EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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JOHN CUTLER
& ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Early College High School at Arvada
Arvada, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Early College High School at Arvada, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements , which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the School, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Early Colleges High School, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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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 30-32 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.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

October 18, 2017

Early College of Arvada

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2017

As management of Early College of Arvada (ECA), we offer readers of ECA's basic financial statements this narrative and analysis of the financial activities of Early Colleges of Arvada for the year ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2017 was the eighth year of operations for ECA. The general fund balance for fiscal year ending June 30, 2017 is $182,969.

The operations of ECA are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act (the Act). Tax revenue for the year from Per Pupil Revenue was $2,572,133.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to ECA's basic financial statements. The basic 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 ECA's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all ECA's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of ECA is improving or deteriorating. The statement of activities presents information showing how ECA's net position changed during the 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 the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year end).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of ECA that are primarily supported by per pupil operating revenue passed from the Colorado Charter School Institute. These activities include instruction and supporting services expense.

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. ECA keeps track of these monies to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, except that the focus of the governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Both the balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental fund and the governmental activities.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of ECA's financial position. For the year ended June 30, 2017, ECA's combined assets were less than liabilities by $4,448,398. Of ECA's net position, negative $(5,787,769) is unrestricted. $86,000 of the combined funds is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. ($83,418) is invested in capital assets.

Net Position

	2016-2017	2015-2016
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$255,620	$237,427
Restricted Cash and Investments	$1,388,532	-
Accounts Receivable	73,953	101,422
Prepaid Expenses	2,000	2,000
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	4,704,990	224,173
Total Assets	6,425,095	565,022
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Related to Pensions	4,513,321	1,008,372
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	66,500	45,016
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	133,847	157,571
Accrued Interest Payable	2,479	-
Non Current Liabilities		
Due in One Year	-	55,846
Due in More than One Year	6,176,940	-
Net Pension Liability	8,966,535	3,642,781
Total Liabilities	15,346,301	3,901,214
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Related to Pensions	40,513	51,631
Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	(83,418)	168,327
Restricted /Assigned	86,000	85,521
Restricted for Capital Projects	1,336,789	-
Unrestricted/Unassigned	(5,787,769)	(2,633,299)
Total Net Position	$ (4,448,398)	$ (2,379,451)

Change in Net Position	2016-2017	2015-2016
Revenues		
Local Sources	$2,645,242	$2,497,003
State Sources	203,850	238,176
Federal Sources	99,071	137,215
Total Revenue	2,948,163	2,872,394
Expenses		
Current		
Instruction	1,422,197	1,382,977
Supporting Services	1,354,447	1,314,647
Bond Issuance Costs	442,228	-
Capital Outlay	4,487,762	114,124
Debt Service		
Principal	55,846	137,552
Interest	1,127	3,107
Total Expenditures	7,743,607	2,952,407
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,795,444)	(80,013)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Proceeds from the Issuance of Debt	6,176,940	-
Transfers In	57,047	82,844
Transfers Out	(57,047)	(82,844)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	6,176,940	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,381,496	(80,013)
Fund Balances, Beginning	138,262	218,275
Fund Balances, Ending	$1,519,758	$138,262

Financial Analysis of ECA's Funds

Several items have impacted the bottom line of ECA during the 2016-2017 fiscal year. Due to the number of students eligible for free and reduced lunches, the at-risk population remains high and PPR funding is adjusted accordingly as a result. Most significantly, ECA was able to obtain bond financing to purchase the building that the school has occupied since inception and to make improvements to the building, which included new exterior paint, new signage, the conversion of a parking lot to a grassy field for student play, and new classrooms, including four new STEM labs in the north wing of the building which are anticipated to open for Spring Semester of the 2017-18 school year.

Governmental funds

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

As of the end of the 2016-2017 fiscal year ECA's general fund reported an ending fund balance of $182,969.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

ECA budgeted for General Fund expenditures of $2,964,107 for the year ended June 30, 2017. Actual expenditures were $2,845,312.

There were budget amendments during the year, which reflected a slight increase in revenue but lower-than-anticipated overall expenditures.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets

ECA's investment in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation as of June 30, 2017 amounts to $4,704,990 in machinery and equipment, leasehold improvements, and buildings. The detail on capital assets is in Note 4 of the financial statements.

Long-term debt

As of June 30, 2017 ECA had long term debt with a balance of $6.176.940. This consists of Series 2017 Bonds and an associated Bond Discount. This is described in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for ECA is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year was 342. The expected enrollment for the FY16-17 school year is 365. This factor was considered in preparing ECA's budget for 2016-2017.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2017

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2017	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2016
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 255,620	$ 237,427
Restricted Cash and Investments	1,388,532	-
Accounts Receivable	73,953	101,422
Deposits	2,000	2,000
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	4,704,990	224,173
TOTAL ASSETS	6,425,095	565,022
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	4,513,321	1,008,372
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	66,500	45,016
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	133,847	157,571
Accrued Interest Payable	2,479	-
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year	-	55,846
Due in More than One Year	6,176,940	-
Net Pension Liability	8,966,535	3,642,781
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,346,301	3,901,214
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	40,513	51,631
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	(83,418)	168,327
Restricted for Emergencies	86,000	85,521
Restricted for Capital Projects	1,336,789	-
Unrestricted	(5,787,769)	(2,633,299)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (4,448,398)	$ (2,379,451)

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2017

		PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	
			Operating	Capital	Governmental Activities	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	2017	2016
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	$ 2,672,073	$ -	$ 214,776	$ -	$ (2,457,297)	$ (1,410,867)
Supporting Services	1,919,203	1,908	24,294	88,145	(1,804,856)	(1,329,378)
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	425,834	-	-	-	(425,834)	(3,107)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 5,017,110	$ 1,908	$ 239,070	$ 88,145	(4,687,987)	(2,743,352)
		GENERAL REVENUES				
		Per Pupil Revenue			2,572,133	2,442,664
		Interest			66	129
		Other			46,841	42,281
		TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES			2,619,040	2,485,074
		CHANGE IN NET POSITION			(2,068,947)	(258,278)
		NET POSITION, Beginning			(2,379,451)	(2,121,173)
		NET POSITION, Ending			$ (4,448,398)	$ (2,379,451)

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2017	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2016
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	$ 254,448	$ 1,172	$ 255,620	$ 237,427
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	1,388,532	1,388,532	-
Accounts Receivable	73,953	-	73,953	101,422
Due from Other Funds	52,915	-	52,915	-
Deposits	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 383,316	$ 1,389,704	$ 1,773,020	$ 340,849
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 66,500	$ -	$ 66,500	$ 45,016
Accrued Salaries	133,847	-	133,847	157,571
Due to Other Funds	-	52,915	52,915	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	200,347	52,915	253,262	202,587
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
Restricted for Emergencies	86,000	-	86,000	85,521
Restricted for Debt Service	-	1,336,789	1,336,789	-
Unassigned	94,969	-	94,969	50,741
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	182,969	1,336,789	1,519,758	138,262
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 383,316	$ 1,389,704		

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

	2017	2016
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	4,704,990	224,173
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 bonds payable ($6,176,940) and accrued interest payable ($2,479).	(6,179,419)	(55,846)
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 ($8,966,535), deferred outflows relates to pension of $4,513,321, and deferred inflows related to pensions of ($40,513).	(4,493,727)	(2,686,040)
Net Position of governmental activities	$ (4,448,398)	$ (2,379,451)

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2017	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2016
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 2,645,242	$ -	$ 2,645,242	$ 2,497,003
State Sources	203,850	-	203,850	238,176
Federal Sources	99,071	-	99,071	137,215
TOTAL REVENUES	2,948,163	-	2,948,163	2,872,394
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	1,422,197	-	1,422,197	1,382,977
Supporting Services	1,354,447	-	1,354,447	1,314,647
Bond Issuance Costs	-	422,228	422,228	-
Capital Outlay	68,668	4,419,094	4,487,762	114,124
Debt Service				
Principal	-	55,846	55,846	137,552
Interest	-	1,127	1,127	3,107
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,845,312	4,898,295	7,743,607	2,952,407
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	102,851	(4,898,295)	(4,795,444)	(80,013)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from the Issuance of Debt	-	6,176,940	6,176,940	-
Transfers In	-	57,047	57,047	82,844
Transfers Out	(57,047)	-	(57,047)	(82,844)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(57,047)	6,233,987	6,176,940	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	45,804	1,335,692	1,381,496	(80,013)
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	137,165	1,097	138,262	218,275
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 182,969	$ 1,336,789	$ 1,519,758	$ 138,262

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	1,381,496
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 $4,536,229 exceeded depreciation expense ($55,412), in the current year.		4,480,817
Debt proceeds are reported as financing sources in the governmental funds and increase fund balance. In the government-wide statements, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not effect the statement of activities.		(6,176,940)
Repayment of long-term principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the principal paid on loans $55,846 and the increase in accrued interest ($2,479), in the current year.		53,367
Deferred charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.		(1,807,687)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	(2,068,947)

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

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

Early College High School at Arvada (the "School") was formed pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school under the guidance of the Charter School Institute. The accounting policies of the School 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 School and organizations for which the School is financially accountable. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the School. In addition, any legally separate organizations for which the School is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the School 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 School.

The Early College High School at Arvada Building Corporation (the "Building Corporation") is considered to be financially accountable to the School. The purpose of the Building Corporation is to provide a mechanism to issue and pay debt on behalf of the School. The Building Corporation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the School. The Building Corporation is blended into the School's financial statements as a debt service fund. Separate financial statements are not available for this entity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The School financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the School. 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.

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, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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 School.

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 School's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

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

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Building Corporation – This fund is used to account for the activities of the BuildingCorporation.

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 or resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflow of resources, represents a consumption of net position and fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Prepaid Expenses – Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit future periods are recorded as prepaid expenses. An expenditure is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include leasehold improvements, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School 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.

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 position 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: Leasehold improvements over 7 years.

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond issuance costs are recognized in the current period. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. 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.

Net Position – The government-wide fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. 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.

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 School 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:

- <u>Nonspendable</u> – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School reports its deposits as nonspendable.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

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

- 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 School has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies. The School also restricts fund held in the Building Corporation for capital projects.

- 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 School did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2017.

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

The School 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 balances.

Compensated Absences

The School's policy allows employees to accumulate Paid Time Off (PTO) during the year. Upon termination of employment, no payment is made to the employee for accrued but unpaid PTO, therefore no liability has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1: *SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES* (Continued)

Risk Management

The School 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 School purchases commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

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 School'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: *STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY*

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for the General Fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

School 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***

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

Cash on Hand	$ 600
Deposits	255,020
Investments	1,388,532
Total	**$ 1,644,152**

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

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, 2017, 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, 2017, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of $255,020. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $338,306. Of these balances $251,172 were covered by federal depository insurance and $87,134 were covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The School 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.

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

Investments (Continued)

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
- Commercial paper
- Local government investment pools
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts

It is the School's policy to follow Colorado State statutes guidelines for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

Fair Value

The District 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.

At June 30, 2017, the School invested $1,388,532 in a Money Market 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. This fund is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

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

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments in the amount of $1,388,532 are restricted in the Building Corporation for future capital improvement projects to be paid from debt proceeds.

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 is summarized below.

	Balance June 30, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2017
Governmental Activities				
Buildings	$ -	$ 4,325,096	-	$ 4,325,096
Leasehold Improvements	712,923	155,437	-	868,360
Machinery and Equipment	82,239	55,696	-	137,935
Total Capital Assets	795,162	4,536,229	-	5,331,391
Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	565,115	45,559	-	610,674
Machinery and Equipment	5,874	9,853	-	15,727
Total Accumulted Depreciation	570,989	55,412	-	626,401
Net Capital Assets	**$ 224,173**	**$ 4,480,817**	**$ -**	**$ 4,704,990**

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

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, 2017, were $133,847. 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 School's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	Balance June 30, 2016	Additions	Payments	Balance June 30, 2017	Due In One Year
Loan – Great Western	$ 55,846	$ -	$ 55,846	$ -	$ -
Series 2017 Bonds	-	6,260,000	-	6,260,000	-
2017 Bond Discount	-	(83,060)	-	(83,060)	-
Total	**$ 55,846**	**$ 6,176,940**	**$ 55,846**	**$ 6,176,940**	**$ -**

Loan Payable – Great Western

In May 2013, the School refinanced the loan payable to Tatonka with a loan from Great Western Bank in the amount of $368,500. This loan carries an interest rate of 3.0% per year. The School is required to make monthly principal and interest payments in the amount of $9,253 through November 2016.

Series 2017 Bonds

In June 2017, the Public Finance Authority (PFA) issued $6,260,000 of Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A and 2017B. Proceeds from the bonds were loaned to the School under a lease agreement to provide funding for the purchase of the School's facility and related capital projects and costs of issuance. The Building Corporation is required to make equal lease payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from from 6.25% to 8.50% and the bonds mature on July 1, 2047.

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

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	$ -	$ 442,646	$ 442,646
2019	70,000	438,988	508,988
2020	75,000	433,038	508,038
2021	85,000	426,663	511,663
2022	90,000	419,438	509,438
2023-2027	550,000	1,994,113	2,544,113
2028-2032	755,000	1,788,500	2,543,500
2033-2037	1,060,000	1,483,300	2,543,300
2038-2042	1,485,000	1,057,350	2,542,350
2043-2047	2,090,000	458,150	2,548,150
Total	**$ 6,260,000**	**$ 8,942,186**	**$ 15,202,186**

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.

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

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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. 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.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
Employer contribution rate[1]	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) [1]	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF[1]	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	4.50%	5.00%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF[1]	**18.13%**	**18.63%**

[1]Rates 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 $269,817 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

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

At June 30, 2017, the School reported a liability of $8,966,535 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2015. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2016. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2016 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2016, the School's proportion was 0.03012 percent, which was an increase of 0.00630 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2015.

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 the year ended June 30, 2017, the School recognized pension expense of $1,807,687. At June 30, 2017 the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$299,822	$79
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$2,909,454	$40,434
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$112,095	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$1,055,972	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$135,978	N/A
Total	$4,513,321	$40,513

$135,978 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, 2018. 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,:	
2018	$1,745,797
2019	$1,550,560
2020	$ 843,313
2021	$ 195,239
2022	$ 1,921

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, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.80 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.90 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.90 – 10.10 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.50 percent
Discount rate	7.50 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

Based on the 2016 experience analysis and the October 28, 2016 actuarial assumptions workshop, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016 and effective as of December 31, 2016. These revised assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016:

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 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

Mortality rates used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection of Scale AA to 2020 with Males set back 1 year, and Females set back 2 years. Active member mortality was based upon the same mortality rates but adjusted to 55 percent of the base rate for males and 40 percent of the base rate for females. For disabled retirees, the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table (set back 2 years for males and set back 2 years for females) was assumed.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011, adopted by PERA's Board on November 13, 2012, and an economic assumption study, adopted by PERA's Board on November 15, 2013 and January 17, 2014.

As a result of the 2016 experience analysis and the October 28, 2016 actuarial assumptions workshop, revised economic and demographic actuarial assumptions including withdrawal rates, retirement rates for early reduced and unreduced retirement, disability rates, administrative expense load, and pre- and post-retirement and disability mortality rates were adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016 to more closely reflect PERA's actual experience. As the revised economic and demographic assumptions are effective as of the measurement date, December 31, 2016, these revised assumptions were reflected in the total pension liability roll-forward procedures.

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)

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.

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

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. As a result of the October 28, 2016 actuarial assumptions workshop and the November 18, 2016 PERA Board meeting, the economic assumptions changed, effective December 31, 2016, as follows:

- Investment rate of return assumption decreased from 7.50 percent per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses to 7.25 percent per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses.

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.80 percent per year to 2.40 percent per year.

- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.70 percent per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses.

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)

- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.90 percent per year to 3.50 percent per year.

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 by the investment consultant 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 November 18, 2016 adoption of the current long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target 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%.

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)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 5.26 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 economic and demographic actuarial assumptions adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016.

- 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.

- 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.

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 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 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was applied to periods on and after 2041 to develop the discount rate. For the measurement date, the municipal bond index rate was 3.86 percent, resulting in a discount rate of 5.26 percent.

As of the prior measurement date, the projection test indicated the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.50 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond index rate and the discount rate was 7.50 percent, 2.24 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

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)

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 5.26 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 (4.26 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.26 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.26%)	Current Discount Rate (5.26%)	1% Increase (6.26%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$11,275,128	$8,966,535	$7,086,267

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.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Health Care Trust Fund

Plan Description – The School contributes to the Health Care Trust Fund ("HCTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer healthcare trust administered by PERA. The HCTF benefit provides a health care premium subsidy and health care programs (known as PERACare) to PERA participating benefit recipients and their eligible beneficiaries. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, establishes the HCTF and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of health care subsidies. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the HCTF. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Health Care Trust Fund (Continued)

Funding Policy – The School is required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary for all PERA members as set by statute. No member contributions are required. The contribution requirements for the School are established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the C.R.S., as amended. The apportionment of the contributions to the HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended. For the years ending June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the School contributions to the HCTF were $14,187, $12,562, and $9,493, respectively, equal to their required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***

Operating Lease

In July, 2008 the School entered into an operating lease for its building. Monthly lease payments ranging from $8,333 to $42,085 were due through June 2032. This lease was terminated effective June 28, 2017 at which time the Building Corporation purchased the building from the Lessor through the issuance of the 2017 Bonds. Total rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2017 for this lease was approximately $324,144.

Claims and Judgments

The School 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 School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2017, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

NOTE 8: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*** (Continued)

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 School believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2017, the reserve of $86,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund. The School has designated their deposits and prepaids as assets to cover this reserve.

NOTE 9: ***INTERFUND BALANCES***

Transfers

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the School transferred $57,047 to the Building Corporation for rent payments.

Due from Other Funds

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the School paid for certain capital improvements on behalf of the Building Corporation. As of June 30, 2017 the total amounts due from the Building Corporation was $52,915. This amount expected to be repaid in the current fiscal year.

NOTE 10: ***DEFICIT NET POSITION***

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of $4,448,398 due to the School including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	2017				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2016 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,655,762	$ 2,632,296	$ 2,572,133	$ (60,163)	$ 2,442,664
Tuition and Fees	-	-	1,908	1,908	350
Contributions	37,730	32,700	24,294	(8,406)	11,579
Interest	-	-	66	66	129
Other	-	-	46,841	46,841	13,954
State Sources					
Grants and Donations	236,679	239,993	203,850	(36,143)	238,176
Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	105,263	136,761	99,071	(37,690)	137,215
TOTAL REVENUES	3,035,434	3,041,750	2,948,163	(93,587)	2,844,067
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	1,423,250	1,438,042	1,435,038	3,004	1,328,615
Employee Benefits	440,926	402,175	412,576	(10,401)	411,148
Purchased Services	436,571	859,357	765,637	93,720	819,115
Supplies and Materials	189,070	112,900	158,175	(45,275)	127,980
Property	97,000	116,000	68,668	47,332	114,124
Other	48,185	35,633	5,218	30,415	10,247
Debt Service					
Principal	-	-	-	-	30,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,635,002	2,964,107	2,845,312	118,795	2,841,229
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	400,432	77,643	102,851	25,208	2,838
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers Out	-	(57,047)	(57,047)	-	(82,844)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	400,432	20,596	45,804	25,208	(80,006)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	86,058	137,165	137,165	-	217,171
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 486,490	$ 157,761	$ 182,969	$ 25,208	$ 137,165

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2013	2014	2015	2016
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.018%	0.022%	0.024%	0.030%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 2,291,293	$ 2,974,591	$ 3,642,781	$ 8,966,535
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 724,182	$ 914,575	$ 1,028,981	$ 1,347,327
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	316.4%	325.2%	354.0%	665.5%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.1%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Statutorily required contributions	$ 142,957	$ 168,129	$ 233,485	$ 269,817
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	142,957	168,129	233,485	269,817
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 840,426	$ 930,694	$ 1,231,521	$ 1,390,899
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.01%	18.06%	18.96%	19.40%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.