EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL
AT ARVADA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Early College High School at Arvada, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Early Colleges High School, as of June 30, 2019, 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.

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, schedules of the school's proportionate share, and schedules of the school's contributions on pages 41-45 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.

Other Information

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

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

October 15, 2019

Earlly College High School at Arvada
Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Earlly College High School at Arvada (ECHS or the School), we offer readers of Earlly College High School at Arvada's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2019 is the tenth year of operations for ECHS. As of June 30, 2019, net position decreased by $(325,219) to $(7,291,881). 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 $2,881,844. At the close of the fiscal year, Earlly College High School at Arvada's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $306,685, a decrease of $(48,827) from prior year. This decrease is the result of higher than expected facility renovation costs.

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 (Colorado Charter School Institute). 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 two governmental funds. 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.

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 6-40.

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 Earlly College High School at Arvada, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of $(7,291,881) in FY 2018-2019. 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, $102,148 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.

Early College High School at Arvada's Net Position
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 196,936	$ 199,480
Restricted Cash and Investments	292,997	239,916
Accounts Receivable	75,088	161,596
Prepaid Expenses	39,676	66,848
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	-	1,532,786
Capital Assets, Net of Accum Depreciation	5,859,561	4,494,370
Total Assets	**6,464,258**	**6,694,996**
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,836,633	3,535,531
Related to OPEB	12,751	10,405
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	**1,849,384**	**3,545,936**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	188,638	176,277
Accrued Salaries & Benefits	103,074	136,051
Unearned Revenues	6,300	-
Accured Interest Payable	219,494	221,323
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year	145,000	-
Due in More than One Year	6,187,478	6,179,709
Net Pension Liability	4,614,054	9,861,988
OPEB Liability	230,447	225,210
Total Liabilities	**11,694,485**	**16,800,558**
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	3,906,443	403,268
Related to OPEB	4,595	3,768
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	**3,911,038**	**407,036**
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	(179,920)	87,363
Restricted for Emergencies	102,148	84,490
Unrestricted	(7,214,109)	(7,138,515)
Total Net Position	**$ (7,291,881)**	**$ (6,966,662)**

The largest portion of the School's assets is in capital assets, at 91% of total assets in 2019.

Earlly College High School at Arvada's Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	$ 21,988	$ 13,386
Operating Grants and Contributions	369,809	346,406
Capital Grants and Contributions	106,752	89,585
Total Program Revenue	498,549	449,377
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	2,881,844	2,570,110
Mill Levy Revenue	117,074	-
Interest	2,760	4,924
Other Income	138,576	275,347
Total General Revenue	3,140,254	2,850,381
Total Revenue	3,638,803	3,299,758
Expenses:		
Instruction	1,891,177	3,097,316
Supporting Services	1,639,992	2,057,628
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	432,853	448,190
Total Expenses	3,964,022	5,603,134
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	(325,219)	(2,303,376)
Net Position, Beginning	**(6,966,662)**	**(4,663,286)**
Net Position, Ending	**$ (7,291,881)**	**$ (6,966,662)**

The largest portion of the School's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 79%, respectively in 2019.

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 $13,688, a decrease of $(67,800) from prior year. As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Building Corporation reported an ending fund balance of $292,997, an increase of $18,973 from prior year. This fund records the activity of the Early College High School at Arvada Building Corporation (the "Building Corporation"), created for the purpose of issuing and paying debt on behalf of the school.

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 $40,325 more revenue than expected and spent $18,682 more than planned, when compared to the final budget. Two budget amendments were made during FY 2018-2019.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets in the form of the School's building, leasehold improvements, construction in progress, and machinery and equipment. 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 Charter School Revenue Bonds and a loan from the School's authorizer. In June 2017, bond proceeds were used to purchase the School's facility and fund capital projects and the cost of issuance. 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. In 2018-2019 the School also received an Assistance Fund loan from the Colorado Charter School Institute, used to fund unexpected repairs to the School's facility. The loan is scheduled to be repaid in July 2020.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Earlly College High School at Arvada is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 356.00 funded students. This information was analyzed as part of the 2019-2020 budget which is projecting a 335.00 funded student count.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Earlly College High School at Arvada'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:

Earlly College High School at Arvada
4905 W 60th Ave
Arvada, CO 80003

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2019

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 196,936	$ 199,480
Restricted Cash and Investments	292,997	239,916
Accounts Receivable	75,088	161,596
Prepaid Expenses	39,676	66,848
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	-	1,532,786
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	5,859,561	4,494,370
TOTAL ASSETS	6,464,258	6,694,996
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,836,633	3,535,531
Related to OPEB	12,751	10,405
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,849,384	3,545,936
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	188,638	176,277
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	103,074	136,051
Unearned Revenues	6,300	-
Accrued Interest Payable	219,494	221,323
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year	145,000	-
Due in More than One Year	6,187,478	6,179,709
Net Pension Liability	4,614,054	9,861,988
Net OPEB Liability	230,447	225,210
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,694,485	16,800,558
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	3,906,443	403,268
Related to OPEB	4,595	3,768
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,911,038	407,036
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(179,920)	87,363
Restricted for Emergencies	102,148	84,490
Unrestricted	(7,214,109)	(7,138,515)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (7,291,881)	$ (6,966,662)

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019

		PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	
			Operating	Capital		
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental Activities	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	2019	2018
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	$ 1,891,177	$ -	$ 311,080	$ -	$ (1,580,097)	$ (2,770,109)
Supporting Services	1,639,992	21,988	58,729	106,752	(1,452,523)	(1,935,458)
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	432,853	-	-	-	(432,853)	(448,190)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,964,022	$ 21,988	$ 369,809	$ 106,752	(3,465,473)	(5,153,757)
		GENERAL REVENUES				
		Per Pupil Revenue			2,881,844	2,570,110
		Mill Levy Override			117,074	-
		Interest			2,760	4,924
		Other			138,576	275,347
		TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES			3,140,254	2,850,381
		CHANGE IN NET POSITION			(325,219)	(2,303,376)
		NET POSITION, Beginning			(6,966,662)	(4,663,286)
		NET POSITION, Ending			$ (7,291,881)	$ (6,966,662)

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

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2019	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2018
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	$ 196,936	$ -	$ 196,936	$ 199,480
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	292,997	292,997	239,916
Accounts Receivable	75,088	-	75,088	161,596
Prepaid Expenses	39,676	-	39,676	66,848
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 311,700	$ 292,997	$ 604,697	$ 667,840
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 188,638	$ -	$ 188,638	$ 176,277
Accrued Salaries	103,074	-	103,074	136,051
Unearned Revenue	6,300	-	6,300	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	298,012	-	298,012	312,328
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	39,676	-	39,676	66,848
Restricted for Emergencies	102,148	-	102,148	84,490
Restricted for Debt Service	-	292,997	292,997	241,424
Unassigned	(128,136)	-	(128,136)	(37,250)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	13,688	292,997	306,685	355,512
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 311,700	$ 292,997		
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.			5,859,561	6,027,156
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 ($6,182,478), accrued interest payable ($219,494), and loan payable ($150,000).			(6,551,972)	(6,401,032)
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 ($4,614,054), net OPEB liability ($230,447) deferred outflows of resources related to pensions $1,836,633, deferred outflows related to OPEB $12,751, deferred inflows related to pensions ($3,906,443), and deferred inflows related to OPEB ($4,595)			(6,906,155)	(6,948,298)
Net Position of governmental activities			$ (7,291,881)	$ (6,966,662)

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, 2019

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2019	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS 2018
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 3,177,500	$ 511,745	$ 3,689,245	$ 3,325,611
State Sources	287,037	-	287,037	282,831
Federal Sources	168,267	-	168,267	133,961
TOTAL REVENUES	3,632,804	511,745	4,144,549	3,742,403
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	1,912,573	-	1,912,573	1,550,341
Supporting Services	1,564,833	15,319	1,580,152	1,526,048
Capital Outlay	373,198	45,540	418,738	1,603,683
Debt Service				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	431,913	431,913	226,577
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,850,604	492,772	4,343,376	4,906,649
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(217,800)	18,973	(198,827)	(1,164,246)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from the Issuance of Debt	150,000	-	150,000	-
Transfers In	-	-	-	12,000
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(12,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	150,000	-	150,000	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(67,800)	18,973	(48,827)	(1,164,246)
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	81,488	274,024	355,512	1,519,758
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 13,688	$ 292,997	$ 306,685	$ 355,512

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, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	(48,827)
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation expense ($458,890) exceeded exceeded capital outlay $291,295, in the current period.		(167,595)
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.		(150,000)
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 increase in accrued interest in the current year.		(940)
Deferred charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.		42,143
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	(325,219)

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 Building Corporation.

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: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (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: Buildings: 30 years; Leasehold improvements: 7 to 20 years; Equipment: 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:

- Nonspendable – 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 prepaid amounts 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 has also classified the fund balance of the Building Corporation as restricted for debt service.

- 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, 2019.

- 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 and the Building Corporation 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.

State Compliance

At June 30, 2019 actual expenditures in the General Fund exceeded budgeted amounts by $18,682 due to the School not budgeting the revenues and expenditures related to the special funding situation of the School's pension liability. This may be a violation of state statute.

NOTE 2: ***STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY*** (Continued)

State Compliance (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School's General Fund budgeted expenditures exceeded budgeted available revenues and beginning fund balances by $6,983. This may be a violation of state statute.

NOTE 3: ***CASH AND INVESTMENTS***

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Deposits	$ 196,936
Investments	292,997
Total	**$ 489,933**

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, 2019, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School 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 School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of $196,936. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $281,301. Of these balances, $250,0000 were covered by federal depository insurance and $31,301 were covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

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

Investments

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>

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.

<u>Credit Risk</u>

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.

<u>Fair Value</u>

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.

At June 30, 2019, the School invested $292,997 in a Money Market Fund. The Fund invests primarily in U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and other U.S. government issued obligations and is rated AAA-mf by Moody's.

Given the low risk of this type of investment, the School has not established a policy limiting the amount of investments in this type of security and deems it unnecessary at this time. These investments are valued with Level 1 inputs.

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

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments in the amount of $292,997 are restricted in the Building Corporation for capital improvements and debt service requirements.

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 is summarized below.

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Construction in Progress	$ 1,532,786	$ -	$ 1,532,786	$ -
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Buildings	$ 4,325,096	$ -	-	$ 4,325,096
Leasehold Improvements	868,360	1,824,081	-	2,692,441
Machinery and Equipment	154,403	-	-	154,403
Total Capital Assets Depreciated	5,347,859	1,824,081	-	7,171,940
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	144,169	144,170	-	288,339
Leasehold Improvements	671,535	292,662	-	964,197
Machinery and Equipment	37,785	22,058	-	59,843
Total Accumulated Depreciation	853,489	458,890	-	1,312,379
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net	4,494,370	1,365,191	-	5,859,561
Net Capital Assets	**$ 6,027,156**	**$ 1,365,191**	**$ 1,532,786**	**$ 5,859,561**

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, 2019, were $103,074. 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, 2019:

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Payments	Balance June 30, 2019	Due In One Year
Series 2017 Bonds	$ 6,260,000	$ -	$ -	$ 6,260,000	$ 70,000
2017 Bond Discount	(80,291)	-	(2,769)	(77,522)	-
CSI Loan Payable	-	150,000	-	150,000	75,000
Total	**$ 6,179,709**	**$ 150,000**	**$ (2,769)**	**$ 6,332,478**	**$ 145,000**

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 6.25% to 8.50% and the bonds mature on July 1, 2047.

CSI Loan Payable

During the year ended June 30, 2019 the School applied for and received funding from CSI's Assistance Fund in the amount of $150,000. Proceeds of the loan were used to provide funding for unexpected repairs to the School's facility. The loan carries no interest and is to be repaid in monthly installments that are withheld from the School's funding from CSI. This will be paid in full by June 2021.

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

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 145,000	$ 436,013	$ 581,013
2021	150,000	429,851	579,851
2022	85,000	423,050	508,050
2023	90,000	415,613	505,613
2024	95,000	408,763	503,763
2025-2029	585,000	1,940,856	2,525,856
2030-2034	810,000	1,707,300	2,517,300
2035-2039	1,135,000	1,369,375	2,504,375
2040-2044	1,590,000	897,750	2,487,750
2045-2048	1,725,000	251,475	1,976,475
Total	**$ 6,410,000**	**$ 8,280,045**	**$ 14,690,045**

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN***

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 plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position 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.

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.*

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB

18-200 for the SCHDTF are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.

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

- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute $225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.

- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.

- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.

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.

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2018. 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.

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.

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

As of December 31, 2018, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.5 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2019: Eligible employees, the School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	**19.13%**	**19.13%**

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

As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute $225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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 School were $275,586 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018. The School proportion of the net pension liability was based on School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of $4,614,054 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with School were as follows:

School proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,614,054
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	$ 630,908
Total	$5,244,962

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was 0.02606 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00444 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

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, 2019, the School recognized pension expense of $270,438 and revenue of $40,713 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.. At June 30, 2019, 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	$156,514	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$861,233	$2,869,445
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$251,495	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$433,520	$1,036,998
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$133,871	N/A
Total	$1,836,633	$3,906,443

$133,871 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,:	
2020	($ 354,107)
2021	($1,119,935)
2022	($ 867,211)
2023	$ 137,572

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, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

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

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

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

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

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, 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 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:

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 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:

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)

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

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

- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

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)

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

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond index rate of 3.43 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 4.78 percent, 2.47 percent lower 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 7.25 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$5,865,980	$4,614,054	$3,563,477

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

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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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 School were $14,694 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of $230,447 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was 0.01694 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00039 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized OPEB expense of $18,412. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$836	$351
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$1,617	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	$1,325	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$1,835	$4,244
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$7,138	N/A
Total	$12,751	$4,595

$7,138 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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

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

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	$ 164
2021	$ 164
2022	$ 165
2023	$1,087
2024	($ 534)
Thereafter	($ 28)

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.25 percent for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00 percent in 2025
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2018 plan year.

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

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

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the HCTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return

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

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

(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%.

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

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:

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in 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	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	$224,083	$230,447	$237,766

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.

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

- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.

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

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

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

Sensitivity 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	$257,850	$230,447	$207,020

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's CAFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.
2018

NOTE 9: *COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*

Operating Lease

In November 2014 the School entered into an operating lease for energy equipment. Monthly lease payments of $912 are due through December 2019.

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2020	$ 5,472

NOTE 9: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*** (Continued)

Operating Lease (Continued)

Total expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 for this lease was $11,498 which includes monthly lease payments of $912 and monthly insurance payment of $46.

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, 2019, 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.

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, 2019, the reserve of $102,148 was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund. The School has designated their deposits and prepaids as assets to cover this reserve.

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

The net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of $7,291,881 due to the School including its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB liability per the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019 ORIGINAL BUDGET	2019 FINAL BUDGET	2019 ACTUAL	2019 VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2018 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,911,223	$ 2,881,844	$ 2,881,844	$ -	$ 2,570,110
Mill Levy Override	109,015	117,000	117,074	74	-
Tuition and Fees	14,000	22,000	21,988	(12)	13,386
Contributions	6,000	15,000	18,016	3,016	19,199
Interest	80	-	2	2	138
Other	16,200	118,200	138,576	20,376	275,347
State Sources					
Grants and Donations	221,034	250,926	287,037	36,111	282,831
Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	186,088	187,509	168,267	(19,242)	133,961
TOTAL REVENUES	3,463,640	3,592,479	3,632,804	40,325	3,294,972
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	1,516,116	1,537,422	1,538,508	(1,086)	1,470,635
Employee Benefits	468,421	450,100	486,809	(36,709)	430,263
Purchased Services	1,146,065	1,287,800	1,288,072	(272)	913,801
Supplies and Materials	117,628	121,600	117,654	3,946	232,151
Property	121,700	353,000	373,198	(20,198)	324,728
Other	24,000	82,000	46,363	35,637	12,875
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,393,930	3,831,922	3,850,604	(18,682)	3,384,453
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	69,710	(239,443)	(217,800)	21,643	(89,481)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	150,000	150,000	-	-
Transfers In	-	972	-	(972)	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	(12,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	150,972	150,000	(972)	(12,000)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	69,710	(88,471)	(67,800)	20,671	(101,481)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	70,432	81,488	81,488	-	182,969
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 140,142	$ (6,983)	$ 13,688	$ 20,671	$ 81,488

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.018%	0.022%	0.024%	0.030%	0.031%	0.026%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 2,291,293	$ 2,974,591	$ 3,642,781	$ 8,966,535	$ 9,861,988	$ 4,614,054
State of Colorado Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	-	-	-	-	-	630,908
Total portion of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	2,291,293	2,974,591	3,642,781	8,966,535	9,861,988	5,244,962
School's covered payroll	$ 724,182	$ 914,575	$ 1,028,981	$ 1,347,327	$ 1,406,840	$ 1,432,537
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	316.4%	325.2%	354.0%	665.5%	701.0%	366.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.10%	43.96%	57.01%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 142,957	$ 168,129	$ 233,485	$ 269,817	$ 265,506	$ 275,586
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	142,957	168,129	233,485	269,817	265,506	275,586
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 840,426	$ 930,694	$ 1,231,521	$ 1,390,899	$ 1,406,582	$ 1,440,595
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.01%	18.06%	18.96%	19.40%	18.88%	19.13%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2016	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0171%	0.0173%	0.0169%
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 221,946	$ 225,210	$ 230,447
School's covered payroll	$ 1,347,327	$ 1,406,840	$ 1,432,537
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.5%	16.0%	16.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	16.72%	17.53%	17.03%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 14,187	$ 14,347	$ 14,694
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	14,187	14,347	14,694
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 1,390,899	$ 1,406,582	$ 1,440,595
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULE

EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL AT ARVADA

BUILDING CORPORATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019			
	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2018 ACTUAL
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Rental Revenue	$ 508,987	$ 508,987	$ -	$ 442,646
Interest	3,000	2,758	(242)	4,785
TOTAL REVENUES	511,987	511,745	(242)	447,431
EXPENDITURES				
Purchased Services	18,000	15,319	2,681	16,664
Property	46,000	45,540	460	1,278,955
Debt Service				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest	431,913	431,913	-	226,577
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	495,913	492,772	3,141	1,522,196
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(495,913)	(492,772)	3,141	(1,074,765)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers In	-	-	-	12,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	16,074	18,973	2,899	(1,062,765)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	-	274,024	274,024	1,336,789
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 16,074	$ 292,997	$ 276,923	$ 274,024

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.