FLAGSTAFF ACADEMY BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

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Board of Directors Flagstaff Academy Longmont, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Flagstaff Academy, component unit of the St. Vrain Valley School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Academy, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Flagstaff Academy as of June 30, 2018, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the school's proportionate share, and schedule of the school's contributions on pages 43-47 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

October 15, 2018

John Cuther & Associates, LLC

Flagstaff Academy Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Flagstaff Academy (FSA or the School), we offer readers of Flagstaff Academy's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2018 is the thirteenth year of operations for FSA. As of June 30, 2018, net position decreased by \$(4,526,510) to \$(18,201,521). This negative balance is the result of the implementation of regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Numbers 68 and 75. Further information about GASB 68 and 75 is provided in Notes 7 and 8 of the financial statements.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue. Such revenue for the year was \$6,252,564. At the close of the fiscal year, Flagstaff Academy's governmental fund(s) reported an ending fund balance of \$3,706,120, an increase of \$178,969 from prior year. This increase is the result of closely monitoring spending throughout the year.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected grant expenses and earned but unpaid salary and benefits).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by Per Pupil Revenue or other revenues passed through from the authorizer (St. Vrain Valley School District). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

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

The School adopts annually appropriated budgets for any governmental funds. A budgetary comparison schedule for each governmental fund has been provided herein.

Proprietary Funds. The School also maintains a proprietary fund to record the activity of the Flagstaff Building Corporation (the Building Corporation). The Building Corporation was formed to assist in the financing and construction of the School's facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 9-42.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of Flagstaff Academy, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of \$(18,201,521) in FY 2017-2018. Again, this is directly related to the Pension Plan and the Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) liabilities reporting requirements under GASB 68 and 75. Of the School's total net position, \$258,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy the school's general operating expenses.

Flagstaff Academy's Net Position Governmental Activities

	•	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$	4,205,404	
Restricted Cash and Investments		1,279,822	1,259,739
Accounts Receivable		19,869	12,777
Prepaid Expenses		64,998	56,458
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated		896,370	349,882
Capital Assets, Net of Accum Depreciation		9,202,415	9,425,580
Total Assets		15,668,878	15,003,101
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Cost of Refunding		1,396,537	1,446,413
Related to Pensions		9,066,909	10,287,038
Related to OPEB		40,613	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		10,504,059	11,733,451
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable		151,486	26,609
Due to the District		14,158	9,942
Interest Payable		223,245	226,120
Accrued Salaries & Benefits		362,007	348,778
Unearned Revenues		56,500	55,420
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Net Pension Liability		27,957,700	24,960,409
Net OPEB Liability		638,435	
Due in One Year		240,000	230,000
Due in More than One Year		13,577,021	13,843,702
Total Liabilities		43,220,552	39,700,980
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Related to Pensions		1,143,225	112,777
Related to OPEB		10,681	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,153,906	112,777
NET POSITION			
Investment in Capital Assets		(3,334,784)	(3,388,383)
Restricted for Emergencies		258,000	245,000
Unrestricted		(15,124,737)	(9,933,822)
Total Net Position	\$	(18,201,521)	\$ (13,077,205)

The largest portion of the School's assets is in capital assets, at 64% of total assets in 2018.

Flagstaff Academy's Change in Net Position Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	\$ 1,101,360	\$ 955,040
Operating Grants and Contributions	262,535	185,303
Capital Grants and Contributions	737,350	231,427
Total Program Revenue	 2,101,245	1,371,770
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	6,252,564	6,048,818
Mill Levy Revenue	1,044,957	966,264
Interest	45,106	26,031
Other	-	30,923
SPECIAL ITEM: Capital Contribution from the		
District	-	349,882
Total General Revenue	7,342,627	7,421,918
Total Revenue	9,443,872	8,793,688
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	9,019,152	8,189,984
Supporting Services	4,399,599	3,847,108
Interest on Long-Term Debt	551,631	594,828
Total Expenses	 13,970,382	12,631,920
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	(4,526,510)	(3,838,232)
Net Position, Beginning*	(13,675,011)	(9,238,973)
Net Position, Ending	\$ (18,201,521)	\$ (13,077,205)

^{*}The 2017-2018 beginning net position was decreased by \$597,806 as the School implemented GASB 75.

The largest portion of the School's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 66%, respectively in 2018.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$3,706,120, an increase of \$178,969 from prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a final general fund budget in May based on enrollment projections for the school year. In October, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. At year-end, the School had some variances between its final budgeted and actual activities. Overall, the School recognized \$129,649 more revenue than expected and spent \$(98,206) less than planned, when compared to the final budget. One budget amendment was made during FY 2017-2018.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets in form of the school's building, building improvements, and equipment in support of the school's educational program. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under Supporting Services of the School's operations.

The School has long-term debt in the form of refunding revenue bonds. During fiscal year 2015-2016, proceeds from 2016 bonds were used to advance refund 2008 revenue bonds, originally issued to construct the school's facility. The School is required to make equal lease payments to the Building Corporation for the use of the building. The Building Corporation is required to make equal lease payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Flagstaff Academy is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2017-2018 school year was 834.48 funded students. This information was analyzed as part of the 2018-2019 budget.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Flagstaff Academy's finances for all those with an interest in the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the School:

Flagstaff Academy 2040 Miller Drive Longmont, CO 80501



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION As of June 30, 2018

	Governmen	tal Activities
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,205,404	\$ 3,898,665
Restricted Cash and Investments	1,279,822	1,259,739
Accounts Receivable	19,869	12,777
Prepaid Expenses	64,998	56,458
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	896,370	349,882
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	9,202,415	9,425,580
TOTAL ACCEPTS	45.770.070	15 002 101
TOTAL ASSETS	15,668,878	15,003,101
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Cost of Refunding	1,396,537	1,446,413
Related to Pensions	9,066,909	10,287,038
Related to OPEB	40,613	
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	10,504,059	11,733,451
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	151,486	26,609
Due to the District	14,158	9,942
Interest Payable	223,245	226,120
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	362,007	348,778
Unearned Revenues	56,500	55,420
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net Pension Liability	27,957,700	24,960,409
Net OPEB Liability	638,435	-
Due in One Year	240,000	230,000
Due in More than One Year	13,577,021	13,843,702
TOTAL LIABILITIES	43,220,552	39,700,980
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,143,225	112,777
Related to OPEB	10,681	<u> </u>
	1,153,906	112,777
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(3,334,784)	(3,388,383)
Restricted for Emergencies	258,000	245,000
Unrestricted	(15,124,737)	(9,933,822)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (18,201,521)	\$ (13,077,205)

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2018

NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE

AND CHANGES IN PROGRAM REVENUES NET POSITION Operating Capital Governmental Activities Charges for Grants and Grants and FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS Services Contributions Contributions 2018 2017 Expenses PRIMARY GOVERNMENT **Governmental Activities** Instructional 9,019,152 \$ 1,101,360 \$ 117,439 (7,800,353)(7,159,570)4,399,599 737,350 Supporting Services 145,096 (3,517,153)(3,505,752)Interest on Long-Term Debt 551,631 (551,631)(594,828)Total Governmental Activities 13,970,382 1,101,360 262,535 737,350 (11,869,137)(11,260,150)GENERAL REVENUES Per Pupil Revenue 6,252,564 6,048,818 Mill Levy Override 1,044,957 966,264 Interest 45,106 26,031 Other 30,923 SPECIAL ITEM Capital Contribution from the District 349,882 TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES 7,342,627 7,421,918 CHANGE IN NET POSITION (4,526,510)(3,838,232)NET POSITION, Beginning, As Restated (13,675,011)(9,238,973)NET POSITION, Ending \$ (18,201,521) \$ (13,077,205)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2018

	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS			MENTAL
		2018		2017
ASSETS	Ф	4.205.404	Ф	2 000 775
Cash and Investments Accounts Receivable	\$	4,205,404	\$	3,898,665
Prepaid Expenses		19,869 64,998		12,777 56,458
Trepaid Expenses		04,770		30,436
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	4,290,271	\$	3,967,900
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$	151,486	\$	26,609
Due to the District		14,158		9,942
Accrued Salaries		362,007		348,778
Unearned Revenues		56,500		55,420
TOTAL LIABILITIES		584,151		440,749
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable		64,998		56,458
Restricted for Emergencies		258,000		245,000
Unassigned		3,383,122		3,225,693
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		3,706,120		3,527,151
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		887,643		812,397
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability of (\$27,957,700), net OPEB liability of (\$638,435), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$9,066,909, deferred outflows related to OPEB of \$40,613, deferred inflows related to pensions of (\$1,143,225) and deferred inflows related to OPEB of (\$10,681).		(20,642,519)		(14,786,148)
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the lease costs to governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the				
governmental activities in the statement of net position.		(2,152,765)		(2,630,605)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	(18,201,521)	\$	(13,077,205)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2018

		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		
	2018	2017		
REVENUES				
Local Sources	\$ 8,597,731	\$ 8,165,475		
State Sources	313,373	270,556		
TOTAL REVENUES	8,911,104	8,436,031		
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	5,226,054	5,056,150		
Supporting Services	3,506,081	3,324,611		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,732,135	8,380,761		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	178,969	55,270		
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	3,527,151	3,471,881		
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$ 3,706,120	\$ 3,527,151		

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 178,969
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as	
expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement	
of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount capital outlay \$152,778 exceeded	
depreciation expense (\$77,532), in the current year.	75,246
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEN are not recognized in the governmental funds.	
However, for the government-wide funds those amounts are capitalized and amortized.	(5,258,565)
The Internal Service fund is used by management to charge the cost of lease payments to the governmental funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported with	
the governmental activities.	 477,840
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (4,526,510)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE June 30, 2018

	Government Internal Se	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Restricted Cash and Investments	\$ 1,279,822	\$ 1,259,739
Total Current Assets	1,279,822	1,259,739
Long-term Assets		
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	9,211,142	8,963,065
Total Long-term Assets	9,211,142	8,963,065
TOTAL ASSETS	10,490,964	10,222,804
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES		
Cost of Refunding	1,396,537	1,446,413
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Interest Payable	223,245	226,120
Bonds Payable - Current	240,000	230,000
Total Current Liabilities	463,245	456,120
Long-Term Liabilities		
Bonds Payable	13,577,021	13,843,702
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,040,266	14,299,822
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(3,326,057)	(3,850,898)
Unrestricted	1,173,292	1,220,293
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (2,152,765)	\$ (2,630,605)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Fund			
	2018			2017
OPERATING REVENUES		_		
Charges for Services	\$	789,060	\$	757,233
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		789,060		757,233
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Purchased Services		-		931
Depreciation		269,161		269,161
Amortization		23,196		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		292,357		270,092
OPERATING INCOME		496,703		487,141
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES				
Investment Income		15,529		7,775
Interest Expense		(551,631)		(594,828)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING EXPENSES		(536,102)		(587,053)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		(39,399)		(99,912)
TRANSFERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
Capital Contributions from the District		517,239		349,882
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		517,239		349,882
NET INCOME (LOSS)		477,840		249,970
NET POSITION, Beginning		(2,630,605)		(2,880,575)
NET POSITION, Ending	\$	(2,152,765)	\$ ((2,630,605)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE

Year Ended June 30, 2018 Increase (Decrease) in Cash

	Governmental Activities -			
	Internal Service Fund			Fund
		2018		2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash Received from Rental Operations	\$	789,060	\$	757,233
Cash Paid to Suppliers		-		(31,041)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		789,060		726,192
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment Income		15,529		7,775
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Principal Payments on Bonds		(230,000)		(35,000)
Interest Expense		(554,506)		(368,708)
Interest Dapense		(331,300)		(300,700)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(784,506)		(403,708)
NET INCREASE IN CASH		20,083		330,259
CASH, Beginning	1	,259,739		929,480
CASH, Ending	\$ 1	,279,822	\$	1,259,739
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET				
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Income	\$	496,703	\$	487,141
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss				
to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities				
Depreciation Expense		269,161		269,161
Amortization Expense		23,196		23,196
Changes in Assets and Liabilities				
Accounts Payable		_		(53,306)
Total Adjustments		292,357		239,051
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	789,060	\$	726,192
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Capital Contribution from the District	\$	517,239	\$	349,882

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Flagstaff Academy (the "Academy") was formed in November of 2004, pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The focus of which will be to provide a science-focused, liberal arts curriculum that promotes excellence, teamwork, respect and a lifelong love of learning.

The accounting policies of the Academy conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

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

Based upon the application of these criteria, the following organization is included in the Academy's reporting entity.

Flagstaff Building Corporation

The Flagstaff Building Corporation (the "Building Corporation") is considered to be financially accountable to the Academy. The Building Corporation was formed to support and assist the Academy to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to assist in the financing and construction of the Academy's facilities. The Building Corporation is blended into the Academy's financial statements as an internal service fund. Separate financial statements are not available for the Building Corporation.

The Academy is a component unit of the St. Vrain Valley School District (the "District").

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the Academy. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, not to exceed 60 days. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations.

Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

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

The Academy reports the following major funds:

General Fund – This fund is the general operating fund of the Academy. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the Academy reports the following fund types:

The Internal Service Fund is used to account for activity of Building Corporation.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Academy as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed.

Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

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

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net assets in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method: buildings, 40 years; leasehold improvements, 7 years; equipment, 3-7 years.

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

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

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Unearned Revenues – Unearned revenues include tuition revenues that have been collected but the corresponding expenditure have not been incurred.

Net Position – The government-wide fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost. Restricted net position is liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use. Unrestricted net position represents assets that do not have any third party limitations on their use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

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

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

- Nonspendable This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Academy considers Prepaid Expenses as nonspendable.
- Restricted This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.
- Committed This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2018.
- <u>Unassigned</u> This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The Academy would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned fund balance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the Academy's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read. Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2: <u>STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY</u>

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for the General Fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Academy management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget is adopted by the Board of Directors prior to June 30. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions must be approved by the Board of Directors. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Total

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2018 consisted of the following:

Investments	₩ —	3,359,206
Total	<u>\$</u>	5,485,226
The above amounts are classified in the statement of net assets as follows:		
Cash and Investments Restricted Cash and Investments	\$	4,205,404 1,279,822

\$ 2.126.020

\$ 5,485,226

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Deposits

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

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2018, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories.

Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2018, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$2,126,020. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$2,313,081. Of this amount, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$2,063,081 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The Academy does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments units of local government may invest, which include:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

As of June 30, 2018, the School has the following investments:

			Investment Maturity (Years)				
				Less than		One to	
	<u>Fair V</u>	7alue		One Year		Five Years	
Money Market Mutual Fund	\$ 2	6,582	\$	26,582	\$	-	
Certificates of Deposit	1,25	0,000		500,000		750,000	
CSIP	80	2,802		802,802		-	
CSAFE	1,27	9 <u>,822</u>		1,279,822	_	<u> </u>	
Total	3,35	<u>9,206</u>	\$	2,609,206	\$	750,000	

Local Government Investment Pools

The Academy had invested \$802,802 and \$1,279,822 in the Colorado Statewide Investment Pool (CSIP) and the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE), respectively, which are investment vehicles established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statues, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. CSIP and CSAFE are considered a qualifying external investment pools under GASB Statement 79 and operate similar to money market funds where each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the pooled shares.

Both CSIP and CSAFE are rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities are owned by the pools and held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pools. Investments of the pools comply with state statues, consisting of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, repurchase agreements, U.S. Instrumentalities, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Money Market Funds. CSIP and CSAFE do not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

Fair Value

The School categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant observable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

The Academy invested \$26,582 in a Money Market Mutual Fund. Portfolio investments are assigned a level based upon the observability of the inputs which are significant to the overall valuation. The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The fair value of investments in money market funds is based on the published net asset values per share of those funds. Money market securities are valued using amortized cost, in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Generally, amortized cost approximates the current fair value of a security, but since the value is not obtained from a quoted price in an active market, such securities held by Prime Series and Government Series are categorized as Level 2.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Investments totaling \$1,279,822 are restricted in the Internal Service Fund for the construction the Academy's building and payment of the Academy's debt.

NOTE 4: <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, is summarized below.

	Balance June 30, 2017	<u>Additions</u>	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental Activities	<i>,</i>			
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Construction in Progress	\$ 349,882	\$ 546,488	\$ -	\$ 896,370
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Buildings	10,766,471	-	-	10,766,471
Leasehold Improvements	756,794	123,529	-	880,323
Equipment	293,072			293,072
Total Capital Assets,				
Depreciated	11,816,337	123,529		11,939,866
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	2,153,288	269,161	-	2,422,449
Leasehold Improvements	176,573	49,240	-	225,813
Equipment	60,896	28,293		89,189
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,390,757	346,694		2,737,451
Total Capital Assets, Being				
Depreciated, Net	9,425,580	(223,165)	=	9,202,415
Net Capital Assets	\$ 9,775,462	<u>\$ 323,323</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 10,098,785</u>

Depreciation has been charged to the Supporting Services program of the Academy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 5: ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2018, were \$362,007. Accordingly, the accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements of the General Fund.

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

Following is a summary of the Academy's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	<u> </u>	<u>P</u> :	ayments	Balance <u>June 30, 2018</u>	Due In <u>Ine Year</u>
2016 Refunding Revenue Bonds 2016 Premium	\$13,300,000 	\$	- <u>-</u>	\$	230,000 26,681	\$13,070,000 <u>747,021</u>	\$ 240,000
	<u>\$14,073,702</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	256,681	<u>\$13,817,021</u>	\$ 240,000

2016 Refunding Revenue Bonds

In June 2016, the Colorado Educational and Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued \$13,335,000 in Charter School Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2016. Proceeds from the bonds were loaned to the Academy under a lease agreement to advance refund the 2008 Revenue Bonds. The Academy is required to make equal lease payments to the Building Corporation for the use of the building. The Building Corporation is required to make equal lease payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00% per year. The bonds mature in August, 2046.

Defeased Bonds

A portion of the net proceeds of the 2016 bonds were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refundable bonds are considered to be defeased, and the related liability for the bonds has been removed from the Academy's liabilities. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding defeased bonds were \$12,170,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 6: *LONG-TERM DEBT* (Continued)

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,		<u>Principal</u> <u>Ir</u>		<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$	240,000	\$	267,894	\$ 507,894
2020		250,000		264,294	514,294
2021		255,000		260,544	515,544
2022		265,000		255,444	520,444
2023		275,000		250,144	525,144
2024-2028		1,545,000		1,163,919	2,708,919
2029-2033		1,930,000		968,594	2,898,594
2034-2038		2,460,000		701,969	3,161,969
2039-2043		3,020,000		424,759	3,444,759
2044-2047		2,830,000		130,498	 2,960,498
Total	<u>\$</u>	13,070,000	\$	4,688,059	\$ <u>17,758,059</u>

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

During the 2018 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. Governmental accounting standards require the net pension liability and related amounts of the SCHDTF for financial reporting purposes be measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the SCHDTF's measurement date of December 31, 2017. As such, the following disclosures do not include the changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 with the exception of the section titled Changes between the measurement date of the net pension liability and June 30, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2017. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned.

If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50 percent or 100 percent on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

As of December 31, 2017, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure receive an annual increase of 2 percent, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2 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 receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2 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 SCHDTF.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2018: Eligible employees and the School are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary. The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

	For the Year	For the Year
	Ended	Ended
	December	December
	31, 2017	31, 2018
Employer contribution rate ¹	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) ¹		
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF ¹	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in	4.50%	4.50%
C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹		
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED)	5.00%	5.50%
as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹		
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF ¹	18.63%	19.13%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were \$783,010 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$27,957,700 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.08646%, which was an increase of 0.00263% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of \$6,030,879. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	Outflows of	<u>Inflows of</u>
	Resources	<u>Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$514,024	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$7,138,635	\$45,300
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on		
pension plan investments	N/A	\$1,097,925
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions		
recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$1,008,778	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$405,472	N/A
Total	\$9,066,909	\$1,143,225

\$405,472 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 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:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	\$4,800,303
2020	\$2,870,183
2021	\$259,344
2022	(\$411,618)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension	
plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	5.26 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to $1/1/07$;	
and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	2.00 percent
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06	
(ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the
	Annual Increase Reserve

A discount rate of 4.78 percent was used in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
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 4.78 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 current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date, including 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.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
 were based upon a process used by the plan 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. As the ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases financed by the AIR are defined to have a present value at the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments equal to the amount transferred for their future payment, AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments have no impact on the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) determination process when the timing of AIR cash flows is not a factor (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is not projected to be depleted). When AIR cash flow timing is a factor in the SEIR determination process (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted), 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 end of the month.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to periods through 2041 and the municipal bond index rate, the December average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published weekly by the Bond Buyer, was applied to periods on and after 2041 to develop the discount rate. For the measurement date, the municipal bond index rate was 3.43 percent, resulting in a discount rate of 4.78 percent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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 3.86 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 5.26 percent, 0.48 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78 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 (3.78 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.78 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate (4.78%)	1% Increase (5.78%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$35,315,309	\$27,957,700	\$21,962,058

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

Changes Between the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability and June 30, 2018

During the 2018 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through SB 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to the plans administered by PERA with the goal of eliminating the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Division Trust Funds and thereby reach a 100 percent funded ratio for each division within the next 30 years.

A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

- Increases employer contribution rates by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Changes Between the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability and June 30, 2018 (Continued)

- Directs the state to allocate \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A
 portion of the direct distribution will be allocated to the SCHDTF based on the
 proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the other divisions eligible
 for the direct distribution.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the
 annual increase for all current and future retirees, modifying 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.

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$27,957,700 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability and associated discount rate would have been had the provisions of SB 18-200, applicable to the SCHDTF, become law on December 31, 2017. This pro forma information was prepared using the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF as of December 31, 2017. Future net pension liabilities reported could be materially different based on changes in investment markets, actuarial assumptions, plan experience and other factors.

Estimated Discount Rate	
Calculated Using Plan	Proportionate Share of the Estimated Net
Provisions Required by	Pension Liability Calculated Using Plan
SB 18-200	Provisions Required by SB 18-200
(pro forma)	(pro forma)
7.25%	\$ 12,631,039

Recognizing that the changes in contribution and benefit provisions also affect the determination of the discount rate used to calculate proportionate share of the net pension liability, approximately \$15,326,661 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were \$42,290 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$638,435 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.04913%, which was an increase of 0.00147% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$52,987. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	Outflows of	<u>Inflows of</u>
	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$3,019	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	\$10,681
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$15,974	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$21,620	N/A
Total	\$40,613	\$10,681

\$21,620 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, 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 ended June 30:	
2019	\$1,061
2020	\$1,061
2021	\$1,061
2022	\$1,062
2023	\$3,731
Thereafter	\$336

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost methodEntry agePrice inflation2.40 percentReal wage growth1.10 percentWage inflation3.50 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 3.00 percent for 2017,

gradually rising to 4.25

percent in 2023

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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, 2016, 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
2017	5.00%	3.00%
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.00%
2023	5.00%	4.25%
2024+	5.00%	4.25%

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:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

- 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 economic and demographic assumptions were specifically developed for, and used in, the measurement of the obligations for the HCTF:

- The assumed rates of PERACare participation were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- 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 2017 plan year.
- The percentages of PERACare enrollees who will attain age 65 and older ages and are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

- The percentage of disabled PERACare enrollees who are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that would be available to
 future PERACare enrollees who will qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" when they
 retire were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that will be available to those current PERACare enrollees, who qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" but have not reached age 65, were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- 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 rates of PERAcare coverage election for spouses of eligible inactive members and future retirees were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The assumed age differences between future retirees and their participating spouses were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

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. 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 needed.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease in	Current Trend	1% Increase in
	Trend Rates	Rates	Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend			
rate	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
Net OPEB Liability	\$620,869	\$638,435	\$659,522

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, 2017, 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. For future plan
 members, employer contributions were reduced by the estimated amount of total service
 costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
 were based upon a process used by the plan 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 end of the month.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$717,801	\$638,435	\$570,693

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

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Academy participates in the Colorado School District Self Insurance Pool. The Pool insures property and liability exposures through contributions made by member districts. The Academy does not maintain an equity interest in the self insurance pool. The Academy funds its pool contributions, outside insurance purchases, deductibles, and uninsured losses through the General Fund. The Academy is fully self insured for unemployment compensation and has a \$1,000 deductible for property insurance.

The Academy continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including boiler and machinery coverage. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial or Academy coverages in any of the past three years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2018, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the Academy believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2018, the reserve of \$258,000 was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 11: CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DISTRICT

June 30, 2018 improvements in the amount of \$867,121 were paid for by the District, \$517,239 and \$349,882 in the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. This amount has been reported as a Capital Contribution from the District in the Building Corporation's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position. The improvements are reported as Construction in Progress in the Building Corporation's Capital Assets.

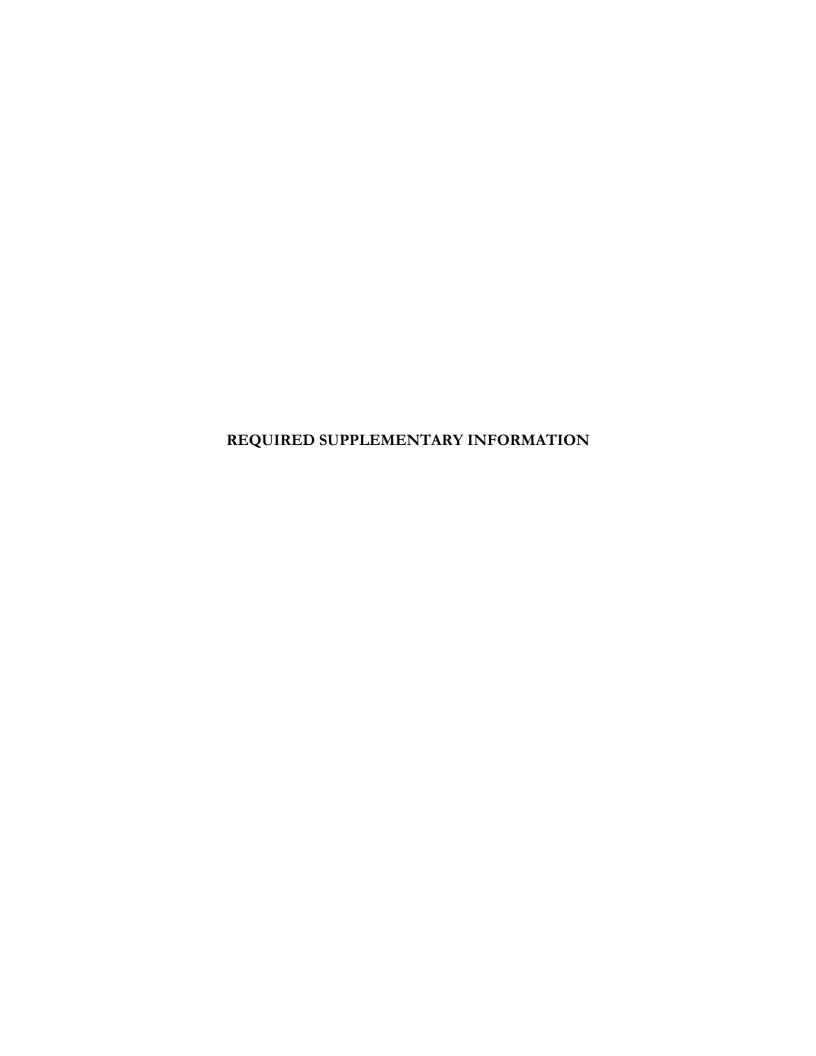
NOTE 12: RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The beginning net position of the governmental activities was decreased by \$597,806 as the Academy implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 13: <u>DEFICIT NET POSITION</u>

The Net Position of the government type activities reports at a deficit of \$18,201,521 due to the School included the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68 and the Net OPEB Liability per GASB No.75.



GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

Year Ended June 30, 2018

2018

	2018				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive	2017 ACTUAL
DEVENILLE	DUDGET	DUDGET	ACTUAL	(Negative)	ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 6,283,229	\$ 6,256,170	\$ 6,252,564	\$ (3,606)	\$ 6,048,818
Mill Levy Override	966,264	1,044,957	1,044,957	-	966,264
Tuition and Fees	872,974	991,000	1,101,360	110,360	955,040
Contributions	60,000	139,000	169,273	30,273	146,174
Interest	20,000	26,000	29,577	3,577	18,256
Other	10,000	19,000	-	(19,000)	30,923
State Sources					
Grants and Donations	251,520	305,328	313,373	8,045	270,556
TOTAL REVENUES	8,463,987	8,781,455	8,911,104	129,649	8,436,031
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	4,444,526	4,464,305	4,464,005	300	4,201,742
Employee Benefits	1,577,437	1,576,644	1,525,487	51,157	1,432,327
Purchased Services	1,930,574	2,031,320	1,964,523	66,797	1,875,447
Supplies and Materials	398,560	447,444	438,564	8,880	392,999
Property	187,744	230,527	305,794	(75,267)	410,957
Other	74,651	80,101	33,762	46,339	67,289
Appropriated Reserves	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,613,492	8,830,341	8,732,135	98,206	8,380,761
NET CHANGE IN					
FUND BALANCE	(149,505)	(48,886)	178,969	227,855	55,270
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	3,104,961	3,527,151	3,527,151		3,471,881
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 2,955,456	\$ 3,478,265	\$ 3,706,120	\$ 227,855	\$ 3,527,151

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.082%	0.078%	0.079%	0.084%	0.086%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 10,517,371	\$ 10,572,687	\$ 12,108,223	\$ 24,960,409	\$ 27,957,700
•					
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,304,112	\$ 3,302,791	\$ 3,450,134	\$ 3,762,587	\$ 3,988,240
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage					
of its covered-employee payroll	318.3%	320.1%	350.9%	663.4%	701.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.1%	44.0%

Notes:

This schedule is reported as of December 31, as that is the plan year end.

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 561,873	\$ 592,106	\$ 700,310	\$ 754,969	\$ 783,010
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	700,310	754,969	783,010
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,292,075	\$ 3,308,026	\$ 3,632,719	\$ 3,891,177	\$ 4,146,070
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.07%	% 17.90%	19.28%	19.40%	18.89%

Notes:

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,

	 2016	2017	
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.477%		0.491%
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 617,816	\$	638,435
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,762,587	\$	3,988,240
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.4%		16.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	16.7%		17.5%

Notes:

This schedule is reported as of December 31, as that is the plan year end.

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017		2018	
Statutorily required contributions	\$	39,690	\$	42,290
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	-	39,690		42,290
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3	3,891,177	\$ 4	,146,070
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		1.02%		1.02%

Notes: