE (AWD-141200)	85	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS HEALTH INSTITUTE (AWD-153221)	2	0
93.127	/ EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	209,914	0
	GFEA	35,983	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (2(GG011695-03)_AMD03)	34,365	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (2(GG011695-04))	139,566	0
93.191	/ GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION	243,078	0
	GFEA	243,078	0
93.153	/ COORDINATED SERVICES AND ACCESS TO RESEARCH FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND YOUTH	-126,972	0
	GFEA	-126,972	0
93.251	/ UNIVERSAL NEWBORN HEARING SCREENING	230,062	153,100
	GFEA	230,062	153,100
93.359	/ NURSE EDUCATION, PRACTICE QUALITY AND RETENTION GRANTS	513,006	0
	GFEA	513,006	0
93.247	/ ADVANCED NURSING EDUCATION WORKFORCE GRANT PROGRAM	178,755	0
	GFEA	-16	0
	GKAA	178,771	0
93.266	/ HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION, CARE AND TREATMENT UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S	123,771	0
	GFEA	123,771	0
93.918	/ GRANTS TO PROVIDE OUTPATIENT EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES WITH RESPECT TO HIV DISEASE	249	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PUEBLO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER (AWD-151259)	249	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE			
93.933	/ DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR INDIAN HEALTH	35,367	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MONTANA-WYOMING TRIBAL LEADERS COUNCIL (U26IHS300285/03)	-1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (A14-0036-S003)	35,368	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
93.113	/ ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	9,929,214	2,311,209
	GFBA	105,240	17,420
	GFEA	7,511,873	1,966,564
	GGBA	1,742,364	327,225
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (80539909)	30,529	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CLEMSON UNIVERSITY (1737-209-2010273)	-4	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20095603)	-295	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20095604)	58,626	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20095605)	63,094	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20118001)	194,145	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN (230/UN6.C/PKS/2017)	10,800	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (S00428-01)	49,707	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ACCESS SENSOR TECHNOLOGIES, LLC (2017-5384191)	129,340	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (0255-A401-4609)	33,795	0
93.121	/ ORAL DISEASES AND DISORDERS RESEARCH	6,160,525	910,650
	GFBA	424,762	15,457
	GFEA	5,390,758	895,193
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY (1003776-01)	7,126	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORAL FLUID DYNAMICS LLC (AWD-191712)	12,130	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004655430_AMD01)	9,952	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (567164)	25,793	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6403-1081-00-C)	270,883	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO (11152SC)	2,435	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALLANDER BIOTECHNOLOGIES, LLC (2R44DE024659-02)	16,686	0
93.173	/ RESEARCH RELATED TO DEAFNESS AND COMMUNICATION DISORDERS	6,760,623	556,636
	GFBA	250	0
	GFEA	6,401,805	556,636
	GGBA	133,829	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP0039333-PROJ0010825)	166,822	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (30001518-13-02)	-1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1008367)	-1,374	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1008367_AMD02)	55,133	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (113622-1)	7	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC11087)	4,152	0
93.213	/ RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH	965,400	23,496
	GFBA	158,846	0
	GFEA	333,863	6,291
	GGBA	312,945	17,205
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (17-028)	15,478	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (16091488)	10,047	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (A030392)	55,365	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHERN CALIF. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH & (SEAL2078-04)	24,698	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHERN CALIF. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH & (SEAL2078-04_AMD01)	26,868	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY (3200001188-17-230)	27,290	0
93.233	/ NATIONAL CENTER ON SLEEP DISORDERS RESEARCH	-2,063	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (108591)	-24	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (SUB#108591)	-2,355	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (SUB#108951)	316	0
93.242	/ MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH GRANTS	11,645,812	1,094,757
	GFBA	4,923,082	390,344
	GFEA	4,801,450	698,922
	GGBA	271,599	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (R1009)	336,560	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (149869.5101561.0107)	19,647	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP0039805-PROJ0011019)	70,528	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, (124377)	28,253	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61575814-125036)	229,383	5,491
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (2000 G PQ284)	1,023	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (572159)	201,795	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (497417-SUBGRANT2)	94,169	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER			TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION			EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)			SUBRECIPIENTS
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (17-M109_AMD02)		10,865	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (23590-114352)		14	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEKTOEN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (50081-R01-UCCH1)		146,306	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEKTOEN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (50082-R01-UCD01)		186,445	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEKTOEN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (50082-R01-UCD02)		106,006	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (9223-8336)		-1,532	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS (UMI AI068632-06)		3,000	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000506211-001)		41,587	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE (2007-1859/MH080246)		27	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (FP062571-02-PR)		14,606	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (SC37573-01-00_AMD02)		68,695	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (6132844/RFS2011235)		16,993	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (6141589/RFS2012139)		-19	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS WORCESTER (RFS2016008_AMD03)		3,696	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3001172426)		-310	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3003319157_AMD04_CF)		5,970	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (300454100)		5,557	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (UPITTS 110184)		-22	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GB10691)		20,926	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10869)		31,068	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU17092_AMD02)		8,445	0
93.273 / ALCOHOL RESEARCH PROGRAMS			3,476,225	66,122
	GFBA		680,828	0
	GFEA		2,413,415	66,122
	GGBA		65,659	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MIND RESEARCH NETWORK (6136-001)		-19,995	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORAMIR BIOMEDICAL, INC (R41HL137564-UCD)		-2,726	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (130996 G003859)		299,737	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (GR101085 (CON-80009946))		9,123	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (1R01AA026313-01A1)		30,184	0
93.279 / DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMS			14,501,004	2,360,053
	GFBA		4,516,412	311,954
	GFEA		5,607,717	1,629,542
	GGBA		1,839,961	418,557
	GKAA		133,209	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (S396955)		83,386	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A034462)		38,205	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (115649709)		51,909	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (P006761501)		1,314,451	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAVIMED, INC. (OCG6731B)		28,762	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (M17A12710 (A11106))		84,983	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DEPAUL UNIVERSITY (501203SG133_AMD02)		4,398	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (AWD-184855)		7,614	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (230297_AMD01)		29,514	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (19-AO-S4-003671)		22,198	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RAND CORPORATION (9920180091_AMD01)		11,023	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RAND CORPORATION (9920180095)		42,296	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RTI INTERNATIONAL (3-312-0215457-52739L_MOD2)		35,356	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSPO011991_AMD02)		11,922	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (1200542)		12,064	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (SPC-000765)		9,584	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (566032)		110,068	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (414337-G)		5,490	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (116161860)		31,615	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE (18-1864 UCD)		-12,547	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE (19-0264 UCD)		429,415	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON SOCIAL LEARNING CENTER (HENRY OSLC 2018)		20,031	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REAL PREVENTION (2R42DA039595-02A1)		15,261	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON UNIVERSITY (4500002278)		16,707	0
93.282 / MENTAL HEALTH NATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE AWARDS FOR RESEARCH TRAINING			121,153	30,878
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (112404/118086)		111,018	2,307
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (112404_MOD04)		10,135	28,571
93.286 / DISCOVERY AND APPLIED RESEARCH FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS TO IMPROVE HUMAN HEALTH			2,628,669	324,286
	GFBA		1,170,761	244,013
	GFEA		305,278	0
	GGBA		570,072	80,273
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003988514)		148,098	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON-DIVISION OF RESEAR (R-19-0013)		226,955	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (N002059301)		163	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10822)		103,943	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11082SUB_MOD05)		15,327	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5529-UNC-DHHS-2562)		88,072	0
93.310 / TRANS-NIH RESEARCH SUPPORT			6,077,103	556,919
	GFBA		2,103,593	0
	GFEA		3,349,299	556,919
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF RHODE ISLAND (5001311)		46,213	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WOMEN AND INFANT HOSPITAL OF RHODE ISLAN (5001451-LEBOURGEOIS)		89,804	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEG (AWARD LETTER 5/8/2018)		1,909	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (203-7886)		2,406	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (203-7966)		31,013	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INFINITE BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES (R44HD090811)		28,495	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INFINITE BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES (R44HD090811_YR2)		120,678	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (500559-78053)		6,314	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004090920)		1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10045839-02)		117,343	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GC12238 146853)		-229	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS (93.310)		159,149	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS (P0533916)		296	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS (P0533726)		20,819	0
93.351 / RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS			5,272,199	670,512
	GFBA		1,712,713	0
	GFEA		2,401,161	657,411
	GGBA		1,091,682	13,101
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE & SCIENCE (OCG6353)		66,643	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
93.393	/ CANCER CAUSE AND PREVENTION RESEARCH	10,324,734	677,339
	GFBA	616,609	0
	GFEA	7,861,830	513,795
	GGBA	451,830	85,216
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (500470-78051)	84,902	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BECKMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE-CITY OF HOPE (52454.2002720.669304_AMD0)	21,589	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON UNIVERSITY (4500002990)	9,013	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (95080RSUB#20126)	-88	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000689189)	-111	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000738923)	88	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: H.LEE MOFFITT CANCER CENTR & RESEARCH IN (10-19488-99-01-G5)	30,429	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI (0255-0851-4609_AMD01)	-1,890	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KLEIN BUENDEL, INC. (0266-0135-000)	367	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20112402_UCD_CF)	94,023	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (AWD-171414)	17,944	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL MARROW DONOR PROGRAM (276708)	28,754	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60063244_AMD02)	203,961	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1005824_UCDENVER_AMD02)	-54,617	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1640 G TB452_AMD02)	76,221	58,328
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1640 G TB452_NCE)	228,520	20,000
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (UCHC7-93133658-A1)	88,481	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004565553_AMD02)	127,724	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (N005166102_AMD02)	166,695	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (571532_AMD01)	35,934	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (173405322)	86,722	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6426-S02)	2,617	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6426-S02_MOD03)	8,167	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KLEIN BUENDEL (0301-0152-000)	24,456	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (M17A12681 (A11033))	21,711	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (GR100701 (CON-80000846))	50,636	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROSWELL PARK CANCER INSTITUTE (267-01)	26,276	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MCNC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA (201802711-02-CSU)	15,941	0
93.394	/ CANCER DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS RESEARCH	900,337	34,095
	GFBA	251,595	1,593
	GFEA	401,713	32,502
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ACRIN (AWD123111)	-39	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000881933)	-322	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000916683)	49,757	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KLEIN BUENDEL, INC. (0315-0166-005)	123,698	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (631K665)	73,935	0
93.395	/ CANCER TREATMENT RESEARCH	5,229,825	143,540
	GFBA	3,846,643	58,289
	GGBA	243,210	85,251
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA (5110556)	124,091	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (C13A11471(A08967))	-23	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (IN4684755UC_AMD03)	27,882	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3000788993)	18,487	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3000788993_AMD04)	251,022	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3000846091)	-755	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3001163074)	129,875	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3001163074_AMD03)	32,290	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (3001257040)	64,997	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER (MCR-0078-PC2)	-9,919	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: METCURE THERAPEUTICS, LLC (STR-17-01UC)	5,109	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20107201_UCD_AMD01)	-2,662	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NRG ONCOLOGY FOUNDATION , INC (RABEN-YR.2_YR03)	33	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NRG ONCOLOGY FOUNDATION , INC (UCD-YR.1)	1,355	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NSABP FOUNDATION, INC (NSABP-TIND #340_NCE)	2,574	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (9009627_UCDENVER)	11,166	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (2U10CA32102-32)	-1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (SWOG 05041)	71	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (SWOG-CA32102/37429)	24,729	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (PG2OR48617)	2,500	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (101775923_AMD01)	61,236	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1568 G UA955)	108,496	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1568 G UA955_AMD03)	141,166	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1568 G UB011)	12,681	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HEALTH SCIENCES C (RS20121788-01)	-731	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (415894-G)	24,839	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MBC PHARMA, INC. (CSU-04)	60,674	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNC-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL (5110554)	48,790	0
93.396	/ CANCER BIOLOGY RESEARCH	6,484,727	368,233
	GFBA	146,420	0
	GFEA	6,330,326	368,233
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROSWELL PARK CANCER INSTITUTE (173-01)	14	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROSWELL PARK CANCER INSTITUTE (173-01_AMD03)	2,094	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GC12131 144663)	-303	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GC12131-141614)	38	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUSM 116379)	6,138	0
93.398	/ CANCER RESEARCH MANPOWER	1,378,715	31,031
	GFBA	54,459	0
	GFEA	1,287,302	31,031
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (417084_AMD05)	30,046	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (417084G_AMD04)	-26	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (417345)	6,934	0
93.837	/ CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES RESEARCH	23,655,344	2,693,375
	GFBA	3,752,149	641,764
	GFEA	16,656,949	2,051,611
	GGBA	522,992	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (33539)	-3,783	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (W001052403)	204,733	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADULT CONGENITAL HEART ASSOCIATION (PN200807-121)	709	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (7000000678)	25,319	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (113182)	-5,508	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (113182_AMD04)	118,184	0

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	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (1P20HL101408-01)		-4,032	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (MGH# 224883)		-435	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (PS#225708_MOD5_NCE)		27,208	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (SUB-138511)		110,134	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (84545-11082)		58,043	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E5151-1)		29,161	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000803471)		-2,578	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000911022_AMD3)		134,746	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (16-M122_AMD02)		10,653	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (16-M122_AMD04)		36,208	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HOUSTON METHODIST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (15250026-152_NCE)		2,238	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (IN4687798UCD_NCE)		170,841	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002729470)		-1,331	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003275021_MOD01)		13,090	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003275021_MOD02)		12,904	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003275021_MOD03)		7,258	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN COLORADO (5U19HL091179)		-106	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN COLORADO (RNG200225-UCD)		4,494	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LURIE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (901477-DENVER)		15	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LURIE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (901477-DENVER_AMD01)		255	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LURIE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (901477-DENVER_AMD02)		68	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (232813)		21,182	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER (UOC-212513/PO#66173554)		13,221	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER (UOC-212513-01)		5,219	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MT.SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,NY (0255-1121-4609_AMD04)		201,591	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MT.SINAI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,NY (0255-1121-4609_AMD05)		41,392	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20082307_AMD04)		-22	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20102103)		84,290	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20106602_UCD_AMD01)		-97,455	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20106602_UCD_AMD02)		307,127	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20112502_AMD01)		31,211	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20120101)		39,696	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60043010_UC_AMD01)		-109	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60043010_UC_AMD02)		21,612	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60043010_UC_AMD03)		9,436	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60041988)		27,037	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (0284-04/MC_INFLAMM)		-39,049	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1002919-UCD)		-17,251	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK,BUFFALO (AWD-192470)		271,346	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV OF TEXAS HSC HOUSTON (00088020)		-860	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000503570-034 A01)		-54,931	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000503570-034 A02)		5,214	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000513551-001)		138,714	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE (2014-3102_AMD04)		49,111	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI (005422-1005891)		92	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI (SUB#131950)		13,786	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (53083)		9,209	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (1001925667_AMD01)		21,778	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE (ULRF 13-1442B)		56,152	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004171781)		4,566	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004171781_AMD01)		-3,578	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004171781_AMD02)		36,271	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009070)		102,979	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009080)		780	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009301)		-409	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5050197)		-20,642	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5050197_AMD01)		-4,887	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5050197_AMD03)		5,851	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5111622)		46,749	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (573474_AMD02)		3,455	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (575951_AMD03)		1,904	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0019286 (121765-1))		-9,460	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0036018(409931-2))		15	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0060189 (131017-1)_AMD01)		46,285	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON (126160249063_AMD02)		15,711	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10009050-06ARRA)		137	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT (SUB-51511)		37	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU16069)		-572	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU16097_NCE)		563	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU17139-A1)		11,007	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (WSU18045)		163,510	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (AWD-133040)		-47	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 60063406, PO #RF01051393)		38,874	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 60061818, PO # RF01493253)		113,340	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC - ROCHESTER (PO # 65311800)		63,588	0
93.838 / LUNG DISEASES RESEARCH			19,747,089	4,495,413
	GFBA		415,314	0
	GFEA		15,418,271	4,256,731
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111625)		101,890	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (117381)		81,912	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (119856)		81,843	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHANNING LABORATORY AT HARVARD MEDICAL S (SUB# 103118-3)		-9,420	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3201160619:PO 963052-RSUB)		6,799	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (1-AF-30)		132,020	10,671
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (IN4082903UCD)		1,248	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (IN4687683UCD)		887	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002900198_AMD2)		3,295	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002951203)		3,579	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003162595)		25,566	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003381252_AMD03)		45,405	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LURIE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (901534-UCD)		30,134	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (224404)		3,066	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (229886_AMD04)		13,901	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (229886_MOD05)		144,664	84,598
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (229960)		246,522	124,118

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
		STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (AWD-160936_MOD01)	73,065	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (AWD-160936_MOD02)	-18,268	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20051711)	55,653	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20051712)	397,235	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20079204_AMD05)	-21	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20094904_UCD_AMD1)	3,671	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20094905_UCD)	6,054	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113001)	229,038	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113002)	161,214	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113002_AMD01)	120,639	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113002_AMD02)	232,130	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113401-SZ)	3,501	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113401-SZ_AMD02)	52,062	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113402_AMD02)	61,103	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20114601_UCD SUB)	5,166	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20117301)	57,247	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20117601_UCD)	53,004	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (2020095406)	53,244	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (22207802)	-20,287	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATL JEWISH HOSPITAL (NJH-24031001)	-9,571	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP0016040 60038094_MOD3)	172,155	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP0016040 60038095_MOD3)	-5,398	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11005SUB)	8,148	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11068SUB)	9,574	9,574
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11662SUB_MOD02)	121,844	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CE (18028NS-02)	20,340	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CE (R01HL114677)	40,974	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000508552-001_AMD02)	6	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0050538(128534-1))	102,399	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0061638 (131407-2))	18,559	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9346)	85,449	300
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9346_AMD03B)	10,258	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY (VUMC 58954_AMD01)	-1,244	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY (VUMC 58954_AMD02)	478,205	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY (VUMC 58954_AMD03)	56,560	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER (VUMC 68056)	44,666	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER (VUMC63293_AMD02)	22,994	9,421
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUHS117619)	19,898	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WEILL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CORNELL UNVERS (183434-5E)	64,553	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (9363-S02)	3	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY (T849275 (GY01 T702665))	-3,878	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY (A003522)	75,094	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY (A003501)	143,155	0
		93.846 / ARTHRITIS, MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES RESEARCH	9,502,609	1,550,148
		GFBA	3,048,156	95,051
		GFCA	221,674	8,364
		GFEA	4,666,981	1,331,568
		GGBA	510,031	64,683
		GLAA	137,650	50,482
		GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON UNIVERSITY (4500002689)	22,612	0
		GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (11000643-011)	7,009	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111166_AMD04)	6,542	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60037724)	96	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1011396_UCDENVER)	76,790	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60923182-116088)	19,162	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER (UCHC7-110014010-A1)	10,874	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (S00425-01)	106,727	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY (14-833-UCD_AMD01)	23,855	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (GR104759(CON-80001512))	9,040	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CYTEX THERAPEUTICS, INC. (R42AR066439-03)	178,936	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (1554 G TD250)	240,720	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CYTEX THERAPEUTICS, INC. (2R44AR061916-02)	32,894	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (1350 G WA396)	174,705	0
		GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY (43455)	8,155	0
		93.847 / DIABETES, DIGESTIVE, AND KIDNEY DISEASES EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH	41,023,210	3,886,262
		GFBA	468,377	0
		GFEA	33,264,537	3,755,359
		GGBA	820,622	125,282
		GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A062715)	49,503	0
		GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-19-212)	16,618	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ACADEMIC PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION (AWD-163955)	24	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY (SUB#30835-57)	55,419	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE MEMORIAL INST PACIFIC NORTHWEST (277773)	185,544	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (P.O 7000000508)	13,970	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (PO#7000000740)	29,246	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BECKMAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE-CITY OF HOPE (51504.2000556.669304)	230	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (114959_MOD01)	16,782	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON (GENFD0001531691)	17,500	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON (GENFD0001531889)	21,311	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3201140522)	137,566	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (30003275-04_AMD07)	-121	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO RESEARCH PARTNERS LLC (2017-01_AMD01)	203,905	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (DHH E1942-D)	-1,238	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (A19-0041-001-S001)	6,957	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (12-D13_AMD03)	1,381	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (15-D13_AMD03)	-1,832	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (16-D13_YR15)	297,925	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (17-D13)	50,418	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (AWD-144148)	70,132	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IMMUNOMOLECULAR THERAPEUTICS (AWD-180475(TEMP)PRE)	2,144	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JAEB CENTER FOR HEALTH RESEARCH (AWD-185062)	3,266	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL (5P50DK082998)	-10	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOSLIN DIABETES CENTER INC (1987203-5_YR03_AMD03)	66,924	5,621
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER (5R01DK079856-03)	54	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC15-047_AMD02)	-271	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER		TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		SUBRECIPIENTS
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC15-105)	3,872	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC-15-106)	85,790	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC-15-106_AMD06)	37,430	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC17-086-8C976)	4,280	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NATIONWIDE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (952615_AMD02)	524	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60037997UC)	7,550	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60042375 RUCCO)	3,566	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60042375 RUCCO_AMD02)	29,256	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60044864 UCD_AMD02)	79,849	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (60046311 UCD_AMD02)	46,082	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	OP-T-MUNE, INC (AWD-191146)	365,328	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	OP-T-MUNE, INC (R42DK115296-01)	1,146	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (GPRC00870A)	25	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60982058-115260_AMD02)	-1,483	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60982058-115260_AMD03)	37,456	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60982058-115260_AMD04)	24,689	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR SUNY ON (1138946-77867)	2,344	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	TUFTS UNIVERSITY (5011663_SERV)	539	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	TUFTS UNIVERSITY (5011663-SERV)	169,382	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIV OF KANSAS MEDICAL CNTR RSRCH INSTIT (QP865570)	2,821	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIV OF KANSAS MEDICAL CNTR RSRCH INSTIT (QP865570_AMD4)	83,800	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA (UA15-044_AMD05)	16,655	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000517729-SP009-001)	12,749	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (77639334)	3,678	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (9211SC)	2,546	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (DP3DK113363PRE)	34,446	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY (1300318A)	11,793	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004195231)	4,058	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK0003526/F037516_AMD6)	8,994	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBO (20170116_AMD02)	16,193	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5-33710)	1,221	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0019927 (124826-1)_AMD2)	2,317	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0019927 119913-07)	-66,428	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (18-3664_AMD01)	85,833	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6119-114-00-Y)	631,622	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6119-1144-00-Y)	-6,860	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1007-00-C)	-107,318	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1008-00-P)	6	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1008-00-R)	-875	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1017-00-C_MOD3)	59,550	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1017-00-U)	-95,124	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1042-00-C)	674,878	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1042-00-U_YR04)	294,181	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1050-00-C_AMD01)	191,126	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1050-00-U)	372,138	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1051-00-AZ_AMD01)	4,207	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1051-00-P)	183,348	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1051-00-P_AMD01)	981,531	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1051-00-R)	384,275	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (USF 6119-1276-00-C)	-220	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE (18-2469 UCD)	6,361	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE (19-2631-UCD)	14,822	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC8802)	5,804	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY (VUMC59672_AMD01)	-4,122	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER (VUMC40587_AMD01)	2	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFHUS 113617)	9,627	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFHUS 113617_AMD03)	-227	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFHUS 114580)	-252	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFHUS 114580_AMD02)	101,916	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFHUS 114580_AMD03)	308,890	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS (WU-19-260)	33,478	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (R01DK109345)	52,987	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND (1R01DK107761-02)	12,275	0
93.853 / EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE NEUROSCIENCES AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS		20,462,799	1,860,418
GFBA		2,188,281	367,431
GFCA		88,523	0
GFEA		15,695,425	1,340,707
GGBA		958,564	5,124
GLAA		381,616	147,156
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	FIELDLINE, INC. (OCG6764B)	47,877	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (11703-G003808)	169,527	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (117542)	42,561	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	CHILDRENS NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER (30003963-32)	19,100	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (12(GG010312-15)/G11554/-2)	1,344	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (12(GG010312-31))	42,653	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (U54NS065701)	14,346	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN COLORADO (RNG200620_AMD05)	6,218	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	KENNEDY KRIEGER INSTITUTE (AWD-161756_MOD01)	1,009	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	KENNEDY KRIEGER INSTITUTE (AWD-161756_MOD02)	5,011	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	KENNEDY KRIEGER INSTITUTE (AWD-161756_MOD03)	-12,811	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (226396_AMD06_NCE)	48,261	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (AVN011)	23,735	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (AWD-143065)	2,474	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC17-018-8C718)	17,565	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (66198063)	73,798	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (66198063_AMD04)	16,633	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (10493SC)	592	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (10701SC_AMD01)	295,951	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (7204SC)	-59	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (7204SC_AMD01)	-99	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISC (9689SC_NCE)	3,110	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (S00505-01)	2,139	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE (18-1431UCD)	19,254	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GB10629.160425)	6,325	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM:	YALE UNIVERSITY (YALE-A06512)	-1,906	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER		TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		SUBRECIPIENTS
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (YALE-R01NS40822)	-7	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (4738SC)	1	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSP00011784)	38,907	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (N004730303)	20,243	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY (270744-824554)	155,005	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY (270748)	61,107	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VENDERBILT UNIVERSITY (UNIV60640)	4,904	0
93.855	/ ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RESEARCH	43,528,060	4,655,098
	GFBA	1,874,635	19,294
	GFEA	19,179,350	2,028,677
	GGBA	10,778,388	2,593,659
	GLAA	22,333	8,529
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS (201401154-01)	-30,115	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO (SUBAWARD 3RX98)	6,905	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (23-S162337)	37,518	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (PG-18-61064-01)	141,334	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF Y (31594C)	-9,696	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AURORA ONCOLOGY, INC (AWD-193730)	22,453	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY16ITN129)	7,972	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY16ITN129_AMD02)	-6,668	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY17ITN198_F.R.)	15,810	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY18ITN175)	111,806	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY18ITN175_YR06)	62,861	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY18ITN273)	33,825	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BENAROYA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT VIRGINIA (FY18ITN273_AMD01)	2,059	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110009)	27,137	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110009_AMD05)	10,041	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110140)	3,839	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110230_AMD02)	12,667	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (117360)	9	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (119583)	42,994	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (AWD-144557_NCE)	101,872	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (PS# 114342_MOD02)	2,958	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (G0100279_AMD02)	2	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON (GENFD0001565179)	19,104	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES (P2013-0259_UCO_14_1)	866	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (133848-ADMIN CORE)	70,526	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (133848-ADMIN CORE_AMD03)	5,549	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135407 PILOT)	69,064	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135407 PILOT_AMD03)	1,996	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135408)	140	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135408 CT1-OMEGA)	67,664	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135408-CT1-OMEGA_AMD03)	3,459	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135409 CT2 DIET STUDY)	-972	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135409 CT2 DIET STUDY_A3)	-220	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (135409-CT2 DIET STUDY)	54,887	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (140755)	274,495	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (SUB#305577)	155,500	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (2(GG012031-10))	54,309	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (4(GG011631-07))	17,572	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CONSORTIUM OF EOSINOPHILIC GASTROINTESTI (135407-PILOT)	6,013	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CONSORTIUM OF EOSINOPHILIC GASTROINTESTI (135407-PILOT TNE)	85,176	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (189925/201209/209235)	-17	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EASTERN VIRGINIA MEDICAL SCHOOL (S140181-1_AMD04)	17,341	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A008744)	48,937	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A015866_AMD03)	88,895	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T075116)	-907	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T255936)	-1,636	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T418996)	-315	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T521690)	420	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T521990_AMD01)	1,783	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T786312)	116,061	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T786312_AMD05)	87,363	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T813818)	529	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (P016002956_MOD02)	-3,817	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (P017001905_NCE)	1,278,603	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000803567)	6	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000892015)	5	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (220251_AMD02)	207,343	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (220251_AMD03)	88,474	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEKTOEN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (50711-R01-UC01)	99,611	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEKTOEN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH (50712-R01-UC01)	82,885	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ICAHN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT MOUNT SINAI (0255-B011-4609)	49,521	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002127600)	73,438	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002292913_MOD06PT2)	3,700	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002292913_MOD09)	4,937	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002292914)	12,022	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002438803)	6,531	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003723248)	32,616	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003723248_MOD01)	12,600	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003739248_MOD01B)	11,062	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003739248_MOD01C)	12,360	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003963258)	2,367	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003963258_MOD03)	6,078	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR 01 MOD 03)	-1,384	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR 01_MOD03)	-1,465	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR 07 MOD 05)	26,655	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR 07_MOD04)	17,978	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR01MOD)	-2,641	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR01MOD04)	-571	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR01MOD06)	95,290	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (LDR01MOD09)	103,010	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PO# 2002127600)	343	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PO#2002292885)	-32	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PO#2002292911)	-65	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PO#2002292914)	-279	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PO#2002641780_MOD04PT2)	7,387	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (PTSO LDR12 PCVCY13)	9,057	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (UM1A1068632-12_MOD01PT2)	30,859	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAGEE-WOMENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND FOUN (4681)	573	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAGEE-WOMENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND FOUN (9500_AMD01)	67,194	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAGEE-WOMENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND FOUN (9632_AMD01)	50,536	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAGEE-WOMENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND FOUN (SUB#9268)	8	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20065510)	4,903	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20089705_AMD04)	4,648	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20096404 / 20097104_AMD07)	397,360	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20096405)	34,491	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20097105)	100,410	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20116401_AMD01)	38,580	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATL JEWISH HOSPITAL (20000134_AMD04)	26,116	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (0247-03DEN)	3	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (0247-05DEN_AMD06)	-275	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OP-T-MUNE, INC (R24DK115296-01)	1,146	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (GVOLL0291C-HERSON)	-43	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PANORAMA RESEARCH INC. (AWD-180531)	183,168	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, (26289_AMD03)	251,717	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RTI INTERNATIONAL (4-312-0215445-527251)	17,096	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RUSH UNIVERSITY (14100301_AMD04)	294,948	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES (P0248529_YR02)	173,074	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61864260-48307)	19,183	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TAIGA BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC. (FY11.R44HL091740-02)	-17	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER (34-5301-2071-510)	412,568	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000502793-006_AMD04)	175,535	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000520254-003)	44,698	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (46963162)	9	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (46963162_AMD06)	-3,964	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (46963162_AMD08)	-16,904	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (46963162_AMD10)	591,801	4,939
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (10061SC)	13,616	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (10716SC)	37,468	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (11093SC)	13,824	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (11093SC_AMD01)	4,673	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9163SC_AMD04)	1,523	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9170SC_AMD03)	546,882	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9170SC_NCE)	1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9293SC)	17,832	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9430SC_AMD02)	311,652	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1560 B WA701)	12,265	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1560 G WA744_AMD01)	8,218	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1560 G WA969_AMD01)	27,875	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1560GWB317)	1,301	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1650 G UA259)	-2,966	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1650 G UA259_AMD03)	136,392	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1650 G UA259_AMD06)	53,935	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0054144(128814-3)_AMD03)	152,006	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9398)	-137	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (764K536)	77,294	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (839K296)	402,217	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-38-MOD-1)	-3,810	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-38-MOD-2)	81,264	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (5-53494)	11,916	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AEROSOL DEVICES, INC. (1R41A1141047-CSU01)	16,568	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON (0011877A)	1,222,045	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (117889)	47,745	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111898)	180,603	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111899)	63,500	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111900)	3,160	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (111903)	3,160	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (TBD)	210,708	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AEROPHASE, INC. (NIM25G)	7,481	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MFC PHARMA, INC. (CSU-03)	3,686	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (411631)	107,392	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ST. JUDE MEDICAL, INC. (111663070-7867235)	215,183	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (574361 PO# 4069423)	45,600	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER MEDICAL CENTER (417327G/URFAOGR510781)	16,048	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TUFTS UNIVERSITY (102222-00002/NIH062)	148,445	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNC-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL (5034271)	89,302	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (114236)	840	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (GR103201 (CON-80001370))	10,971	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY (ERS#40536)	259,572	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GLOBEIMMUNE, INC. (R01A1105053)	141,893	0
93.859 / BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING		31,588,390	2,524,731
	GFBA	8,794,705	349,878
	GFCA	87,659	0
	GFEA	13,508,314	1,259,705
	GGBA	7,384,394	917,354
	GKAA	44,429	0
	GSAA	255,169	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY (164629-5111701)	258,713	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (78003115)	-1,372	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (088872-16773)	121,219	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3002179883)	2	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GB10293 15196)	125,469	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: URSA ANALYTICS (OCG6707B)	32,323	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (GR100708 (CON-80000938))	1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (700000110)	-2,479	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3201300819/PO#20019116-RS)	65,676	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (305073)	66,443	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (A059910)	15,090	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T567671)	106,316	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER			TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION			EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)			SUBRECIPIENTS
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T852976)		1,085	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL JEWISH HEALTH (20113302_UCD)		46,313	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (0655)		160,239	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (553398_AMD01)		-3,748	-2,206
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (553855_AMD02)		372,323	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (2301G UH636)		18,298	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-16_AMD05)		52,971	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-360_AMD03)		10,351	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SUBAWARD # 5-53569 (YEAR 2))		51,371	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW IRIDIUM, LLC (NIH_1R43GM131452_SUB1)		351	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CREARE, INC. (S642)		16,765	0
93.865 / CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH			18,369,789	3,283,994
	GFBA		5,152,784	460,505
	GFCA		231,114	67,819
	GFEA		9,483,424	2,755,670
	GGBA		1,486,551	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2004019900)		27,593	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (S4567-03)		45,452	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS (201014565-02)		6	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1920 G WA195)		11,726	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (C10048964)		56,382	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (505266)		16,701	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (A08206)		1,724	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (M09A10244(A08649))		59,699	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (9-526-1573)		-3,249	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (9-526-3534)		83	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON MEDICAL CENTER (BMC6982)		56,806	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL LOS ANGELES (RGF008963-A_AMD01)		53,598	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3200710000)		13,172	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (30004942-03)		8,536	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (R871_AMD03)		11,576	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (R871_AMD04)		16,629	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (AWD-123243)		-25,384	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (AWD-123811)		1,141	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (AWD-143998)		18	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (114205-1109-5096821)		15,801	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (PH000630B)		30,253	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (114074.0708.SMARTT)		-27,001	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (11407F.0808.5041182)		25,312	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (114205-1108-5096823)		69,120	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (114205-1309-5096821_AMD01)		7,808	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (114205-1309-5096821_AMD02)		23,544	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (114205-5096821-1409_AMD03)		237,631	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-1109-5096821)		18,963	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-1308-5096823)		-654	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-1308-5096823_AMD01)		7,194	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-1308-5096823_AMD02)		63,826	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-1308-5096823_AMD03)		334,743	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (14205-5096823)		35,922	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (SUB#114074.0708TDF)		1,690	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (U01 HD052102-04)		1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (U01 HD052102-FFP)		19,379	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY-SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEAL (U01 HD052102-FUP)		5,570	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LURIE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (901558)		4,691	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (#232807_MOD01)		91,840	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN INC (AWD-182478)		4,840	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONWIDE CHILDRENS HOSPITAL (700171-0719-00)		20,090	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY (1-571918-DENVER)		12,438	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5619-UCD-DHHS-01A1_AMD02)		14,356	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL (5001111-U COLORADO_AMD01)		-986	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000504713-006)		40,705	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS (09-000148-10)		-2	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (60237136_AMD03)		85	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (FP061712-A_AMD04)		59,188	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DENVER (SC37630-01-00)		4,546	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA (AWD-172807)		32	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA (AWD-172807_AMD01)		45,878	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004694009_AMD02)		42,963	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5109226)		-63	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5111115_AMD01)		52,116	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS (18-008)		2,739	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO (157911/152260)		48	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10035609-DENV PPA_AMD01)		31	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (CPCCRN PICU COS-10035609)		146	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GB10318 152784_AMD03)		28,194	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (647R684_AMD01)		-128	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (10026961)		76,284	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-141)		-2,148	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-17-143)		22,705	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6005.25-S13)		-70	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (7887-S035_AMD12)		12,573	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV. OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH/GALVESTON. (140363)		3,232	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER (1R01HD093754-01A1)		131,997	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV. OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH/GALVESTON. (18-84342-09)		58,459	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (A19-0460-S003)		67,826	0
93.866 / AGING RESEARCH			12,619,269	1,205,122
	GFBA		1,363,691	49,157
	GFCA		90,410	7,654
	GFEA		7,047,227	1,047,261
	GGBA		1,678,323	101,050
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BUCK INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON AGING (SA16028-CO)		139,173	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60070054)		104,124	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR SUNY ON (67685 / 1116763)		75,166	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE (S000736)		1,069,038	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3004575806)		7,028	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (UTA17-001280)	47,866	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS (RF00105-2018-0003)	9,133	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RSCH FUND OF CITY UNIVERSITY O (CM00001845-00)	1,515	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (31594H)	2,376	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF Y (61594A)	128	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF Y (9-526-1621)	29	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HEBREW REHABILITATION CENTER (10.10.91541_AMD04)	15,147	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (F1057-03)	8,023	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON RESEARCH INSTITUTE (R01 AG020048)	-10	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RAND CORPORATION (9920170086_AMD01)	12,208	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000517586-001)	155,379	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (10042502-08_AMD01)	2,600	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT (30686SUB52098_AMD02)	23,077	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY (FP00003351_SA001)	20,876	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WFUHS 552702)	100,671	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-18-289_AMD01)	-4,953	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-19-48)	229,340	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY (R51744-15485)	750	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY (R51744-15910)	314,763	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PATHWAYS BIOSCIENCE (135017)	5,968	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CYTEX THERAPEUTICS, INC. (R44AG059310)	100,285	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (UTA17-000992)	-82	0
93.867	/ VISION RESEARCH	3,288,856	112,593
	GFBA	339,320	0
	GFEA	2,536,424	109,831
	GLAA	107,965	2,762
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA (3209850817)	7,326	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INTELLIGENT IMAGING INNOVATIONS, INC. (AWD-190609)	13,570	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MCMASTER UNIVERSITY (20002912)	103,591	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO (SB2109-SB1-834843)	70,350	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (18-041)	109,375	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY (PD303645-SC105445_AMD02)	935	0
93.701	/ TRANS-NIH RECOVERY ACT RESEARCH SUPPORT	-11,992	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: YALE UNIVERSITY (A08206)	-126	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (DUKEL73530)	-6,659	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC SYSTEMS (S-10-000014-000583)	-5,245	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (42932-B)	38	0
93.879	/ MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE	862,727	0
	GFBA	803,794	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON (2R01LM010090-05)	53,505	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61945957-135162)	5,428	0
93.397	/ CANCER CENTERS SUPPORT GRANTS	2,455,604	89,807
	GFBA	2,273,370	89,807
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002373317)	134,249	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: M.D.ANDERSON CANCER CENTER AT UNIV OF TE (00004811_NCE)	19,297	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEMORIAL SLOAN KETTERING CANCER CENTER (BD522237)	28,688	0
93.143	/ NIEHS SUPERFUND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES_BASIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	288,375	94,353
	GLAA	209,078	94,353
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARVARD UNIVERSITY (112559-5099191)	99,227	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SCHOOL OF MINES FOUNDATION (400763-5803)	-19,930	0
93.172	/ HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH	208,078	0
	GFBA	51,663	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (0735_MOD01)	67,219	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61995605-121626)	89,196	0
93.209	/ CONTRACEPTION AND INFERTILITY RESEARCH LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM	318,435	0
	GFEA	318,435	0
93.307	/ MINORITY HEALTH AND HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH	1,165,800	597,464
	GFBA	1,057,777	597,464
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER (UOC-191862)	7,407	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (12687 G003650)	-57	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (12687 G003650_AMD-B)	-101	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (12687 G003650_AMD-D)	81,382	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (12687 G003650_YR04)	19,392	0
93.350	/ NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES	10,502,679	2,235,588
	GFBA	9,982,426	2,235,588
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (62029983-135580)	10,894	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2037853_AMD01)	1,074	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DYSTONIA MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION (AWD-164595)	12	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC19-053-8D999)	13,980	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE CHILDRENS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (11878SUB)	26,538	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000508606-012)	25,685	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (00000243 (132627-5))	17,813	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0055353 (129324-3))	441,591	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0055353 (129324-3)_AMD01)	-17,334	0
93.361	/ NURSING RESEARCH	4,816,492	1,165,861
	GFBA	439,661	107,642
	GFEA	3,437,444	1,003,854
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (2(GG014601))	12,046	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DANA-FARBER/PARTNERS CANCER CARE (1283502_AMD03)	2,390	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2034352_AMD04)	-778	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2034352_AMD5)	19,331	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2035895_AMD03)	51,308	36,005
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2036471)	224	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION (PAR-15-337)	29,330	1,875
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9782SC_AMD04)	495,539	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG (0043908 (126061-1))	263,478	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10038814-01_MOD05)	66,519	16,485
93.399	/ CANCER CONTROL	412,439	0
	GFBA	412,206	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (F021096)	92	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (SWOG-CCOP-04013)	-90	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST ONCOLOGY CANCER THERAPY RESEAR (SWOG-SELECT-04004)	231	0
93.839	/ BLOOD DISEASES AND RESOURCES RESEARCH	3,573,942	1,418,425
	GFBA	1,814,038	892,501
	GLAA	766,889	426,196

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		SUBRECIPIENTS
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALL CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC (ACRI 01-001)	367	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (1008719_AMD01)	37,155	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS NETWO (1008719_AMD02)	16,856	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BLOODWORKS NORTHWEST (802-UW-2015)	-4,406	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BOSTON (UCDR34_AMD01)	1,244	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (R1068_AMD01)	15,619	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000797263)	525	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN INC (AWD-132415)	-532	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN INC (AWD-181344)	20,012	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA (MUSC17-053-8C868)	27,764	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PUGET SOUND BLOOD CENTER (802-UCHSC-2013)	-811	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV OF TEXAS HSC HOUSTON (0012922)	83,816	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV OF TEXAS HSC HOUSTON (0012922A_AMD01)	11,606	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (18-PAF05340PRE)	1,730	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (AWD-194971(TEMP) PRE)	2,877	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009071)	190,789	47,793
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009077)	422,311	51,935
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00009303)	11,123	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10164)	125,384	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VERSITI WISCONSIN INC. (0115-81148)	14,044	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-15-417-MOD-4)	15,542	0
93.840 / TRANSLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE RESEARCH FOR HEART, LUNG, BLOOD DISEASES, AND SLEEP DISC	846,069	200,814
GFEA	776,355	200,814
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E5303-1)	30,745	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION OF CENTRAL (1U01HL138647-02-03)	7,911	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SEATTLE INST FOR BIOMEDICAL AND CLINICAL (ADD226-UCD-1)	-31,058	0
93.285 / NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH PEDIATRIC RESEARCH LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM	-3,864	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (S891177)	-1	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T075117)	883	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6119-1144-00R#5)	-4,746	0
93.389 / NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES	349,364	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (5-50445)	1	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA (GB10282 151583_AMD05)	349,363	0
93.856 / MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RESEARCH	288,094	36,068
GFEA	14,362	0
GGBA	199,767	36,068
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000406279-001)	-197	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (000406279-001_AMD05)	112	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S036)	-10,285	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S036_MOD03)	556	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S036_MOD04)	-1,656	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (8530-S036)	8,438	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (HHSN267200800001C)	50,748	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (N01-HD-3-3345)	5,921	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (N01-HD-8-0001)	20,328	0
93.HHSN272201000091/HHSN27200006 / TO A80 TASK D ADVANCED SMALL ANIMAL M...	38,882	0
GGBA	38,882	0
93.HHSN272201000091/HHSN27200006 / TO A80 TASK C, OPTION 1 ADVANCED SMAL...	311,949	0
GGBA	311,949	0
93.HHSN272201000091/HHSN27200006 / TO A80 TASK ORDER B OPTION 1 ADVANCED...	86,819	0
GGBA	86,819	0
93.989 / INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING	233,394	0
GFEA	197,020	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ZIMBABWE (AWD-193043)	36,374	0
93.PO#211-2014-60050 / ENHANCED SAFETY AND HEALTH TRAINING FOR WESTERN MINE WORKERS	240,069	0
GLAA	240,069	0
93.BAA-200-2016-90152 / DISPERSIBILITY TESTING OF DRIED WET AND FOAM ROCK DUST	180,270	0
GLAA	180,270	0
93.077 / FAMILY SMOKING PREVENTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL ACT REGULATORY RESEARCH	23,956	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (119057340)	21,418	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (93185872)	2,538	0
93.353 / 21ST CENTURY CURES ACT - BEAU BIDEN CANCER MOONSHOT	977,951	123,063
GFEA	720,164	4,705
GGBA	270,598	118,358
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000943458)	-22,784	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KLEIN BUENDEL, INC. (0316-0169-000)	9,973	0
93.Agreement S18124 / BIOLOGY AND INFECTION OF BATS WITH NO...	199,947	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (AGREEMENT S18124)	199,947	0
93.142 / NIEHS HAZARDOUS WASTE WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING	19,969	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (2037190)	19,969	0
93.HHSN272201000091/HHSN27200006 / TO A80 TASK A, OPTION 1ADVANCED SMALL...	134,772	0
GGBA	134,772	0
93.371 / BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH TECHNOLOGY	2	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: QCMETRIX, INC. (PN200611-079)	2	0
93.849 / KIDNEY DISEASES, UROLOGY AND HEMATOLOGY RESEARCH	-30,778	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (SUB # 05-B15)	-30,778	0
93.HHSN272201800041C CSU / DEVELOPMENT OF A CLOFAZIMINE AEROSOL ...	37,995	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: QRUMPHARMA, INC (HHSN272201800041C CSU)	37,995	0
93.TBD / MECHANISTIC DISSECTION OF THE FANCONI...	18,362	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER SAN ANTONIO (TBD)	18,362	0
93.5P2CHD065702-09 / APPLYING THE BEHAVIORAL MODEL OF HEAL...	24,387	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV. OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH/GALVESTON. (5P2CHD065702-09)	24,387	0
93.1R03DK118309-01 / IMPACT OF INSUFFICIENT SLEEP ON PERIP...	13,437	0
GGBA	13,437	0
93.1K76AG059934-01 / SOCIAL CONVOY PALLIATIVE CARE (CONVOY...	72,351	0
GGBA	72,351	0
93.WU-19-209 / MULTICENTER CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRA...	108,229	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS (WU-19-209)	108,229	0
93.3R01DK11604-02S1 / ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EVENTS IN ADOLESCEN...	54,742	0
GGBA	54,742	0
93.60067606 / MICROBIAL ECOLOGY OF THE INFLAMED INT...	71,540	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60067606)	71,540	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF MINORITY HEALTH		
93.910 / FAMILY AND COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM	49,227	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10032145)	4	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10032145_AMD02)	-1,214	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10032145_AMD05)	50,437	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>		
93.788 / OPIOID STR	77,092	16,358
GGBA	77,092	16,358
93.243 / SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	709,322	0
GFBA	586,014	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E5215A_YR2)	123,331	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL, INC. (35126-6S-836)	-30	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL, INC. (35126-6S-836/280-03)	7	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR</u>		
19.345 / INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR	140,155	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3003991863)	140,155	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>		
15.229 / WILD HORSE AND BURRO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	191,783	23,520
GGBA	191,783	23,520
15.224 / CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	28,931	0
GGBA	28,931	0
15.232 / WILDLAND FIRE RESEARCH AND STUDIES	359,931	40,386
GFBA	128,042	0
GGBA	138,729	40,386
GLAA	28,901	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (281190B)	30,953	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (L0196B-A)	33,306	0
15.231 / FISH, WILDLIFE AND PLANT CONSERVATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	184,704	0
GGBA	65,309	0
GKAA	118,940	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (COFO_CSU_BLM GUNNISON_052015)	455	0
15.236 / ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PROTECTION	186,118	0
GGBA	118,978	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A & M (SUBAWARD # M1800777)	67,140	0
15.237 / RANGELAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	98,677	0
GGBA	98,677	0
15.238 / CHALLENGE COST SHARE	23,793	0
GKAA	23,793	0
15.225 / RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES	44,822	0
GZAA	44,822	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</u>		
15.423 / BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT (BOEM) ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (ES)	-1	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LEIDOS BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, INC (P010074113)	-1	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</u>		
15.529 / UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS ENDANGERED FISH RECOVERY	1,350,808	90,000
GFBA	487	0
GGBA	1,350,321	90,000
15.506 / WATER DESALINATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	8,668	0
GLAA	8,668	0
15.560 / SECURE WATER ACT Ū RESEARCH AGREEMENTS	600,440	0
GFBA	397,211	0
GGBA	178,328	0
GLAA	24,901	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>		
15.922 / NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT	63,583	0
GFBA	63,583	0
15.933 / PRESERVATION OF JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT SITES	8,433	0
GFEA	8,433	0
15.939 / NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	14,681	0
GYAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SANGRE DE CRISTO NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA (NONE)	14,681	0
15.923 / NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING	3,773	0
GZAA	3,773	0
15.945 / COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS Ū RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	5,888,065	29,104
GFBA	130,230	11,570
GFEA	153,623	0
GGBA	5,469,339	0
GKAA	28,653	0
GSAA	52,806	17,534
GTAA	9,008	0
GZAA	14,930	0
GZAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (P17AC01422)	29,476	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</u>		
15.807 / EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS PROGRAM ASSISTANCE	77,457	0
GFBA	64,146	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (91271502)	13,311	0
15.805 / ASSISTANCE TO STATE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTES	156,251	39,480
GGBA	156,251	39,480
15.810 / NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING	23,402	0
GGBA	10,339	0
GLAA	13,063	0
15.812 / COOPERATIVE RESEARCH UNITS	214,697	0
GGBA	214,697	0
15.814 / NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA PRESERVATION	8,980	0
GLAA	8,980	0
15.808 / U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION	2,720,378	29,123
GFBA	515,971	29,123
GGBA	2,128,165	0
GLAA	76,242	0
15.820 / NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTERS	666,457	145,715
GFBA	333,150	0
GGBA	306,553	145,715
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (201403279-01)	22,640	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (476976)	4,114	0
15.CSMPROP# 17-0254 / MORGAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL AGREEMENT	13,499	0
GLAA	13,499	0
15.815 / NATIONAL LAND REMOTE SENSING EDUCATION OUTREACH AND RESEARCH	16,636	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAVIEW (AV18-CO-01)	16,636	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
15. G18AC00199 / STATEMAP 2018-2019		168,449	0
	GLAA	168,449	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VA HEALTH ADMINISTRATION CENTER</u>			
64.36C25918C0247 / HOW DOES NICOTINE IMPAIR MACROPHAGE K...		36,360	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER VA MEDICAL CENTER (36C25918C0247)	36,360	0
<u>INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES</u>			
45.312 / NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS		149,502	0
	GFBA	86,239	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE (2016-3380)	63,263	0
45.301 / MUSEUMS FOR AMERICA		29,971	0
	GFBA	29,971	0
<u>NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION</u>			
43.007 / SPACE OPERATIONS		133,489	49,302
	GFBA	7,173	0
	GLAA	126,316	49,302
43.001 / SCIENCE		49,406,207	3,921,251
	GFBA	39,489,151	3,579,138
	GFBA	120,515	0
	GGBA	4,553,901	342,113
	GLAA	419,927	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED SPACE (OCG6237B)	12,228	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AEROSPACE CORPORATION (4600006180)	22,586	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (S439000)	148,064	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CNTR FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN SPACE (CC-2018-246, TO 005)	757,112	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EARTH & SPACE RESEARCH (2017-241-COLORADO)	65,686	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMBRY-RIDDLE AERONAUTICAL UNIVERSITY (61534-01)	3,944	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY (E203993-1)	-15,102	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (18-M77)	342	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RH809-G5)	192,625	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (17-03-0008)	335,517	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (152150)	72,917	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (S4783 / PO #278604)	47,361	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (NS279A-A)	5,910	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PLANETARY SCIENCE INSTITUTE (1612-CU)	269,591	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PREDICTIVE SCIENCE INC. (OCG6192B)	133,444	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (SUB0000218)	34,237	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REACTIONS SYSTEMS (5259-1801)	53,261	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REMOTE SENSING SYSTEMS (OCG6751B)	120,605	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RESONON (OCG6556B)	19,925	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY (SV8-88024)	260,032	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (L99023JRG)	122,140	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (HST-GO-15300.001-A)	150,217	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STONE AEROSPACE/PSC, INC. (SAS) (OCG6248B)	1	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (18-20)	132,971	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR SUNY ON (69620-1121043-2)	-1,434	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (SUBAWD000284)	80,592	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE (2018-3603)	20,664	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (78460411)	107,886	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY (00009786)	263,189	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1000 G TA296)	-61	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA BARBARA (KK1920)	26,311	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (66016031-6)	13,128	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (089623-16798)	65,544	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (W000727348)	92,983	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (30346-26014002)	43	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (SUBK00010737)	23,611	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (N006261701)	512,219	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (18-029(UCB))	3,312	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5110603)	25,200	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10674)	60,696	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (849K995)	29,535	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (426671-19557)	26,630	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (K99070KJ)	59,588	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (SUBAWARD #UWSC9227)	3,642	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAE SYSTEMS, INC. (1009205)	99,954	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1439002)	95,075	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (699K893)	143,322	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (SPC-000225)	540	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EAST-WEST CENTER (HC13705)	13,050	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A & M (M1702389)	36,145	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC10769)	8,659	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (ASUB00000107)	33,562	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (I5 10146 23)	33,514	0
43.002 / AERONAUTICS		10,047,964	1,193,326
	GFBA	6,915,782	842,922
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BALL AEROSPACE (97BSM00005)	413,474	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HAMPTON UNIVERSITY (03-10)	1,261,844	137,024
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (1572635)	1,255,857	213,380
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (1541612)	88,497	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (278985)	4,707	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY (SA3649-26326)	112,443	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (X5336545103)	-135	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (10-069)	-4,505	0
43.003 / EXPLORATION		3,889,624	1,389,636
	GFBA	1,134,728	237,721
	GGBA	2,359,514	1,129,261
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (T0406)	352,849	22,654
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS (UAMS SUBAWARD # 51946 // PO# G180120678)	42,533	0
43.008 / EDUCATION		918,282	58,294
	GFBA	789,778	58,294
	GLAA	59,252	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL SPACE GRANT FOUNDATION (OCG6466B)	-138	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AEROSPACE (C18-201086-CSM)	69,390	0
43.009 / CROSS AGENCY SUPPORT		25,488	0
	GFBA	8,861	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	GGBA	16,627	0
43.012	SPACE TECHNOLOGY	2,346,844	12,520
	GFBA	1,676,359	0
	GLAA	493,441	12,520
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEOOPTICS (OCG6331B)	85,825	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICHIGAN TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (1607060Z1)	91,122	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STRUCTURED MATERIALS INDUSTRIE (JOB NUMBER: 42074)	97	0
43.P207064	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	1,047,286	25,610
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (P207064)	1,047,286	25,610
43.943276	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	457,394	11,822
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (943276)	457,394	11,822
43.Y603254	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	665,374	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (Y603254)	665,374	0
43.OCG5712B	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-30	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BLACK SWIFT TECHNOLOGIES (OCG5712B)	-30	0
43.16DLB30574	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	143,438	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BALL AEROSPACE (16DLB30574)	143,438	0
43.RSA 1549042	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	11,298,696	69,275
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (RSA 1549042)	11,298,696	69,275
43.GA-2016-239	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	-1	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CNTR FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN SPACE (GA-2016-239)	-1	0
43.2225-3	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	25,396	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INTELLIGENT AUTOMATION, INC. (2225-3)	25,396	0
43.1479151 MOD 2 / A DATA RECORD OF THE CLOUDY BOUNDARY ...		7,884	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1479151 MOD 2)	7,884	0
43.Sub Agmt CSU01NA06 / SHORT PULSED LASER TECHNIQUES FOR MEA...		5,130	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: METROLASER, INC. (SUB AGMT CSU01NA06)	5,130	0
43.NNX16AE41G / ENTRAINING LARGE SCALE ENVIRONMENTAL ...		128,526	0
	GGBA	128,526	0
43.1479970 / JPL INSIGHT MARS LANDER PROJECT		59,871	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (1479970)	59,871	0
43.SC#1529383 / ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE ENGINEERING IN SKUTTERUDITE THERMOELECTRICS		35,313	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (SC#1529383)	35,313	0
43.OCG6460B / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		-57	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: (THE) SPACE RESEARCH COMPANY (OCG6460B)	-57	0
43.OCG6506B / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		-15,777	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED SPACE (OCG6506B)	-15,777	0
43.361207 Sub 2 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		32,811	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA (361207 SUB 2)	32,811	0
43.OCG6507B / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		-15	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMBEDDED DYNAMICS (OCG6507B)	-15	0
43.OCG6599B / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		1,809	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AEROSPACE (OCG6599B)	1,809	0
43.STSCI-50697 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		1,160,566	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPACE TELESCOPE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (STSCI-50697)	1,160,566	0
43.SOF 06-0211 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		64,244	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITIES SPACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (SOF 06-0211)	64,244	0
43.0995-S-VA984 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		190,796	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (0995-S-VA984)	190,796	0
43.Subcontract No. 2017-40 / GEOCARB		326,762	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (SUBCONTRACT NO. 2017-40)	326,762	0
43.1439002 mod 17 / ORBITING CARBON OBSERVATORY (OCO-2) TASK		76,901	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1439002 MOD 17)	76,901	0
43.Subcontract No. 2017-40 / PROPOSAL TO BUILD AND OPERATE THE GEO...		149,734	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (SUBCONTRACT NO. 2017-40)	149,734	0
43.Task Order #21 / TASK ORDER #21: IODINE HOLLOW CATHODE...		123,511	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PLASMA CONTROLS, LLC (TASK ORDER #21)	123,511	0
43.NNX17EC96P CANSFA-1001 / CENTER FOR ADVANCED NON-FERROUS STRUCTURAL ALLOYS		28,779	0
	GLAA	28,779	0
43.80NSSC17P0558 / ROLLING CONTACT FATIGUE TESTING		64	0
	GLAA	64	0
43.17-0410 / OPTICAL MINING OF ASTEROIDS, MOONS, AND PLANETS TO ENABLE SUSTAINABLE HUMAN EXPLORATION ANI		86,222	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TRANSASTRA CORPORATION (17-0410)	86,222	0
43.16-0298 / PHASE II: A NOVEL, MEMBRANE-BASED BIOREACTOR TO ENABLE CLOSED-LOOP BIOPOLYMER PRODUCTION ON		147,149	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MANGO MATERIALS (16-0298)	147,149	0
43.43.000 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		31,536,072	9,563,196
	GFBA	31,536,072	9,563,196
43.21606-17-043 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		1,472,846	47,250
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SCIENCE SYSTEMS & APPLICATIONS INC (21606-17-043)	1,472,846	47,250
43.66016029-01 / 66016 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		476,090	81,200
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (66016029-01 / 66016)	476,090	81,200
43.ASUB00000117 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		8,996	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (ASUB00000117)	8,996	0
43.7600016569 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		7,313	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHROP GRUMMAN CORPORATION (7600016569)	7,313	0
43.1549 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		18,706	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PLANETARY SCIENCE INSTITUTE (1549)	18,706	0
43.R53824 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		30,809	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RICE UNIVERSITY (R53824)	30,809	0
43.3-312-0215650-65519L / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		21,530	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RTI INTERNATIONAL (3-312-0215650-65519L)	21,530	0
43.M99000MEC / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		3,557,952	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE (M99000MEC)	3,557,952	0
43.PO-A000003 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		92,807	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPACE LAB TECHNOLOGIES, LLC (PO-A000003)	92,807	0
43.00009842 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		517,765	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY (00009842)	517,765	0
43.W001061516 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		14,913	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (W001061516)	14,913	0
43.Subcontract 11/9/2018 / SUB RECIPIENT RESEARCH		30,507	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS (SUBCONTRACT 11/9/2018)	30,507	0
43.1615294 / EARTH ENERGY IMBALANCE (EEI) USING GE...		26,706	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1615294)	26,706	0
43.1605572 / NEW CONSTRAINTS ON THE IMPACTS OF FIR...		22,246	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIF. INST. OF TECH/JET PROPULSION LAB (1605572)	22,246	0

STATE OF COLORADO
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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	43.1621949 / INVESTIGATION OF MARS INTERIOR BASED ON 3D SIMULATIONS OF SEISMIC WAVE PROPAGATION	4,551	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JET PROPULSION LABORATORY (1621949)	4,551	0
	43.S9002210 / QUANTIFYING THE ERROR DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATION ICEBRIDGE SWATH ALTIMETRY TO GENERATE ROBU	20,158	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA - SAN DIEGO (S9002210)	20,158	0
	43.80NSSC18P2310 / ROLLING CONTACT FATIGUE TESTING	29,842	0
	GLAA	29,842	0
<u>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS</u>			
	45.024 / PROMOTION OF THE ARTS GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	23,375	0
	GFBA	7,768	0
	GFEA	4,821	0
	GGBA	10,786	0
	45.45.000 / NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	20,129	0
	GFBA	20,129	0
<u>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES</u>			
	45.160 / PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES FELLOWSHIPS AND STIPENDS	33,982	0
	GFBA	33,982	0
<u>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</u>			
	47.076 / EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES	22,439,376	2,641,052
	GFBA	12,651,258	1,503,864
	GFCA	178,309	0
	GFEA	1,497,003	36,091
	GGBA	4,410,200	797,894
	GGJA	11,319	0
	GKAA	675,607	12,689
	GLAA	1,255,307	102,144
	GSAA	324,684	0
	GTAA	519,988	76,478
	GYAA	205,986	96,006
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BOSTON COLLEGE (5107041-03)	23,454	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EXPLORATORIUM (S-DUE-1238253-UCI)	-82	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (3-8-710-953)	7,965	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (RC107437UC)	89,747	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SP0040276-PROJ0011139)	118,285	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SRI INTERNATIONAL (115-000060)	-272	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY (P0005460)	-643	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TWIN CITIES PUBLIC TELEVISION (21231-01-03729)	113,347	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD (1101X)	17,274	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE (20100226-01-UCB)	130	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9032)	10,173	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (782K504)	68,385	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY RES (SUBAGREEMENT SA0000644)	60,428	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (1003846-UCD)	18,017	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RUTGERS - STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY (5724)	77,869	15,886
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA (38710954)	93,385	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY (573519-CSU-01 PO # P0173678)	2,285	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY (G001662-7500)	9,968	0
	47.041 / ENGINEERING GRANTS	18,472,856	2,693,275
	GFBA	6,518,966	60,438
	GFCA	134,142	0
	GFEA	571,232	44,290
	GGBA	5,312,156	2,365,425
	GLAA	3,527,139	223,122
	GSAA	62,220	0
	GZAA	3,223	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AEROSOL DEVICES, INC. (OCG6454B-SF)	44,974	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BIG BLUE TECHNOLOGIES, LLC (OCG6533B)	198,831	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (44771-8945)	-2,500	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RE650-G1)	-622	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MVSYSTEMS, LLC (OCG6471B)	-2,553	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (28-M1800599)	32,924	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV OF TEXAS HSC HOUSTON (0011229A)	-4,479	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (87511651)	120,010	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ZENWA, INC. (OCG6477B)	19,935	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GLOBAL CIRCUIT INNOVATIONS (P.O. NO. 201800256)	17,891	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (SUB#R-14-0019)	-1,820	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (1004059-UCD)	42,172	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA (UA15-057)	5,143	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE (SUBAWARD NO. 2016-3367)	30,490	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UMASS-UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (SUBAWARD NO. 17-009590 A)	12,574	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SDSMT-SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY (SDSMT-CSU 19-10 R1)	20,000	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (A005262301)	71,969	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60061665)	136,796	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE (2016-3357)	69,610	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AVIDCOR (1722014.001)	44	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY (28139600-50542-B)	24,007	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (RC104101CSM)	246,662	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (28139600-50542-B)	1,053,511	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (60334599-108886-A)	18,313	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61556898)	40,525	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA (UNR-19-31)	58,484	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (480048-19549)	32,792	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON (1261006650)	58,095	0
	47.049 / MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	29,493,582	3,511,466
	GFBA	18,657,523	2,998,544
	GFCA	85,737	0
	GFEA	743,484	500
	GGBA	5,277,613	177,711
	GLAA	3,731,992	303,583
	GSAA	231,026	31,170
	GTAA	26,117	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY (EP3-004-2018)	11,563	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FORT LEWIS COLLEGE (P0053379)	20,281	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL RADIO ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY (PO 346956 / OCG6104)	5,313	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5146-UCB-NSF-0620)	125,728	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (104739033)	3,116	0

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY (00008846)	54,960	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9875)	6,787	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (480077-19557)	54,906	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BERKELEY (00008793_AMD06)	125,558	-42
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION (ASA-1560332)	5,013	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (109254955 MP INV# S9002096)	127,758	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (45214642 PO #S9000427)	56,013	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY (PT-0062017)	5,183	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY (1123266-394572)	6,030	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (SA16-0036-S0001)	-148	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS (SA1809191)	116,655	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS @ CHAMPAIGN-URBANA (071575-16589)	15,374	0
47.050	/ GEOSCIENCES	30,172,707	1,453,870
	GFBA	19,639,891	1,346,560
	GFEA	207,800	0
	GGBA	7,037,439	107,310
	GLAA	1,093,226	0
	GSAA	43,986	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (6(GG008855) / PO# G)	252,474	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (80572-10904)	121,987	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2001379358)	1,667	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60037412)	49,527	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (S2089C-A)	202,055	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION FOR SUNY ON (65816)	-72	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (Z14-12899)	33,316	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA (UAF 18-0128)	376,563	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT DAVIS (201504240-03)	20,954	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (93306208)	37,146	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (FP057790-B)	75,303	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (090901-16954)	42,859	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (A005265703)	50,257	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (PG18-66274-01)	41,091	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN (25-0536-0034-004)	9,447	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (12-030)	-186	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO (281074-874X)	6,625	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA- WILMINGTON (577910-18-01)	1,464	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (92076133)	112,915	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (UTA15-000882)	39,533	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (1002328-UC)	8,795	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (479505-19557)	6,033	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA SOUTHEAST (UAS201811-001)	44,768	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10043668-CUDEN_AMD01)	224,221	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UMASS-UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (14-007985 B 00 PO A000167217)	134,199	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (70(GG009393))	671	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (285317)	17,442	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL & TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY (260272A)	17,588	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (201504240-04)	30,486	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL & TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY (260328A)	16,947	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK (40(GG009393))	81,597	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS @ CHAMPAIGN-URBANA (2015-03407-01)	90,990	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (91171191)	71	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (A170553S001)	1,632	0
47.070	/ COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING	14,564,353	745,607
	GFBA	9,087,858	444,879
	GFCA	644,328	0
	GFEA	181,876	0
	GGBA	2,572,959	305,215
	GGJA	37,630	0
	GLAA	1,389,425	-4,487
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: (THE) CONCORD CONSORTIUM, INC. (318.18.01)	45,895	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY (17-0487)	114,104	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COMPUTING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (CCC-CU-2018)	103,575	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (067846-17007)	39,137	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN (UTA17-001233)	73,606	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (479590)	47,856	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (502480-78051)	142,254	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60056882)	42,578	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS @ CHAMPAIGN-URBANA (020016-16524)	4,750	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (067846-17015)	36,522	0
47.074	/ BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	11,660,812	702,729
	GFBA	6,255,443	472,077
	GFCA	115,041	0
	GFEA	1,253,434	0
	GGBA	3,096,492	230,652
	GTAA	85,749	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DUKE UNIVERSITY (333-2511)	9,283	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY (84384)	95,571	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (28441)	8,193	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (65085181)	77,306	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (209870A)	5,511	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (A19-1612-S001 PO#ERAB500606)	18,524	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (73690-10564)	156,855	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (10001145-003)	134,315	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (201927-624)	2,054	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S15104)	13,644	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S15100)	28,548	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (84104-10927)	36,218	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (DEB-1748389)	3,000	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (1830742)	83,290	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNC-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL (5110944)	54,293	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON (12610063061)	36,192	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA CHAPEL HILL (5108642)	60,075	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA (CSM PROP 19-0174)	31,781	0
47.075	/ SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL, AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES	4,513,028	388,960
	GFBA	3,031,858	203,595

STATE OF COLORADO
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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER		TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME			SUBRECIPIENTS
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)			
GFCA		74,263	15,262
GFEA		508,410	158,350
GGBA		416,014	11,753
GKAA		19,422	0
GLAA		40,904	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (16-822)		17	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DECISION RESEARCH (SES 175315)		42,270	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY (SP00013006-01)		58,485	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY (208HOL633)		51,679	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RSCH FUND OF CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (40E37-C)		8,207	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STATE UNIVERSITY NEW YORK AT ALBANY (3-83556)		10,011	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE (ULRF 16-0243-02)		13,618	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS (18-00991A)		19,641	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA (C00058018-1)		87,093	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (PG15-66170-01)		13,359	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA OMAHA (45-0308-1015-302)		11,555	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (479712-19557)		35,230	0
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY (SUB. NO. A19-0272-S001)		2,745	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (FP065097)		9,625	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3003986024)		27,756	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS (WU-18-218 PO# 2934894E)		24,744	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE (CSM-PROP17-0134)		6,122	0
47.078 / POLAR PROGRAMS		-10,596	0
GFBA		-10,596	0
47.079 / OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING		1,429,987	174
GFBA		647,291	0
GGBA		489,294	0
GLAA		163,494	174
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S18080)		129,908	0
47.082 / TRANS-NSF RECOVERY ACT RESEARCH SUPPORT		-331	0
GFBA		-331	0
47.083 / OFFICE OF INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES		98,149	0
GFBA		83,435	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER (416749-G)		14,714	0
47.TSCN-CU-2012-2 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		-410	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SCIENCE EDUCATION SOLUTIONS (TSCN-CU-2012-2)		-410	0
47.OCG6213B / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		15,780	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC LAND-GRANT UNIVERS (OCG6213B)		15,780	0
47.PLR-1327315 / ICE DRILLING PROGRAM OFFICE		15,429	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DARTMOUTH COLLEGE (PLR-1327315)		15,429	0
47.OCG5569B / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		325	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (OCG5569B)		325	0
47.SPC-000591 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		-3,037	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI (SPC-000591)		-3,037	0
47.PHY-1151454 / CAREER: THE LANDSCAPE OF DIFFERENTIAT...		403	0
GGBA		403	0
47.1450032 / JOINT SYMPOSIUM FOR GRADUATE TRAINING...		4,698	0
GGBA		4,698	0
47.47.000 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		386,279	0
GFBA		386,279	0
47.PO 4101758681 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		278,823	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOCKHEED MARTIN (PO 4101758681)		278,823	0
47.14463-PETTT-BOULDER / HPT / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		3,197	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ENGLILITY CORPORATION (14463-PETTT-BOULDER / HPT)		3,197	0
47.CU4848-6074-5326 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		4,304	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MOZILLA FOUNDATION (CU4848-6074-5326)		4,304	0
47.OCG6258B / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		733	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, BOSTON (OCG6258B)		733	0
47.3021600204 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		378,649	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORBITAL ATK (3021600204)		378,649	0
47.OCG6855B / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS		7,600	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (OCG6855B)		7,600	0
47.CROSS TLC 2019 / INCUBATING A FOURTH-SECTOR ECOSYSTEM ...		384	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE LOCAL CROWD (CROSS TLC 2019)		384	0
47.1745840-01 / STTR PHASE I: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDAT...		59,842	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NIKIRA LABS, INC. (1745840-01)		59,842	0
47.60068364 / NEXT GENERATION INFORMATICS TO ELUCID...		56,914	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60068364)		56,914	0
47.1818211 / DISSECTING HORMONAL CROSSTALK DURING ...		111,638	0
GGBA		111,638	0
47.1912915 / CAREER: UNLOCKING MICROBIAL CONDENSED...		146,246	41,151
GGBA		146,246	41,151
<u>NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION</u>			
77.008 / U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM		390,720	0
GGBA		192,926	0
GLAA		197,794	0
77.006 / U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION NUCLEAR EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM		36,117	0
GLAA		36,117	0
<u>OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT</u>			
27.011 / INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT (IPA) MOBILITY PROGRAM		4,495,553	0
GFEA		4,495,553	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</u>			
97.061 / CENTERS FOR HOMELAND SECURITY		90,419	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNC-UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL (5103192)		90,419	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION</u>			
11.011 / OCEAN EXPLORATION		34,189	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UCAR-NCAR-NAT CTR FOR ATMOSPHERIC RES (SUBAWD000918)		34,189	0
11.431 / CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH		3,424,506	52,843
GFBA		2,333,154	33,974
GGBA		909,697	18,869
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE (663.7060.01)		1,074	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA (UAF 19-0065)		9,628	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA (473695)		23,785	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (116709117)		32,654	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UCAR-NCAR-RESEARCH APPLICATIONS PROGRAM (SUBAWD000009)		64,608	0

STATE OF COLORADO
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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (2095 G TA002)	25,000	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (2095 G TA047)	5,665	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV. CORP. FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (SUBAWD001294)	19,241	0
11.432	/ NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA) COOPERATIVE INSTITUTES	67,788,341	9,998
	GFBA	51,895,259	9,998
	GGBA	15,841,951	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (2018-26)	51,131	0
11.459	/ WEATHER AND AIR QUALITY RESEARCH	1,025,885	11,857
	GFBA	482,420	11,857
	GFCA	53,022	0
	GGBA	490,443	0
11.467	/ METEOROLOGIC AND HYDROLOGIC MODERNIZATION DEVELOPMENT	429,093	0
	GFBA	429,093	0
11.468	/ APPLIED METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH	581,861	133,438
	GFBA	205,356	0
	GGBA	290,522	133,438
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY (E203955-1)	15,769	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10048941-CO)	70,214	0
11.483	/ NOAA PROGRAMS FOR DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT - NON-CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION	1,531,093	0
	GFBA	-20	0
	GGBA	1,531,113	0
11.012	/ INTEGRATED OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM (IOOS)	14,800	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY (GLOS-GLEN-BLANKEN)	11,399	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (02-S160273)	3,401	0
11.439	/ MARINE MAMMAL DATA PROGRAM	49,601	0
	GGBA	49,601	0
11.008	/ NOAA MISSION-RELATED EDUCATION AWARDS	142,007	0
	GFBA	142,007	0
11.022	/ BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018	967	0
	GGBA	967	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY</u>			
11.013	/ EDUCATION QUALITY AWARD AMBASSADORSHIP	-18,106	0
	GFBA	-18,106	0
11.609	/ MEASUREMENT AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND STANDARDS	580,980	102,822
	GFBA	455,198	102,822
	GFEA	5,427	0
	GGBA	108,848	0
	GLAA	11,507	0
11.620	/ SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS AND/OR EDUCATION OUTREACH	14,552,668	0
	GFBA	14,204,481	0
	GFEA	38,197	0
	GLAA	197,076	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE ENERGY ALLIANCE LLC (207606)	110,586	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE ENERGY ALLIANCE LLC (214577)	2,328	0
11.619	/ ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE	3,838,384	2,180,119
	GGBA	3,838,384	2,180,119
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF HEALTHY HOMES AND LEAD HAZARD CONTROL</u>			
14.906	/ HEALTHY HOMES TECHNICAL STUDIES GRANTS	234,842	152,151
	GFBA	234,842	152,151
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>			
15.650	/ RESEARCH GRANTS (GENERIC)	81,863	0
	GGBA	81,863	0
15.670	/ ADAPTIVE SCIENCE	18,696	0
	GFBA	-346	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAFWA-WESTERN ASSN OF FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES (SBSI-17-03)	7,235	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAFWA-WESTERN ASSN OF FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCIES (SBSI-17-04)	11,807	0
15.643	/ ALASKA MIGRATORY BIRD CO-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL	41,233	0
	GGBA	41,233	0
15.655	/ MIGRATORY BIRD MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND CONSERVATION	13,626	0
	GGBA	13,626	0
15.678	/ COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEM STUDIES UNITS	315,182	19,214
	GGBA	315,182	19,214
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650	/ DEVELOPMENT OF A SITE PLAN FOR WEED T...	31,225	25,530
	GGBA	31,225	25,530
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650	/ NOXIOUS WEED MONITORING AT THE U.S. A...	61,512	0
	GGBA	61,512	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650	/ NOXIOUS WEED SURVEY OF F. E. WARREN A...	26,758	0
	GGBA	26,758	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650	/ NOXIOUS WEED SURVEY OF THE U.S. AIR F...	60,496	0
	GGBA	60,496	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650	/ PREBLE'S MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE HABITAT...	12,449	0
	GGBA	12,449	0
15.648	/ CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT IMPROVEMENT ACT (CVPIA)	93,646	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND (P1880108)	93,646	0
15.663	/ NFWF-USFWS CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP	13,467	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (0901.18.62052)	13,467	0
15.628	/ MULTISTATE CONSERVATION GRANT	4,756	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (2018-0319-05)	4,756	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF POPULATION, REFUGEES AND MIGRATION</u>			
19.522	/ OVERSEAS REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR STRATEGIC GLOBAL PRIORITIES	98,603	35,222
	GFBA	98,603	35,222
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION</u>			
20.109	/ AIR TRANSPORTATION CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE	265,330	112,666
	GFBA	265,330	112,666
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATOR</u>			
20.724	/ PIPELINE SAFETY RESEARCH COMPETITIVE ACADEMIC AGREEMENT PROGRAM (CAAP)	142,529	101,237
	GFEA	90,004	90,004
	GLAA	52,525	11,233
20.723	/ PHMSA PIPELINE SAFETY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS	125,816	71,996
	GLAA	125,816	71,996
20.693JK318C000014	/ SOLIDIFICATION OF NATURAL GAS FOR TRANSPORTATION	80,539	0
	GLAA	80,539	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY</u>			
97.082	/ EARTHQUAKE CONSORTIUM	22,574	0
	GLAA	22,574	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
97.022 / FLOOD INSURANCE	80,614	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION OF STATE FLOODPLAIN MANAGERS (OCG6757B)	80,614	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION</u>		
20.200 / HIGHWAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	143,838	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (NCHRP-204)	81,729	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIV OF KENTUCKY RESEARCH FOUNDATION (3200000701-17-003)	62,109	0
20.1886607 / LARGE DIAMETER TUNNEL LINING ANALYSIS AND DESIGN	49,980	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WSP USA, INC. (1886607)	49,980	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>		
20.218 / MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE	11,333	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC (NCHRP 10-92)	11,333	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY</u>		
20.701 / UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION CENTERS PROGRAM	1,811,991	435,749
GLAA	1,365,622	435,749
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (DTRT13-G-UTC38)	22,923	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (DTRT13-G-UTC38-03)	25,860	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (FAR0019957)	-4	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (FAR0028685)	48,572	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (FAR0028685_AMD01)	124,280	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (FAR0023139)	54,068	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD # FAR0028636)	170,670	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL BUSINESS COOPERATIVE SERVICE</u>		
10.868 / RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM	16,684	0
GGBA	16,684	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</u>		
17.282 / TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING (TAACCT) GRANTS	45,651	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MIAMI DADE COLLEGE (G14-0044)	45,651	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE</u>		
97.077 / HOMELAND SECURITY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, EVALUATION, AND DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGIES	77,153	0
GGBA	42,265	0
GLAA	34,888	0
97.130 / NATIONAL NUCLEAR FORENSICS EXPERTISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	171,986	0
GGBA	171,986	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF OCEANS & INTL ENVIRONMENTAL & SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS</u>		
19.017 / ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC PARTNERSHIPS AND PROGRAMS	97,549	0
GLAA	97,549	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</u>		
15.255 / SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROJECTS RELATED TO COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION	-10	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5596-CSM-USDI-0074)	-10	0
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>		
66.509 / SCIENCE TO ACHIEVE RESULTS (STAR) RESEARCH PROGRAM	1,091,370	243,093
GFBA	342,288	138,765
GGBA	705,367	104,328
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA (W000319235 / PO 100)	88	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (14-492)	43,627	0
66.511 / OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONSOLIDATED RESEARCH/TRAINING/FELLOWSHIPS	978,777	201,097
GLAA	499,822	201,097
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DREXEL UNIVERSITY (860305)	203,465	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (04636)	275,490	0
66.514 / SCIENCE TO ACHIEVE RESULTS (STAR) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM	-6,719	0
GFBA	-6,719	0
66.F013600385 / ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	72	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE (F013600385)	72	0
66.Project # LCASW2SG16 / LIFE CYCLE COSTS OF WATER INFRASTRUCT...	311,089	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION (PROJECT # LCASW2SG16)	311,089	0
66.461 / REGIONAL WETLAND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	395,367	0
GGBA	373,010	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STATE OF WASHINGTON (93-096626)	22,357	0
66.517 / REGIONAL APPLIED RESEARCH EFFORTS (RARE)	60,751	0
GFBA	60,751	0
66.440 / URBAN WATERS SMALL GRANTS	6,604	0
GTAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GROUNDWORK DENVER INC (96849801)	6,604	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS</u>		
16.754 / HAROLD ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	232,760	232,760
SJAA	232,760	232,760
16.560 / NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT GRANTS	2,384,137	606,586
GFBA	1,645,454	267,436
GFBA	116,032	95,152
GGBA	551,730	243,998
GZAA	9,964	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY (27049A)	60,957	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</u>		
12.420 / MILITARY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	13,135,807	1,964,341
GFBA	708,736	212,363
GFBA	11,223,096	1,745,953
GGBA	428,893	6,025
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES (PO15-00256_MOD05)	135,319	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CRAIG HOSPITAL (2UCD)	13,898	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CRAIG HOSPITAL (UCD)	21,607	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FLASHBACK TECHNOLOGIES LLC (W81WH-11-2-0085)	39	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FRED HUTCHINSON CANCER RESEARCH CENTER (0000839338_AMD03)	22,945	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INDIANA UNIVERSITY (IND.UNIV #71287)	-32	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2002478820_MOD02)	17,017	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI (19-08-010)	250,111	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10032338)	6	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10032338_AMD01/02)	5,511	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICIN (WUHS 441033 CTA-03)	-170	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALLINA HEALTH SYSTEM (CSU-002)	888	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (1008990_CSU)	32,358	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (GC1115-CSU-2018)	31,492	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PALO ALTO VETERANS INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH (CHU0018-02)	1,028	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2004142877)	15,256	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE GENEVA FOUNDATION (S-11000-01)	176,079	0
GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REGIS UNIVERSITY (W81XWH-15-1-0518)	51,730	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
12.431	/ BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	6,768,598	608,424
	GFBA	3,731,208	0
	GGBA	746,784	137,581
	GLAA	943,878	470,843
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (67C-1098620)	385,976	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (5710003051)	52	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY (2015-3221-01)	100,501	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: STANFORD UNIVERSITY (61758114-119754)	74,806	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (44000287 (UCB))	301,656	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (2015-06166-02)	136,729	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA (C00064278-2)	12,262	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (248K916)	-1,027	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (450373-19557)	55,910	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (2003371124)	39,519	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (E256GVA025)	29,676	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA (UA18-001)	112,089	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME (203432CSOM)	40,964	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AK STEEL (DE-EE0008317)	57,615	0
12.114	/ COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	-140	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TDA RESEARCH INC. (BE.1105.CU.14.02)	-140	0
12.432	/ U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY ATHLETIC PROGRAMS AT WEST POINT	101,486	0
	GGBA	101,486	0
12.RSC 16008	/ SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMEWORK FOR VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE QUANTIFICATION OF ADDI	69,968	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE (RSC 16008)	69,968	0
12.Subcontract No. TSC-1196-60133	/ TERRAIN MOBILITY ANALYSIS MODEL (TMAM)	34,672	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TECHNOLOGY SERVICE CORPORATION (SUBCONTRACT NO. TSC-1196-60133)	34,672	0
12.W912HZ19C0016	/ EXPERIMENTAL FATIGUE ASSESSMENT OF UN...	18,426	0
	GGBA	18,426	0
12.4198892	/ ENABLING PROACTIVE ROBOT COLLABORATION IN HUMAN-ROBOT TEAMING	83,147	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (4198892)	83,147	0
12.CSM PROP 18-0642	/ DESIGN OF EASY-TO-USE STRUCTURAL ALLOY FEEDSTOCKS FOR ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING	75,285	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ELEMENTUM 3D (CSM PROP 18-0642)	75,285	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>			
93.015	/ HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN	73,689	59,901
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINHAM (SUB# 000406291-002_AMD04)	73,723	59,901
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAT, INC (6101-S070)	-34	0
93.343	/ PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE EVALUATION FUNDS	119,661	0
	GGBA	119,661	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>			
10.FS Agmt # 18-JV-1111133-011	/ STACKED 2-STORY CONVENTIONAL SHEAR WA...	15,660	0
	GGBA	15,660	0
10.10.000	/ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	113,200	0
	GFBA	113,200	0
10.OCG6216B	/ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	65,908	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MIT LINCOLN LABORATORY (OCG6216B)	65,908	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</u>			
11.647.7806	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	23,757	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE (647.7806)	23,757	0
11.OCG6464B	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	265,129	30,339
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HARMONIC INTERNATIONAL (OCG6464B)	265,129	30,339
11.11.000	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	8,228,434	0
	GFBA	8,228,434	0
11.OCG6795B	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	4,102	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASPEN GLOBAL CHANGE INSTITUTE (OCG6795B)	4,102	0
11.PSA-ProTech-18-UOCL01	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	74,448	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GLOBAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PSA-PROTECH-18-UOCL01)	74,448	0
11.OCG6839B	/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	9,279	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RIVERSIDE TECHNOLOGY INC (OCG6839B)	9,279	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY</u>			
12.300	/ BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	11,007,337	899,534
	GFBA	3,683,620	403,490
	GFCB	176,345	0
	GFEA	797,807	0
	GGBA	4,234,875	471,044
	GLAA	1,020,878	25,000
	GSAA	86,271	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ATMOSPHERIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH (P1770-001)	14	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BAE SYSTEMS (918657)	76,467	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (S4642)	27,978	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO (67465520)	124,987	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (16446)	103,829	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (200716-364)	24,108	0
	GFCB / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD NO. 200716-365)	30,899	0
	GFCB / PASS-THROUGH FROM: I-CORE TECHNOLOGY, LLC (SUBCONTRACT 9/6/2017)	-2,697	0
	GFCB / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GTD UNLIMITED (SUB AGREEMENT 8/28/2017)	52,261	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: XDOT ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS, LLC (2016-257)	109,942	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FDN (SA0000598)	17,823	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DREXEL UNIVERSITY (SUBAWARD # 840115-1)	42,334	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HENRY M. JACKSON FOUNDATION (3062 P0852463)	63,987	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE SCRIPPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE (78488520)	25,298	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HENRY M. JACKSON FOUNDATION (4637)	62,598	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DREXEL UNIVERSITY (U0162534)	74,524	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE (A19-0099-S001)	173,189	0
12.335	/ NAVY COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTERS, INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSAN	29,666	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ATMOSPHERIC SPACE TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AS (193-01)	29,666	0
12.AMAD-CSM-01-2018	/ ADVANCED MATERIALS AND DEVICES STTR 2017	50,237	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED MATERIALS AND DEVICES, INC. (AMAD-CSM-01-2018)	50,237	0
12.0004C-6	/ DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR TITANIUM TO STEEL JOINING	12,508	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LIFT (0004C-6)	12,508	0
12.PO10204807	/ MODELING LOAD CARRIAGE TO SIMULATE DESIGN DIFFERENCE FOR PREDICTION OF INJURY RISK FACTO	90,653	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LEIDOS (PO10204807)	90,653	0
12.18-0507	/ STTR PHASE I: HIGH DENSITY CAPACITORS FOR COMPACT TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE MODULES	9,027	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BIOENNO TECH (18-0507)	9,027	0
12.PO 4103876306	/ ROBOTIC LASER WIRE ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING SYSTEM WITH COMPREHENSIVE QUALITY ASSURANCE	57,123	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION (PO 4103876306)	57,123	0

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	12.LMSpace-DL-108E-2018 / ROBOTIC LASER WIRE ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING SYSTEM WITH COMPREHENSIVE QUALITY AS	161,852	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION (LMSpace-DL-108E-2018)	161,852	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE</u>			
	12.800 / AIR FORCE DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES PROGRAM	11,536,490	3,214,271
	GFBA	7,807,335	3,016,887
	GFCA	70,729	0
	GFEA	304,206	58,028
	GGBA	1,218,221	125,109
	GLAA	249,161	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES (S-LB2002.05.UCB)	499,434	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ATMOSPHERIC SPACE TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AS (121-03)	58,602	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLDQUANTA, INC (7033-SC-CU-P01)	17,293	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (83875-11094)	285,292	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RG814-G1)	38,401	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (5710003650)	406,411	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC (NWRA-14-S-172)	5,866	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORBIT LOGIC INC. (OCG6761B)	45,110	14,247
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5515-UC-AFOSR-0388)	81,652	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY (28717-04936-S02)	18,373	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (2000 P UJ529)	-1,190	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT (4805 / 6692)	38	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK (Z807405)	276,866	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (16-012 (UCB))	5,460	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON (26-0201-51-64)	44,284	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC9473)	99,326	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VIRGINIA TECH UNIVERSITY (450519-19557)	5,620	0
	12.FA9453-15-C-0066 / A TWO-TIERED APPROACH TO EVENT CALIBRATION ACROSS IRAN	10,259	0
	GLAA	10,259	0
	12.FA8903-16-C-0019 / PERFLUORO CHEMICAL TREATMENT BY NANOFILTRATION PLUS SEQUENTIAL UV OXIDATIVE/REDUCTI	307,686	7,938
	GLAA	307,686	7,938
	12.#7526-1703 / CHARACTERIZATION OF 3D PRINTED HEAT EXCHANGERS	6,966	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REACTION SYSTEMS LLC (#7526-1703)	6,966	0
	12.RSC 16008 / SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF FRAMEWORK FOR VALIDATION AND PERFORMANCE QUANTIFICATION OF ADDI	47,423	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE (RSC 16008)	47,423	0
	12.Subcontract No. 2019-001 / ULTRA LONG LIFE HOLLOW CATHODE DEVELO...	269	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PLASMA CONTROLS, LLC (SUBCONTRACT NO. 2019-001)	269	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>			
	15.D15PC00205 / NETBRANE: A SOFTWARE DEFINED DDOS PRO...	722,560	159,149
	GGBA	722,560	159,149
	15.D15PC00278 / U.S. ANIMAL MOVEMENT MODEL (USAMM) AN...	130,252	49,978
	GGBA	130,252	49,978
	15.D15PC00279 / ASSESSING THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND ECO...	492,508	151,423
	GGBA	492,508	151,423
	15.15.000 / DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	577,567	0
	GFBA	577,567	0
	15.P1830601 / DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	88,348	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND (P1830601)	88,348	0
	15.1302 / DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	25,000	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT (1302)	25,000	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>			
	20.20.000 / DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	27,451	0
	GFBA	27,451	0
	20.19-52 / DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	34,843	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ENGINEERING & SOFTWARE CONSULTANTS, INC. (19-52)	34,843	0
<u>TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY</u>			
	62.62.001 / TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	189,338	0
	GFBA	189,338	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS</u>			
	64.64.000 / DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	177,735	0
	GFBA	177,735	0
<u>MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION</u>			
	85.002 / MCC FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR OVERSEAS PROGRAMS	5,160	0
	GFBA	5,160	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>			
	93.228658 / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	57,091	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL (228658)	57,091	0
	93.31804-01 / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	189,739	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (31804-01)	189,739	0
	93.93.000 / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	116,775	0
	GFBA	116,775	0
	93.OCG6603B / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	14,979	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: INREDOX (OCG6603B)	14,979	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</u>			
	97.785-24-592 / DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	1,118	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL (785-24-592)	1,118	0
	97.97.065 / DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	193,949	0
	GFBA	193,949	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</u>			
	19.208107UCB / DEPARTMENT OF STATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS	234,984	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME (208107UCB)	234,984	0
	19.AAG-003-2C-2018 2C / SECONDARY CITIES UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS	186,508	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AAG-ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS (AAG-003-2C-2018 2C)	186,508	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN</u>			
	16.525 / GRANTS TO REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ON CAMPUS	77,488	0
	GFCA	77,488	0
	16.526 / OVW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE	170,879	0
	GFEA	170,879	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY</u>			
	12.598 / CENTERS FOR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE	17,894	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE (53173-Z9062206)	14,432	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TAU TECHNOLOGIES, LLC (CONTRACT NO. TAU 2017-003)	3,462	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES</u>			
	12.750 / UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY MEDICAL RESEARCH PROJECTS	215,088	0
	GFEA	117,611	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GENEVA FOUNDATION (S-1392-02)	15,826	0

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	<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING</u>	81,651	0
	93.433 / ACL NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY, INDEPENDENT LIVING, AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH	1,232,313	223,854
	GFEA	1,100,430	210,044
	GGBA	94,416	13,810
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (RH365-G1)	13,958	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY (200620-324)	23,509	0
	93.631 / DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	399,741	30,993
	GFEA	399,741	30,993
	93.632 / UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND SERVIC	447,607	0
	GFEA	440,722	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY (412719_GR412564-UC/AWD-77)	6,326	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LARIMER COUNTY DEPT OF HUMAN SERVICES (AWD-151904)	559	0
	93.043 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE III, PART D, DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERV	5,834	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: JAEB CENTER FOR HEALTH RESEARCH (1UK4DJ108520-01_AMD01)	5,834	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</u>		
	15.Ute Mountain/CSU / CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSME ...	50,765	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE (UTE MOUNTAIN/CSU)	50,765	0
	15.156 / TRIBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE	53,651	0
	GGBA	32,758	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OFFICE OF THE TRIBAL WATER ENGINEER EASTERN SHOSHONE & NORTH (A19AC00015)	20,893	0
	15.17-17-FWF / RENEWABLE ENERGY FEASIBILITY STUDY AT FORT BERTHOLD INDIAN RESERVATION: PLANNED ACTIVITIE	3,311	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MHA NATION (17-17-FWF)	3,311	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY MEDICAL COMMAND</u>		
	12.PO # US001-0000598593 / UNDERWATER EXPERIMENTAL FATIGUE EVALU...	-558	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE (PO # US001-0000598593)	-558	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST</u>		
	10.290 / AGRICULTURAL MARKET AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH	317,577	0
	GGBA	317,577	0
	10.291 / AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD POLICY RESEARCH CENTERS	26,395	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA (25-6238-0876-002)	21,514	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA (25-6238-0848-002)	4,881	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH</u>		
	12.N39430-16-C-1861 / IN-DEPTH CHARACTERIZATION OF PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFASS) OCCURRENC	60,764	0
	GLAA	60,764	0
	12.N00173-19-P-0504 / EXPLAINABLE PLAN INTERVENTION	20,418	0
	GGBA	20,418	0
	12.W911QY1910002 / PAPER SENSOR FOR FOOD-BORNE PATHOGEN ...	17,841	0
	GGBA	17,841	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY</u>		
	10.460 / RISK MANAGEMENT EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS	35,737	0
	GGBA	35,737	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - CIVIL PROGRAM FINANCING ONLY</u>		
	12.CSM PROP 17-0298 / PHASE II: NANOPARTICLE CAPACITORS FOR MULTI-POINT INITIATION	33,586	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AEGIS TECHNOLOGY (CSM PROP 17-0298)	33,586	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY</u>		
	12.2018-504 / ADVANCED ENGINEERED COATINGS WITH EXTENDED DIE LIFE FOR TOOLING	60,137	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL (2018-504)	60,137	0
	12.2018-504 / ON-DEMAND CASTING OF NET-SHAPE TITANIUM COMPONENTS FOR IMPROVED WEAPON SYSTEMS	36,920	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL (2018-504)	36,920	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS</u>		
	12.UT15-000961 / BIOGEOCHEMICAL PROCESSES THAT CONTROL NATURAL ATTENUATION OF TRICHLOROETHYLENE IN LOW	7,639	0
	GLAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN (UT15-000961)	7,639	0
SNAP CLUSTER		703,015,754	39,355,679
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE</u>		
	10.551 / SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	647,944,017	0
	IHAA	647,944,017	0
	10.561 / STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	55,071,737	39,355,679
	IHAA	55,071,737	39,355,679
SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER (IDEA)		175,402,722	158,060,249
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES</u>		
	84.027 / SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES	170,759,530	154,409,228
	DAAA	170,759,530	154,409,228
	84.173 / SPECIAL EDUCATION PRESCHOOL GRANTS	4,643,192	3,651,021
	DAAA	4,643,192	3,651,021
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS CLUSTER		1,381,596,142	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>		
	93.264 / NURSE FACULTY LOAN PROGRAM (NFLP)	557,009	0
	GFEA	319,205	0
	GKAA	237,804	0
	93.342 / HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOANS, INCLUDING PRIMARY CARE LOANS/LOANS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS	320,666	0
	GFEA	320,666	0
	93.364 / NURSING STUDENT LOANS	631,655	0
	GFEA	631,655	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF FEDERAL STUDENT AID</u>		
	84.007 / FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS	7,949,323	0
	GFBA	1,280,217	0
	GFCA	448,945	0
	GFEA	569,589	0
	GGBA	995,752	0
	GGJA	447,733	0
	GJBA	82,000	0
	GJCA	190,085	0
	GJDA	256,101	0
	GJEA	443,352	0
	GJFA	15,504	0
	GJGA	34,413	0
	GJHA	46,301	0
	GJJA	387,800	0
	GJKA	211,980	0
	GJLA	164,187	0
	GJMA	65,964	0
	GJRA	31,736	0
	GJTA	22,675	0
	GKAA	553,131	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		SUBRECIPIENTS
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
GLAA	138,366	0
GSAA	166,913	0
GTAA	888,555	0
GWAA	85,760	0
GYAA	145,580	0
GZAA	276,684	0
84.033 / FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM	10,211,037	0
GFBA	1,560,165	0
GFCA	503,840	0
GFEA	1,656,059	0
GGBA	982,952	0
GGJA	437,616	0
GJBA	138,454	0
GJCA	189,273	0
GJDA	351,381	0
GJEA	431,934	0
GJFA	18,317	0
GJGA	23,839	0
GJHA	60,820	0
GJJA	570,526	0
GJKA	236,845	0
GJLA	220,428	0
GJMA	91,334	0
GJRA	84,746	0
GJTA	20,394	0
GKAA	556,383	0
GLAA	425,475	0
GSAA	130,121	0
GTAA	805,898	0
GWAA	187,283	0
GYAA	289,320	0
GZAA	237,634	0
84.063 / FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM	267,670,246	0
GFBA	23,308,304	0
GFCA	15,495,599	0
GFEA	19,752,480	0
GGBA	25,880,381	0
GGEA	10,919,593	0
GGJA	7,997,499	0
GJBA	5,471,850	0
GJCA	7,535,399	0
GJDA	11,609,137	0
GJEA	17,067,706	0
GJFA	1,203,035	0
GJGA	1,452,847	0
GJHA	2,409,346	0
GJJA	19,615,470	0
GJKA	9,418,518	0
GJLA	7,486,479	0
GJMA	2,655,728	0
GJRA	2,079,845	0
GJTA	904,343	0
GKAA	14,735,922	0
GLAA	3,489,246	0
GSAA	5,716,261	0
GTAA	30,971,833	0
GWAA	2,490,028	0
GYAA	4,236,702	0
GZAA	13,766,695	0
84.038 / FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM_FEDERAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	50,001,367	0
GFBA	15,458,915	0
GFEA	1,639,012	0
GGBA	11,720,171	0
GGJA	3,204,138	0
GKAA	4,480,910	0
GLAA	3,555,061	0
GTAA	8,957,040	0
GWAA	868,779	0
GYAA	117,341	0
84.268 / FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS	1,044,121,878	0
GFBA	147,325,404	0
GFCA	65,774,912	0
GFEA	183,933,851	0
GGBA	180,221,993	0
GGEA	90,947,093	0
GGJA	19,095,856	0
GJBA	10,931,014	0
GJCA	7,046,315	0
GJDA	11,106,424	0
GJEA	26,745,569	0
GJFA	986,059	0
GJGA	885,616	0
GJHA	1,886,803	0
GJJA	13,296,846	0
GJKA	7,871,360	0
GJLA	9,334,696	0
GJMA	1,455,445	0
GJRA	2,909,031	0
GJTA	1,850,124	0
GKAA	72,976,476	0
GLAA	31,173,023	0
GSAA	12,508,381	0
GTAA	68,757,672	0
GWAA	13,852,895	0
GYAA	20,863,036	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	GZAA	40,385,984	0
	84.379 / TEACHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FOR COLLEGE AND HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS (TEACH GRANTS)	132,961	0
	GFEA	62,309	0
	GGJA	36,024	0
	GTAA	34,628	0
TANF CLUSTER		145,543,630	133,695,033
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES</u>		
	93.558 / TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES	145,543,630	133,695,033
	IHAA	145,543,630	133,695,033
TRANSIT SERVICES PROGRAMS CLUSTER		3,543,978	3,293,978
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION</u>		
	20.513 / ENHANCED MOBILITY OF SENIORS AND INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES	3,543,978	3,293,978
	HAAA	3,543,978	3,293,978
TRIO CLUSTER		15,671,524	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
	84.042 / TRIO STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES	6,264,396	0
	GFBA	347,465	0
	GFEA	266,030	0
	GGBA	401,889	0
	GGJA	339,854	0
	GJCA	528,483	0
	GJDA	290,981	0
	GJEA	248,452	0
	GJHA	267,762	0
	GJJA	474,564	0
	GJKA	338,008	0
	GJLA	225,101	0
	GJMA	632,321	0
	GJRA	269,862	0
	GKAA	300,252	0
	GSAA	545,501	0
	GTAA	298,847	0
	GYAA	250,373	0
	GZAA	238,651	0
	84.047 / TRIO UPWARD BOUND	5,713,483	0
	GFBA	518,573	0
	GFEA	-38,923	0
	GGBA	878,921	0
	GGJA	707,643	0
	GJCA	260,133	0
	GJEA	319,222	0
	GJKA	917,854	0
	GJMA	373,124	0
	GKAA	259,300	0
	GSAA	300,819	0
	GTAA	378,925	0
	GYAA	837,892	0
	84.217 / TRIO MCNAIR POST-BACCALAUREATE ACHIEVEMENT	803,297	0
	GFBA	317,164	0
	GFEA	250,173	0
	GKAA	235,960	0
	84.044 / TRIO TALENT SEARCH	1,028,079	0
	GGBA	445,152	0
	GGJA	242,861	0
	GSAA	340,066	0
	84.066 / TRIO EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CENTERS	1,862,269	0
	GGBA	607,514	0
	GGJA	464,691	0
	GJDA	790,064	0
WIOA CLUSTER		33,324,107	24,976,473
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</u>		
	17.258 / WIOA ADULT PROGRAM	10,653,482	7,406,791
	KADA	10,653,482	7,406,791
	17.259 / WIOA YOUTH ACTIVITIES	11,133,212	7,932,889
	KADA	11,133,212	7,932,889
	17.278 / WIOA DISLOCATED WORKER FORMULA GRANTS	11,537,413	9,636,793
	KADA	11,537,413	9,636,793
UNCLUSTERED PROGRAMS		2,489,583,694	771,622,158
	<u>AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		
	98.10035947-S2, PO #U000189092 / GCAS-WATER	411,938	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10035947-S2, PO #U000189092)	411,938	0
	<u>CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE</u>		
	94.003 / STATE COMMISSIONS	290,633	0
	EBBA	290,633	0
	94.006 / AMERICORPS	4,338,972	4,338,972
	EBBA	4,338,972	4,338,972
	94.009 / TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	208,627	0
	EBBA	208,627	0
	94.002 / RETIRED AND SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM	55,145	0
	GKAA	55,145	0
	94.021 / VOLUNTEER GENERATION FUND	74,553	74,553
	EBBA	74,553	74,553
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE</u>		
	10.163 / MARKET PROTECTION AND PROMOTION	114,882	0
	BDAA	114,882	0
	10.153 / MARKET NEWS	10,000	0
	BMAA	10,000	0
	10.170 / SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM - FARM BILL	734,952	169,228
	BMAA	667,005	169,228
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (15-0220-068-SC 15SCBGPCA00)	67,947	0
	10.168 / FARMERS MARKET PROMOTION PROGRAM	60	0
	GCAA	60	0
	10.172 / LOCAL FOOD PROMOTION PROGRAM	1,075	0
	GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS ALLIANCE (AM170100XXXXG147)	1,075	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</u>		
10.001 / AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH	67,744	0
GGBA	67,744	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE</u>		
10.025 / PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE, PEST CONTROL, AND ANIMAL CARE	778,041	0
BPAA	247,890	0
BDAA	119,737	0
BEAA	364,623	0
GGBA	38,907	0
BDAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (ODA-4101-IS)	6,884	0
10.028 / WILDLIFE SERVICES	184,392	0
GGBA	184,392	0
10.17-8508-1513-MU / USDA-APHIS-PPQ PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE	323,130	0
BPAA	208,958	0
BMAA	114,172	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE</u>		
10.250 / AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL ECONOMIC RESEARCH, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND COLLABORATIONS	3,670	0
GGBA	3,670	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARM SERVICE AGENCY</u>		
10.435 / STATE MEDIATION GRANTS	23,153	0
BIAA	23,153	0
10.117 / BIOFUEL INFRASTRUCTURE PARTNERSHIP	14,286	14,286
BMAA	14,286	14,286
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE</u>		
10.560 / STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR CHILD NUTRITION	4,005,046	0
DAAA	2,140,629	0
FAAA	813,448	0
IHAA	1,050,969	0
10.574 / TEAM NUTRITION GRANTS	159,964	0
FAAA	159,964	0
10.579 / CHILD NUTRITION DISCRETIONARY GRANTS LIMITED AVAILABILITY	372,230	226,991
DAAA	372,230	226,991
10.582 / FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM	3,035,388	2,957,434
DAAA	3,035,388	2,957,434
10.558 / CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM	28,467,149	27,881,440
FAAA	28,467,149	27,881,440
10.578 / WIC GRANTS TO STATES (WGS)	90,910	0
FAAA	90,910	0
10.557 / WIC SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN	77,943,522	73,189,218
FAAA	77,943,522	73,189,218
10.536 / CACFP TRAINING GRANTS	5,494	0
FAAA	5,494	0
10.537 / SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP) EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING (E&T) DATA AND TECHNIC	3,519	0
IHAA	3,519	0
10.G-ME-1710-00907 / PURCHASE OF MILK TEST CONTROLLER	1,453	0
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NCIMS (G-ME-1710-00907)	1,453	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE</u>		
10.479 / FOOD SAFETY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	241,469	0
BIAA	241,469	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE</u>		
10.777 / NORMAN E. BORLAUG INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FELLOWSHIP	8,597	0
GGBA	8,597	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE</u>		
10.680 / FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION	289,009	150,251
BDAA	255,630	150,251
GGBA	33,379	0
10.684 / INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMS	214,074	0
GGBA	214,074	0
10.13-CR-11132422-029 / AIR POLLUTION RELATED VALUES SAMPLE T...	9,866	0
GGBA	9,866	0
10.13-CS-11020000-024 / BIOMASS PROGRAM COORDINATOR	34,948	0
GGBA	34,948	0
10.13-CS-11132420-254 / AN EVALUATION OF THE INTEGRATED RESOU...	37,127	27,046
GGBA	37,127	27,046
10.15-JV-11221636-126 / INCORPORATING CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDER...	26,502	0
GGBA	26,502	0
10.15-PA-11020000-071 / UPPER SOUTH PLATTE COHESIVE STRATEGY ...	229,817	0
GGBA	229,817	0
10.664 / COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE	4,613,012	808,277
GGBA	3,972,985	636,212
RCAA	482,982	172,065
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (G112018-CSFS)	6,462	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (SUBAWARD G052017-CFRI)	24,857	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (G012018-CSFS)	123,726	0
GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO TREE COALITION (43326)	2,000	0
10.676 / FOREST LEGACY PROGRAM	31,947	0
GGBA	31,947	0
10.691 / GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY	641,658	0
GGBA	641,658	0
10.694 / SOUTHWEST FOREST HEALTH AND WILDFIRE PREVENTION	266,252	0
GGBA	266,252	0
10.699 / PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS	307,979	0
GWAA	78,483	0
GYAA	32,271	0
PMAA	197,225	0
10.672 / RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FORESTRY, AND COMMUNITIES	91,279	0
PAAA	91,279	0
10.693 / WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENT AUTHORITY	468,806	47,154
PKAA	468,806	47,154
10.16CS46 / (16-CS-11021300-046) WEMINUCHE BIGHORN SHEEP MONITORING PROJ	12,649	0
PMAA	12,649	0
10.16PA43 / WILDLIFE WATER GUZZLER - (16-PA-11021500-043)	8,485	0
PMAA	8,485	0
10.17-CR-11221611-191 / ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY MITIGATION STUD...	117,853	0
GGBA	117,853	0

STATE OF COLORADO
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	TOTAL	AMOUNT PASSED
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	EXPENDITURES	THROUGH TO
			SUBRECIPIENTS
10.17-CR-11221611-030	CA ARNG ITAM PROGRAM SUPPORT	-693	0
GGBA		-693	0
10.16-CS-11040300-057	CHEATGRASS SEEDLING REDUCTION FOR RES...	39,653	0
GGBA		39,653	0
10.18-CR-11221611-046	COMPLIANCE/POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGR...	83,613	0
GGBA		83,613	0
10.18-CR-11221611-089	CULTURAL RESOURCES INTERN SUPPORT, CA...	9,819	0
GGBA		9,819	0
10.18-JV-11221635-013	DEMOGRAPHIC PERFORMANCE AND LIDAR-DET...	6,884	0
GGBA		6,884	0
10.17-CR-11221611-198	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJ...	46,333	0
GGBA		46,333	0
10.18-CR-11221611-038	FIRE AND BIOLOGICAL EXPERTISE, USAG-HI	54,543	0
GGBA		54,543	0
10.18-CR-11221611-111	FORT MCCOY - GIS ANALYST SUPPORT	77,918	0
GGBA		77,918	0
10.18-CR-11221611-037	FORT STEWART ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAG...	67,041	0
GGBA		67,041	0
10.18-CR-11221611-007	FORT STEWART INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA...	136,497	0
GGBA		136,497	0
10.18-CR-11221611-097	FORT WAINWRIGHT CONSERVATION GIS SUPPORT	48,677	0
GGBA		48,677	0
10.W9128F-16-2-0020	TO#0058 / INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR TH...	52	0
GGBA		52	0
10.17-CR-11221611-158	INTEGRATED AREA MANAGEMENT (ITAM) PLA...	113,365	0
GGBA		113,365	0
10.18-CR-11221611-039	INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT (...)	489,542	0
GGBA		489,542	0
10.16-CR-11221638-113	INTERIOR WEST COMPONENTS OF THE FORES...	1,184,997	0
GGBA		1,184,997	0
10.17-CR-11221611-159	LRAM AND RTLA SUPPORT	47,606	0
GGBA		47,606	0
10.16-CS-11132214-337	NATURAL RESOURCE CAREER DEVELOPMENT P...	27,240	0
GGBA		27,240	0
10.17-CS-11021211-033	PAWNEE MONTANE SKIPPER CONSERVATION P...	7,944	0
GGBA		7,944	0
10.17-CS-11132762-207	PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC ...	155,198	0
GGBA		155,198	0
10.18-CR-11221611-047	PTA ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE HAZARDOU...	13,046	0
GGBA		13,046	0
10.17-PA-11021300-028	SAN JUAN NATIONAL FOREST, NATIONAL CO...	29,391	0
GGBA		29,391	0
10.18-CR-11221611-055	SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND ...	10,131	0
GGBA		10,131	0
10.16-JV-11221631-139	STRATEGIC SCIENCE APPLICATION AND DEL...	11,747	0
GGBA		11,747	0
10.17-CR-11221611-154	UPDATE TO INTEGRATED WILDFIRE MANAGEM...	10,073	0
GGBA		10,073	0
10.16-CS-11020000-026	US FOREST SERVICE REGION 2 DATA EXCHANGE	4,649	0
GGBA		4,649	0
10.18-CR-11221611-063	USAG-HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS, S...	114,062	0
GGBA		114,062	0
10.18-CR-11221611-064	USAG-HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS, S...	550,672	0
GGBA		550,672	0
10.18-CR-11221611-065	USAG-HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS, S...	47,490	0
GGBA		47,490	0
10.16-CS-11021500-060	WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST CAVE BAT ...	10,465	0
GGBA		10,465	0
10.18-CR-11221611-040	WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT OF TEXAS ARM...	73,782	0
GGBA		73,782	0
10.18-CR-11221611-049	WILDLAND FIRE SUPPORT, FORT INDIANTOW...	15,853	0
GGBA		15,853	0
10.16CS11	(16-CS-11021300-013) MCPHEE RESERVOIR ANS WATERCRAFT INSPECT	23,684	0
PMAA		23,684	0
10.17-JV-11120101-035	CARIBBEAN FOREST INVENTORY AND ANALYS...	8,735	0
GGBA		8,735	0
10.18-CR-11221611-113	ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL AND MANAGEMEN...	374,170	0
GGBA		374,170	0
10.18-CR-11221611-048	SUSTAINABLE RANGE AWARENESS (SRA) TRA...	17,607	0
GGBA		17,607	0
10.18-CR-11221611-093	FORT WAINWRIGHT WETLAND SUPPORT	6,201	0
GGBA		6,201	0
10.18-CR-11221611-161	USARAK VEGETATION MAINTENANCE AND MIN...	82,087	0
GGBA		82,087	0
10.18-CR-11221611-135	TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO S...	108,823	0
GGBA		108,823	0
10.18-CR-11221611-136	TRAVIS AFB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, CU...	101,585	0
GGBA		101,585	0
10.18-CR-11221611-137	FORT STEWART MID-STORY CONTROL SERVIC...	168,577	0
GGBA		168,577	0
10.18-CR-11221611-163	FORT STEWART, GA ITAM PROGRAM SUPPORT...	14,117	0
GGBA		14,117	0
10.18-CR-11221611-162	RANGE AND TRAINING LAND ASSESSMENT AN...	77,224	0
GGBA		77,224	0
10.18-CR-11221611-164	FORT STEWART, GA ITAM PROGRAM SUPPORT...	102,508	0
GGBA		102,508	0
10.18-CR-11221611-167	OAHU INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA AND MAN...	762,305	0
GGBA		762,305	0
10.18-CR-11221611-166	OAHU LAND REHABILITATION AND MAINTENA...	453,687	0
GGBA		453,687	0
10.18-CR-11221611-193	SUSTAINABLE RANGE PROGRAM, ASA DIX	47,457	0
GGBA		47,457	0
10.18-CR-11221611-194	SUSTAINABLE RANGE PROGRAM--INTEGRATED...	34,897	0
GGBA		34,897	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	10.18-CR-11221611-165 / POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA & KEAMUKU MAN...	260,078	0
	GGBA	260,078	0
	10.18-CR-11221611-146 / PTA COMMUNITY LIAISON AND OUTREACH	24,367	0
	GGBA	24,367	0
	10.18-CR-11221611-227 / ATSC-LTD: ITAM, SRA, LRAM AND RTLA SU...	393,934	0
	GGBA	393,934	0
	10.18-CR-11221611-228 / WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN FIELD M...	13,642	0
	GGBA	13,642	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-002 / INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT (...)	78,583	0
	GGBA	78,583	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-017 / INTEGRATED TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT (...)	301,885	0
	GGBA	301,885	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-029 / AIR SPACE MANAGEMENT, NEPA, NR/CR AND...	243,706	0
	GGBA	243,706	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-037 / ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJ...	39,909	0
	GGBA	39,909	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-036 / WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANNING FOR...	46,669	0
	GGBA	46,669	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-035 / FORT STEWART ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAG...	30,883	0
	GGBA	30,883	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-079 / TRAINING AREA MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO D...	128	0
	GGBA	128	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-078 / USARAK LAND REHABILITATION AND MAINTEN...	128	0
	GGBA	128	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-076 / ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT - MID-S...	128	0
	GGBA	128	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-043 / GIS SUPPORT TO ASA DIX	4,879	0
	GGBA	4,879	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-080 / OAHU LRAM HEAVY EQUIPMENT SUPPORT, SU...	2,747	0
	GGBA	2,747	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-087 / ITAM PROGRAM, FORT MCCOY, WISCONSIN	24,362	0
	GGBA	24,362	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-099 / MALMSTROM AFB AVIAN PROTECTION PLAN A...	1,722	0
	GGBA	1,722	0
	10.19-CR-11221611-110 / ITAM SUPPORT AND LRAM VEGETATION MANA...	1,192	0
	GGBA	1,192	0
	10.698 / STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATIVE FIRE ASSISTANCE	2,287	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE NATURE CONSERVANCY (CSU_CFR1_2019 A104749)	2,287	0
	10.697 / STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY HAZARDOUS FUEL REDUCTION PROGRAM	101,997	0
	GGBA	101,997	0
	10.18-CS-11020400-045 / RESTORATION/REVEGETATION GUIDANCE	22,783	0
	GGBA	22,783	0
	10.15CS15 / 15CS15(15CS1102000015) STATEWIDE BIRD MONITORING	90,330	0
	PMAA	90,330	0
	10.15CS39 / 15CS39 (15-CS-11021005-039) GEORGE CREEK GREENBACK CUTTHROAT	25,000	0
	PMAA	25,000	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</u>			
	10.311 / BEGINNING FARMER AND RANCHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	53,659	0
	EDAA	53,659	0
	10.310 / AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH INITIATIVE (AFRI)	400,711	9,832
	GGBA	400,711	9,832
	10.200 / GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, SPECIAL RESEARCH GRANTS	9,602	3,266
	GGBA	9,602	3,266
	10.500 / COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	4,367,659	237,980
	GGBA	4,044,352	224,409
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (8000085067)	141,896	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5032-CSU-UM-9802)	6,791	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (108815-G003700)	31,511	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY (S17109)	8,266	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (F9000067402010)	43,511	11,979
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (2015-49200-24227)	29,612	1,592
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (F9000837602044)	43,833	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY (5939-CSU-UM-3501)	17,887	0
	10.217 / HIGHER EDUCATION - INSTITUTION CHALLENGE GRANTS PROGRAM	12,195	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY (3TF607)	12,195	0
	10.307 / ORGANIC AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION INITIATIVE	49,661	0
	BDAA	49,661	0
	10.328 / NATIONAL FOOD SAFETY TRAINING, EDUCATION, EXTENSION, OUTREACH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPETI	6,573	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (C0494A-A)	6,573	0
	10.329 / CROP PROTECTION AND PEST MANAGEMENT COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	143,762	9,761
	GGBA	143,762	9,761
	10.210 / HIGHER EDUCATION 0 GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS GRANT PROGRAM	144,751	0
	GGBA	144,751	0
	10.F9000837602044 / COLORADOADVENTURECAMP2019	16,789	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PURDUE UNIVERSITY (F9000837602044)	16,789	0
	10.17053562 / COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABLE...	800	0
	GGBA	800	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE</u>			
	10.902 / SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	971,198	561,285
	BDAA	644,146	561,285
	GGBA	106,186	0
	PMAA	120,586	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN FOREST FOUNDATION (AFF #2031)	100,280	0
	10.903 / SOIL SURVEY	18,253	0
	GGBA	18,253	0
	10.912 / ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM	214,356	57,251
	GGBA	209,367	57,251
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMERS UNION E (MOU 8/29/2018)	4,989	0
	10.923 / EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION PROGRAM	334,960	19,359
	PDAA	118,681	19,359
	RFAA	216,279	0
	10.093 / VOLUNTARY PUBLIC ACCESS AND HABITAT INCENTIVE PROGRAM	90,879	0
	PMAA	90,879	0
	10.NR193A750008G002 / NEXT GENERATION TECHNOLOGY FOR MONITO...	43,556	0
	GGBA	43,556	0

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<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>			
	11.020 / CLUSTER GRANTS	5,191	0
	GJKA	5,191	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION</u>			
	11.549 / STATE AND LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	87,073	0
	RFAA	87,073	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE</u>			
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0161 / WETLAND PLANNING LEVEL STUDIES, FORT ...	-254	0
	GGBA	-254	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0185 / SECTION 106 MITIGATION REQUIRING REEV...	2	0
	GGBA	2	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0186 / SECTION 106 HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SURV...	5,903	0
	GGBA	5,903	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0187 / SURVEYING FWA BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	7,163	0
	GGBA	7,163	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0188 / WETLAND PLANNING LEVEL STUDIES	112,053	0
	GGBA	112,053	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0189 / ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FOR FOREST MAN...	10	0
	GGBA	10	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0190 / VEGETATION PLS	103,011	0
	GGBA	103,011	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0191 / MEW GULL STUDY	46,907	0
	GGBA	46,907	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0192 / EVALUATING BAT HABITAT ON DONNELLY TR...	95,601	0
	GGBA	95,601	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0193 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR ...	1,165	0
	GGBA	1,165	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0194 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR...	437	0
	GGBA	437	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0195 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR...	966	0
	GGBA	966	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0197 / SECTION 106 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND...	27,549	0
	GGBA	27,549	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0198 / SECTION 106 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY ...	30,177	0
	GGBA	30,177	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0199 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FO...	1,172	0
	GGBA	1,172	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0200 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR ...	7,177	0
	GGBA	7,177	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0201 / SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALU...	21,846	0
	GGBA	21,846	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0202 / MITIGATION OF MIGRATORY BIRD FLIGHT R...	4,410	0
	GGBA	4,410	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0203 / TFTA KING SALMON HABITAT STUDY	68,766	0
	GGBA	68,766	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0204 / ECOSYSTEM MONITORING STUDY	38,493	0
	GGBA	38,493	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0205 / FAUNA PLS FOR AVIAN SPECIES AND DISTR...	2,477	0
	GGBA	2,477	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0218 / FOREST HABITAT STUDY, FORT WAINWRIGHT...	2,961	0
	GGBA	2,961	0
	12.W911KB-10-2-0001 TO#0222 / NEPA SUPPORT, FORT WAINWRIGHT, ALASKA	128,235	0
	GGBA	128,235	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0001 / STORM WATER DISCHARGE MONITORING AND ...	8,023	0
	GGBA	8,023	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0005 / TECHNICAL EXPERTISE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL...	99,762	0
	GGBA	99,762	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0097 / TECHNICAL EXPERTISE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL...	429,943	0
	GGBA	429,943	0
	12.RM132A-A / INCORPORATING PHOTOPERIODISM IN INSECT PHENOLOGY MODELS WITH APPLICATION FOR BIOLOGICAL CC	75,149	0
	BDAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY (RM132A-A)	75,149	0
	12.620 / TROOPS TO TEACHERS GRANT PROGRAM	274,468	0
	DAAA	274,468	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0011 / BIOSECURITY AND INVASIVE SPECIES TECH...	52,295	0
	GGBA	52,295	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0085 / CONDUCT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY, S...	-57,877	0
	GGBA	-57,877	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0020 / CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT NATIONAL RE...	174,615	0
	GGBA	174,615	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0008 / CULTURAL RESOURCE SUPPORT, FORT WAINW...	199,378	0
	GGBA	199,378	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0013 / CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT...	61,984	0
	GGBA	61,984	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0014 / CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT...	74,646	0
	GGBA	74,646	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0026 / ENVIRONMENTAL GIS TASKS AFCEC/CZCA AT...	123,526	0
	GGBA	123,526	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0022 / ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION PREVENTION AN...	32,106	0
	GGBA	32,106	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0093 / ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL EXPERTISE FOR...	47,524	0
	GGBA	47,524	0
	12.N40192-16-2-8001 / INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT AT JOINT ...	827,533	0
	GGBA	827,533	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0119 / ITAM PLANNING, BUDGETING, AND SUPPORT...	-555	0
	GGBA	-555	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0025 / MGT HABITAT ALPINE TRAINING SUPPORT F...	51,215	0
	GGBA	51,215	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-001 TO#0028 / MGT HABITAT VEGETATIVE PLOT, JBER, AL...	62,547	0
	GGBA	62,547	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0018 / MGT NUISANCE WILDLIFE, MGT SPECIES BE...	124,155	0
	GGBA	124,155	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0017 / MGT SPECIES BELUGA ACOUSTICAL MONITORING	52,393	0
	GGBA	52,393	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0102 / MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM...	49,305	0
	GGBA	49,305	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0010 / MUNICIPAL SEPARATOR STORM SEWER SYSTE...	67,019	0
	GGBA	67,019	0
	12.W9128F-14-2-0001 TO#0113 / NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATIONS SUPPORT...	73,242	0
	GGBA	73,242	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0029 / NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES SUPPOR...	161,797	0
	GGBA	161,797	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0019 / NATURAL RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR JOINT BA...	118,890	0
	GGBA	118,890	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0012 / NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: VEGETAT...	33,192	0
	GGBA	33,192	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0004 / NATURAL RESOURCES STUDIES, FORT WAINW...	209,130	0
	GGBA	209,130	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0021 / NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANT SURVEY AND...	28,869	0
	GGBA	28,869	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0027 / POPULATION MONITORING OF ARCTIC FOXES...	84,899	0
	GGBA	84,899	0
	12.W9127N-17-2-0002 TO#0001 / PORTLAND COE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAG...	65,718	0
	GGBA	65,718	0
	12.N40192-17-2-8008 / RANGE FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR PROPO...	42,701	0
	GGBA	42,701	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0015 / RECYCLING PROGRAM FIELD SUPPORT POHAK...	41,411	0
	GGBA	41,411	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 AO#0030 / SUSTAINABLE RANGE PROGRAM TRAINING SU...	1,407,602	0
	GGBA	1,407,602	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0023 / SUSTAINABLE RANGE STUDY RICHARDSON TR...	807,063	0
	GGBA	807,063	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0016 / WETLANDS MONITORING , NATURAL AND CUL...	156,007	0
	GGBA	156,007	0
	12.N62473-17-2-0003 / WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MAR...	55,960	0
	GGBA	55,960	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0033 / VANDENBERG AFB CULTURAL RESOURCE SURV...	203,660	0
	GGBA	203,660	0
	12.W912HZ-16-2-0024 W912HZ-08-2-0006 / EVALUATION OF HERPETOFAUNA POPULATION...	39,574	0
	GGBA	39,574	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0031 / BIOSECURITY AND INVASIVE SPECIES TECH...	135,973	0
	GGBA	135,973	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0035 / FWA SECTION 106 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE M...	5,735	0
	GGBA	5,735	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0036 / ARNG ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC CLEANUP ...	2,222,748	0
	GGBA	2,222,748	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0034 / FORT WAINWRIGHT SECTION 106 MITIGATIO...	9,109	0
	GGBA	9,109	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0037 / AFCEC GIS SUPPORT MAPPING	223,859	0
	GGBA	223,859	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0040 / INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT FOR EN...	137,473	0
	GGBA	137,473	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0043 / GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) , ...	691,845	0
	GGBA	691,845	0
	12.W911KB-15-2-0001 TO#0041 / SUSTAINABLE RANGE STUDY RICHARDSON, D...	188,421	0
	GGBA	188,421	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU</u>		
	12.401 / NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PROJECTS	17,002,067	0
	OAAA	17,002,067	0
	12.400 / MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NATIONAL GUARD	3,085,144	0
	OAAA	3,085,144	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY</u>		
	12.900 / LANGUAGE GRANT PROGRAM	82,491	0
	GFBA	82,491	0
	12.902 / INFORMATION SECURITY GRANTS	21,937	0
	GFCA	21,937	0
	12.901 / MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES GRANTS	12,000	0
	GFEA	7,423	0
	GGBA	4,577	0
	12.903 / GENCYBER GRANTS PROGRAM	13,319	0
	GJJA	13,319	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT</u>		
	12.614 / COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ADVANCE PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION	336,847	0
	GJJA	336,847	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE</u>		
	12.630 / BASIC, APPLIED, AND ADVANCED RESEARCH IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING	161,825	0
	GYAA	131,249	0
	GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TECHNOLOGY STUDENT ASSOCIATION (TERMS DATED 10/11/18)	30,576	0
	12.632 / LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	32,493,446	1,030,354
	GGBA	32,482,195	1,030,354
	OAAA	11,251	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>		
	84.424 / STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM	6,197,760	5,861,777
	DAAA	6,197,760	5,861,777
	84.P335A180119 / CSU CCAMPIS	155,757	56,006
	GGBA	155,757	56,006
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SCIENCES</u>		
	84.ED-IES-14-C-0066 / OIES-NCES-NAEP STATE COORDINATOR	109,996	0
	DAAA	109,996	0
	84.ED-IES-14-C-0066 / OIES-NCES-BASIC PARTICIPATION	6,267	0
	DAAA	6,267	0
	84.324 / RESEARCH IN SPECIAL EDUCATION	26,001	0
	GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS (FY2019-004)	26,001	0
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF CAREER, TECHNICAL, AND ADULT EDUCATION</u>		
	84.002 / ADULT EDUCATION - BASIC GRANTS TO STATES	7,065,704	6,099,523
	DAAA	7,065,704	6,099,523
	84.048 / CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION -- BASIC GRANTS TO STATES	13,410,978	4,044,230
	GJAA	13,410,978	4,044,230
	84.101 / CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION - GRANTS TO NATIVE AMERICANS AND ALASKA NATIVES	753	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE SUMMIT FOUNDATION (AWD-191720)	753	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>			
84.010	TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES	154,911,879	152,150,398
DAAA		154,911,879	152,150,398
84.013	TITLE I STATE AGENCY PROGRAM FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH	490,620	490,620
DAAA		490,620	490,620
84.184	SCHOOL SAFETY NATIONAL ACTIVITIES (FORMERLY, SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES-NATIONA	23,833	0
DAAA		23,833	0
84.196	EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH	719,467	542,825
DAAA		719,467	542,825
84.206	JAVITS GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS EDUCATION	260,518	169,024
DAAA		260,518	169,024
84.287	TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS	12,736,673	11,941,114
DAAA		12,736,673	11,941,114
84.358	RURAL EDUCATION	631,769	598,894
DAAA		631,769	598,894
84.365	ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANTS	10,264,409	8,767,360
DAAA		9,206,856	8,741,516
GFBA		427,297	0
GFCA		545,420	25,844
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN (24-1708-0112-003)		63,481	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT LINCOLN (24-1708-0112-003_AMD01)		21,355	0
84.366	MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE PARTNERSHIPS	567,886	568,234
DAAA		568,234	568,234
GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EAGLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (102214)		-348	0
84.369	GRANTS FOR STATE ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	5,391,831	0
DAAA		5,391,831	0
84.377	SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS	3,698,346	3,698,346
DAAA		3,698,346	3,698,346
84.004	CIVIL RIGHTS TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES (ALSO KNOWN AS EQUITY ASSISTANCE CENTERS)	1,998,671	0
GTAA		1,998,671	0
84.011	MIGRANT EDUCATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM	6,774,752	5,034,906
DAAA		6,774,752	5,034,906
84.144	MIGRANT EDUCATION COORDINATION PROGRAM	53,867	0
DAAA		53,867	0
84.149	MIGRANT EDUCATION COLLEGE ASSISTANCE MIGRANT PROGRAM	1,349,161	0
GFBA		446,393	0
GTAA		459,117	0
GYAA		443,651	0
84.367	SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANTS (FORMERLY IMPROVING TEACHER QUALITY STATE GRANTS)	23,571,022	22,594,046
DAAA		23,561,318	22,594,046
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT (00-CO02-SEED2017-CAMP)		586	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT (00-CO02-SEED2017-CAMP_AMD)		4,119	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT (00-CO02-SEED2017-ILI)		421	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT (#03-CO03-SEED2019-REGIONAL)		479	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT (03-CO03-SEED2017-ILI)		4,099	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION</u>			
84.334	GAINING EARLY AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS	5,943,542	0
GAAA		5,840,745	0
GFCA		102,797	0
84.015	NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTERS PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES OR FOREIGN LANGUAGE ANI	2,608	0
GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY (60069377)		2,608	0
84.200	GRADUATE ASSISTANCE IN AREAS OF NATIONAL NEED	368,591	0
GFEA		368,591	0
84.016	UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS	94,268	0
GFBA		74,783	0
GGBA		18,750	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: THE INSTITUTE FOR SHIPBOARD EDUCATION (P016A160074)		735	0
84.335	CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL	708,042	50,693
GFCA		116,592	0
GGBA		103,388	50,693
GJEA		19,171	0
GJJA		340,564	0
GJLA		70,097	0
GSAA		58,230	0
84.220	CENTERS FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION	301,005	0
GFEA		301,005	0
84.116	FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION	187,057	187,057
GJAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: QUINSIGAMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE (5710004016-01)		187,057	187,057
84.382	STRENGTHENING MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS	344,068	0
GSAA		344,068	0
84.021	OVERSEAS PROGRAMS - GROUP PROJECTS ABROAD	6,454	0
GTAA		6,454	0
84.031	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL AID	2,081,436	0
GFCA		277,344	0
GJDA		484,628	0
GJEA		440,936	0
GJFA		166,876	0
GJKA		177,091	0
GJRA		534,561	0
84.103	TRIO STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM	239,692	0
GGBA		239,692	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES</u>			
84.323	SPECIAL EDUCATION - STATE PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT	1,279,737	251,376
DAAA		1,279,737	251,376
84.325	SPECIAL EDUCATION - PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DIS	1,004,839	0
GFEA		102,780	0
GKAA		717,016	0
GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SALUS UNIVERSITY (UNC 88402-16-17)		185,043	0
84.129	REHABILITATION LONG-TERM TRAINING	190,558	0
GKAA		190,558	0
84.160	TRAINING INTERPRETERS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEAF AND INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE DEAF-BLIND	467,779	0
GKAA		467,779	0
84.169	INDEPENDENT LIVING STATE GRANTS	291,425	232,234
KAVA		291,425	232,234

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PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
84.181	SPECIAL EDUCATION-GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES	7,935,576	3,288,221
	IHAA	7,935,576	3,288,221
84.187	SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES	402,507	0
	KAVA	402,507	0
84.418	PROMOTING READINESS OF MINORS IN SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	816,998	0
	KAVA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UTAH (H418P130009)	816,998	0
84.326	SPECIAL EDUCATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DISSEMINATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CF	287,985	3,404
	DAAA	192,712	3,404
	DAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA (5109833)	14,054	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: HELEN KELLER NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE DEAF (AWD-190894)	46,350	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (2244400_NCE)	-1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (5830-1526-00-A)	973	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTERN OREGON UNIVERSITY (TRSUB18.01)	33,897	0
84.327	SPECIAL EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY MEDIA, AND MATERIALS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES	17,113	0
	DAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (H325A120003)	17,113	0
84.126	REHABILITATION SERVICES VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES	41,286,278	0
	KAVA	41,286,278	0
84.177	REHABILITATION SERVICES INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND	452,634	432,368
	KAVA	452,634	432,368
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
81.136	LONG-TERM SURVEILLANCE AND MAINTENANCE	107,059	0
	FAAA	56,086	0
	PKAA	50,973	0
81.041	STATE ENERGY PROGRAM	810,279	0
	EFAA	810,279	0
81.042	WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS	5,814,015	0
	EFAA	5,814,015	0
81.119	STATE ENERGY PROGRAM SPECIAL PROJECTS	379,692	0
	EFAA	379,692	0
81.117	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, OUTREACH, TRAINING AND TECHN	10,388	0
	GFCFA	10,388	0
81.108	EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OTHER HEALTH STUDIES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	265,474	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES (PO#600866_MOD21)	265,474	0
81.168357	SUPPORT OF INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTRO...	54,778	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY (168357)	54,778	0
81.Purchase Order No. 623528 / ICARUS COSMIC RAY TAGGER DEVELOPMENT		15,155	0
	GGBA	15,155	0
81.106	TRANSPORT OF TRANSURANIC WASTES TO THE WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT: STATES AND TRIBAL CONCERNS,	191,702	0
	RBAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTERN GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION (30-316-03F)	191,702	0
81.446531	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY PROGRAMS	3,331	0
	GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORIES (446531)	3,331	0
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES			
93.600	HEAD START	7,329,123	0
	GJHA	7,102,087	0
	IHAA	137,194	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (719150 NRC)	1	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (719150 NRC_AMD02)	48,697	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (719150 NRC_YR02_AMD01)	55	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS (719160 NRC)	4,730	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER (201735190)	624	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER (201841860_20180803_154129)	34,924	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY SERVICES (AWD-191611)	811	0
93.648	CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH TRAINING OR DEMONSTRATION	113,347	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MCKING CONSULTING CORPORATION (UCDCN-02-4574)	113,347	0
93.659	ADOPTION ASSISTANCE	17,528,868	17,308,914
	IHAA	17,495,016	17,308,914
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHAPIN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (AWD-153974)	5,938	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CHAPIN HALL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (AWD-164477_AMD02)	27,914	0
93.569	COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	6,015,880	5,484,420
	NLAA	6,015,880	5,484,420
93.090	GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE	758,410	719,102
	IHAA	758,410	719,102
93.092	AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM	790,012	331,660
	IHAA	790,012	331,660
93.556	PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	3,784,730	2,733,197
	IHAA	3,784,730	2,733,197
93.563	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	53,391,446	47,313,923
	IHAA	53,391,446	47,313,923
93.564	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT RESEARCH	67,335	26,797
	IHAA	67,335	26,797
93.568	LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE	51,717,450	44,105,374
	IHAA	51,717,450	44,105,374
93.590	COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION GRANTS	1,100,209	342,551
	IHAA	1,100,209	342,551
93.599	CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS PROGRAM (ETV)	586,108	0
	IHAA	586,108	0
93.603	ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS	1,186,531	0
	IHAA	1,186,531	0
93.643	CHILDREN'S JUSTICE GRANTS TO STATES	532,007	0
	IHAA	532,007	0
93.645	STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES CHILD WELFARE SERVICES PROGRAM	4,251,088	3,824,174
	IHAA	4,251,088	3,824,174
93.667	SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	26,525,273	20,479,531
	IHAA	26,525,273	20,479,531
93.669	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANTS	701,437	75,000
	IHAA	701,437	75,000
93.670	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES	648,446	186,952
	IHAA	648,446	186,952
93.671	FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	1,946,575	1,733,167
	IHAA	1,946,575	1,733,167
93.586	STATE COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	512,282	40,000
	JAAA	512,282	40,000
93.597	GRANTS TO STATES FOR ACCESS AND VISITATION PROGRAMS	80,955	0
	JAAA	80,955	0

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PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
93.235 / TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION (TITLE V STATE SRAE) PROGRAM	759,194	594,903
DAAA	759,194	594,903
93.658 / FOSTER CARE TITLE IV-E	77,892,841	65,903,483
IHAA	77,902,521	65,903,483
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10044957_YR03PRE)	-9,680	0
93.566 / REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE STATE/REPLACEMENT DESIGNEE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS	6,119,596	5,002,234
IHAA	6,119,596	5,002,234
93.576 / REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	365,574	305,160
IHAA	365,574	305,160
93.583 / REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE WILSON/FISH PROGRAM	1,724,688	996,422
IHAA	1,724,688	996,422
93.584 / REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE TARGETED ASSISTANCE GRANTS	85,164	85,164
IHAA	85,164	85,164
93.434 / EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT/PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	720,225	71,396
IHAA	720,225	71,396
93.674 / JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD	1,709,446	1,206,082
IHAA	1,709,446	1,206,082
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY</u>		
93.240 / STATE CAPACITY BUILDING	325,553	0
FAAA	325,553	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION</u>		
93.079 / COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO PROMOTE ADOLESCENT HEALTH THROUGH SCHOOL-BASED HIV/STD PREVENTION ANI	63,125	0
FAAA	63,125	0
93.069 / PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	10,020,664	7,919,435
FAAA	10,020,664	7,919,435
93.070 / ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE	762,039	0
FAAA	762,039	0
93.073 / BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES - PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE	562,362	102,479
FAAA	562,362	102,479
93.074 / HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (HPP) AND PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (PHEP) ALIGNED COC	-25,695	0
FAAA	-25,695	0
93.094 / WELL-INTEGRATED SCREENING AND EVALUATION FOR WOMEN ACROSS THE NATION	9,249	139,642
FAAA	9,249	139,642
93.116 / PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS	511,625	50,031
FAAA	511,625	50,031
93.136 / INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH AND STATE AND COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS	4,484,395	1,800,255
FAAA	4,356,550	1,775,830
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSP00012303)	127,845	24,425
93.262 / OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	334,760	197,486
FAAA	131,296	0
GFEA	194,330	197,486
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E3415-1)	9,134	0
93.268 / IMMUNIZATION COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	58,145,942	645,738
FAAA	58,145,942	645,738
93.323 / EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY CAPACITY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ELC)	5,836,722	906,569
FAAA	5,836,722	906,569
93.521 / THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT: BUILDING EPIDEMIOLOGY, LABORATORY, AND HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS CAPA	1,025,543	42,423
FAAA	1,025,543	42,423
93.539 / PPHF CAPACITY BUILDING ASSISTANCE TO STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH IMMUNIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND E	3,828,170	1,689,086
FAAA	3,828,170	1,689,086
93.753 / CHILD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION SURVEILLANCE FINANCED IN PART BY PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH (81,079	24,496
FAAA	81,079	24,496
93.755 / SURVEILLANCE FOR DISEASES AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES FINANCED IN PART BY PREVENTION AND PUBI	142,632	5,417
FAAA	-35,712	0
IHAA	178,344	5,417
93.757 / STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIONS TO PREVENT OBESITY, DIABETES, HEART DISEASE AND STROKE (F	-8,658	0
FAAA	-8,658	0
93.815 / DOMESTIC EBOLA SUPPLEMENT TO THE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY CAPACITY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES (210,131	0
FAAA	210,131	0
93.875 / ASSISTANCE FOR ORAL DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	42,651	25,190
FAAA	42,651	25,190
93.944 / HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS SYNDROME (AIDS) SURVEILLANCE	500,166	535,524
FAAA	500,166	535,524
93.945 / ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	489,997	43,333
FAAA	489,997	43,333
93.946 / COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO SUPPORT STATE-BASED SAFE MOTHERHOOD AND INFANT HEALTH INITIATIVE PROC	247,891	0
FAAA	242,483	0
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TRAILHEAD INSTITUTE (CPCQC_CDPHE_2018)	5,408	0
93.991 / PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	1,540,258	586,933
FAAA	1,540,258	586,933
93.084 / PREVENTION OF DISEASE, DISABILITY, AND DEATH BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES	35,071	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN FRANCISCO (9832SC_AMD02)	1,441	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL NETWORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSTIT (C1011)	33,630	0
93.315 / RARE DISORDERS: RESEARCH, SURVEILLANCE, HEALTH PROMOTION, AND EDUCATION	507,383	101,729
FAAA	507,383	101,729
93.067 / GLOBAL AIDS	16,148	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPACE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (SUBAWD 00650)	16,148	0
93.068 / CHRONIC DISEASES: RESEARCH, CONTROL, AND PREVENTION	161,737	0
FAAA	161,737	0
93.270 / VIRAL HEPATITIS PREVENTION AND CONTROL	138,878	24,932
FAAA	138,878	24,932
93.283 / CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	471,328	75,239
FAAA	439,554	75,239
GFEA	31,774	0
93.940 / HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES HEALTH DEPARTMENT BASED	5,530,135	1,416,099
FAAA	5,530,135	1,416,099
93.977 / SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS	1,013,820	82,514
FAAA	1,013,820	82,514
93.752 / CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR STATE, TERRITORIAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS FINANCEI	-74	0
FAAA	-74	0
93.305 / PPHF 2018: OFFICE OF SMOKING AND HEALTH-NATIONAL STATE-BASED TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS-FINANCED	1,152,682	0
FAAA	1,152,682	0
93.317 / EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAMS	2,159,468	408,056
FAAA	2,159,468	408,056

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
		93.336 / BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM		1,370	0
		FAAA		1,370	0
		93.758 / PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDED SOLELY WITH PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEAL		571,478	17,833
		FAAA		571,478	17,833
		93.981 / IMPROVING STUDENT HEALTH AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT THROUGH NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND THE		353,980	102,000
		DAAA		353,980	102,000
		93.065 / LABORATORY LEADERSHIP, WORKFORCE TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT, IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH I		167,528	0
		FHKA		167,528	0
		93.197 / CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROJECTS, STATE AND LOCAL CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTI		187,241	17,151
		FAAA		187,241	17,151
		93.354 / PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE: COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE: PUBLIC HEALTH		1,312,536	277,685
		FHJA		1,312,536	277,685
		93.366 / STATE ACTIONS TO IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AND PARTNER ACTIONS TO IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH OUTCOM		252,301	25,305
		FAAA		252,301	25,305
		93.426 / IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF AMERICANS THROUGH PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIABETES AND HEART DISEA		1,515,288	177,713
		FAAA		1,515,288	177,713
		93.435 / INNOVATIVE STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH STRATEGIES TO PREVENT AND MANAGE DIABETES AND HEART DI		404,229	14,454
		FAAA		404,229	14,454
		93.436 / WELL-INTEGRATED SCREENING AND EVALUATION FOR WOMEN ACROSS THE NATION (WISEWOMAN)		474,603	203,526
		FHLA		452,398	203,526
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION (2018-274)		22,205	0
		93.439 / STATE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION (SPAN)		360,681	10,245
		FAAA		360,681	10,245
		93.733 / CAPACITY BUILDING ASSISTANCE TO STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH IMMUNIZATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND PERFO		364,082	4,703
		FAAA		364,082	4,703
		93.745 / PPHF: HEALTH CARE SURVEILLANCE/HEALTH STATISTICS 0 SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT: BEHAVIORA		244,534	0
		FAAA		244,534	0
		93.800 / ORGANIZED APPROACHES TO INCREASE COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING		717,368	190,552
		FAAA		717,368	190,552
		93.898 / CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR STATE, TERRITORIAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS		3,528,200	1,328,368
		FAAA		3,488,200	1,328,368
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM (CRS 24-30-1510(3)E)		40,000	0
		93.809 / NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION		42,947	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATL ASSN OF CHRONIC DISEASE DIRECTORS (3062018)		42,947	0
		93.None Reported / OPTIONAL INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE ENHANCEMENTS		21,735	0
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CSTE (NONE REPORTED)		21,735	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES</u>					
		93.881 / THE HEALTH INSURANCE ENFORCEMENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTIONS GRANT PROGRAM		211,455	0
		SFAA		211,455	0
		93.511 / AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) GRANTS TO STATES FOR HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM REVIEW		56,409	0
		SFAA		56,409	0
		93.791 / MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION		5,882,079	0
		UHAA		5,882,079	0
		93.638 / ACA-TRANSFORMING CLINICAL PRACTICE INITIATIVE: PRACTICE TRANSFORMATION NETWORKS (PTNS)		3,970,326	80,000
		UHAA		3,970,326	80,000
		93.627 / AFFORDABLE CARE ACT: TESTING EXPERIENCE AND FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT TOOLS		2,202,217	0
		UHAA		2,202,217	0
		93.767 / CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM		285,794,924	415,378
		UHAA		285,794,924	415,378
		93.774 / MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE		267,934	0
		FAAA		267,934	0
		93.644 / ADULT MEDICAID QUALITY: IMPROVING MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH OUTCOMES IN MEDICAID AND CHIP		97,082	0
		UHAA		97,082	0
		93.624 / ACA - STATE INNOVATION MODELS: FUNDING FOR MODEL DESIGN AND MODEL TESTING ASSISTANCE		19,379,355	201,306
		UHAA		19,379,355	201,306
		93.413 / THE STATE FLEXIBILITY TO STABILIZE THE MARKET GRANT PROGRAM		125,000	0
		SFAA		125,000	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION</u>					
		93.448 / FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY MONITORING PROJECT		676,378	0
		FAAA		676,378	0
		93.876 / ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE IN RETAIL FOOD SPECIMENS		137,931	0
		FAAA		137,931	0
		93.103 / FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH		1,520,966	0
		BIAA		1,112,529	0
		FAAA		373,315	0
		GGBA		2,990	0
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOC OF FOOD AND DRUG (G-MP-1611-03756)		14,249	0
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOC OF FOOD AND DRUG (G-SP-1611-03760)		-578	0
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOC OF FOOD AND DRUG (G-MT-1612-00508)		18,461	0
		93.G-MP-1710-05883 / COMPLETION OF SELF-ASSESSMENT OF STAN...		11,125	0
		GGBA		11,125	0
		93.367 / FLEXIBLE FUNDING MODEL - INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE FOR STATE MANUFACTURED FOO		177,211	0
		FAAA		177,211	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>					
		93.110 / MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMS		1,044,816	286,823
		FAAA		271,007	42,206
		GFEA		355,839	0
		FHKA		18,331	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL NETWORK OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSTIT (C871)		144,461	137,961
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORI (56300-600-150-19-XX)		35,954	29,449
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORI (56300-600-155-081-03)		113,701	77,207
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (9008441_UCD)		28	0
		GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS HEALTH INSTITUTE (AWD110026)		10	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (1920 G WA069)		31,245	0
		FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TRUSTEES OF BOSTON UNIVERSITY (4500002631)		74,240	0
		93.127 / EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN		70,115	0
		FAAA		2,918	0
		GFEA		67,197	0
		93.165 / GRANTS TO STATES FOR LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM		986,286	986,286
		FAAA		986,286	986,286
		93.236 / GRANTS TO STATES TO SUPPORT ORAL HEALTH WORKFORCE ACTIVITIES		387,638	165,480
		FAAA		387,638	165,480
		93.917 / HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS		16,872,647	10,697,088
		FAAA		16,872,647	10,697,088

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
93.994 / MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT TO THE STATES	6,970,678	3,953,590
FAAA	6,970,678	3,953,590
93.191 / GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION	222,998	0
GFCA	222,998	0
93.153 / COORDINATED SERVICES AND ACCESS TO RESEARCH FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND YOUTH	1,182,848	0
GFEA	1,182,848	0
93.359 / NURSE EDUCATION, PRACTICE QUALITY AND RETENTION GRANTS	52,098	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY (G144-19-W7224)	8,723	0
GYAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: VALLEY WIDE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. (MOU)	43,375	0
93.107 / AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS	802,646	606,180
GFEA	802,646	606,180
93.117 / PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM, INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE PROGRAM,	350,907	0
GFEA	350,907	0
93.145 / HIV-RELATED TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	581,689	0
GFEA	-3,408	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: TEXAS HEALTH INSTITUTE (AWD-130267)	-9,783	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWASC8705_AMD04)	213,090	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWASC8705_AMD06)	-6,940	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC8705_AMD02)	-1,849	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (UWSC8715_AMD03)	390,579	0
93.516 / PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING CENTERS PROGRAM	1,184,223	481,449
GFEA	1,184,223	481,449
93.884 / GRANTS FOR PRIMARY CARE TRAINING AND ENHANCEMENT	218,910	0
GJLA	218,910	0
93.924 / RYAN WHITE HIV/AIDS DENTAL REIMBURSEMENT AND COMMUNITY BASED DENTAL PARTNERSHIP GRANTS	246,607	134,839
GFEA	246,607	134,839
93.822 / HEALTH CAREERS OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM	478,874	0
GTAA	478,874	0
93.914 / HIV EMERGENCY RELIEF PROJECT GRANTS	119,454	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO NONPROFIT DEVELOPMENT CENTER (H89HA00027)	-19,042	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER OFFICE OF HIV RESOURCES (201734745-00)	138,496	0
93.408 / ARRA - NURSE FACULTY LOAN PROGRAM	2,031	0
GFEA	2,031	0
93.870 / MATERNAL, INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING GRANT PROGRAM	7,570,638	6,110,606
IHAA	7,570,638	6,110,606
93.247 / ADVANCED NURSING EDUCATION WORKFORCE GRANT PROGRAM	378,269	49,173
GFEA	378,269	49,173
93.365 / SICKLE CELL TREATMENT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	30,042	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CENTER FOR INHERITED BLOOD DISORDERS (84-6000555)	16,407	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CENTER FOR INHERITED BLOOD DISORDERS (CIBDIX2014HRSA-UOCD-4)	13,635	0
93.732 / MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS	994,607	0
GTAA	994,607	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE</u>		
93.228 / INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE, HEALTH MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	209,075	92,429
GFEA	209,075	92,429
93.284 / INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM FOR AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	306,182	0
GFEA	306,182	0
93.193 / URBAN INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES	2,944	0
GFEA	2,944	0
93.237 / SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAM FOR INDIANS DIABETES PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROJECTS	-15,335	-15,335
GFEA	-15,335	-15,335
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH</u>		
93.113 / ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	20,896	0
GFEA	20,896	0
93.121 / ORAL DISEASES AND DISORDERS RESEARCH	50,076	0
GFEA	50,076	0
93.173 / RESEARCH RELATED TO DEAFNESS AND COMMUNICATION DISORDERS	314,984	0
GFEA	314,984	0
93.213 / RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH	30,080	0
GFEA	30,080	0
93.242 / MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH GRANTS	334,874	0
GFEA	334,874	0
93.273 / ALCOHOL RESEARCH PROGRAMS	-820	0
GFEA	-820	0
93.279 / DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMS	174,279	0
GFEA	66,404	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ICF INTERNATIONAL (633430-11S-1700)	7,707	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY CHILD ADOLESCENT PSYCHI (K12DA000357)	83,313	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN ACADEMY CHILD ADOLESCENT PSYCHI (K12DA000357_AMD03)	16,855	0
93.310 / TRANS-NIH RESEARCH SUPPORT	156,261	0
GFEA	89,077	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL AUTHORITY (E4041A-2-A01_AMD01)	38,164	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSPO0010649)	47	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA (N004306903)	20,943	0
GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS (93.310)	8,030	0
93.351 / RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS	-2,681	0
GFEA	5,368	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10045839-02)	-8,049	0
93.393 / CANCER CAUSE AND PREVENTION RESEARCH	54,845	2,514
GFEA	35,914	0
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO (3RBW7)	2,514	2,514
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (1029906)	16,417	0
93.395 / CANCER TREATMENT RESEARCH	13,972	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NRG ONCOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC (UCD-YR.1)	14,000	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NRG ONCOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC (UCD-YR.01)	-28	0
93.398 / CANCER RESEARCH MANPOWER	1,188,591	0
GFEA	1,188,591	0
93.837 / CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES RESEARCH	1,103,248	0
GFBA	361	0
GFEA	1,096,480	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110007_AMD03)	6,407	0
93.838 / LUNG DISEASES RESEARCH	1,888,626	3,484
GFEA	1,887,976	3,484
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATL JEWISH HOSPITAL (24019706)	650	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
93.846	93.846 / ARTHRITIS, MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES RESEARCH	1,083,258	45,213
	GFEA	1,083,258	45,213
93.847	93.847 / DIABETES, DIGESTIVE, AND KIDNEY DISEASES EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH	1,665,497	0
	GFEA	1,632,668	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY (32307-19)	4,628	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AUGUSTA UNIVERSITY (32307-46)	2,233	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA (6163-1051-00-AZ)	25,968	0
93.853	93.853 / EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE NEUROSCIENCES AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS	793,303	129,479
	GFEA	793,303	129,479
93.855	93.855 / ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RESEARCH	757,295	0
	GFEA	737,453	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110236)	-298	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL (110236_AMD05)	14,415	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA (T811938)	330	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES (1560GWA933_AMD01)	5,395	0
93.859	93.859 / BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING	1,270,483	0
	GFEA	1,270,483	0
93.865	93.865 / CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH	1,582,294	8,057
	GFEA	1,299,002	8,057
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (130474)	153	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (138406)	-1,164	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL C (139469_YR02)	114,777	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (569219_AMD02)	-2,330	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (2K12HD055931-12)	85,851	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON UNIV IN ST LOUIS MISSOURI (WU-19-210-MOD-1)	86,005	0
93.866	93.866 / AGING RESEARCH	496,748	0
	GFEA	365,859	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: PIKES PEAK AREA COUNCIL OF GOV (UCC1819)	115,368	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY (132471 G003959)	15,521	0
93.879	93.879 / MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE	619,996	0
	GFEA	461,559	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSP00010650_AMD02)	1,581	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10019330-02)	-378	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (10039576-01)	157,234	0
93.350	93.350 / NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES	637,255	118,932
	GFEA	637,255	118,932
93.361	93.361 / NURSING RESEARCH	-1,729	0
	GFEA	-1,729	0
93.839	93.839 / BLOOD DISEASES AND RESOURCES RESEARCH	25,490	0
	GFEA	25,490	0
93.989	93.989 / INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING	9,728	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (108321871)	9,043	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (93188938)	685	0
93.848	93.848 / DIGESTIVE DISEASES AND NUTRITION RESEARCH	-11,547	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (3000769682)	-11,547	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS</u>			
93.217	93.217 / FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	5,057,384	4,570,638
	FAAA	5,057,384	4,570,638
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u>			
93.104	93.104 / COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES	3,370,191	1,658,674
	IHAA	3,370,191	1,658,674
93.150	93.150 / PROJECTS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION FROM HOMELESSNESS (PATH)	895,344	895,344
	IHAA	895,344	895,344
93.275	93.275 / SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES-ACCESS TO RECOVERY	2	0
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORI (56400-200-802-18-01)	2	0
93.788	93.788 / OPIOID STR	13,157,148	7,201,532
	IHAA	13,157,148	7,201,532
93.958	93.958 / BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	8,709,157	5,069,066
	IHAA	8,709,157	5,069,066
93.959	93.959 / BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE	27,133,850	19,205,839
	GJBA	2,175	0
	IHAA	27,131,666	19,205,839
	GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: DENVER HEALTH AND HOSPITAL (SUB#2699-3)	9	0
93.243	93.243 / SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	7,776,186	4,093,803
	DAAA	1,978,976	1,264,817
	FAAA	1,215,485	623,800
	GFEA	190,602	14,799
	GJCA	16,648	0
	GJLA	30,374	0
	GZAA	26,375	0
	IHAA	3,563,964	2,190,387
	JAAA	733,853	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LARIMER COUNTY DEPT. / HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (137796)	11,940	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LARIMER COUNTY DEPT. / HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (137547)	7,969	0
93.00129735	93.00129735 / COLORADO CHILDREN'S CONGREGATE CARE R...	143,399	0
	GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: LARIMER COUNTY DEPT. / HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (00129735)	143,399	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT</u>			
14.228	14.228 / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	8,349,632	7,855,440
	NHAA	3,215,476	2,988,246
	NLAA	5,134,156	4,867,194
14.231	14.231 / EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	1,717,892	1,642,782
	NHAA	1,717,892	1,642,782
14.239	14.239 / HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM	3,832,324	3,116,088
	NHAA	3,832,324	3,116,088
14.241	14.241 / HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS	449,994	430,268
	NHAA	449,994	430,268
14.267	14.267 / CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAM	7,017,026	905,191
	NHBA	7,017,026	905,191
14.275	14.275 / HOUSING TRUST FUND	4,000,309	3,724,197
	NHAA	4,000,309	3,724,197
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</u>			
14.401	14.401 / FAIR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM STATE AND LOCAL	329,092	0
	SDAA	329,092	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF HOUSING-FEDERAL HOUSING COMMISSIONER</u>				
		14.171 / MANUFACTURED HOME DISPUTE RESOLUTION	11,124	0
		NHAA	11,124	0
		14.326 / PROJECT RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION (PRA DEMO) PROGRAM OF SECTION 811 SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FC	237,313	0
		NHBA	237,313	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING</u>				
		14.896 / FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM	65,000	53,339
		NHBA	65,000	53,339
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL DIVISION</u>				
		16.922 / EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM	480,571	0
		LAAA	129,682	0
		RBAA	80,084	0
		REAA	270,805	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		16.D-19-OM-0013/OCDETF / ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE	41,632	0
		RBAA	41,632	0
		16.G18RM0018A/OCDETF / FRONT RANGE TASK FORCE	1,831	0
		REAA	1,831	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE</u>				
		16.2018-R2-CX-0017 / AERIEL BELK: USING MACHINE LEARNING M...	20,948	0
		GGBA	20,948	0
		16.2018-R2-CX-0018 / HEATHER DEEL: ESTIMATING THE POSTMORT...	20,904	0
		GGBA	20,904	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS</u>				
		17.005 / COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS	41,626	0
		FAAA	41,626	0
		17.002 / LABOR FORCE STATISTICS	1,431,455	0
		KADA	1,431,455	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		17.603 / BROOKWOOD-SAGO GRANT	155,088	0
		Pkaa	155,088	0
		17.602 / MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING	136,654	15,000
		Pkaa	136,654	15,000
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		17.504 / CONSULTATION AGREEMENTS	1,018,109	0
		GCBA	1,018,109	0
		17.502 / OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH SUSAN HARWOOD TRAINING GRANTS	139,384	0
		GJKA	48,329	0
		GJLA	91,055	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>				
		15.229 / WILD HORSE AND BURRO RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	512,029	0
		CFAA	512,029	0
		15.224 / CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	38,718	0
		GCAA	36,575	0
		GFEA	2,143	0
		15.232 / WILDLAND FIRE RESEARCH AND STUDIES	145,189	13,015
		GGBA	145,189	13,015
		15.231 / FISH, WILDLIFE AND PLANT CONSERVATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	228,140	0
		GGBA	207,415	0
		GWAA	2,653	0
		GZAA	508	0
		PMAA	17,564	0
		15.233 / FORESTS AND WOODLANDS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	16,777	0
		GGBA	16,777	0
		15.236 / ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND PROTECTION	417,599	0
		GWAA	19,488	0
		Pkaa	303,559	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (PG19-62006-01)	94,552	0
		15.238 / CHALLENGE COST SHARE	7,497	0
		GGBA	7,497	0
		15.225 / RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES	103,438	0
		GFEA	62,264	0
		GWAA	27,522	0
		PMAA	13,652	0
		15.8P0075 / HYDRA DATA COLLECTION 140R4018P0075	24,283	0
		PEAA	24,283	0
		15.247 / WILDLIFE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	178,609	0
		PMAA	178,609	0
		15.X01883 / L17PX01883 CPW WATER AUGMENTATION LEASE	9,099	0
		PMAA	9,099	0
		15.14X5016, 14X5032, 14X5044 / TAYLOR GRAZING	6,777	6,777
		WAAA	6,777	6,777
		15.14X5133 / SALE OF PUBLIC LAND & MATERIALS	992	992
		WAAA	992	992
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION</u>				
		15.509 / TITLE II, COLORADO RIVER BASIN SALINITY CONTROL	356,010	16,928
		BCAA	104,066	16,928
		PMAA	251,944	0
		15.529 / UPPER COLORADO AND SAN JUAN RIVER BASINS ENDANGERED FISH RECOVERY	190,082	0
		GCBA	44,471	0
		PEAA	2,038	0
		PMAA	143,573	0
		15.524 / RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,746,112	0
		PMAA	1,746,112	0
		15.402431 / B605FC402431 BOR IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION	52,217	0
		PMAA	52,217	0
		15.517 / FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT	51,768	0
		PMAA	51,768	0
		15.527 / SAN LUIS UNIT, CENTRAL VALLEY	21,275	0
		PMAA	21,275	0
		15.560 / SECURE WATER ACT Ū RESEARCH AGREEMENTS	9,978	0
		GGBA	9,978	0
		15.557 / APPLIED SCIENCE GRANTS	11,344	0
		GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MOUNTAIN STUDIES INSTITUTE (MSI / CSU)	11,344	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>		
15.904 / HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS-IN-AID	995,116	0
GCAA	995,116	0
15.922 / NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT	81,127	0
GCAA	28,776	0
GSAA	52,351	0
15.P11AC91247 RM / DEVELOP, VERIFY, PROCESS, MAINTAIN & ...	19,338	0
GGBA	19,338	0
15.944 / NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	-1,757	0
PMAA	-1,757	0
15.916 / OUTDOOR RECREATION ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	1,230,029	352,798
PMAA	1,230,029	352,798
15.945 / COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS Û RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	1,773,010	950
GFBA	1,209	950
GFEA	126,202	0
GGBA	1,468,366	0
GWAA	61,497	0
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ROCKY MOUNTAIN COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEM STU (P15AC00608_NCE02)	115,736	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</u>		
15.810 / NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING	13,476	0
GWAA	13,476	0
15.808 / U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION	2,928	0
GGBA	2,917	0
PEAA	11	0
15.820 / NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTERS	149,896	36,671
GGBA	149,896	36,671
15.980 / NATIONAL GROUND-WATER MONITORING NETWORK	13,351	0
PEAA	13,351	0
15.817 / NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL PROGRAM: BUILDING THE NATIONAL MAP	1,232,990	0
PDAA	1,232,990	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VA HEALTH ADMINISTRATION CENTER</u>		
64.018 / SHARING SPECIALIZED MEDICAL RESOURCES	-25,472	0
GFEA	-25,472	0
64.005 / GRANTS TO STATES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE HOME FACILITIES	857,894	0
IHAA	857,894	0
64.014 / VETERANS STATE DOMICILIARY CARE	651,245	0
IHAA	651,245	0
64.015 / VETERANS STATE NURSING HOME CARE	32,918,239	0
IHAA	32,918,239	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION</u>		
64.124 / ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	2,467	0
GJBA	2,467	0
64.027 / POST-9/11 VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	6,900	0
GJCA	1,956	0
GJDA	1,198	0
GJEA	3,746	0
64.101 / BURIAL EXPENSES ALLOWANCE FOR VETERANS	121,176	0
OAAA	121,176	0
<u>EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION</u>		
30.013 / EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION-TITLE II OF THE GENETIC INFORMATION NONDISCRIMINATION ACT OF 2008	358,337	0
SDAA	358,337	0
<u>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</u>		
95.001 / HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM	366,209	0
RBAA	250,143	0
REAA	108,758	0
RBAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (G18RM0034A, G19RM0034A)	7,308	0
<u>FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</u>		
32.001 / COMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS	191,369	0
IHAA	191,369	0
<u>INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES</u>		
45.310 / GRANTS TO STATES	2,716,460	0
DAAA	2,716,460	0
45.312 / NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS	-284	0
GFEA	-284	0
45.301 / MUSEUMS FOR AMERICA	16,597	0
GSAA	16,597	0
<u>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</u>		
42.GA08C0018 / LIBRARY OF CONGRESS - TPS REGIONAL	701,851	0
GTAA	701,851	0
42.FED18-009 / RAINBOW BRIDGE MONUMENT VALLEY EXPEDITION COLLECTION	5,103	0
GSAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL FILM PRESERVATION FOUNDATION (FED18-009)	5,103	0
<u>NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION</u>		
43.001 / SCIENCE	275,495	0
GFBA	109,391	0
GGBA	163,055	0
DAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SPACE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (00944)	3,248	0
GKAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT FORT KENT (NASA 3400075 EH)	-199	0
43.002 / AERONAUTICS	-605	0
GFBA	-605	0
43.012 / SPACE TECHNOLOGY	62,392	0
GGBA	62,392	0
43.43.000 / NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS	55,744	0
GFBA	55,744	0
<u>NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION</u>		
89.003 / NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS GRANTS	48,832	35,142
AADA	48,832	35,142
<u>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS</u>		
45.025 / PROMOTION OF THE ARTS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS	726,937	0
EDAA	720,300	0
GSAA	5,000	0
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COPPER (CULTURAL OFFICE OF PIK (SUBAWARD SIGNED 3/6/19)	1,637	0
45.024 / PROMOTION OF THE ARTS GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS	59,431	0
GGBA	16,156	0
GTAA	13,307	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ARTS MIDWEST (00021913)	25,093	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION		
CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME		
STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)		
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAF (TW20180122)	2,375	0
GFCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: WESTAF (TW20180169)	2,500	0
<u>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES</u>		
45.PJ-250167-16 / NEH - NATIONAL DIGITAL NEWSPAPER PROGRAM	92,619	0
GCAA	92,619	0
45.149 / PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES DIVISION OF PRESERVATION AND ACCESS	220	0
GKAA	220	0
<u>NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</u>		
47.076 / EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES	1,700,755	62,298
GCAA	438,754	0
GFEA	480,688	0
GJCA	307,120	62,298
GJEA	107,100	0
GJGA	3,001	0
GJKA	61,167	0
GJLA	138,448	0
GKAA	122,093	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY (RC104101CSU)	23,599	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY (R01902)	18,785	0
47.041 / ENGINEERING GRANTS	137,581	0
GFEA	109,093	0
GSAA	28,488	0
47.049 / MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1,700	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME (QUARKNET)	1,700	0
47.050 / GEOSCIENCES	129,682	0
GJEA	72,399	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NORTHWEST RESEARCH ASSOCIATES INC (NWRA-19-P-031)	3,800	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY CORP FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (P0006678)	9,960	0
GWAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA (UFDSP00012011)	43,523	0
47.070 / COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING	19,171	0
GGBA	19,171	0
47.47.000 / NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION PROGRAMS	164,165	0
GFBA	164,165	0
47.Project Number 1003607B / EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF UNIVERSITY OF ...	3,396	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING (PROJECT NUMBER 1003607B)	3,396	0
<u>OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT</u>		
27.011 / INTERGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL ACT (IPA) MOBILITY PROGRAM	1,032,574	0
GFEA	1,032,574	0
<u>SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION</u>		
59.061 / STATE TRADE EXPANSION	231,172	0
EDAA	231,172	0
59.037 / SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS	2,145,629	0
EDAA	2,145,629	0
59.058 / FEDERAL AND STATE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	42,785	0
EDAA	42,785	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS</u>		
19.703 / CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS	3,368,790	0
CFAA	3,368,790	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, OFFICE OF HEALTH AFFAIRS</u>		
97.091 / HOMELAND SECURITY BIOWATCH PROGRAM	351,776	0
FAAA	351,776	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION</u>		
11.432 / NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA) COOPERATIVE INSTITUTES	94,383	0
GGBA	73,456	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA (2019-44)	20,927	0
11.S2017-0130 / LINES 1-3: NATIONAL MESONET PROGRAM	74,564	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SYNOPTIC DATA CORPORATION (S2017-0130)	74,564	0
11.S2017-0130 / LINE 7: NATIONAL MESONET PROGRAM	71,529	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: SYNOPTIC DATA CORPORATION (S2017-0130)	71,529	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY</u>		
11.620 / SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS AND/OR EDUCATION OUTREACH	88,456	0
GGBA	2,166	0
GJJA	86,290	0
11.611 / MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP	46,198	0
GJEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP (NA)	46,198	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>		
15.650 / RESEARCH GRANTS (GENERIC)	32,500	0
GGBA	20,459	0
GWAA	12,041	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650 / PREBLE'S MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE POPULAT...	53,665	0
GGBA	53,665	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650 / SENSITIVE SPECIES/BIODIVERSITY MANAGE...	56,734	0
GGBA	56,734	0
15.608 / FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE	101,730	0
PMAA	101,730	0
15.678 / COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEM STUDIES UNITS	102,020	0
GGBA	102,020	0
15.615 / COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND	28,872	21,664
PMAA	28,872	21,664
15.634 / STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS	799,840	0
PMAA	798,557	0
GZAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME (F15AF00769)	1,283	0
15.635 / NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION	1	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY (ABC AGMT ID #1817B)	1	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650 / BIOLOGICAL MONITORING ON FEDERAL LAND...	45,049	0
GGBA	45,049	0
15.F14AC00608 60181BJ650 / U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY PREBLE'S MEADO...	35,514	0
GGBA	35,514	0
15.657 / ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION Û RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION FUNDS	27,500	27,500
PMAA	27,500	27,500
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION</u>		
20.106 / AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	136,331	136,331
HAAA	136,331	136,331

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		20.703 / INTERAGENCY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PUBLIC SECTOR TRAINING AND PLANNING GRANTS	423,512	140,037
		RFAA	423,512	140,037
		20.700 / PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM STATE BASE GRANT	597,151	0
		SGAA	597,151	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY</u>				
		97.045 / COOPERATING TECHNICAL PARTNERS	3,826,999	0
		PDAA	3,826,999	0
		97.023 / COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM STATE SUPPORT SERVICES ELEMENT (CAP-SSSE)	122,642	19,990
		PDAA	122,642	19,990
		97.041 / NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	145,673	59,135
		PEAA	145,673	59,135
		97.008 / NON-PROFIT SECURITY PROGRAM	244,667	244,667
		RFAA	244,667	244,667
		97.036 / DISASTER GRANTS - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS)	18,164,534	16,668,443
		RFAA	18,164,534	16,668,443
		97.039 / HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT	16,184,715	13,587,726
		RFAA	16,184,715	13,587,726
		97.040 / CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	6,380,601	5,469,883
		RFAA	6,380,601	5,469,883
		97.042 / EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS	5,842,755	3,033,754
		RFAA	5,842,755	3,033,754
		97.044 / ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT	222,994	0
		RCAA	222,994	0
		97.047 / PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION	988,956	942,599
		RFAA	988,956	942,599
		97.067 / HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	5,259,017	4,265,771
		RFAA	5,259,017	4,265,771
		97.046 / FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT	3,475,976	0
		RFAA	3,475,976	0
		97.043 / STATE FIRE TRAINING SYSTEMS GRANTS	20,000	0
		RCAA	20,000	0
		97.029 / FLOOD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE	136	0
		RFAA	136	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		20.200 / HIGHWAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	495,115	0
		HAAA	495,115	0
		20.215 / HIGHWAY TRAINING AND EDUCATION	4,933	0
		GFEA	4,933	0
		20.223 / TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION ACT (TIFIA) PROGRAM	42,499,961	0
		HTCA	42,499,961	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		20.218 / MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE	4,577,662	0
		RBAA	4,577,662	0
		20.237 / MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE HIGH PRIORITY ACTIVITIES GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	177,555	0
		RBAA	177,555	0
		20.232 / COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GRANT	187,450	0
		TAAA	187,450	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		17.282 / TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING (TAACCTT) GRANTS	80,899	0
		GJBA	44,454	0
		GJKA	36,445	0
		17.268 / H-1B JOB TRAINING GRANTS	1,118,946	325,571
		GJCA	1,118,946	325,571
		17.235 / SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	773,082	699,187
		IHAA	773,082	699,187
		17.225 / UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	413,420,409	200,481
		KABA	413,420,409	200,481
		17.245 / TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	1,642,322	1,371,605
		KADA	1,642,322	1,371,605
		17.271 / WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (WOTC)	183,391	0
		KADA	183,391	0
		17.273 / TEMPORARY LABOR CERTIFICATION FOR FOREIGN WORKERS	305,183	49,971
		KADA	305,183	49,971
		17.277 / WIOA NATIONAL DISLOCATED WORKER GRANTS / WIA NATIONAL EMERGENCY GRANTS	220,728	181,788
		KADA	220,728	181,788
		17.285 / APPRENTICESHIP USA GRANTS	643,877	366,776
		KADA	643,877	366,776
		17.281 / WIOA DISLOCATED WORKER NATIONAL RESERVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING	32,712	27,372
		KADA	32,712	27,372
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES</u>				
		97.010 / CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND TRAINING	20,110	0
		GJCA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO AFRICAN ORGANIZATION (CAO CITIZENSHIP PROJECT 134818)	20,110	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		20.509 / FORMULA GRANTS FOR RURAL AREAS	13,281,263	12,539,381
		HAAA	13,281,263	12,539,381
		20.505 / METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND STATE AND NON-METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND RESEARCH	119,232	108,991
		HAAA	119,232	108,991
		20.528 / RAIL FIXED GUIDEWAY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM STATE SAFETY OVERSIGHT FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM	342,751	0
		SGAA	342,751	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT</u>				
		15.252 / ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION (AMLR)	4,674,091	30,143
		PKAA	4,674,091	30,143
		15.250 / REGULATION OF SURFACE COAL MINING AND SURFACE EFFECTS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINING	2,254,677	0
		PKAA	2,254,677	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>				
		20.608 / MINIMUM PENALTIES FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED	134,459	134,459
		HAAA	134,459	134,459
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, U.S. COAST GUARD</u>				
		97.012 / BOATING SAFETY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	912,189	0
		PMAA	912,189	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR</u>				
		15.427 / FEDERAL OIL AND GAS ROYALTY MANAGEMENT STATE AND TRIBAL COORDINATION	802,514	0
		TAAA	802,514	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
15.437 / MINERALS LEASING ACT	114,586,605	1,204,022
WAAA	114,586,605	1,204,022
<u>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</u>		
66.034 / PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS	9,247,996	145,755
BAAA	375,499	0
BDAA	63,453	0
FAAA	8,809,044	145,755
66.034 / SURVEYS, STUDIES, RESEARCH, INVESTIGATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND SPECIAL PURPOSE ACTIVITIES REL	780,254	304,975
FAAA	780,254	304,975
66.040 / STATE CLEAN DIESEL GRANT PROGRAM	2,005	0
FAAA	2,005	0
66.419 / WATER POLLUTION CONTROL STATE, INTERSTATE, AND TRIBAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	138,961	93,810
FAAA	138,961	93,810
66.454 / WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANNING	87,530	50,130
FAAA	87,530	50,130
66.460 / NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS	1,094,442	1,069,642
FAAA	1,094,442	1,069,642
66.608 / ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE NETWORK GRANT PROGRAM AND RELATED ASSISTANCE	300,113	0
FAAA	249,789	0
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT (NONE REPORTED)	50,324	0
66.802 / SUPERFUND STATE, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, AND INDIAN TRIBE SITE-SPECIFIC COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	3,552,809	47,524
FAAA	2,719,804	47,524
PKAA	48,217	0
FEEA	784,788	0
66.809 / SUPERFUND STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	1,619,612	78,298
FAAA	357,934	0
FEEA	1,261,678	78,298
66.817 / STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE PROGRAM GRANTS	499,502	55,000
FAAA	499,502	55,000
66.818 / BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	644,862	632,800
FAAA	512,062	500,000
NHAA	132,800	132,800
66.700 / CONSOLIDATED PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	625	0
GGBA	625	0
66.805 / LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM	849,437	0
KATA	849,437	0
66.433 / STATE UNDERGROUND WATER SOURCE PROTECTION	84,000	0
PHAA	84,000	0
66.SA-2017-54 / FACT SHEET & POWERPOINT ON PESTICIDE ...	17,694	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EXTENSION FOUNDATION (SA-2017-54)	17,694	0
66.804 / UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PREVENTION, DETECTION AND COMPLIANCE PROGRAM	496,837	0
KATA	496,837	0
66.202 / CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED PROJECTS	1,176	0
FAAA	1,176	0
66.510 / SURVEYS, STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS AND SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND I	23,731	0
GGBA	23,731	0
66.SA-2019-03 / 2019 PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION FUNDS...	12,936	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: EXTENSION FOUNDATION (SA-2019-03)	12,936	0
66.469 / GREAT LAKES PROGRAM	2,352,407	1,885,781
FAAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CO WATER RES & POWER DEV. (FS-99883212)	2,352,407	1,885,781
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS</u>		
16.812 / SECOND CHANCE ACT REENTRY INITIATIVE	49,036	19,508
RDAА	49,036	19,508
16.606 / STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	2,200,000	0
CAAA	2,200,000	0
16.754 / HAROLD ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	133,900	3,992
FAAA	133,900	3,992
16.726 / JUVENILE MENTORING PROGRAM	35,756	0
GGBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: NATIONAL 4-H COUNCIL (2017-JU-FX-0016)	35,756	0
16.585 / DRUG COURT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM	630,297	0
JAAA	630,297	0
16.320 / SERVICES FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS	233,274	0
IHAA	156,937	0
JAAA	76,337	0
16.554 / NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)	294,154	81,000
RDAА	294,154	81,000
16.575 / CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE	25,014,672	22,404,557
RDAА	25,014,672	22,404,557
16.576 / CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	2,635,594	2,411,754
RDAА	2,635,594	2,411,754
16.582 / CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE/DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	4,196	4,196
RDAА	4,196	4,196
16.593 / RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS	191,571	0
RDAА	191,571	0
16.738 / EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM	1,106,552	748,093
RDAА	1,098,471	748,093
GFEA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITY OF AURORA (2016-DJ-17-03-27-4)	8,081	0
16.741 / DNA BACKLOG REDUCTION PROGRAM	569,930	0
REAA	569,930	0
16.742 / PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM	161,702	72,082
RDAА	161,702	72,082
16.750 / SUPPORT FOR ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	171,908	0
RDAА	171,908	0
16.751 / EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM	81,255	0
RDAА	81,255	0
16.540 / JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	496,616	845
RDAА	496,616	845
16.816 / JOHN R. JUSTICE PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS INCENTIVE ACT	39,433	36,840
RDAА	39,433	36,840
16.828 / INNOVATIVE RESPONSES TO BEHAVIOR IN THE COMMUNITY: SWIFT, CERTAIN, AND FAIR SUPERVISION PROGRAM	111,785	0
CAAA	111,785	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF INNOVATION AND IMPROVEMENT</u>		
84.282 / CHARTER SCHOOLS	6,390,007	5,991,312
DAAA	6,253,619	5,991,312
DACA	136,388	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
84.336 / TEACHER QUALITY PARTNERSHIP GRANTS	1,932,663	513,667
GFEA	1,932,663	513,667
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY</u>		
12.113 / STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES	2,768,478	0
FAAA	2,768,478	0
12.420 / MILITARY MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	166,875	0
GFEA	166,875	0
12.431 / BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	-54	0
GGBA	-54	0
12.114 / COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	228,811	0
GGBA	228,811	0
12.106 / FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS	40,477	40,477
WAAA	40,477	40,477
12.010 / YOUTH CONSERVATION SERVICES	146,346	0
GGBA	146,346	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>		
93.817 / HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (HPP) EBOLA PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	682,244	600,827
FAAA	682,244	600,827
93.889 / NATIONAL BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	3,394,473	2,053,607
FAAA	3,394,473	2,053,607
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>		
10.HHSF223201710214C / TOBACCO RETAILER INSPECTION	1,422,884	917,893
FAAA	1,422,884	917,893
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, OFFICE OF FEDERAL STUDENT AID</u>		
84.032 / FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOANS	261,564,506	0
GDAF	254,828,252	0
GKAA	6,736,254	0
84.037 / PERKINS LOANS CANCELLATIONS	337,181	0
GFBA	66,876	0
GFEA	266,289	0
GJTA	4,016	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY</u>		
12.300 / BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	35,134,590	815,060
GFEA	273,079	0
GGBA	34,861,511	815,060
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>		
15.15.000 / DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PROGRAMS	54,924	0
GFBA	54,924	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>		
93.OCG6388B / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS	256,809	0
GFBA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: MENTAL HEALTH CTR BOULDER CNTY (OCG6388B)	256,809	0
93.93.379 / DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS	-3,279	0
GFBA	-3,279	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN</u>		
16.526 / OVW TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE	556,574	36,843
GFEA	556,574	36,843
16.590 / GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS PROGRAM	132,567	0
JAAA	132,567	0
16.017 / SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA PROGRAM	362,242	343,410
RDAF	362,242	343,410
16.588 / VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS	2,228,339	1,863,578
RDAF	2,228,339	1,863,578
16.026 / OVW RESEARCH AND EVALUATION PROGRAM	8,325	0
RDAF / PASS-THROUGH FROM: COLORADO COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT (2017-SI-AX-0005)	8,325	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, ADMINISTRATION FOR COMMUNITY LIVING</u>		
93.632 / UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND SERVIC	174,093	0
GFEA	174,093	0
93.464 / ACL ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY	322,842	0
GFEA	322,842	0
93.052 / NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT, TITLE III, PART E	2,395,595	2,142,796
IHAA	2,395,595	2,142,796
93.072 / LIFESPAN RESPITE CARE PROGRAM	329,196	315,182
IHAA	329,196	315,182
93.234 / TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY STATE DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM	303,722	0
IHAA	303,722	0
93.630 / DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES BASIC SUPPORT AND ADVOCACY GRANTS	1,151,787	296,030
IHAA	1,151,787	296,030
93.071 / MEDICARE ENROLLMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	281,821	281,618
SFAA	281,821	281,618
93.043 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE III, PART D, DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERV	247,921	204,208
IHAA	247,921	204,208
93.041 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3, PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE, N	46,980	42,819
IHAA	46,980	42,819
93.042 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE VII, CHAPTER 2, LONG TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN SERVICES FOR OLI	233,624	208,876
IHAA	233,624	208,876
93.048 / SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING, TITLE IV, AND TITLE II, DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS	705,487	143,651
SFAA	217,339	85,000
UHAA	488,148	58,651
93.324 / STATE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	586,053	341,060
SFAA	586,053	341,060
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</u>		
15.156 / TRIBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE	5,236	0
GGBA	5,236	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL RESEARCH</u>		
12.N62473-17-2-0006 / VEGETATION COMMUNITY MAPPING MARINE C...	68,300	0
GGBA	68,300	0
<u>SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION</u>		
60.15-PO-503-0000312842 / NMAI ARTIST LEADERSHIP PROGRAM	1,594	0
GSAA	1,594	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>		
14.80128 / HUD	11,302	0
GTAA / PASS-THROUGH FROM: CITY OF DENVER (80128)	11,302	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU</u>		
11.1333LB18C00000004 / CENSUS COUNT REVIEW	4,216	0
NLAA	4,216	0

STATE OF COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

PROGRAM CLUSTER	FEDERAL AGENCY, MAJOR SUBDIVISION	CFDA OR OTHER ID NUMBER / PROGRAM NAME	STATE AGENCY / PASS-THROUGH ENTITY AND OTHER ID NUMBER (IF RECEIVED AS SUBRECIPIENT)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICE</u>					
		16.710 / PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS		74,620	0
		RBAA		74,620	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY</u>					
		21.016 / EQUITABLE SHARING		207,033	0
		RBAA		206,942	0
		REAA		91	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</u>					
		16.50-DN-5331654 / TRAFFICKING AND ORGANIZED CRIME COALITION		7,493	0
		RBAA		7,493	0
		16.9A-DN-A-62491 / SAFE STREETS TASK FORCE (CBI)		16,369	0
		REAA		16,369	0
		16.50D-DN-A6194333 / SAFE STREETS TASK FORCE (CSP)		28,208	0
		RBAA		28,208	0
		16.66F-DN-A53538-D / JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE		11,095	0
		RBAA		11,095	0
		16.288-DN-C2696156 / CYBER CRIMES TASK FORCE		17,995	0
		REAA		17,995	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE</u>					
		16.FWB3000F/JLEOTFS4 / MARSHALS FUGITIVE TASK FORCE		5,559	0
		REAA		5,559	0
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT</u>					
		97.COCSP4100 / IMMIGRATIONS AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT		33,001	0
		RBAA		33,001	0
<u>ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION</u>					
		90.404 / 2018 HAVA ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS		40,445	11,331
		VAAA		40,445	11,331
Grand Total				\$ 12,283,998,544	\$ 1,739,587,870

FOOTNOTES – SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of the State of Colorado agencies and institutions of higher education. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements 2 C.F.R. §200.510(b). Under 2 C.F.R. §200.502, an award is considered expended when certain events related to the award occur. These include:

- Expenditure/expense transactions associated with grants, cost reimbursement contracts, cooperative agreements, and direct appropriations. The State of Colorado recognizes expenditures/expenses on the modified accrual or full accrual basis depending on the fund used. See note 1 of the Basic Financial Statements for additional information.
- Disbursement of amounts entitling the State to an interest subsidy
- Use of loan proceeds under loan and loan guarantee programs
- Distribution or consumption of food commodities
- Receipt of property or surplus property
- Disbursement of funds to subrecipients
- The period when insurance is in force
- Receipt or use of program income

As a result of these criteria, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.

Note 2. Indirect Costs

The State of Colorado does not elect to charge a statewide de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs.

Note 3. Subrecipients

All amounts passed-through to subrecipients are identified in the Report under the column titled "AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS".

Note 4. Unemployment Insurance Expenditures

The State Department of Labor and Employment expended \$413,420,409 for grant 17.225 - Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employee Compensation Act (FECA) Reimbursable, Federal Extended Benefits, and Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation (TEUC) Benefit Payments. The total expenditure amount includes the federal portion of the grants and the required state match in the amounts of \$47,717,963 and \$365,702,446, respectively.

Note 5. Fire Management Assistance Grant

The State Department of Public Safety reported expenditures of \$3,475,976 for grant 97.046 - Fire Management Assistance Grant. This amount is related to reimbursements received in Fiscal Year 2019 for expenditures incurred in prior fiscal years.

Note 6. Discretely Presented Component Units

Legally separate entities are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of Colorado as discretely presented component units (DPCUs). However, this schedule does not reflect federal expenditures incurred by the State's DPCUs.

FOOTNOTES – SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

Note 7. Loan Balances for Federal Loan Programs

Federal student loan programs administered directly by Colorado institutions of higher education and the balances of directly administered loans outstanding as of June 30, 2019 are listed below. The amounts listed below reflect the balances, net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The balances and transactions relating to these programs are included in the State of Colorado's basic financial statements.

Program Name	CFDA Number	Dept Code	Outstanding Balance 6/30/2019
Federal Family Education Loans	84.032	GDAA	\$6,097,721,748
Program Total			<u>6,097,721,748</u>
Federal Perkins Loan Program_Federal Capital Contributions	84.038	GFBA	15,458,915
	84.038	GFEA	3,532,945
	84.038	GGBA	9,898,169
	84.038	GGJA	2,723,417
	84.038	GJTA	12,503
	84.038	GKAA	2,578,426
	84.038	GLAA	2,997,854
	84.038	GTAA	6,790,931
	84.038	GWAA	868,779
	84.038	GYAA	3,111
	84.038	GZAA	<u>613,196</u>
Program Total			45,478,246
Nurse Faculty Loan Program (NFLP)	93.264	GFEA	643,384
	93.264	GKAA	<u>886,491</u>
Program Total			1,529,875
Health Professions Student Loans, Including Primary Care Loans/Loans for Disadvantaged Students	93.342	GFEA	<u>2,085,643</u>
Program Total			2,085,643
Nursing Student Loans	93.364	GFEA	<u>2,478,529</u>
Program Total			2,478,529
Total Loans Outstanding Balance			<u><u>\$6,149,294,041</u></u>

FOOTNOTES – SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8. State Department Codes and Names

Dept Code	Dept Description	Dept Code	Dept Description
AADA	DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES	GKAA	UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO
BCAA	CONSERVATION BOARD	GLAA	COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
BDAA	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES CONSERVATION	GSAA	FORT LEWIS COLLEGE
BEAA	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES ANIMAL	GTAA	METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
BIAA	AGRICULT SERVICES INSPECTION CONSUMER SERVICES	GWAA	WESTERN STATE COLORADO UNIVERSITY
BMAA	AGRICULTURAL MARKETS DIVISION	GYAA	ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY
BPAA	AGRICULTURAL SERVICES PLANT	GZAA	COLORADO MESA UNIVERSITY
CAAA	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	HAAA	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CFAA	CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES	HTBA	STATEWIDE BRIDGE ENTERPRISE
DAAA	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	HTCA	HIGH PERFORMANCE TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE
DACA	STATE CHARTER SCHOOL INSTITUTE	IHAA	DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
EBBA	COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY SERVICE	JAAA	JUDICIAL BRANCH
EDAA	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	KABA	DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
EFAA	COLORADO ENERGY OFFICE	KADA	DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
FAAA	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	KATA	DIVISION OF OIL AND PUBLIC SAFETY
FEEA	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE MGMT DIVISION	KAVA	DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
FHKA	LABORATORY SERVICES DIVISION	LAAA	DEPARTMENT OF LAW
FHJA	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	NDRA	COMM DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT-DISASTER RECOVERY
FHLA	PREVENTION SERVICES DIVISION	NHAA	DIVISION OF HOUSING
GAAA	DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION	NHBA	DIVISION OF HOUSING-PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY
GCAA	HISTORY COLORADO	NLAA	DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
GDAA	COLLEGE ASSIST	OAAA	DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
GFBA	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - BOULDER	PAAA	DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
GFCA	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - COLORADO SPRINGS	PDAA	WATER CONSERVATION BOARD
GFEA	UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO - DENVER	PEAA	DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
GGBA	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY	PHAA	OIL AND GAS CONSERVATION COMMISSION
GGEA	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY - GLOBAL CAMPUS	PKAA	DIVISION OF RECLAMATION MINING AND SAFETY
GGJA	COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY - PUEBLO	PMAA	DIVISION OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE
GJAA	COLORADO COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM	RBAA	COLORADO STATE PATROL
GJBA	ARAPAHOE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	RCAA	DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL
GJCA	COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF AURORA	RDAA	DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
GJDA	COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF DENVER	REAA	COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
GJEA	FRONT RANGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	RFAA	DIV OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MGMT
GJFA	LAMAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SDAA	CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
GJGA	MORGAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SFAA	DIVISION OF INSURANCE
GJHA	OTERO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SGAA	PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
GJJA	PIKES PEAK COMMUNITY COLLEGE	SJAA	PHARMACY BOARD
GJKA	PUEBLO COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TAAA	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
GJLA	RED ROCKS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	UHAA	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCE
GJMA	TRINIDAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE	VAAA	DEPARTMENT OF STATE
GJRA	NORTHEASTERN JUNIOR COLLEGE	WAAA	DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY - ADMINISTRATION
GJTA	COLORADO NORTHWESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE		

REQUIRED

COMMUNICATIONS

LETTER





OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR



January 21, 2020

DIANNE E. RAY, CPA
—
STATE AUDITOR

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

Members of the Legislative Audit Committee:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Colorado (State) for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements. We have also audited the State's budgetary comparison schedule—general fund component and the related note for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated August 19, 2019. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

SIGNIFICANT AUDIT MATTERS

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the State are described in NOTE 1 to the financial statements contained in the State's Fiscal Year 2019 *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* issued under separate cover. As described in NOTE 1.A., of the financial statements, the State adopted

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303.869.2800

Statements of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statements) No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* and No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* in Fiscal Year 2019. The University of Colorado, Colorado Community College System, and Metropolitan State University have early implemented GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost before the End of a Construction Period* which is reflected in the State's financial statements. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of these accounting changes as of the beginning of the fiscal year is reported in NOTE 15.B., of the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by the State during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. Except for the prior period adjustments reported in NOTE 15.A., of the financial statements, all significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the State's financial statements were taxes receivable, allowance for doubtful accounts, depreciation of capital assets, net pension liabilities and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) related liabilities, and pollution remediation obligation estimates. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements were cash and investments, capital assets and their related depreciation, pension obligations, other postemployment benefits, prior period adjustments, over-expenditures, contingencies, and subsequent events.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN PERFORMING THE AUDIT

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

CORRECTED AND UNCORRECTED MISSTATEMENTS

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. SECTION VII–APPENDIX B summarizes uncorrected misstatements of the financial statements. Management has determined, and we agree, that their effects are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole. SECTION VII–APPENDIX B also summarizes misstatements corrected by management that were detected as a result of audit procedures.

DISAGREEMENTS WITH MANAGEMENT

For the purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor’s report. No such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

We have requested and received certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated January 21, 2020.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a second opinion on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the State’s financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor’s opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year as the State's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

OTHER MATTERS

We applied certain limited procedures to the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, and notes to the required supplementary information that include the defined benefit pension plan and other postemployment benefit information, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding 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 on the RSI do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of TABOR revenue and computations, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

We were not engaged to report on the introductory section, the budget and actual schedules-budgetary basis non-appropriated, and statistical section, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing

procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

RESTRICTION ON USE

This information is intended solely for the use of the Legislative Audit Committee and management of the State and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, upon release by the Legislative Audit Committee, this report is a public document.

Very truly yours,



Denver, CO
January 21, 2020



APPENDIX A



FEDERAL SINGLE AUDIT RECOMMENDATION LOCATOR

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
2019-001	II-5	The Department of Corrections should improve information security controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine by implementing the recommendation as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	AGREE	8/2019	N/A
2019-041	III-6	The Department of Corrections (Department) should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with the cash management and federal reporting requirements for the Wild Horse and Burro Resource Management program (WHIP) by (a) ensuring that corrected reimbursement requests and updated federal reports for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019, as applicable, are submitted to the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and continuing to work with BLM staff to resolve identified differences; and (b) taking additional steps to proactively work with BLM to ensure that the BLM audit is finalized, that the Department's updated WHIP policies and procedures align with BLM requirements, and that the Department obtains reimbursement for prior year and future WHIP costs, as appropriate. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	15.229 (C)(L) DOI	A AGREE B AGREE	A 5/2020 B 5/2020	Bradley Duca (719) 269-4214

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR						
2019-002	II-12	<p>The Governor’s Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) should strengthen its internal controls over vendor information management by (a) establishing and implementing formal written policies and procedures to track and monitor all vendor information change request submissions. These should include requiring set protocols for staff to follow in order to independently verify the vendor requests; and (b) providing adequate training to staff over these policies and procedures, and the Central Management Unit’s Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) form vendor verification guidance, to ensure that OEDIT staff are performing an independent source verification for all EFT change requests prior to processing payments.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 1/2020 B 1/2020</p>	N/A
2019-003	II-16	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should mitigate the change management problems identified in the confidential finding.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	AGREE	4/2020	N/A
2019-004	II-21	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should strengthen information security controls by (a) implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; (b) implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; (c) implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; and (d) implementing recommendation PART D as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D DISAGREE</p>	<p>A 1/2020 B 6/2021 C 8/2020 D N/A</p>	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-005	II-25	<p>The Governor's Office of Information Technology should improve GenTax information security controls by (a) implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; (b) implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; and (c) implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p> <p>C AGREE</p>	<p>A 1/2020</p> <p>B 3/2020</p> <p>C 3/2020</p>	N/A
2019-006	II-27	<p>The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) should improve GenTax information security controls and comply with OIT Cyber Policies by configuring the GenTax operating system to automatically disable user accounts after 90 days of inactivity.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	AGREE	1/2020	N/A
2019-007	II-30	<p>The Governor's Office of Information Technology should implement information security controls over GenTax to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies by (a) implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding, (b) implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; and (c) implementing recommendation PART C as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p> <p>C AGREE</p>	<p>A 1/2020</p> <p>B 5/2020</p> <p>C 5/2020</p>	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-008	II-33	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve the Colorado Personnel Payroll System mainframe information security controls by (a) implementing recommendation PART A as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; and (b) implementing recommendation PART B as noted in the confidential finding to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 9/2019 B 9/2019</p>	N/A
2019-009	II-36	<p>The Office of Information Technology (OIT) should strengthen information security controls over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System application by configuring the password length in compliance with OIT Cyber Policies or documenting management’s acceptance of the risk, and configuring the inactivity timeframe.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	AGREE	1/2020	N/A
2019-010	II-39	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should ensure that change management controls over the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) comply with standards and policies, including completing change management procedure documentation, and requiring documented quarterly access reviews over the CPPS test and production environments, to ensure that access is provisioned appropriately.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	AGREE	9/2019	N/A
2019-011	II-41	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should continue to improve Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS) computer operations controls and processes by working with key business and information system leaders to review and approve the CPPS disaster recovery plan, in accordance with the Colorado Information Security Policy requirements.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	AGREE	10/2019	N/A

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2019-012	II-43	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should improve information technology controls related to system interfaces by (a) developing, documenting, and implementing interface procedures for GenTax; (b) developing, documenting, and implementing interface procedures for the Colorado Operations Resource Engine’s interface server; and (c) training staff on the appropriate interface procedures once developed as recommended in PARTS A and B.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 5/2020 B 12/2019 C 5/2020</p>	N/A
2019-013	II-45	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should ensure physical security over the State’s main data center by (a) establishing formalized access management processes to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; (b) ensuring compliance with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and OIT’s data center standard operating procedures, related to physical access management; (c) establishing formalized policies, procedures, and written agreements over physical access to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding; and (d) establishing formalized policies, procedures, and written agreements over physical access to mitigate the specific related problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D AGREE</p>	<p>A 12/2019 B IMPLEMENTED C 1/2020 D 1/2020</p>	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-027	II-117	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) should work with the Department of Labor and Employment to improve information security controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), the Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and the Colorado Labor and Employment Accounting Resource (CLEAR), and to comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by (a) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A; (b) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B; (c) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART C; and (d) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART D.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p> <p>C AGREE</p> <p>D AGREE</p>	<p>A 8/2020</p> <p>B 9/2020</p> <p>C 3/2020</p> <p>D 6/2021</p>	N/A
2019-038	II-180	<p>The Governor’s Office of Information Technology should strengthen information security controls over the Driver License, Record, Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system by mitigating the information security problems noted in the confidential finding.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	DISAGREE	N/A	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING						
2019-042	III-23	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure it complies with, state and federal regulations for Medicaid by (a) providing adequate training to local counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are updating information in the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) in a timely manner, maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, entering information correctly into CBMS, verifying income to the supporting documentation, performing redeterminations on a timely basis, transferring resources appropriately, terminating benefits appropriately, and enrolling beneficiaries in the correct Medicaid program. The training should focus on and target local counties and MA sites with issues identified in the audit; (b) reinstating a monitoring process over local counties and MA sites to ensure that the Medicaid eligibility quarterly review reports are submitted in a timely manner, including establishing a formal documented process for corrective actions that must be taken against local counties and MA sites that fail to submit review reports on a timely basis, as required; and ensuring that Department staff perform reviews of the MA site- and local county-submitted review reports and perform follow-ups, as appropriate; and (c) researching and resolving CBMS system issues to ensure that it is appropriately marking eligibility as “fail” when the beneficiary’s reported income exceeds the federal income limit, fixing programming issues to update the Community Spouse Resource Allowance limit amount once the transfer period of 1 year of comprehensive benefits has ended, and alerting the caseworker when the 12 month continuous eligibility ends and the redetermination process begins.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	93.778 (A)(B)(E) HHS	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE	A 7/2021 B 7/2021 C 7/2021	Donna Kellow 303-866-3676 Greg Tanner 303-866-2764

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-043	III-34	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by (a) researching and, if feasible, instituting a mechanism for identifying Medicaid cases in the Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) that lack a Social Security Number; (b) researching and resolving CBMS and Colorado interChange interface issues to ensure that Colorado interChange only pays provider claims on behalf of eligible beneficiaries and establishing an effective reconciliation process between CBMS and Colorado interChange to ensure that Medicaid beneficiaries' eligibility information is consistent in both systems; (c) effectively training and monitoring local counties and Medical Assistance sites to ensure that caseworkers are obtaining and documenting the Office of Information Technology Service Desk's approval for changes to beneficiaries' Social Security Numbers, and that beneficiaries are enrolled in the correct Medicaid program; and (d) researching the cases identified in our audit to determine whether these beneficiaries were eligible and that the payments made on their behalf were appropriate, in accordance with federal and state regulations.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.767 93.778 (A)(B)(E) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D DISAGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2022 B 7/2021 C 7/2021 D N/A</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-044	III-42	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid claims payments by (a) researching and resolving the Colorado Benefits Management System, TRAILS, and Colorado interChange interface issues to ensure that Colorado interChange only pays provider claims on behalf of eligible beneficiaries; (b) identifying and correcting any additional cases affected by the system issues noted in our audit; and (c) determining if any of the overpayments made to providers on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries noted through the audit are recoverable and, if so, collect them in accordance with state statute.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.767 93.778 (A)(B)(E) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2021 B 7/2021 C 7/2021</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-045	III-51	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by (a) working with the Department of Human Services and Governor’s Office of Information Technology, as appropriate, to evaluate and institute, if feasible, a system check within Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) to flag for review or disallow the same Social Security Number or multiple State IDs to be used by more than one beneficiary to prevent multiple accounts within CBMS; (b) improving the effectiveness of training and monitoring of the local counties and Medical Assistance (MA) sites to ensure that caseworkers are not creating new cases when they are attempting to update a beneficiary’s information to an already existing case file. This should include focused training for the local counties and MA sites on identifying and merging any duplicate case files existing within CBMS; and (c) working with the Department of Human Services, as appropriate, to evaluate and develop, if feasible, an effective beneficiary payment verification process in Colorado interChange to ensure that payments are not made on behalf of multiple individuals using the same State ID and date of birth. This should include researching the claims payments that were identified during our audit to determine whether or not these were appropriate payments in accordance with federal regulations.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(E) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2022 B 7/2021 C 7/2021</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-046	III-62	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its controls over Medicaid and Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) program provider eligibility determination and enrollment to ensure that it complies with federal and state requirements by (a) working with its fiscal agent to ensure that Colorado interChange performs all required database matches and properly displays results of Social Security Number and Federal Employer Identification Number verifications for all providers; (b) establishing an effective process to ensure that provider licensing information contained in Colorado interChange is current, that any expired licenses are identified, and that any ineligible providers are disallowed from providing Medicaid and CBHP services and receiving payments in accordance with Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance); (c) formalizing the Department’s monitoring policies and procedures called Provider Enrollment Audit Process over the fiscal agent to ensure required documentation is maintained in accordance with Uniform Guidance; and (d) ensuring that Colorado interChange displays provider information consistently throughout the system.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.767 93.778 (A)(B)(N) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B DISAGREE C AGREE D DISAGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2022 B N/A C 7/2020 D N/A</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-047	III-71	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over the Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) eligibility determinations to ensure that payments are only made to eligible beneficiaries by (a) resolving Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) programming issues to ensure that correct annual enrollment fees are being calculated, and to disallow benefits if the annual enrollment fee is not paid prior to the enrollment in the program; (b) training and monitoring the local counties and Medical Assistance sites to ensure that caseworkers are maintaining the required documentation to support eligibility, obtaining required Social Security Numbers, and obtaining and verifying income reported by the beneficiary; and (c) implementing a programming check within CBMS to alert caseworkers of CBHP beneficiaries who become ineligible for CBHP benefits and disallowing CBHP payments to be made on behalf of the ineligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.767 (A)(B)(E) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C DISAGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2022 B 7/2022 C N/A</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-048	III-79	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its internal controls over the monitoring of provider health and safety standards by (a) implementing and following its current policy for monitoring the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s standard surveys and certifications throughout the fiscal year to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations and (b) developing and implementing a mechanism to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of skilled nursing facilities.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.777 (A)(B)(N) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2020 B 7/2020</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-049	III-85	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its internal controls over the timely processing of medical claims paid by Medicaid Managed Care Entities (MCEs) by (a) instituting an adequate contract review process to ensure appropriate provisions, including timing specifications for claims payments to providers, are included in all Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan contracts to ensure compliance with Department requirements; (b) developing and implementing formal written monitoring policies and procedures over the timely processing of claims payments to ensure that the Department and MCEs are in compliance with federal regulations and Department processes; and (c) incorporating provisions within all MCE contracts to deliver timely payment reports for the Department’s review to ensure compliance with federal regulations and Department processes.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2021 B 7/2021 C 7/2021</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-050	III-92	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over subrecipient monitoring for Medicaid and the Children’s Basic Health Plan (CBHP) by (a) implementing an effective secondary review process by the program division directors over the Department’s program contract administrators to ensure that the Subrecipient versus Contractor Determination Tool is completed, subrecipient and contractor determinations are accurately reported in the State’s financial accounting system, the Colorado Operations Resource Engine, and that the required risk assessments are performed for all identified subrecipients as required by the federal Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the Department’s procedures; and (b) establishing a process to reconcile subrecipients identified by the program contract administrators with those identified by the Controller Division for Medicaid and CBHP prior to awarding federal funds to the subrecipients to ensure that payments are reported accurately on the Exhibit K1, Schedule of Federal Assistance, in accordance with the Office of the State Controller’s Fiscal Rules and Instructions for Exhibits and, ultimately, to the federal government on the State’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	<p>93.767 93.778 (M) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2021 B 7/2020</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-051	III-98	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (Department) should improve its internal controls over personnel costs by (a) implementing the Time/Effort Reporting Policy as an interim tracking mechanism for all staff time to ensure that personnel costs charged to federal grant programs are compliant with federal cost regulations under Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards while it awaits the implementation of the State’s new timekeeping system; and (b) updating the Department’s current policies and procedures to specify time requirements for the direct supervisors to review and sign periodic certifications.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	<p>93.767 93.777 93.778 (B) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2020 B 7/2020</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-052	III-103	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve controls over its financial reporting by (a) working with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, LLC, to ensure that Colorado interChange SOC 1, Type II reports clearly state the system components and controls that are in scope, such as database change management and database backup and recovery controls; and (b) developing, documenting, implementing, and communicating a process for conducting reviews of the SOC 1, Type II reports, to ensure that all appropriate database internal controls impacting financial reporting are identified by the service organization, tested for effectiveness, and opined on by the service auditor in its SOC 1, Type II report.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(N) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2021 B 7/2021</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-053	III-105	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should improve its internal controls over Medicaid eligibility by (a) researching and resolving Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS) and Colorado interChange system programming issues to ensure that correct eligibility information is displayed in both systems; (b) identifying any cases affected by the system issues noted in our audit, and correcting eligibility information in Colorado interChange; (c) establishing a reconciliation process between CBMS and Colorado interChange to ensure that the eligibility information in CBMS is correctly reflected in Colorado interChange; and (d) monitoring the local counties and Medical Assistance eligibility sites to ensure that they are addressing any issues identified by the fiscal agent through error reports.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(E) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2021 B IMPLEMENTED C 12/2019 D 7/2019</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-054	III-105	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should take steps to ensure that all claims paid to the Community-Centered Boards (CCBs) for Targeted Case Management are supported by documentation in the Benefits Utilization System (BUS) or its successor system, including (a) investigating the claims we identified as lacking supporting documentation in the BUS and recovering any overpayments, as appropriate; (b) monitoring the CCBs' use of the BUS's monthly log note reports and making improvements to the BUS, or its successor system, as necessary, to ensure that it provides accurate and necessary information for CCBs to verify accuracy of billing claims for Targeted Case Management; and (c) monitoring the functionality of the BUS user interface, or its successor system, and making improvements, as necessary, to resolve system issues that may be causing duplicate log notes.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(M) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2019 B IMPLEMENTED C IMPLEMENTED</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-055	III-106	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should implement written billing guidance and controls to help ensure that its payments to Community-Centered Boards (CCBs) for Targeted Case Management are reasonable. The guidance and controls should (1) help ensure that the CCBs do not bill for case manager time that is not worked and (2) clarify how the CCBs should bill for small time increments.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(M) HHS</p>	<p>AGREE</p>	<p>7/2020</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
2019-056	III-106	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should strengthen its controls in the Colorado interChange to ensure that claims for services provided through Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services waiver programs are paid only when there is a proper prior authorization. Such controls should be designed to prevent paying claims that do not have coding that exactly matches a prior authorization for the program recipient.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	<p>93.778 (A)(B)(M) HHS</p>	<p>AGREE</p>	<p>9/2019</p>	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>

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2019-057	III-106	<p>The Department of Health Care Policy and Financing should review the payments made for the 6,130 service claims without matching prior authorization identified in the audit to determine whether the payments were allowable and recover unallowable payments and over-payments, as appropriate. Until the Department implements RECOMMENDATIONS 2019-056 AND 2018-053, it should also review claims that were paid after the audit review period to determine whether any lacked prior authorization and recover unallowable payments and over-payments, as appropriate.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	93.778 (A)(B)(M) HHS	AGREE	9/2019	<p>Donna Kellow 303-866-3676</p> <p>Greg Tanner 303-866-2764</p>
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION—ADAMS STATE UNIVERSITY						
2019-014	II-57	<p>Adams State University should continue to improve its internal controls over financial activities by (a) ensuring effective supervisory review and approval procedures are in place for year-end accounting and reporting processes; and (b) enhancing fiscal year-end training for staff over the effective implementation and performance of internal control procedures to include the importance of properly designed controls over financial activities, and appropriate and timely completion of fiscal year-end exhibits to the Office of the State Controller.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p>	<p>A 6/2020</p> <p>B 6/2020</p>	N/A

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION—HISTORY COLORADO						
2019-015	II-63	<p>History Colorado should improve its internal controls over the recording of capital assets and depreciation by (a) establishing and implementing well-defined policies and procedures over capital assets, including specific requirements noted in the Office of the State Controller’s (OSC) Fiscal Procedures Manual (Manual) and the State Fiscal Rules. At a minimum, these procedures should detail the process for recording, modifying, and tracking capital assets in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine’s (CORE) capital asset module; (b) implementing a required detailed review of History Colorado’s depreciation entries for accuracy, as well as the recording, modifying, and tracking of capital assets; and (c) providing staff training on CORE, State Fiscal Rules, and the OSC’s Manual, as well as History Colorado’s updated policies and procedures.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p> <p>C AGREE</p>	<p>A 6/2020</p> <p>B 6/2020</p> <p>C 6/2020</p>	N/A
2019-016	II-69	<p>History Colorado should improve its internal controls over its payroll processes by (a) updating its existing policies and procedures to include all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller (OSC), as well as all History Colorado payroll processes not currently included in the documented policies. In addition, the updated policies and procedures should include requirements to document and maintain evidence of any reviews that are performed, as well as the timeframe in which those reviews should be performed; (b) ensuring that representations made to the OSC are accurate and supported by the maintenance of appropriate documentation; and (c) providing adequate training to staff over the performance of payroll processes and internal control procedures, including training on requirements for payroll outlined in History Colorado’s policies and procedures, as updated; the OSC’s Fiscal Procedures Manual; and State Fiscal Rules.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE</p> <p>B AGREE</p> <p>C AGREE</p>	<p>A 6/2020</p> <p>B 7/2020</p> <p>C 6/2020</p>	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-017	II-74	History Colorado should improve its internal controls over financial reporting by (a) developing and implementing policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing fiscal year-end accounting activities, including History Colorado's exhibits and all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller; (b) instituting a fiscal year-end variance analysis process, including requiring History Colorado staff to compare current year financial information to the prior fiscal year to identify potential misstatements; (c) adequately training staff on History Colorado's new policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing exhibits; and (d) ensuring a consistent and timely supervisory review process is in place over accounting activities, including fiscal year-end processes. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D AGREE	A 7/2020 B 7/2020 C 6/2020 D 7/2020	N/A
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION— METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER						
2019-018	II-79	Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve its information security controls over Banner by (a) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A and (b) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 6/2020 B 6/2020	N/A
2019-019	II-81	Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve its change management IT controls by mitigating the change management problem noted in the confidential finding. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	AGREE	2/2020	N/A
2019-020	II-83	Metropolitan State University of Denver should improve IT operations controls by mitigating the computer operations problems noted in the confidential finding. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	AGREE	11/2019	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION— UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN COLORADO						
2019-021	II-87	The University of Northern Colorado should improve IT controls to safeguard information contained in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) and the Banner System by (a) mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART A; and (b) mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART B. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 1/2020 B 1/2020	N/A
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES						
2019-022	II-93	The Department of Human Services should improve IT controls over the Electronic Benefits Transfer System by (a) mitigating the information security problems noted in PART A of the confidential finding, (b) mitigating the information security problems noted in PART B of the confidential finding; and (c) mitigating the information security problems noted in PART C of the confidential finding. MATERIAL WEAKNESS	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE	A 4/2020 B 2/2020 C 6/2020	N/A
2019-023	II-97	The Department of Human Services (Department) should improve its internal controls over payroll by (a) enforcing the Department’s policy requiring that employees certify and supervisors approve timesheets within the timeframes specified in the Certified Timesheet Guidelines, (b) implementing a process for tracking employees’ and supervisors’ completion of payroll-related training and for following up to ensure training completion, as applicable; and (c) creating and implementing a periodic review process to ensure that unit timekeepers maintain all signed and certified timesheets according to the guidelines. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE	A 7/2020 B 7/2020 C 7/2020	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-058	III-115	<p>The Department of Human Services (Department) should strengthen its internal controls over, and ensure compliance with, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) requirements by (a) providing periodic training to county caseworkers to ensure caseworkers are appropriately trained on CCCAP areas including income calculations and timely processing and notifications, and enforcing the Department's requirement that representatives from all counties attend the trainings in a timely manner. Training should be targeted to address problem areas identified through the Department's quality assurance review process; (b) working with counties to incorporate a secondary or supervisory review process over case files after eligibility is determined to ensure timely applicant notification of eligibility decisions, timely closure of cases, and that parent fees are calculated appropriately; and (c) monitoring the upgraded Child Care Automated Tracking System to ensure that all identified system upgrade issues are addressed.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	<p>93.575 93.596 (A)(B)(E)(M) HHS</p>	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 7/2020 B 7/2020 C 7/2020</p>	<p>Clint Woodruff (303)866-2732</p>
JUDICIAL BRANCH						
2019-024	II-106	<p>The Judicial Branch should improve internal controls over financial accounting reporting and exhibit review and submission by (a) implementing a documented review of all exhibits to be submitted to the Office of the State Controller (OSC) by a person who is not the preparer of the exhibit and ensuring all staff involved in the preparation and review process are aware of the OSC submission requirements; and (b) establishing a clear backup to the key review controls in the exhibit review process, so that in the event of turnover the control will continue to operate.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 8/2020 B 8/2020</p>	N/A
2019-025	II-109	<p>The Judicial Branch should improve information security controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine by (a) mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART A and (b) mitigating the information security problem noted in confidential finding PART B.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 3/2020 B 3/2020</p>	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT						
2019-026	II-115	<p>The Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology (OIT) and the Colorado Labor and Employment Accounting Resource (CLEAR) vendor, as applicable, to improve information security controls over the Colorado Unemployment Benefits System (CUBS), the Colorado Automated Tax System (CATS), and CLEAR, and comply with Colorado Information Security Policies, OIT Cyber Policies, and IRS Publication 1075, as applicable, by (a) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART A, (b) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART B, (c) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART C, and (d) mitigating the information security problem noted in the confidential finding PART D.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D AGREE	A 8/2020 B 9/2020 C 6/2021 D 9/2020	N/A
2019-028	II-119	<p>The Department of Labor and Employment should work with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology and the Colorado Labor and Employment Applicant Resource (CLEAR) vendor, as applicable, to (a) implement appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART A, (b) implement appropriate procedures to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding PART B, and (c) hold the CLEAR vendor accountable for contract provisions to ensure they are complying with Colorado Information Security Policies.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY</p>	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE	A IMPLEMENTED B 1/2020 C 1/2020	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS						
2019-029	II-124	The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs should improve IT controls and safeguard information contained in the Colorado Operations Resource Engine system by (a) mitigating the information security problems identified in the confidential recommendation PART A and (b) mitigating the information security problems identified in the confidential recommendation PART B. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 12/2019 B 12/2019	N/A

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DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION						
2019-030	II-141	<p>The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting to ensure that the OSC's fiscal year-end accounting processes result in compliance with statutes and that the State's Financial Statements provided to decision makers are accurate, complete, and prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This should include the following: (a) analyzing and reviewing historical transactions posted after the statutory close-date in detail to gain an understanding of whether the transactions should be posted by the statutory close and department close to be compliant with statutory requirements; (b) applying the analysis from PART A to define, document, and communicate to departments and institutions of higher education the specific types of transactions that must be made within 35 days of fiscal year-end in order for the OSC to comply with the statutory close and department close, and holding departments and institutions of higher education accountable for meeting related deadlines; (c) reevaluating the accounting deadlines and adjusting them as necessary in order to meet the GAAP requirements for the Financial Statements. This should include resolving delays caused by the labor allocation process and/or implementing a plan to change or address the issues with the current labor allocation process; (d) Formalizing and expanding the OSC's existing policies and procedures over Exhibit Js for inclusion in the Financial Statements. The policies and procedures should include sufficient details on the OSC's processes related to (i) specific review procedures that should be performed to ensure that the exhibits are reasonable and completed in accordance with the OSC's Instructions for Exhibits, (ii) making timely adjustments identified through the reviews to the Financial Statements prior to submitting them to the Governor and General Assembly, and (iii) obtaining revised exhibits; (e) strengthening the OSC's existing policies and procedures for preparing and reviewing the State's Financial Statements and Annual Report. The changes should include procedures for reviews to be sufficiently detailed to allow for significant issues, such as those identified in the audit, to be detected and corrected.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE D AGREE E AGREE	A 12/2020 B 12/2020 C 12/2022 D 12/2020 E 12/2020	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
2019-031	II-149	<p>The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should strengthen its internal controls and reporting of prior period adjustments by (a) requiring departments and institutions of higher education to track all prior period adjustments made during the fiscal year and to report them to the OSC at fiscal year-end. This should include revising the Fiscal Procedures Manual and the Exhibit PPA, Prior Period Adjustments, to eliminate the allowance for a qualification; and (b) revising the Exhibit A1, Changes in TABOR Revenue and Base Fiscal Year Spending, and related instructions to eliminate the inconsistent guidance regarding corrections to prior year recorded Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) revenue to require reporting of all prior period adjustments affecting TABOR revenue, regardless of dollar amount.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE</p>	<p>A 6/2020 B 6/2020</p>	N/A
2019-032	II-155	<p>The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should continue to improve internal controls related to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements 18—System and Organization Controls 1, Type II reports (SOC Reports) by (a) creating and implementing policies and procedures around performing risk assessment and planning related to the State's IT systems to determine which systems are critical to the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, which systems require SOC Reports, and tracking SOC Report opinions; (b) providing contract template information for SOC Reports related to financial reporting. The OSC should review contracts that may require SOC Reports and determine how to proceed with the contract; and (c) ensuring that the OSC's Fiscal Procedures Manual contains sufficient guidance and clear responsibilities on SOC Reports related to financial reporting, specifically including department responsibilities related to SOC Reports, and department responsibilities to review and implement complementary user entity controls.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	N/A	<p>A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE</p>	<p>A 12/2020 B 12/2020 C 12/2020</p>	N/A

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2019-033	II-161	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller (OSC) should improve its processes and review related to the implementation of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements and implementation guides by ensuring that its analyses include specific anticipated impacts and approaches to the OSC's financial reporting processes for implementing each GASB statement and implementation guide. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	AGREE	9/2020	N/A
2019-034	II-165	The Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller should ensure that it meets statutory requirements by continuing to work with the Attorney General's Office to obtain an interpretation of the pay-date shift statute and how it relates to the State's institutions of higher education, and to then provide appropriate direction to the institutions of higher education regarding the pay-date shift. MATERIAL NON-COMPLIANCE, NOT AN INTERNAL CONTROL ISSUE	N/A	AGREE	6/2020	N/A
2019-035	II-166	The Office of the State Controller should strengthen information technology controls over the Colorado Operations Resource Engine system by working with CGI to ensure that the System and Organization Controls 1, Type II report covers appropriate database layer controls relevant to financial reporting. MATERIAL WEAKNESS	N/A	AGREE	7/2020	N/A
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT						
2019-036	II-171	The Department of Public Health and Environment should strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting by (a) implementing a process requiring sufficient reviews of information used for calculating Office of the State Controller exhibits, including information used to calculate and report pollution remediation liabilities; and (b) ensuring Accounting Division staff are sufficiently trained on Department accounting-related policies, including those related to pollution remediation obligations. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 9/2020 B 9/2020	N/A

REC. NO.	PAGE NO.	RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY	CFDA NO. / COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT/ FEDERAL ENTITY	DEPARTMENT RESPONSE	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	CONTACT FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE						
2019-037	II-180	The Department of Revenue should improve information security controls for Driver License, Record, Identification, and Vehicle Enterprise Solution (DRIVES) system by (a) mitigating the information security problems noted in PART A of the confidential finding and (b) mitigating the information security problems noted in PART B of the confidential finding. MATERIAL WEAKNESS	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 4/2020 B 4/2020	N/A
2019-039	II-183	The Department of Revenue should improve oversight of vendor contract compliance and develop a mechanism to hold staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing contract provisions by formalizing a process to ensure FAST Enterprises (FAST) has implemented mitigating controls to address those Colorado Information Security Policies that FAST is unable to fully implement, and by initiating discussions with the Governor's Office of Information Technology to document management's acceptance of the risk. SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY	N/A	AGREE	1/2020	N/A
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
2019-040	II-189	The Colorado Bridge Enterprise (CBE) should improve its internal controls over adjusting accounting entries by (a) implementing additional levels of review over recorded journal entries and its annual financial statements. If CBE does not have the capacity within its employees, CBE should request assistance from Colorado Department of Transportation's accounting personnel; and (b) providing additional training to CBE personnel, including those who work outside of the Accounting and Finance Division, on the importance of maintaining proper codes for projects and the effects of a change in a projects code between that of a capital project and a project that is expensed. MATERIAL WEAKNESS	N/A	A AGREE B AGREE	A 6/2020 B 12/2019	N/A

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
2019-059	III-118	<p>The Department of the Treasury (Treasury) should strengthen its internal controls to ensure that it complies with federal requirements for subrecipient monitoring and reporting for the Minerals Leasing Act program (Program) by (a) communicating required federal award information, including the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number, program name and federal awarding agency, department contact information, and dollar amount, as well as reporting and other requirements for the grant, when passing funds through to other state agencies or nonstate subrecipients; and (b) developing a monitoring process to ensure that any state agencies to which Treasury passes Program funds, including the Department of Local Affairs, communicate the required federal award information to their subrecipients. This monitoring process should be detailed enough to provide reasonable assurance that subrecipients understand the terms and conditions of the subaward, that they appropriately report the Program grant receipts and expenditures on their Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, and that they follow any other federal auditing requirements related to the grant awards; and (c) implementing a supervisory review process to ensure that the Exhibit K1, Schedule of Federal Assistance, is prepared in accordance with the Department of Personnel & Administration's Office of the State Controller Fiscal Procedures Manual.</p> <p>MATERIAL WEAKNESS</p>	15.437 (L)(M) DOI	A AGREE B AGREE C AGREE	A 11/2019 B 11/2019 C IMPLEMENTED	Charles Scheibe, CFO (303) 866-5826

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS		FEDERAL ENTITIES	
A	Activities Allowed or Unallowed	DOI	Department of the Interior
B	Allowable Costs/Cost Principles	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
C	Cash Management		
E	Eligibility		
L	Reporting		
M	Subrecipient Monitoring		
N	Special Tests and Provisions		



APPENDIX B



**NET UNCORRECTED AUDIT MISSTATEMENTS BY AGENCY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
INCREASE (DECREASE)**

AGENCY	ASSETS	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	LIABILITIES	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	NET POSITION	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,992	\$ -	\$ (9,992)
CORRECTIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDUCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GOVERNOR	\$ (3,224)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,713	\$ 7,509	\$ (153,997)
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,646,781	\$ -	\$ (10,646,781)
HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 232,656	\$ (75,135)	\$ (594,571)	\$ -	\$ (1,340,585)	\$ 1,497,529	\$ (2,402,064)
HUMAN SERVICES	\$ 42,707	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (36,126)	\$ 36,126	\$ (42,707)
JUDICIAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (756,729)	\$ 756,756	\$ (27)
LEGISLATIVE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOCAL AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MILITARY AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (23,840)	\$ 23,840	\$ -
NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 345,591	\$ (309,333)	\$ (36,257)
REGULATORY AGENCIES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
STATE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ 44,842	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (134,842)
TREASURY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (342,504)	\$ 528,159	\$ (185,655)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE)	\$ 363,139	\$ (75,135)	\$ (549,729)	\$ -	\$ 11,333,463	\$ 2,540,586	\$ (13,612,322)

**GROSS UNCORRECTED AUDIT MISSTATEMENTS BY AGENCY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

AGENCY	ASSETS	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	LIABILITIES	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	NET POSITION	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,746	\$ -	\$ 15,806	\$ -	\$ 15,806
CORRECTIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDUCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GOVERNOR	\$ 3,224	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164,730	\$ 7,509	\$ 160,446
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,279,159	\$ -	\$ 15,279,159
HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 838,904	\$ 784,255	\$ 594,571	\$ -	\$ 1,340,585	\$ 5,080,713	\$ 4,179,970
HUMAN SERVICES	\$ 42,707	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,126	\$ 36,126	\$ 42,707
JUDICIAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 758,783	\$ 758,756	\$ 27
LEGISLATIVE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOCAL AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MILITARY AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,180	\$ 26,180	\$ -
NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 551,310	\$ 514,738	\$ 36,572
REGULATORY AGENCIES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
STATE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 90,000	\$ -	\$ 224,842	\$ -	\$ 14,723,896	\$ -	\$ 134,842
TREASURY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 713,814	\$ 528,159	\$ 185,655
TOTAL	\$ 974,835	\$ 784,255	\$ 847,159	\$ -	\$ 33,610,389	\$ 6,952,181	\$ 20,035,184

**NET CORRECTED AUDIT MISSTATEMENTS BY AGENCY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
INCREASE (DECREASE)**

AGENCY	ASSETS	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	LIABILITIES	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	NET POSITION	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CORRECTIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDUCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GOVERNOR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 1,853,779	\$ (1,252,887)	\$ (4,229,112)	\$ 2,313,230	\$ (4,382,118)	\$ -	\$ (6,023,403)
HUMAN SERVICES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JUDICIAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LEGISLATIVE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOCAL AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MILITARY AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,769,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,769,557
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REGULATORY AGENCIES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
STATE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 7,361,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,361,948)
TREASURY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NET INCREASE (DECREASE)	\$ 9,215,727	\$ (1,252,887)	\$ 18,540,445	\$ 2,313,230	\$ (4,382,118)	\$ -	\$ 9,384,206

**GROSS CORRECTED AUDIT MISSTATEMENTS BY AGENCY
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

AGENCY	ASSETS	DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	LIABILITIES	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	NET POSITION	REVENUES	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CORRECTIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDUCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
GOVERNOR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
HIGHER EDUCATION	\$ 143,847,707	\$ 1,857,093	\$ 5,143,427	\$ 3,034,406	\$ 4,762,888	\$ -	\$ 8,508,416
HUMAN SERVICES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JUDICIAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAW	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LEGISLATIVE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LOCAL AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
MILITARY AFFAIRS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NATURAL RESOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,363,018	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,769,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,718,617	\$ 22,769,557
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REGULATORY AGENCIES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
STATE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TRANSPORTATION	\$ 7,361,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,361,948
TREASURY	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 151,209,655	\$ 1,857,093	\$ 36,276,002	\$ 3,034,406	\$ 4,762,888	\$ 5,718,617	\$ 38,639,921



COLORADO

Office of the State Controller

Department of Personnel & Administration
1525 Sherman St., 5th Floor
Denver, CO 80203

June 9, 2020

To Whom It May Concern:

Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 2 C.F.R. §200.511 requires auditees to annually prepare and submit to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse a Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan. Attached are the Fiscal Year 2019 Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Fiscal Year 2019 Corrective Action Plan for the State of Colorado.

The Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings reports the status of all audit findings included in the Fiscal Year 2018 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs and the findings reported in the Fiscal Year 2018 Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings, except those reported as corrected. The Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings includes the finding number assigned by the auditor, the status of the corrective action as of June 30, 2019, and additional information prescribed by 2 C.F.R §200.511(b).

The Corrective Action Plan addresses each audit finding included in the Fiscal Year 2019 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Corrective Action Plan includes the finding number assigned by the auditor, the corrective action planned, the anticipated implementation date, and the name of the person(s) responsible for the action.

The Fiscal Year 2019 Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Fiscal Year 2019 Corrective Action Plan were prepared by the State of Colorado and its departments. As the auditee, it is the responsibility of the State of Colorado and its departments to correct the findings listed in the Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Corrective Action Plan.

If you have any questions, please contact our office at (303) 866-6200.

Sincerely,

Robert Jaros, CPA, MBA, JD
Colorado State Controller



**STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller**

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2013-7 (B)		Department of Human Services	Partially Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	The Department continues to wait for implementation of the new software by the State Controller (OSC). The implementation date is Summer 2019 to allow the OSC to move from KRONOS to the Workday/CGI platform. No further action can be taken by the Department on this recommendation until the new platform is fully activated by the OSC, at which time it will determine a practical timeline for final implementation. The Department sends bimonthly and monthly emails to staff reminding them of the requirements and timeframes specified in policy.
2013-26	2012-026	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Partially Implemented	Deferred - The Department of Personnel and Administration has delayed the HRIS project once again. The current implementation schedule is in two phases. Phase I will include human capital management (HCM) and benefits and implementation is scheduled for August 5, 2019. Phase II will include payroll, time & leave, and labor allocations and implementation is scheduled for early 2020.	March 2020	N/A
2016-010		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2016-060 (A)	2015-038	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2016-077 (A)		Department of Human Services	Partially Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	The Audit Division created an automated database for tracking subrecipient single audits and instituted ongoing supervisory reviews. In January 2018, Settlement Accounting added headers to the county Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance (FFA) that lists which state department is the responsible pass-through entity. In November 2018, the Division reminded county single auditors that Medicaid is passed through the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing (HCPF) and notified them that incorrect Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) would be rejected. Starting with fiscal year-end 2018 audits, the Division has been requesting county single audits be corrected when the errors are material.
2017-001	2016-001	Department of Agriculture - Colorado State Fair Authority	Partially Implemented	The business plan for long-term financial stability continues through FY 2020-21.	None	N/A

STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2017-002 (A)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2017-008		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2017-010	2016-006 2016-008 2016-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2017-014 (A)	2016-015 2015-006	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2017-014 (D)	2016-015 2015-006	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2017-018 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2017-020		Adams State University	Implemented			
2017-027 (A)		Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	This is an umbrella finding covering three systems and multiple components in an environment of ongoing system modernization efforts which adds significant complexity.	CDLE is continuing its work with its CLEAR vendor and OIT on efforts related to the confidential finding on system event logging with varying implementation dates based on system, the latest planned for March 2020. Some components of the confidential finding related to account management/configuration will be addressed in the modernized system also planned to go live in March 2020.	CDLE has worked with OIT to resolve the confidential findings related to safeguarding data backups and has strengthened many of its practices and configuration around account management.
2017-027 (D)		Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	A change in CLEAR vendors delayed full implementation of this confidential finding related to CLEAR event logs.	March 2020	The Department is working with its CLEAR vendor to refine system event logs.
2017-027 (E)		Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	The Unemployment Insurance modernization project is complex with multiple implementation stages.	The implementation date for the current phase of the modernization project is planned for March 2020.	The modernized system is being configured to address certain aspects of the confidential findings that could not be accomplished in the legacy systems due to outdated technology.
2017-028 (A)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	No Longer Valid		The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) disagrees with the finding. This finding is No Longer Valid due to the fact that, this recommendation was incorporated into subsequent finding 2018-021.	

**STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller**

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2017-033		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (A)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (B)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (C)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (D)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (E)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-039 (F)	2016-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-040	2016-031	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2017-041	2016-032	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			

**STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller**

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2017-042 (B)	2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	As of June 30, 2019 the implementation of the new HRIS system has been delayed indefinitely.	TBD	
2017-048 (A)		Department of Treasury	Implemented			
2017-054 (D)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2017-057	2016-058 2015-036	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2017-060 (A)	2016-052	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2017-070 (A)	2016-076	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2017-070 (B)	2016-076	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2017-070 (C)	2016-076	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-001 (A)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-001 (B)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-002 (A)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-002 (B)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-002 (C)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-003		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-004 (A)	2017-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	The Governor's Office of Information Technology cannot implement as the OIT mainframe is in a break-fix state and has an approved security exception request with the Office of Information Security.	None	
2018-004 (B)	2017-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-004 (C)	2017-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			

**STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller**

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2018-004 (D)	2017-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-004 (E)	2017-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-005	2017-006	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-006 (A)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-006 (B)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-007 (A)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	The Governor's Office of Information Technology cannot implement as the OIT mainframe is in a break-fix state and has an approved security exception request with the Office of Information Security.	None	
2018-007 (B)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-007 (C)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-008 (A)	2017-017 2016-046	Governor's Office of Information Technology	No Longer Valid		The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) disagrees with the finding. OIT has monitored and reported on the domain administrator group membership and has taken necessary actions. OIT monitors these accounts by using the AD manager plus to run reports against the domain administrators groups.	

**STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller**

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2018-008 (B)	2017-017 2016-046	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	<p>One Identity Manager has not been implemented to all agencies as the team has ran onto several major delays and predict that the system will be implemented November 2019. Below are a few of the setbacks that have caused for the delay in the implementation of One Identity Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Not integrating with Workday. Because the Workday project has been paused, the Access Control team had to come up with a process of how to connect to each agency. · Cloud hosting infrastructure with AWS and VMWare was not ready until February 2019. · Clean up of Active Directory on the agencies domains. · Obtaining the cooperation with agencies to provide domain Active Directory data. 	November 2019	
2018-008 (C)	2017-017 2016-046	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-008 (D)	2017-017 2016-046	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Partially Implemented	Reports are being created and sent to server team; however server team needs to take action on findings.	August 2019	Reports are being created and sent to server team; however server team needs to take action on findings.
2018-009	2017-016 2016-044	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	<p>One Identity Manager has not been implemented to all agencies as the team has ran onto several major delays and predict that the system will be implemented November 2019. Below are a few of the setbacks that have caused for the delay in the implementation of One Identity Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Not integrating with Workday. Because the Workday project has been paused, the Access Control team had to come up with a process of how to connect to each agency. · Cloud hosting infrastructure with AWS and VMWare was not ready until February 2019. · Clean up of Active Directory on the agencies domains. · Obtaining the cooperation with agencies to provide domain Active Directory data. 	November 2019	

STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2018-010 (A)	2017-007	Governor's Office of Information Technology	No Longer Valid		The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) disagrees with the finding. OIT has monitored and reported on the domain administrator group membership and has taken necessary actions. OIT monitors these accounts by using the AD manager plus to run reports against the domain administrators groups.	
2018-010 (B)	2017-007	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Partially Implemented	Server OS logging has been implemented; need to work with DOR and vendor for addressing the database logging.	July 2019	Server OS logging has been implemented; need to work with DOR and vendor for addressing the database logging.
2018-011 (A)	2017-015 2016-017 2016-008 2015-025	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-011 (B)	2017-015 2016-017 2016-008 2015-025	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-012 (A)	2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Partially Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	A process has been in place for over a year. Quarterly verification of everyone on the OIT Data Center Access List (and monthly verification of vendors) has been completed regularly since Feb 2018. The Data Center Manager is currently writing a procedure to formalize the process used.
2018-012 (B)	2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-012 (C)	2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-012 (D)	2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Not Implemented	Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-013 (B)	2017-013 2016-011	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-013 (C)	2017-013 2016-011	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			

STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2018-014	2017-030 2016-081 2015-057 2014-073 2013-075	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Partially Implemented	Within the infrastructure of CUBS and CATS, logging has been defined and implemented that represents all layers of the OSI model. On all hosts, Splunk agents have been deployed. Logs are being sent to a central log server securely within the Splunk environment. This is determined to only be partially implemented since, at this time, we cannot automate a report to look for anomalies. We have the ability to manually look through the logs (OIT) and provide feedback to the Agency. As Splunk matures, reporting will be available to look for anomalous behavior. It should be noted that in the event of a anomaly or a service going down, triage uses the logs to identify the potential problem.	January 2020	Identification of required logs, configuration of the hosts, implementation of the agents and the secure sending of the logs to the Splunk environment.
2018-015 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-015 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-016 (A)	2017-021	Adams State University	Implemented			
2018-016 (B)	2017-021	Adams State University	Implemented			
2018-017		University of Colorado	Implemented			
2018-018 (A)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Implemented			
2018-018 (B)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Implemented			
2018-019 (A)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Implemented			
2018-019 (B)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Partially Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	Plans are being finalized based on gap analysis. Testing plans are being developed.
2018-020		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Implemented			
2018-021 (A)	2017-027 2017-028	Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	Resource constraints with the additional modernization efforts have required reprioritization of the timing of implementing certain components.	The implementation date in CATS is planned for February 2020.	The recommendation was implemented in CLEAR and in the modernized system that will replace CUBS.
2018-021 (B)	2017-027 2017-028	Department of Labor and Employment	Implemented			
2018-021 (C)	2017-027 2017-028	Department of Labor and Employment	Implemented			
2018-022 (A)	2017-027 2017-028	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			

STATE OF COLORADO
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
Prepared By: Office of the State Controller

Recommendation Number	Prior Year Recommendation Number	Responsible Department	Department Status as of June 30, 2019	Reason for Recurrence	Changes to Planned Corrective Action Plan and/or Implementation Date	Partial Corrective Action Taken
2018-022 (B)	2017-027 2017-028	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-023 (A)		Department of Labor and Employment	Implemented			
2018-023 (B)		Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	The implementation of Part B of this recommendation was dependent on the outcome of Part A of this recommendation.	N/A	Part A of this recommendation was implemented, and Part B will build upon that progress.
2018-023 (C)		Department of Labor and Employment	Not Implemented	Due to a change in CLEAR vendors, the implementation of this recommendation was planned to occur closer to the planned implementation date to give the vendor a window of time to familiarize itself with CLEAR.	N/A	
2018-024		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Implemented			
2018-025	2017-029 2016-081 2015-057 2014-073 2013-075 2012-052	Department of Labor and Employment	Partially Implemented	Within the infrastructure of CUBS and CATS, logging has been defined and implemented that represents all layers of the OSI model. On all hosts, Splunk agents have been deployed. Logs are being sent to a central log server securely within the Splunk environment. This recommendation is determined to only be partially implemented since, at this time, OIT cannot automate a report to look for anomalies. OIT has the ability to manually look through the logs and provide feedback to the Department. As Splunk matures, reporting will be available to look for anomalous behavior. It should be noted that in the event of a anomaly or a service going down, triage uses the logs to identify the potential problem.	The planned implementation date is January 2020.	OIT identified required logs, configured the hosts, implemented the agents and the secured the sending of the logs to the Splunk environment.
2018-026		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	The original implementation date for this audit recommendation has not yet passed.	N/A	
2018-027 (A)	2017-032 2016-028	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-027 (B)	2017-032 2016-028	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			

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2018-028 (A)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-028 (B)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-028 (C)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	The original implementation date for this audit recommendation has not yet passed.	N/A	
2018-028 (D)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-029		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	The OSC will not rescind the waiver for the time being; The Office of the Attorney General is still working on an informal opinion on the applicability of the pay date shift to IHEs. The OSC plans to address this audit finding with legislative change for the payroll statute prior to implementing HRWorks.	TBD	
2018-030 (A)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-030 (B)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-031 (A)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Partially Implemented	The OSC has begun the process of performing a comprehensive inventory of all state IS systems. As of June 30, 2019 the requisite information had not yet been received back from some state agencies and institutions of higher education. Once all information has been received back from all state agencies and institutions of higher education the OSC will perform a risk assessment utilizing materiality by opinion unit to determine which systems are critical to the State's CAFR.	August 2019	A request for a comprehensive list of all state IS systems with financial information was sent out to all state agencies and institutions of higher education. Many were received back prior to fiscal year end but as of June 30, 2019 many were still outstanding.

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2018-031 (B)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	The original implementation date for this audit recommendation has not yet passed.	N/A	
2018-031 (C)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-032	2017-036	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	The original implementation date for this audit recommendation has not yet passed.	N/A	
2018-033 (A)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-033 (B)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-034	2017-035 2016-027	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Not Implemented	Unable to address during the 2019 legislative session; will address as part of the 2020 legislative session. OSC has continued to emphasize the importance of meeting deadlines with departments, but the processes and systems used for labor allocation will continue to be constraints until HRWorks is implemented.	June 2020	
2018-035 (A)	2017-043 2016-038 2015-061	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-036 (A)		Department of Public Health and Environment	Implemented			
2018-036 (B)		Department of Public Health and Environment	Partially Implemented	Marked as partially implemented since exhibit preparation for SFY19 is not currently due to the OSC.	None	The Department has created a checklist identifying exhibits to be filed and assigned tasks to various accounting staff. The checklist establishes internal deadlines and facilitates the preparation and review process prior to submission to the OSC.

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2018-037		Department of Public Health and Environment	Implemented			
2018-038 (A)		Department of Revenue	Implemented			
2018-038 (B)		Department of Revenue	Implemented			
2018-039 (A)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-039 (B)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-039 (C)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-039 (D)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-040		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-041		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-042 (A)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-042 (B)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-042 (C)		Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-043 (A)	2017-050 2017-051	Department of Corrections	Implemented			
2018-043 (B)	2017-050 2017-051	Department of Corrections	Not Implemented	BLM continues to perform a WHIP program review. DOC is unable to submit corrected reimbursement requests and federal reports until the review is complete.	September 2019	
2018-044 (A)	2017-054	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-044 (B)	2017-054	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-044 (C)	2017-054	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-045 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-045 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			

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2018-045 (C)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-045 (D)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-046 (A)	2017-059 2016-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-046 (B)	2017-059 2016-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-046 (C)	2017-059 2016-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-047 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-047 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-048		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Partially Implemented	HCPF investigated potential changes to the contract to modify the accountability and payment structure. This included redrafting the contract to issue payments based on deliverables rather than monthly payment. These changes would have resulted in a substantial increase in costs, which would have been inappropriate to implement without releasing another competitive procurement. This cost increase would have been of no benefit to the State as the current contractor is already fully meeting its obligations, as the Department knows from its monitoring processes.	July 2020	<p>The Department maintains monthly and weekly meetings with the contractor. These meetings include the review of formal reports that were completed by the contractor outlining the status of each cost report reviewed. All reports were again completed timely in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2018-2019.</p> <p>The Department implemented the requirement for additional monthly reporting that will allow a more proactive review of progress on deliverables in June 2019. The first report appears in the September Monthly meeting agenda.</p> <p>The current contract is due to expire on June 30, 2020, requiring a new procurement. A change in the payment structure can be implemented with the new contract resulting from the procurement.</p>
2018-049	2017-061 2016-053	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			

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2018-050		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-051 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-051 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-051 (C)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-052		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-053		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-054		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	The Implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-055	2017-053	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-056 (A)	2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Partially Implemented	The Department is still looking into improvements in visibility of license monitoring.	None	The Department finds that the Colorado interChange is working as designed, that the Fiscal Agent is appropriately enrolling providers, and the Department is in compliance with the federal regulations regarding enrolling and revalidating providers. However, the Department is looking into improvements in visibility of license monitoring. These are expected to be completed by December 2019.
2018-056 (B)	2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-057 (A)	2017-056	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			
2018-057 (B)	2017-056	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Implemented			

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2018-058	2017-058 2016-055 2015-033	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Not Implemented	Deferred - The Department of Personnel and Administration has delayed the HRIS project once again. The current implementation schedule is in two phases. Phase I will include human capital management (HCM) and benefits and implementation is scheduled for August 5, 2019. Phase II will include payroll, time & leave, and labor allocations and implementation is scheduled for early 2020.	March 2020	
2018-059 (A)		Adams State University	Partially Implemented	The initial plan of using a completely automated report ran into some technical issues. There is still some work being done to see if more of the process can be automated before being finalized permanently.	Policy will be completely written by August 1, 2019 and will go to the Presidents Cabinet for first reading on August 14, 2019 as this is the Universities Policy Review Process. A second reading and final reading will be on September 11, 2019 which is final approval and published on our official website.	ASU has begun writing the procedures. A process for double checking enrollment reporting has been set up that involves both Records and Financial Aid working together to ensure accuracy in reporting.
2018-059 (B)		Adams State University	Partially Implemented	The technical difficulties stated above need to be resolved before the final written policies and procedures.	Written policies will be drafted when the final solution is determined.	ASU has identified procedures. The Registrar's Office submits data to the Clearinghouse who responds back with an error report. The error report is submitted to Financial Aid Office, who identifies which students are receiving aid for the Records Office. The Records Office then updates the Clearinghouse with the correct enrollment.
2018-059 (C)		Adams State University	Partially Implemented	The final written policies and procedures need to be in place prior to the training.	Trainings will be scheduled upon policy approval.	The processes for effective communication have been established with both Records and Financial Aid.
2018-059 (D)		Adams State University	Implemented			
2018-060		Colorado Community College System	Implemented			
2018-061		University of Colorado	Implemented			
2018-062 (A)	2017-066	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-062 (B)	2017-066	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-062 (C)		Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-063 (A)	2017-065 2016-075 2015-056	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-063 (B)	2017-065 2016-075 2015-056	Department of Human Services	Implemented			

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2018-063 (C)	2017-065 2016-075 2015-056	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-064 (A)	2017-067	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-064 (B)	2017-067	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-065 (A)	2017-070 2016-076	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-065 (B)	2017-070 2016-076	Department of Human Services	Implemented			
2018-065 (C)		Department of Human Services	No Longer Valid		The Department disagreed with this recommendation part.	
2018-066 (A)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-066 (B)		Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Implemented			
2018-067 (A)		Department of Treasury	Not Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-067 (B)		Department of Treasury	Not Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	
2018-067 (C)		Department of Treasury	Not Implemented	The implementation date has not passed.	None	

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2019-001		Department of Corrections	Bradley Duca	August 2019	The Department of Corrections has implemented this recommendation by mitigating the specific problems noted in the confidential finding.
2019-002 (A)		Governor's Office of Economic Development	Jonathon Bray	January 2020	<p>The Office of the Governor and OEDIT have established formal written policies and procedures to track and monitor all vendor information change request submissions. All new OEDIT vendor requests and changes are to be inputted into Salesforce and will be tracked via Salesforce reporting functions. Language has also been added to Salesforce, noting the processes in which to submit and independently verify all vendor information.</p> <p>The Governor's and Energy Offices tracks vendor changes in a shared Google document. Set protocols for staff to follow in order to independently verify vendor requests were distributed to OEDIT program and accounting staff, Governor Office accounting staff, and Energy Office accounting staff in July and August of 2019. Independent verification instructions were added to OEDIT's Salesforce vendor change tickets and each office's respective intranets for reference.</p>
2019-002 (B)		Governor's Office of Economic Development	Jonathon Bray	January 2020	The Office of the Governor and OEDIT have re-trained staff, added additional new staff training, and updated agency-wide procedures to prevent such fraud in the future. First, the Governor's Controller sent an email about CMU's independent verification process to all OEDIT staff on July 22, 2019 and Central Management Unit conducted a training with OEDIT accounting and program staff, Governor's Office accounting staff, and Energy Office accounting staff on August 22, 2019 related to independent source verification and general fraud prevention. In addition, CMU EFT setup / change process form instructions are in all new OEDIT staff hire training, listed in OEDIT's vendor change request Salesforce tickets, and listed on the Governor's and OEDIT's respective intranets. These intranets serve as central location for all staff to find the policies and procedures for their respective offices.
2019-003	2018-003	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Barbara Grofe	April 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will remediate this finding to comply with the state CISP's by April of 2020.
2019-004 (A)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	January 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for January 2020.
2019-004 (B)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Greg Williams	June 2021	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for June 30, 2021.

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2019-004 (C)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	John Le	August 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. One implementation date is May 2020. The other implementation date is August 2020.
2019-004 (D)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	John Le	N/A	The Governor's Office of Information Technology disagrees with the recommendation. Please see confidential finding response for details in the disagreed response.
2019-005 (A)	2018-008	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Yvette Florez	April 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by April 2020.
2019-005 (B)	2018-008	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Alison Roberts	March 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by March 2020.
2019-005 (C)	2018-008	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	March 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by March 2020.
2019-006	2018-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Yvette Florez	April 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We anticipate the implementation will be in place by April 2020.
2019-007 (A)	2018-010	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	January 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by January 2020.
2019-007 (B)	2018-010	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	May 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by May 2020.
2019-007 (C)	2018-010	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	May 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the finding. We expect to implement by May 2020.
2019-008 (A)	2018-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	September 2019	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this recommendation.
2019-008 (B)	2018-004	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	September 2019	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this recommendation.

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2019-009		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	January 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will document management's acceptance of the risk, as it relates to the CPPS password length, by January 2020. OIT has configured the inactivity time frame for the CPPS application to comply with OIT Cyber Policies.
2019-010	2018-005	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	September 2019	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) has implemented this finding. We have completed the change management procedure documentation, which includes a formalized process for requiring, conducting and documenting quarterly access reviews on the CPPS mainframe application. This process is being followed by the relevant internal OIT teams.
2019-011	2018-006	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	October 2019	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this recommendation. OIT has completed a Disaster Recovery Plan for the Colorado Personnel Payroll System (CPPS), and the Disaster Recovery Plan was reviewed, and approved by key business and information system leaders; and implemented in October 2019.
2019-012 (A)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	May 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. OIT will initiate a small project to document the interfaces and procedures to manage these interfaces in partnership with the Department of Revenue and the vendor currently managing the application. We anticipate completing this by May 2020.
2019-012 (B)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	December 2019	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. Although OIT is responsible for the maintenance of the interfaces only, the responsibilities do not include control or oversight over the data being transferred, as this responsibility lies with the agencies. We will document our procedures for interface responsibilities for the CORE interface server by December 2019.
2019-012 (C)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Fatima Baig	May 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) agrees with this finding. Once procedures are developed for managing interfaces for the two applications; the appropriate teams will train their staff on these procedures. OIT anticipates this will be completed by December 2019 for the CORE interfaces and May 2020 for the GenTax application.

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2019-013 (A)	2018-012 2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Dana Thorson	December 2019	The Governor's Office of Information technology agrees with the finding. Efforts to formalize this process into a Standard Operating Procedure have shifted to a new initiative that will eliminate the permanent access list all-together. Data Center Supervisors are now working to implement a strictly ticket-based access system that will apply to vendor and employee alike. Validated tickets to perform work within an OIT Data Center will serve as the access request for someone to enter the data center. This will not only provide clear reasoning as to why they are there, but also show through the ticketing process that their work was completed and access therefore complete. The goal for this implementation is December 2019.
2019-013 (B)	2018-012 2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Dana Thorson	Implemented	The Governor's Office of Information technology agrees with the finding. Data Center Supervisors are now working to implement a strictly ticket-based access system that will apply to vendor and employee alike. Validated tickets to perform work within an OIT Data Center will serve as the access request for someone to enter the data center. This will not only provide clear reasoning as to why they are there, but also show through the ticketing process that their work was completed and access therefore complete. This will provide the documentation for access requests and ultimately remediate this recommendation. The goal for this implementation is December 2019.
2019-013 (C)	2018-012 2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Dana Thorson	June 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for June 2020.
2019-013 (D)	2018-012 2017-009	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Dana Thorson	June 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with the recommendation. The implementation date is scheduled for June 2020.
2019-014 (A)	2018-016	Adams State University	Leanne Lounsbury	June 2020	The University will improve and/or replace its financial reporting tools with more reliable and transparent systems that will allow for a more streamlined and effective supervisory review and verification of year-end accounting and reporting processes.
2019-014 (B)	2018-016	Adams State University	Leanne Lounsbury	June 2020	Providing training to staff focused on implementation and performance of properly designed controls to ensure the appropriate and timely completion of fiscal year-end financial activities, including the preparation of and submission of exhibits to the Office of State Controller.
2019-015 (A)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will establish and implement policies and procedures over capital assets, including detailing the process for recording, modifying, and tracking capital assets in CORE and those noted in the Office of the State Controller's Fiscal Procedures Manual and State Fiscal Rules.

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2019-015 (B)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will implement a detailed quarterly review of the Department's depreciation entries and capital asset recording, modifying, and tracking.
2019-015 (C)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will provide staff training on the Department's updated policies and procedures that includes requirements noted in the State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller's Fiscal Procedures Manual, as well as the Colorado Operations Resource Engine (CORE) capital asset module.
2019-016 (A)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will update its existing policies and procedures to include all payroll processes and a requirement to document and maintain evidence of any reviews that are performed, as well as the timeframe in which those reviews will be performed. The updated policies and procedures will comply with all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller.
2019-016 (B)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	July 2020	History Colorado will establish an internal process to ensure representations made to the OSC are accurate and supported by appropriate and properly maintained documentation.
2019-016 (C)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will provide training to staff on payroll processes and internal controls procedures. Training will cover requirements for payroll outlined in the Department's policies and procedures, as updated; the OSC's Fiscal Procedures Manual; and State Fiscal Rules. Training will occur once the Department's policies and procedures are updated, when a new staff member is hired, and when changes occur to the Department's policies and procedures, or other such guidelines.
2019-017 (A)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	July 2020	History Colorado will develop and implement policies and procedures for year-end accounting activities, including Department exhibits and all necessary responsibilities required by State Fiscal Rules and the Office of the State Controller (OSC).
2019-017 (B)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	July 2020	History Colorado will institute a year-end variance analysis process, with a comparison to prior year amounts, to its year-end closing procedures. This will be an additional tool to ensure accuracy of year-end activities and reporting.
2019-017 (C)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	June 2020	History Colorado will fully review its policies and procedures, and update as applicable. Staff will be provided training on the updated policies and procedures, including those regarding department exhibits, in advance of the Fiscal Year 2020 close. This training will also include information received at the Office of the State Controller's Fiscal Year 2020/2021 Open/Close training.
2019-017 (D)		History Colorado	Lynne Winchell	July 2020	History Colorado will establish an internal process to ensure a consistent, timely supervisory review process is in place over accounting activities, including fiscal year end processes. This internal process will be communicated to all staff at History Colorado.

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2019-018 (A)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Kevin Taylor	June 2020	Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendations will be implemented by June 30, 2020.
2019-018 (B)		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Kevin Taylor	June 2020	Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendations will be implemented by June 30, 2020.
2019-019		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Kevin Taylor	February 2020	Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendation will be implemented by February 1, 2020.
2019-020		Metropolitan State University of Denver	Kevin Taylor	November 2019	Management's response has been communicated in the detailed confidential findings and the recommendation was implemented November 21, 2019.
2019-021 (A)		University Of Northern Colorado	Ashley Bishop	January 2020	The University agrees with the audit finding for the 2019 fiscal year. The University will work to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding, PART A.
2019-021 (B)		University Of Northern Colorado	Ashley Bishop	January 2020	The University agrees with the audit finding for the 2019 fiscal year. The University will work to mitigate the specific problems noted in the confidential finding, PART B.
2019-022 (A)		Department of Human Services	Veronica Brandl	April 2020	CDHS will work with our vendor to mitigate the security problem noted in the detailed confidential finding.
2019-022 (B)		Department of Human Services	Veronica Brandl	February 2020	CDHS will correct the issue in the detailed confidential finding.
2019-022 (C)		Department of Human Services	Veronica Brandl	June 2020	CDHS will correct the issue in the detailed confidential finding.
2019-023 (A)	2013-007	Department of Human Services	Andrea Eurich	August 2020	The Department developed an interim process for certifying time sheets while waiting for the implementation of the State's new enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). Originally, it was expected that this system would go live in the summer of 2019. This timing was postponed, so the Department explored other options to solve the problem. As a result, the Department has recently been given an exception from the use of the Statewide platform. In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address this issue through automation and enhanced tracking. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020. At that time, the Department will update policy to reflect the new process. In the interim, the Department will continue to send bimonthly and monthly emails to staff reminding them of the requirements and timeframes specified in policy.

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2019-023 (B)	2013-007	Department of Human Services	Andrea Eurich	August 2020	The Department has recently been given an exception from use of the State's enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address time sheet certification issues through automation and enhanced tracking. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020. During and leading up to the implementation of the updated Kronos, all employees will be provided training on the new system which will be tracked and documented.
2019-023 (C)	2013-007	Department of Human Services	Andrea Eurich	August 2020	The Department has recently been given an exception from use of the State's enterprise human resources and time keeping system (the Workday/CGI platform). In November, the Department engaged KRONOS to implement an updated time and leave system which will address time sheet certification issues through automation and enhanced tracking. The updated system will replace most of the duties the unit timekeepers performed related to the maintenance of the certified timesheets; and therefore, the certified timesheets will be maintained within the system. This system is expected to be implemented and fully functional by July 1, 2020.
2019-024 (A)		Judicial Department	Dave Grier	August 2020	The State Court Administrator's Office will establish procedures to ensure employees in the Accounting Unit understand the OSC Exhibit submission requirements and that all Exhibits are reviewed by an employee that did not prepare the Exhibit.
2019-024 (B)		Judicial Department	Dave Grier	August 2020	The State Court Administrator's Office will clearly establish the responsibility for submission of the Exhibits to multiple positions within the Accounting Unit to ensure appropriate backup in the event of turnover.
2019-025 (A)		Judicial Department	Dave Grier	March 2020	The State Court Administrator's Office is in the process of updating the security procedures around CORE to include the requirements detailed in the audit recommendation. The appropriate staff will be trained upon completion of the procedures.
2019-025 (B)		Judicial Department	Dave Grier	March 2020	The State Court Administrator's Office is in the process of identifying the appropriate staff to manage and review CORE security to alleviate the impact of employee turnover.
2019-026 (A)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	August 2020	The Department will work with Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted in Part A of the confidential finding.
2019-026 (B)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	September 2020	The Department will mitigate the security problems noted in Part B of the confidential finding.

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2019-026 (C)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	June 2021	The Department will work with the Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted in PART C of the confidential finding.
2019-026 (D)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	September 2020	The Department will work with its CLEAR vendor and the Governor's Office of Information Technology to mitigate the security problems noted as outlined in Part D of the confidential finding.
2019-027 (A)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Barbara Grofe	August 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor's Office of Information Technology will work with the Department of Labor and Employment to implement the recommendations in PART A by August 2020.
2019-027 (B)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Barbara Grofe	September 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor's Office of Information Technology will implement the recommendations in PART B by September of 2020.
2019-027 (C)	2018-021 2018-022 2017-027	Governor's Office of Information Technology	Barbara Grofe	March 2020	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor's Office of Information Technology will mitigate the finding and implement by March of 2020.
2019-027 (D)		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Barbara Grofe	June 2021	The Governor's Office of Information Technology agrees with this finding. The Governor's Office of Information Technology will work with the Department of Labor and Employment to mitigate the finding and implement by June of 2021.
2019-028 (A)	2018-023	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	Implemented	CDLE will work with OIT and the CLEAR vendor as outlined more specifically in its response to the problems noted in the confidential finding, PART A.
2019-028 (B)	2018-023	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	January 2020	CDLE will work with OIT and its CLEAR vendor as outlined more specifically in its response to the problems noted in the confidential finding, PART B.
2019-028 (C)	2018-023	Department of Labor and Employment	Michelle Chavez	January 2020	CDLE will work with its CLEAR vendor to ensure accountability to alleviate the problems noted in the confidential finding, PART C.
2019-029 (A)		Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Will Thomson	December 2019	DMVA will mitigate the information security problems identified within the confidential finding of PART A.
2019-029 (B)		Department of Military and Veterans Affairs	Will Thomson	December 2019	DMVA will mitigate the information security problems identified within the confidential finding of PART B.

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2019-030 (A)	2018-026 2018-034 2017-035 2017-042 2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Jing Ye Paul Reynolds	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC has a process in place to identify and review historical transactions posted subsequent to the 35-day statutory closing of the official books of the State. The OSC will enhance this process to gain a better understanding of the transactions posted by the departments after statutory close.
2019-030 (B)	2018-026 2018-034 2017-035 2017-042 2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Jing Ye Paul Reynolds	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will further define, document, and communicate in the Fiscal Procedures Manual the types of transactions that must be made prior to the 35-day statutory close. As depicted in the table, \$14.4 billion of transactions were posted by departments and institutions of higher education after the statutory close deadline. Of this amount, \$0.8 billion posted in Period 14 primarily reflects entries that should have been posted in Period 13 to comply with statute. Of the \$12.8 billion transactions submitted in Period 15, \$8.3 billion were financial statement presentation entries initiated by institutions of higher education. Additionally, departments posted \$0.4 billion in TABOR liabilities, and \$0.8 billion in Medicaid deferral entries at the direction of the OSC. The remaining entries mostly relate to reclassification and other presentation entries netting to zero or having a trivial impact on the Financial Statements. The \$51.1 billion of transactions posted in Period 14 by the OSC were a series of cash sweep entries that are considered balance sheet financial statement presentation entries that do not affect the budgetary revenue, expenditures, and expense accounts outlined in statute. In addition, the \$25.4 billion posted in Period 15 were additional recurring presentation entries initiated by the OSC to comply with GASB standards.

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2019-030 (C)	2018-026 2018-034 2017-035 2017-042 2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bob Jaros Jeffrey Kahn	December 2022	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC annually evaluates the closing calendar dates with department accounting staff that drive fiscal year-end closing processes. The OSC will review the current labor allocation process, which is driven by Timekeeping, Pay Cycles, and Labor Allocation. Eight State agencies have manual processes for recording time; the remaining agencies all have systems beyond their anticipated useful life. About 90% of employees are paid by the Colorado Personnel & Payroll System, which runs about the 25th of the month; whereas employees complete timekeeping the first week of the next month, requiring adjustments to reflect actual time worked. Colorado is one of two states with predominately monthly current pay cycle. Further, about 2/3 of Colorado's workforce is hourly, but pay cycle is mostly monthly current. This causes further delays in calculating overtime. Finally, the Colorado Labor Allocation System requires constant monitoring to identify and correct errors to avoid delays in monthly closing cycles. The Financial Statements submitted to the Governor and General assembly historically do not comply with GAAP because certain required supplementary information (Management's Discussion & Analysis) and required component unit information is omitted. This information is not available at the time the Financial Statements are published on September 20, and is noted in the accompanying transmittal letter.
2019-030 (D)	2018-026 2018-034 2017-035 2017-042 2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Jing Ye Paul Reynolds	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise its existing policies and procedures to include details related to the review and analysis of Exhibit Js to ensure any changes are incorporated in the Financial Statements prior to submitting them to the Governor and General Assembly. The OSC will also obtain revised exhibits as necessary, and ensure any resulting changes are reflected in the Annual Report.
2019-030 (E)	2018-026 2018-034 2017-035 2017-042 2016-033 2015-012	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Jeffrey Kahn Paul Reynolds	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation, and will develop detailed review procedures to ensure issues identified are detected and corrected prior to submitting the Financial Statements and Annual Report to the Governor and General Assembly.

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2019-031 (A)	2018-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Paul Reynolds	June 2020	The Office of the State Controller (OSC) agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise the Fiscal Procedures Manual and the Prior Period Adjustments Exhibit, to ensure departments and institutions of higher education track all prior period adjustments made during the fiscal year and to report them to the OSC at fiscal year-end. The OSC will remove the qualification section from both the Manual and the Exhibit.
2019-031 (B)	2018-030	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Marc Burkepille	June 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise the Exhibit A1 and related Instructions to require reporting of all prior period adjustments affecting TABOR revenue, regardless of dollar amount.
2019-032 (A)	2018-031	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bradley Treiber	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC began the process of capturing inventory of the State's financial information systems (IS) in Fiscal Year 2019 and will complete the process in Fiscal Year 2020. The OSC will develop policies and procedures for a risk assessment to identify and document the State's IS that are critical in compiling the annual financial statements, determine which require SOC reports, and track SOC report opinions. The OSC will perform a statewide risk assessment annually to ensure the list of critical IS is complete and current.
2019-032 (B)	2018-031	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bob Jaros Bradley Treiber	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The IT contract template was revised in October 2019 to include a provision on SOC reports. In addition, the OSC will review contracts that may require SOC reports and advise the contracting State agency on how to proceed.
2019-032 (C)	2018-031	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bradley Treiber	December 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will revise guidance in its Fiscal Procedures Manual (FPM) related to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Standards for Attestation Engagements 18 System and Organization Controls 1, Type II reports (SOC Reports) to ensure departments understand their responsibilities related to SOC Reports, including the department's review and implementation of complementary user entity controls. The revisions to the Fiscal Procedures Manual will be reflected in the annual submission of the Manual in March 2020. The December 2020 implementation date represents the OSC being able to evaluate the guidance given to departments through the next financial reporting period to ensure that the guidance is complete and accurate and to provide further guidance, if necessary.

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2019-033	2018-028	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Jeffrey Kahn	September 2020	The OSC agrees with the recommendation, and will improve its processes and review of GASB statements. The OSC will ensure the Fiscal Procedures Manual, Exhibits, and related Instructions contain a complete listing and analysis including the impact on financial reporting process for all of new GASB guidance going into effect for the current fiscal year.
2019-034	2018-029	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bob Jaros	June 2020	The Office of the State Controller agrees with this recommendation. The OSC will consult with the Attorney General's Office and request a written, formal interpretation of the pay-date shift statute as it relates to the State's institutions of higher education. The OSC will evaluate the interpretation and to ensure compliance with statute, will provide institutions of higher education with instruction/guidance for handling the pay-date shift for Fiscal Year 2020 and going forward, as appropriate. The OSC will also work with institutions of higher education to facilitate any changes to the pay-date shift statute as necessary.
2019-035	2018-032	Department of Personnel and Administration - Office of the State Controller	Bradley Treiber	July 2020	OSC requested and received CGI's estimated costs associated with expanding the scope of the CORE SOC 1, Type II review and changing the timing for when the State receives the associated report. We plan to request additional funding from the State legislature in Spring, 2019. If the funding sought is approved, we will modify the contract with CGI to ensure the SOC 1, Type II report continues to cover the current controls reviewed, as well as adding the review of the database layer controls. In addition, the contract modification will also include the audit period of the SOC 1, Type II report to follow the State's fiscal year. Therefore, the receipt of this report is anticipated no later than August each year. As a result, we project we will fully implement the recommendation in Fiscal Year 2021.
2019-036 (A)	2018-036	Department of Public Health and Environment	Travis Yoder	September 2020	The Department took action to strengthen its internal controls over financial reporting for State fiscal year 2019 activities by training additional staff to prepare exhibits and formalizing an internal review process. While we agree that there were still some required revisions, the Department made significant strides over the concerns that were noted during close of State fiscal year 2018 activities. With regard to the pollution remediation obligation, the Department has drafted language regarding the accounting standard and the Department's projection period into its fiscal procedures manual. This will memorialize the Department's policy and will ensure consistent preparation and reporting going forward.

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2019-036 (B)	2018-036	Department of Public Health and Environment	Travis Yoder	September 2020	The Department took action to strengthen its training regimen during State fiscal year 2019 by conducting training for not only central accounting staff, but fiscal staff employed by the divisions. While we agree that there is always room for improvement, the Department made significant strides during State fiscal year 2019 and have continued those efforts into State fiscal year 2020. Central accounting staff have undergone a formalized assessment process to identify areas of governmental accounting knowledge where staff need additional training. Furthermore, the Department's fiscal procedures manual has been updated to provide more context surrounding accounting principles and the various rules and regulations that the Department is required to adhere to.
2019-037 (A)		Department of Revenue	Ted Trujillo Olya Rohrbaugh	April 2020	The Department of Revenue, Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) will improve the information security controls for DRIVES by revising procedures that communicate, document, and mitigate the information identified in PART A of the confidential finding.
2019-037 (B)		Department of Revenue	Ted Trujillo Olya Rohrbaugh	April 2020	The Department of Revenue, Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) will improve the information security controls for DRIVES by revising procedures that communicate, document, and mitigate the information identified in PART B of the confidential finding.
2019-038		Governor's Office of Information Technology	Yvette Florez	N/A	The Governor's Office of Information Technology OIT disagrees with the finding. Please see the detailed finding for more information.
2019-039		Department of Revenue	Ted Trujillo Olya Rohrbaugh	January 2020	The Colorado Department of Revenue's (CDOR) Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) agrees with the recommendation that it is responsible in holding staff accountable for monitoring and enforcing contract provisions. The DMV should have been involved in dialogue between the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) and vendor, FAST Enterprises, regarding non-compliance with selected IT Security Policies contained in CISP-015. Actions have been initiated to ensure OIT, FAST and DMV collaborate regarding all contract related activities. FAST has submitted to CDOR mitigating controls to address noncompliance with Colorado Information Security Policies. The DMV will lead coordination effort between OIT and FAST to assess mitigation controls, determine risk based on technical recommendations from OIT and identify further actions.

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2019-040 (A)		Department of Transportation Bridge Enterprise	Lori Copeland Kay Hruska	June 2020	CBE will develop effective policies and procedures that will strengthen controls over nonroutine journal entries review and approval process to ensure that these entries are complete, accurate, properly supported and approved prior to posting in the general ledger. The additional level of control in preparation of financial statements will consist of structural review of financial statements by a third-party accounting staff member who is not involved with the daily transactions of CBE.
2019-040 (B)		Department of Transportation Bridge Enterprise	Lori Copeland Kay Hruska	December 2019	CBE personnel has communicated to the Business Process Experts via the Business Support Team on the importance of informing them of all new codes for projects. The Business Support Team created a report comparing expenditures to capitalized asset expenditures for all projects by phases on an aggregate level. This report is incorporated in the monthly asset capitalization process to identify any missed expenditures that should have been capitalized prior to the period close. This new process is documented in the project asset capitalization procedure.
2019-041 (A)	2018-043	Department of Corrections	Bradley Duca	May 2020	The Department of Corrections (Department) has submitted corrected reimbursement requests and updated federal reports to the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2019. The Department will continue to work with the BLM to resolve any identified differences.
2019-041 (B)	2018-043	Department of Corrections	Bradley Duca	May 2020	The Department will continue to proactively work with the BLM to finalize BLM's payment review audit and obtain reimbursement for prior years expenditures. The Department has updated policies and procedures relating to cash management and federal reporting to align with BLM requirements.

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2019-042 (A)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	<p>The Department agrees to provide these findings to the CBMS training team, which already has intensive training available to caseworkers, and these findings have been sent to the counties with findings. In addition, the Department is implementing a new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility determinations that is targeted to begin by July 2020. The implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.</p> <p>Regarding the extrapolation calculation, the Department agrees with the statement made by auditors within the report that the Projected Likely Questioned Costs are a mathematical calculation of costs that does not correlate to specific payments made to providers. This does not result in specific over expenditures of state General Funds or federal funds that can be recovered or potential budget savings. The Department has concerns that the extrapolation calculation result is significantly biased upwards due to sampling criteria and an over sampling of high cost claims relative to the total Medicaid population. In addition, the Department cannot validate the extrapolation calculation or result. The Department is working with our actuaries to provide alternatives to the auditors on how to sample Medicaid cases. Further, once the errors identified in this audit are resolved, the vast majority of individuals remain eligible for Medicaid; the true error rate is significantly lower at 3%.</p>

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2019-042 (B)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	<p>The Department agrees to reinstitute a monitoring process by implementing a new eligibility site oversight and accountability model for eligibility determinations. The model is based on a partnership with the Colorado Department Human Services and leveraging their processes for oversight and accountability. This includes the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing county administration rules to improve county accountability; - Changing quality review method and implementing performance measurements through scorecards; - Implementing management evaluation reviews and providing technical assistance to address issues; and - Implementing changes to quality control processes as dictated by the federal government. <p>This county oversight and accountability model is targeted to begin in FY 2020-21. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department's new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility will be effective for the entirety of FY 2021-22.</p>
2019-042 (C)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	<p>The Department agrees to research and resolve as necessary any CBMS issues related to this recommendation. When the 12 months of continuous eligibility ends, CBMS begins the redetermination process by automatically sending the redetermination packet to the member. When the member returns the packet, the caseworker processes the redetermination to determine eligibility. The Department has reached out to the county identified through this audit to ensure that the yearly redetermination of eligibility is processed timely and if a system issue is found that the county submits the issue to the help desk to be researched and resolved. In addition, the Department has initiated a CBMS project that will ensure that Community Spouse Resource Allowance (CSRA) limit is applied in CBMS with an implementation date by no later than July 2021. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.</p>

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2019-043 (A)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2022	The CBMS currently has functionality in place for members requesting Medical Assistance that they must supply a Social Security Number (SSN) unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions at initial application. Since CBMS is a shared system between the Department and the Department of Human Services and any change would impact all cases in CBMS, the Department cannot guarantee that a system change can be implemented. The Department can agree to research on the feasibility of instituting a mechanism for identifying Medicaid cases in CBMS that lack a social security number and, if feasible, implement a CBMS change by July 2022.
2019-043 (B)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department agrees to research and resolve Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS), and Colorado interChange system interface issues identified in the audit. The Department implemented a system change in June of 2018 that allows retroactive changes in eligibility to be correctly synced between the systems. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to case workers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.
2019-043 (C)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department provides training to counties and Medical Assistance sites that beneficiaries applying for Medical Assistance must supply a Social Security Number (SSN) or supply verification that they have applied for an SSN, unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions. This information has been communicated to the counties since 2004 and is part of our ongoing training materials. The Department cannot agree to establish any additional review process at this time. The Department can agree to work with counties and Medical Assistance sites to identify any additional training related to missing SSN and implement additional training by July 2021.

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2019-043 (D)	2018-044	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	N/A	The Department disagrees with the Total Known Questioned Costs of \$2,285,757 identified in the audit report since Department cannot verify the results. The Department is still attempting to reconcile various reports to understand the finding identified through this audit. CBMS currently has functionality in place for members requesting Medical Assistance that they must supply a Social Security Number (SSN), unless they meet certain acceptable exceptions at initial application. The Department does not have the resources to research the thousands of cases that the auditor identified through data mining techniques, a new methodology for the first time this year. If the auditor is changing methodologies, the Department requires additional resources and timely notice to request resources through the budget process.
2019-044 (A)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department agrees to research and resolve Colorado Benefits Management System (CBMS), Trails, and Colorado interChange system interface issues identified in the audit. The Department implemented a system change in June of 2018 that allows retroactive changes in eligibility to be correctly synced between the systems. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to caseworkers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.
2019-044 (B)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department agrees to identify and correct any additional cases affected by the system issues noted in the audit. The majority of the impacted cases are historical cases that will be manually corrected by June 2020. Additional cases involve detailed research, review, and potential outreach to caseworkers to correct the case file or verify the eligibility status of the impacted members. The Department will take the appropriate actions to notify impacted members if necessary. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.

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2019-044 (C)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	Department agrees to determine if any of the overpayments made to providers on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries noted through the audit are recoverable and, if so, collect them in accordance with the state regulation. The Department will seek recoveries if any of these cases resulted in identifiable fraud by the provider. As this time, the Department has determined that these beneficiaries were displayed as eligible when the provider checked the beneficiaries' eligibility status. Therefore, Department will waive the recovery as such action would be inequitable to the providers and administratively impracticable by the Department as allowed under state law. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2021-22.
2019-045 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2022	The Department agrees to work with the Governor's Office of Information Technology (OIT) on the feasibility of instituting a system check within CBMS to flag for review or disallow the same Social Security Number or multiple State IDs to be used by more than one beneficiary to prevent multiple accounts within CBMS. Since CBMS is a shared system between the Department and the Department of Human Services, and that State IDs are generated by a separate system managed by OIT, the Department cannot guarantee that specific system checks as prescribed through this audit recommendation can be implemented and the timeline to implement a related system change is unknown. Therefore, the Department can agree to research on the feasibility, and if feasible, implement a system check by July 2022.
2019-045 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department provides training to counties and Medical Assistance sites on how to merge any duplicate case files existing within CBMS. There are multiple user manuals regarding this process and there are two specific web-based trainings which are both required for all caseworkers. The Department agrees to work with counties to identify any additional training, reporting, or monitoring related to the case file merge process that would be useful to caseworkers. The Department can agree to implement additional training by July 2021.

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2019-045 (C)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department's approach to claims editing using State ID and date-of-birth are Medicaid industry standards. The Department can agree to research how other payers edit claims for beneficiary information, such as name or other information that is available on a claim. Further, the Department's ability to modify claims editing based on beneficiary information has the potential to impact thirdparty claims submitted by other payers such as Medicare. Therefore, the Department cannot modify the Department's claims processing system until that research has been performed. The Department will research and report on the feasibility, and if feasible, implement any system change by July 2021. In addition, the Department agrees to research the claims payments that were identified through the audit to determine whether the payments were appropriate by July 2021.
2019-046 (A)	2018-046 2018-056 2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2022	The Department is working with its Fiscal Agent to ensure all required database screenings are performed and clearly identified in the Colorado interChange. An issue was identified in a prior year, FY 2018-19, that not all screening information was consistent. There was also a concern that initial screenings might miss some individuals due to the way data was formatted when transferred from LexisNexis. The issue was resolved by the Fiscal Agent prior to FY 2019-20. The Fiscal Agent is continuing to conduct manual reviews of all screening results to ensure compliance. A separate process to screen providers monthly is executed by the Department's Program Integrity Section. Through this process, no providers were found to have been enrolled incorrectly and, as necessary, the Department took appropriate action if there were changes to a provider's information. The Department is working with its Fiscal Agent to properly display results of Social Security Number and Federal Employer Identification Number verifications for all providers and automate the review process. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will complete the improvements and be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2022-23.

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2019-046 (B)	2018-046 2018-056 2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	N/A	The Department finds that the Colorado interChange is working as designed, that the Fiscal Agent is appropriately enrolling providers, and that the Department is in compliance with the federal regulations regarding enrolling and revalidating providers. The Department is compliant with 42 CFR § 455.436, which requires providers to be screened at enrollment and revalidation. All providers are assessed for eligibility requirements at enrollment and revalidation and are then screened monthly to identify any changes. For the licensing issue identified in this audit report, the Department performed the appropriate actions to recover funds within less than a month of the incident, which is compliant with federal regulation 42 CFR § 455.436(c)(2).
2019-046 (C)	2018-046 2018-056 2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	The Department finalized the Fiscal Agent monitoring policies and procedures in December 2019 and therefore was unable to be in full compliance for the entire FY 2019-20. The Department's implementation date reflects that the Department will be in compliance with the Recommendation for the entirety of FY 2020-21.
2019-046 (D)	2018-046 2018-056 2017-055	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	N/A	There was an initial system configuration on some early enrollments that prevented populating the requested information in the visible provider subsystem tabs for the auditor to review. The verification functionality happens within the provider portal and not in the visible provider subsystem tabs that the auditor reviews. However, no functionality or data was lost, the information only appeared and was stored in the provider portal. The Department implemented a solution so that the information will be displayed in the provider subsystem. This change is pending the next update the providers make and the data will be visible in the provider subsystem. The Department will not be making historical changes to the system. The Department has worked with the Fiscal Agent to resolve the issues which led to the finding and does not believe that expending additional resources to display historical information in both the provider portal and the provider subsystem is the best use of resources. The Department can produce the information manually.
2019-047 (A)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2022	The Department agrees to research if CBMS is programmed correctly to ensure correct annual enrollment fees are being calculated and to disallow benefits if the annual enrollment fee is not paid prior to the enrollment in the program. Once this research is complete, the Department will take the necessary actions, if any, to make system changes to CBMS. The Department will complete the research by July 2020, and if CBMS system changes are necessary, they will be completed by July 2021. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department will be compliant for the entirety of Fiscal Year 2021-22.

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2019-047 (B)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2022	<p>The Department agrees to provide findings from this audit report to the CBMS training team, which already has intensive training available to caseworkers, and will also be sent to the counties involved in the findings. In addition to this work, the Department is implementing a new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility. The model is based on a partnership with the Colorado Department Human Services and leveraging their processes for oversight and accountability. This includes the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing county administration rules to improve county accountability. - Improving quality/performance metrics and information sharing through scorecards. - Implementing management evaluation reviews and providing technical assistance to address issues. - Implementing changes to quality control processes as dictated by the federal government. <p>This county oversight and accountability model is targeted to begin by July 2020. The Department's implementation date is based on the expectation that the Department's new county oversight and accountability model for eligibility will be effective for the entirety of Fiscal Year 2021-22.</p>
2019-047 (C)		Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	N/A	<p>The Department has determined that the payments were made correctly and that no CBMS changes are necessary. The audit finding does not correctly explain how retroactive eligibility changes impact a beneficiary's eligibility for Medicaid and CHP+, nor does the audit findings correctly provide the timeline when payments were made for these beneficiaries relative on the retroactive eligibility changes. When payments were made, the payments were classified to the correct eligibility category. The Department does not reclassify payments to a different eligibility category when retroactive eligibility changes occur. To reflect the correct eligibility category at the time when payments are made, the Department specifies that information on the claim payment record, so auditors have traceability. The Department has explained and documented the timeline and policy to the OSA; however, the write-up in the finding and recommendation remain incorrect.</p>

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2019-048 (A)	2018-047	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	The Department implemented a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on July 1, 2019. The new SOP details the process for pulling and storing CDPHE's survey and certification reports for long-term care facilities from the federal reporting website. It also provides for Department staff to maintain documentation of their review of these reports and of the CMS reports, and to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of long-term care facilities. Additionally, the updated SOP includes formalized follow-up with CDPHE to identify inaccuracies in the federal reporting website.
2019-048 (B)	2018-047	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	The Department implemented a new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on July 1, 2019. The new SOP details the process for pulling and storing CDPHE's survey and certification reports for long-term care facilities from the federal reporting website. It also provides for Department staff to maintain documentation of their review of these reports and of the CMS reports, and to proactively identify delays in standard surveys and certifications of long-term care facilities. Additionally, the updated SOP includes formalized follow-up with CDPHE to identify inaccuracies in the federal reporting website.
2019-049 (A)	2018-057 2017-056	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The seven RAE contracts contain language that require them to strictly adhere to and comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations (see Regional Accountable Entity contracts base contract §21.U.; Exhibit B, §5.1., and §17.1.). The Department agrees with the recommendation that the timely payment of clean claims is not specifically stated in the Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan section of the contracts. The Department will ensure an adequate contract review process is in place to ensure the timing specifications for the payment of claim payments to providers by documenting this requirement in program policy documentation.
2019-049 (B)	2018-057 2017-056	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department has documented policies for deliverables and federal regulatory requirements included in the Regional Accountable Entity contracts. The Department will document and implement the monitoring policy of the timely payment of clean claims language.
2019-049 (C)	2018-057 2017-056	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department will add new language to both the Prepaid Inpatient Health Plan and the Managed Care Organization authority sections of the Regional Accountable Entity contracts requiring reporting of the timely payment of clean claims.

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2019-050 (A)	2018-049	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	<p>The Department will conduct training with program management and division directors regarding the requirements for subrecipient monitoring and their responsibilities for secondary review.</p> <p>The training will include subrecipient versus contractor determination, the requirement of risk assessments and the importance of reporting determinations accurately in Colorado Operations Resource Engine.</p>
2019-050 (B)	2018-049	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	<p>The Department is modifying its procurement and contracting process to require subrecipient determinations to be completed by the contract manager, Audits and Compliance designee and Controller on the front end of this process. This will be accomplished through a newly developed SharePoint form and workflow that will automatically route the determination to the individuals noted above and to Accounting staff so the appropriate coding can be applied and the Exhibit K1, Schedule of Federal Assistance is prepared and presented correctly.</p> <p>The SharePoint tool also automatically populates a database of subrecipients to ensure that program contract administrators, the Controller Division (including Procurement), and the Audits Division are all using the same source for determining and documenting subrecipients alleviating the need to reconcile different systems and determinations across divisions.</p>
2019-051 (A)	2018-058 2017-058	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	<p>The Department will continue with its implementation of an interim tracking mechanism through either semi-annual time certifications or 100%-time tracking. The Department will compare those staff currently tracking time under each mechanism to a list of all Department staff to identify those positions not currently covered by one mechanism or the other.</p> <p>Staff who are not covered by one of the above mechanisms will be required to either (a) to begin submitting semi-annual time certifications if they are dedicated to a single federal award or state program or (b) complete 100%-time tracking if they work on multiple federal awards and/or state programs.</p>
2019-051 (B)	2018-058 2017-058	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	<p>The Department will update its current semi-annual time certification policy and procedure to require direct supervisors to review and sign their staff's semi-annual time certifications within 30 days from the end of the certification period.</p>
2019-052 (A)	2018-055 2017-053	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	<p>The Department agrees to work with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, to ensure that the appropriate system components and controls that are in scope are clearly identified in future SOC 1, Type II reports.</p>

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2019-052 (B)	2018-055 2017-053	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	The Department agrees to work with its service organization, DXC Technology Services, to ensure that the appropriate database internal controls are identified by the service organization, tested for effectiveness and opined on by the service auditor in its SOC 1, Type II report. The Department notes that the SOC 1, Type II audits are completed by service organizations for multiple lines of business beyond the Department's specific account. In addition, the service auditor is certified and all appropriate controls are included in their SOC reports. If the Department requests that the items outside of those audits are customized reports to meet these requirements there will be an additional cost to the State.
2019-053 (A)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2021	In June 2018, the Department implemented a system change that allows the Colorado interChange to process retroactive eligibility changes to resolve eligibility end date information from CBMS that does not get uploaded to the Colorado interChange. In addition, the Department has a team that evaluates beneficiary records in the Colorado interChange to ensure accuracy with CBMS, and if any discrepancies are identified they can be updated to ensure correct eligibility information is displayed in both systems.
2019-053 (B)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	Implemented	In June 2018, the Department started a data cleanup project to correct the Alternative Benefit Plan beneficiary's eligibility spans, which was completed in September 2018. The data cleanup identified the beneficiaries that had an eligibility discrepancy between CBMS and Colorado interChange and resolved any discrepancies.
2019-053 (C)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	August 2020	The Department has a team that evaluates beneficiary records in the Colorado interChange to ensure accuracy with CBMS, and if any discrepancies are identified they can be updated to ensure correct eligibility information is displayed in both systems. In addition, the Department plans to implement a system change that will eliminate the need to evaluate and manually update the beneficiary records after the National Emergency related to COVID ends. The Department was scheduled to implement the reconciliation process on March 31, 2020 but was notified by CMS that Medicaid members eligibility could not be closed until after the National Emergency concludes.
2019-053 (D)	2018-045	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2019	The Department will provide additional instructions to counties and Medical Assistance sites to ensure they are addressing any issues identified through error reports.

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2019-054 (A)	2018-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2019	Implemented. The Department's Audits and Compliance Division reviewed the identified claims from the audit findings and sent out demand letters. Some of those demands for payment have been paid to the Department while others are in the appeal process.
2019-054 (B)	2018-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	Implemented	Implemented. The additional Log Notes reports created in September 2018 is working as designed and is being utilized by the Case Management Agencies. In February 2019, the Department began running a monthly duplicate log note report designed to identify potential duplicate log notes created by case managers at Community Centered Boards (CCBs). The Department shares the findings of this report with the CCBs monthly so that they can validate whether or not these identified log notes are duplicates. If the CCB confirms that they are duplicates, the Department has asked the case managers to delete all such notes. The BUS was upgraded to a 64-bit environment in June 2018, and users are not currently experiencing any significant lag time while using the BUS. The BUS is also more reliable, experiencing only 10 minutes of unscheduled downtime in the last 3 months.
2019-054 (C)	2018-051	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	Implemented	Implemented. Fully implemented- In June 2019, OIT completed a system fix to eliminate system-generated log notes, this fix also identified any system-generated duplicate notes dating back 3 years and deleted those as well. To prevent future system-generated notes, a nightly maintenance run in the BUS deletes any system-generated log notes created that day.
2019-055	2018-052	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	July 2020	On March 6, 2019 the Department sent an Operational Memo to Community Centered Boards (CCB) regarding billing and claims submissions for Targeted Case Management (TCM). The memo directs CCBs to discontinue billing TCM for mass documented case management activities. The memo also directs CCBs to only submit claims for the actual time an activity took when conducting the same activity for multiple individuals. The memo states that the TCM units associated with a single CCB case manager's log notes shall not exceed 24 hours in a single day. This completes the "interim" part of the Department's work described at left. The case-management redesign work is on track for completion as stated at left.
2019-056	2018-053	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	September 2019	The Department completed a system change to require an exact match on all PAR modifiers in Fall 2019. The change was communicated out to case management and providers and has been a successful system modification. This issue is complete and implemented.

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2019-057	2018-054	Department of Health Care Policy and Financing	Donna Kellow Greg Tanner	September 2019	<p>The Department reviewed the 6,130 claims identified by the OSA for SFY 2017. Demand letters were sent out to providers who had identified overpayments in May and June of 2019. Several providers filed Informal Reconsiderations and Appeals with the Office of the Administrative Courts. The last Appeal was resolved in February of 2020. The Department is currently in the process of recovering funds related to Demand letters where no response was received.</p> <p>For the period after the audit and prior to when the system edit was implemented, the Department is in the process of determining how the review will be conducted and plans to review and recover any identified overpayments.</p>
2019-058 (A)	2018-063	Department of Human Services	Tamara Schmidt	July 2020	<p>The Department will identify and continue developing training in key areas of CCCAP program policy such as income calculation, timely processing, timely noticing and other policy areas identified through quality assurance reviews. These trainings will be delivered via face to face training; virtual training or web based training modules. When training has been identified as required, at least one representative from each county will be required to attend. To ensure representatives from all counties obtain proper training, county representation will be tracked and the Department will follow up with county representatives to ensure training is completed within a timely manner.</p>
2019-058 (B)	2018-063	Department of Human Services	Tamara Schmidt	July 2020	<p>The Department will work with county departments of human/social services to determine the feasibility of incorporating a secondary or supervisory review of select case files after eligibility has been determined, including ensuring applicants are notified timely of eligibility decisions, parent fees are calculated appropriately and cases are closed timely.</p>
2019-058 (C)	2018-063	Department of Human Services	Tamara Schmidt	July 2020	<p>The Department will continue to monitor the Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS) through help desk tickets that identify possible system issues. Help desk tickets are submitted by state and county workers when it is suspected that the system is not functioning as it should. It is through this process we are able to identify, prioritize and correct system issues.</p>
2019-059 (A)	2018-067	Department of Treasury	Charles Scheibe	November 2019	<p>Following distribution of funds to subrecipients in September, the Department of Treasury will communicate required federal award information, CFDA number, program name and federal awarding agency, department contact information, and dollar amount when passing funds through to other state agencies or non-state subrecipients in the form of a confirmation letter to be signed and returned to the Department of Treasury by the subrecipients to ensure reasonable assurance of compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements.</p>

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2019-059 (B)	2018-067	Department of Treasury	Charles Scheibe	November 2019	Following distribution of funds to subrecipients in September, the Department of Treasury will communicate required federal award information, CFDA number, program name and federal awarding agency, department contact information, and dollar amount when passing funds through to other state agencies or non-state subrecipients in the form of a confirmation letter to be signed and returned to the Department of Treasury by the subrecipients to ensure reasonable assurance of compliance with monitoring and reporting requirements. The Department of Treasury will follow up with any entities that do not return their letter to ensure that they have the information they need and are aware of their reporting requirements.
2019-059 (C)	2018-067	Department of Treasury	Charles Scheibe	Implemented	The Department of Treasury will ensure that the Department of Local Affairs and other state agencies have the necessary information to appropriately report funds distributed to non-state subrecipients. The Department of Treasury Controller will record the distributions on the SEFA (Exhibit K1) and the Department of Treasury CFO will review and confirm the accuracy of the numbers reported.