COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Board of Directors
Collegiate Academy of Colorado
Littleton, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements the governmental activities and each major fund of Collegiate Academy of Colorado, component unit of Jefferson County School District No. R-1, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Collegiate Academy of Colorado, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the school's proportionate share, and schedule of the school's contributions on pages 40-44 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

November 13, 2018

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

Financial Highlights

At the close of its 23rd year of operation, the net position of Collegiate was ($8,829,399) which was a decrease from 2017 of ($2,958,055). The bulk of this decrease in net position was caused by an increase in future pension liabilities due to the change in PERA reporting, which was also noted in the FY17 MDA. Additional details can be found in Notes 7 and 12. Management also made a planned and budgeted spenddown of reserve dollars in the amount of $149,410, while retaining a significant cash carryforward of $400,310. At the close of the fiscal year Collegiate's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $400,310 for General Fund and $732,189 for the Building Foundation, a total change of ($149,410) from the prior year.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of Collegiate's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Collegiate is improving or deteriorating. However, these figures are also impacted by changes in accounting practice, such as the change in reporting of pension liabilities which resulted in a substantial change in net position in FY18.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the 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 financial statement of activities distinguish functions/programs of Collegiate supported primarily by per pupil revenue (PPR) or property, income, and sales taxes passed through from the District received from the County and State. The governmental activities of Collegiate include instruction and supporting expenses.

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. Collegiate, like other charter schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of Collegiate are governmental funds.

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.

Collegiate maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the Building Foundation which are considered to be major.

Collegiate adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget. In addition to the general fund, annual appropriations were made for the grants fund and building corporation.

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 6-39.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Collegiate, net position was ($8,829,399) at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Collegiate Academy's Net Position

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
Cash and Investments	565,875	694,438
Restricted Cash and Investments	732,189	724,948
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	650,000	650,000
Capital Assets, Depreciated	3,280,825	3,514,986
Total Assets	5,228,889	5,584,372
Deferred Outflow of Resources		
Related to Pensions	3,197,502	3,649,094
Deferred Costs	104,713	112,768
Related to OPEB	9,603	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,311,818	3,761,862
Account Payable	740	2,776
Accrued Salaries/Benefits	162,925	133,001
Accrued Interest	11,029	11,623
Unearned Revenues	1,900	1,700
Noncurrent Liabilities	16,629,643	14,942,532
Total Liabilities	16,806,237	15,091,632

Deferred Inflows – Related to Pensions	563,869	125,946
Net Investment in Capital Assets,	(1,254,130)	(1,303,042)
Restricted for Emergencies –Tabor	88,742	82,840
Restricted for Debt Service	732,189	724,948
Unrestricted for Emergencies	(8,396,200)	(5,376,090)
Total Net Position	($8,829,399)	($5,871,344)

Collegiate Academy's Change in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017

	June 30, 18	June 30, 2017
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	160,082	142,854
Operating Grants and Contributions	101,385	91,876
Capital Grants and Contributions	93,525	93,904
Total Program Revenue	354,992	328,634
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	2,618,806	2,449,762
Mill Levy Override	487,598	470,365
Investment Earnings	5,757	312
Other	4,457	3,484
Total General Revenue	3,116,618	2,923,923
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	3,819,886	2,573,709
Supporting Services	2,111,166	1,671,240
Interest and Fiscal Charges	278,356	291,888
Total Expenses	6,209,408	4,536,837
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(2,737,798)	(1,284,284)
Beginning Net Position, June 30, as restated	(6,091,601)	(4,587,070)
Ending Net Position, June 30	(8,829,399)	(5,871,344)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Collegiate's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Collegiate'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, June 30, 2018, the School's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $1,132,499 which represents a decrease of ($149,410).

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Total enrollment from FY17 to FY18 saw a slight uptick in numbers, moving from 335 FTEs in FY17 to 346.5 FTEs in FY18. This change in enrollment included the launch of a home school support program, HOPE Academy, which accounted for 55 of the above mentioned FTE count. Costs associated with the first year of the HOPE program as well as the loss of FTEs in the traditional program resulted in a decrease in financial positioning of $148,410 year over year between FY17 and FY18. These changes were anticipated, and Management was comfortable that the working capital on hand, while lower than the prior year's 60.2 days cash on hand (FY17), remained in the range of best practice for charter schools of 30-60 days cash on hand, with 33.6 days cash on hand at the close of FY18.

As noted in FY17, Colorado school districts are now mandated to share mill levy revenues equally or proportionally with their charter schools, providing a level of security in budgeting these dollars in out years. Conservative estimates of per pupil revenue as well as mill levy dollars resulted in beating budget projections on transfer revenue. Building rental revenue and donations also exceeded expectations in FY18 by 23% and 4%, respectively.

At the same time, salary & benefits expenses, which account for the School's largest spending category, were held slightly below budget. Budget lines for purchased services and materials/supplies were similarly underspent at 96% and 39%, respectively. By beating revenue projections and holding down costs, Management maintained a healthy reserve despite a loss of enrollment in the traditional program and the initial deployment of the HOPE home school program in FY18. The School closed the fiscal year with an unassigned General Fund balance of $311,568 with all bond covenants met and after state TABOR reserve requirements were deducted.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Collegiate Academy's investment in capital assets decreased $234,161 during the year due to depreciation resulting in year-end net capital assets of $3,930,825.

Long-Term Debt

Collegiate Academy is in a long term lease agreement with Collegiate Building Corporation ending in 2031. This year's lease payment was $285,000 principal and $278,950 interest.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Current economic conditions indicate an upward trend with respect to the School's financial position moving into FY19. Based upon the current governor's budget, current projections show a likely increase of ~5% in state per pupil revenues. An increase of ~$400 per student in mill levy dollars also passed in the November 2018 midterm election cycle, bringing additional dollars into the budget process. As noted earlier, Colorado HB-1375 also now requires school districts to equitably share mill levy dollars with charter schools. A separate bid to pass a bond issue on the November 2018 ballot to support capital needs is currently leading in votes, though the results have not yet been certified.

In FY19, the HOPE home school support program has shown growth and is now a successful auxiliary program to the School's traditional educational model. Management is currently considering options to expand program to a second location in order to serve additional neighborhoods with supports for home-based education.

The Enrollment Coordinator position created in 2017 has been a successful strategic move, consolidating recruitment and retention efforts in a single point of contact for potential students and families. Along with an expanded social media presence and a deliberate and personalized outreach effort on the part of Administration to connect with potential families, the addition of the Coordinator role has yielded a net increase of 57 FTEs in unofficial October Count for FY19.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Collegiate'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 Collegiate Academy, Attn: Business Manager, 8420 S. Sangre de Cristo Rd, Littleton, CO 80127.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 565,875	$ 694,438
Restricted Cash and Investments	732,189	724,948
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	650,000	650,000
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	3,280,825	3,514,986
TOTAL ASSETS	5,228,889	5,584,372
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Costs	104,713	112,768
Related to Pensions	3,197,502	3,649,094
Related to OPEB	9,603	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,311,818	3,761,862
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	740	2,776
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	162,925	133,001
Accrued Interest	11,029	11,623
Unearned Revenues	1,900	1,700
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Capital Lease		
Due in One Year	295,000	285,000
Due in More Than One Year	4,994,668	5,295,796
Net Pension Liability	11,086,800	9,361,736
Net OPEB Liability	253,175	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	16,806,237	15,091,632
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	555,563	125,946
Related to OPEB	8,306	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	563,869	125,946
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(1,254,130)	(1,303,042)
Restricted for Emergencies	88,742	82,840
Restricted for Debt Service	732,189	724,948
Unrestricted	(8,396,200)	(5,376,090)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (8,829,399)	$ (5,871,344)

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

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2018

		PROGRAM REVENUES			Net (Expense) Revenues and Change in Net Position	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	2018	2017
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	$ 3,819,886	$ 160,082	$ 75,432	$ -	$ (3,584,372)	$ (2,601,686)
Supporting Services	2,111,166	-	25,953	93,525	(1,991,688)	(1,314,629)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	278,356	-	-	-	(278,356)	(291,888)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 6,209,408	$ 160,082	$ 101,385	$ 93,525	(5,854,416)	(4,208,203)
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					2,618,806	2,449,762
Mill Levy Override					487,598	470,365
Interest					5,757	312
Other					4,457	3,484
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					3,116,618	2,923,923
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					(2,737,798)	(1,284,280)
NET POSITION, Beginning, Restated					(6,091,601)	(4,587,064)
NET POSITION, Ending					$ (8,829,399)	$ (5,871,344)

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

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 565,875	$ 694,438
Restricted Cash and Investments	732,189	724,948
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,298,064	$ 1,419,386
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 740	$ 2,776
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	162,925	133,001
Unearned Revenues	1,900	1,700
TOTAL LIABILITIES	165,565	137,477
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted for Emergencies	88,742	82,840
Restricted for Debt Service	732,189	724,948
Unassigned	311,568	474,121
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,132,499	1,281,909
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
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.	3,930,825	4,164,986
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This amount is comprised of the building lease ($5,210,000), bond premium, net of amortization ($79,668), deferred costs, net of amortization $104,713, and accrued interest ($11,029)	(5,195,984)	(5,479,651)
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This amount is comprised of net pension liability of ($11,086,800), net OPEB liability of ($253,175), deferred outflows related to pensions of $3,197,502, deferred outflows related to OPEB of $9,603, deferred inflows related to pensions of ($555,563) and deferred inflows related to OPEB of ($8,306).	(8,696,739)	(5,838,588)
Net position of governmental activities	$ (8,829,399)	$ (5,871,344)

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

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

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

	GENERAL FUND	
	2018	2017
REVENUES		
Local Sources	$ 3,302,653	$ 3,093,850
State Sources	168,957	158,707
TOTAL REVENUES	3,471,610	3,252,557
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Instruction	1,837,507	1,686,243
Supporting Services	1,219,563	861,054
Debt Service		
Principal	285,000	270,000
Interest	278,950	292,450
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,621,020	3,109,747
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(149,410)	142,810
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	1,281,909	1,139,099
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 1,132,499	$ 1,281,909

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

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

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

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:		
Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	$	(149,410)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of depreciation expense for the year.		(234,161)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require current financial resources and are not reported in the funds. These include lease payments of $285,000, amortization of bond premium $6,128, amortization of deferred costs ($8,055), and change in accrued interest of $594.		283,667
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.		(2,637,894)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(2,737,798)

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

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

Collegiate Academy of Colorado (the "Academy") was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Jefferson County School District No. R-1 of the State of Colorado.

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

Reporting Entity

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

The Academy includes the Collegiate Academy of Colorado Building Foundation (the "Building Foundation") within its reporting entity. The Building Foundation was formed to support and assist the Academy to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to assist in the financing of the Academy's facilities. The Building Foundation's activity is included in the Academy's General Fund. Separate financial statements are not available for this entity. The Academy is a component unit of Jefferson County School District No. R-1.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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.

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

The Academy reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value.

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

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives; buildings 30 years, equipment 7 years.

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

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

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. 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.

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Net Position– The government-wide and business-type 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 are 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 are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

- Unrestricted Net Position represents assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While School management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the School Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

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

- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies. The Academy has also classified fund balance as restricted as is required by the bond agreements.

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

- <u>Committed</u> – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2018.

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

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

Compensated Absences

The Academy's policy allows employees to accumulate sick leave. Upon termination of employment, no financial compensation is paid for unused sick days. Therefore, no liability for accumulated sick leave is reported in the financial statements.

Risk Management

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, and bills the Academy for its portion of coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

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

Comparative Data

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

NOTE 2: ***STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY***

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

A reconciliation of the cash and investment components on the balance sheet to the cash and investments categories in this footnote are as follows:

Petty Cash	$ 1,000
Pooled Cash with the District	564,875
Investments	732,189
Total Cash and Investments	**$ 1,298,064**

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

Cash and Investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Cash and Investments	$ 565,875
Restricted Cash and Investments	732,189
Total	**$ 1,298,064**

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, 2018, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group.

The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits as the deposits are maintained by the District. The District had no deposits as of June 30, 2018.

Pooled Cash with the District

Cash deposits are pooled with the Academy cash and investments which were held by several banking institutions. Pooled investments represent investments in local government investment pools or in money market funds. At June 30, 2018 the Academy's balance in equity in both restricted and unrestricted pooled cash of the District totaled $564,875.

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk

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

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

The above investments are authorized for all funds and fund types used by Colorado municipalities.

Interest Rate and Credit Risk Policies

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, or a formal policy to limit credit risk. However, they follow state statutes regarding investments.

Fair Value

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

State statutes limit investments in money market funds to those that maintain a constant share price, with a maximum remaining maturity in accordance with Rule 2a-7, and either have assets of one billion dollars or the highest rating issued by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSROs").

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

Investments (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the Foundation had $732,189 invested in a money market fund that was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa-mf by Moody's Investors Service. These investments are valued using Level 1 inputs.

The Academy has no policy for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments of $732,189 are restricted in the General Fund for project costs and bond reserves.

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, not depreciated				
Land	$ 650,000	$ -	$ -	$ 650,000
Total Capital Assets, not depreciated	650,000	-	-	650,000
Capital Asset, depreciated				
Building	6,109,877	-	-	6,109,877
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	2,594,891	234,161	-	2,829,052
Capital Assets, depreciated, net	3,514,986	(234,161)	-	3,280,825
Total Capital Assets	**$ 4,164,986**	**$ (234,161)**	**$ -**	**$ 3,930,825**

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

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 nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2018, were $162,925 in the General Fund.

NOTE 6: *LONG-TERM DEBT*

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Payments	Balance June 30, 2018	Due In One Year
Building Lease	$ 5,495,000	$ -	$ 285,000	$ 5,210,000	$ 295,000
Premium	85,796	-	6,128	79,668	-
Total	**$ 5,580,796**	**$ -**	**$ 291,128**	**$ 5,289,668**	**$ 295,000**

Building Lease

In May, 2004, the Colorado Educational and Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $8,195,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2004. Proceeds from the bonds were used to refund the CECFA Charter School Revenue Bonds Series 2002, which were used to construct the Academy's building. The Academy is required to make equal lease payments to the Building Foundation for use of the buildings. The Building Foundation is required to make equal lease payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 2% to 5.25%. The bonds mature in June 2031.

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 295,000	$ 266,538	$ 561,538
2020	310,000	251,787	561,787
2021	330,000	235,513	565,513
2022	340,000	218,188	558,188
2023	360,000	200,337	560,337
2024 - 2028	1,620,000	656,187	2,276,187
2029- 2031	1,955,000	206,000	2,161,000
Total	**$ 5,210,000**	**$ 2,034,550**	**$ 7,244,550**

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

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

As of December 31, 2017, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure receive an annual increase of 2 percent, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF.

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

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

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the Academy were $338,437 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported a liability of $11,086,800 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2017, the Academy's proportion was 0.03596%, which was an increase of 0.00456% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Academy recognized pension expense of $2,929,595. At June 30, 2018, the Academy 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	$203,840	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$2,830,872	$17,964
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	$435,389
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$5,152	$102,210
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$157,638	N/A
Total	**$3,197,502**	**$555,563**

$157,637 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	$1,716,782
2020	$962,346
2021	($19,364)
2022	($175,463)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

- **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 4.78 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

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

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

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

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

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. As the ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases financed by the AIR are defined to have a present value at the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments equal to the amount transferred for their future payment, AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments have no impact on the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) determination process when the timing of AIR cash flows is not a factor (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is not projected to be depleted). When AIR cash flow timing is a factor in the SEIR determination process (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted), AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

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)

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond index rate of 3.86 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 5.26 percent, 0.48 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (3.78 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.78 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate (4.78%)	1% Increase (5.78%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$14,004,514	$11,086,800	$8,709,196

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

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

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

During the 2018 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through SB 18-200: *Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years.* The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to the plans administered by PERA with the goal of eliminating the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Division Trust Funds and thereby reach a 100 percent funded ratio for each division within the next 30 years.
A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

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

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

- Directs the state to allocate $225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution will be allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the other divisions eligible for the direct distribution.

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

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

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

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported a liability of $11,086,800 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability and associated discount rate would have been had the provisions of SB 18-200, applicable to the SCHDTF, become law on December 31, 2017. This pro forma information was prepared using the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF as of December 31, 2017. Future net pension liabilities reported could be materially different based on changes in investment markets, actuarial assumptions, plan experience and other factors.

Estimated Discount Rate Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)	Proportionate Share of the Estimated Net Pension Liability Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)
7.25%	$ 5,008,920

Recognizing that the changes in contribution and benefit provisions also affect the determination of the discount rate used to calculate proportionate share of the net pension liability, approximately $5,175,387 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. The Academy 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.

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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 Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Academy were $16,928 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported a liability of $253,175 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2017, the Academy's proportion was 0.01882%, which was an increase of 0.00181% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of $48,549. At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

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)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$1,197	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	$4,236
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	$4,070
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$8,406	N/A
Total	**$9,603**	**$8,306**

$8,406 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	($1,492)
2020	($1,492)
2021	($1,492)
2022	($1,492)
2023	($433)
Thereafter	($708)

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)

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

Actuarial cost 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	3.00 percent for 2017, gradually rising to 4.25 percent in 2023
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

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

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)

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2016, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2017	5.00%	3.00%
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.00%
2023	5.00%	4.25%
2024+	5.00%	4.25%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The assumed rates of PERACare participation were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2017 plan year.

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)

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

- The percentage of disabled PERACare enrollees who are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that would be available to future PERACare enrollees who will qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" when they retire were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that will be available to those current PERACare enrollees, who qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" but have not reached age 65, were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

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

- The rates of PERAcare coverage election for spouses of eligible inactive members and future retirees were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- The assumed age differences between future retirees and their participating spouses were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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)

Sensitivity of the Academy'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	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
Net OPEB Liability	$246,210	$253,175	$261,565

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2017, measurement date.

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date. For future plan members, employer contributions were reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

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)

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

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

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

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 Academy'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	$284,649	$253,175	$226,312

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

NOTE 9: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***

Claims and Judgments

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

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2018, the reserve of $88,742 was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund. The District also holds $88,742 in pooled cash on behalf of the Academy for this reserve.

NOTE 10: ***RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION***

The beginning net position of the governmental activities was decreased by $220,257 as the Academy implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75.

NOTE 11: ***DEFICIT NET POSITION***

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of $8,829,399 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68 and the inclusion of the long-term debt related to non-capital improvements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2018

		2018			
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2017 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,454,836	$ 2,586,776	$ 2,618,806	$ 32,030	$ 2,449,762
Mill Levy Override	474,863	480,620	487,598	6,978	470,365
Charges for Services	148,056	148,140	160,082	11,942	142,854
Donations	26,500	25,000	25,953	953	27,073
Interest	100	100	5,757	5,657	312
Other	5,000	5,000	4,457	(543)	3,484
State Sources					
Grants and Donations	156,080	174,524	168,957	(5,567)	158,707
TOTAL REVENUES	3,265,435	3,420,160	3,471,610	51,450	3,252,557
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	1,595,788	1,821,916	1,809,507	12,409	1,531,638
Employee Benefits	430,524	483,058	477,477	5,581	403,433
Purchased Services	562,714	661,313	620,004	41,309	512,423
Supplies and Materials	95,481	153,236	150,082	3,154	99,803
Debt Service					
Principal	285,000	285,000	285,000	-	270,000
Interest	280,787	280,787	278,950	1,837	292,450
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,250,294	3,685,310	3,621,020	64,290	3,109,747
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCI	15,141	(265,150)	(149,410)	115,740	142,810
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	400,000	539,512	1,281,909	742,397	1,139,099
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 415,141	$ 274,362	$ 1,132,499	$ 858,137	$ 1,281,909

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.0030%	0.0032%	0.0316%	0.0314%	0.0360%
School's Net Pension Liability	$ 4,152,076	$ 4,372,668	$ 4,831,703	$ 9,361,736	$ 11,086,800
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,299,081	$ 1,336,582	$ 1,332,875	$ 1,342,591	$ 1,527,549
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	319.6%	327.2%	362.5%	697.3%	725.8%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.1%	44.0%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 221,604	$ 246,918	$ 245,932	$ 277,222	$ 338,437
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	221,604	246,918	245,932	277,222	338,437
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,297,853	$ 1,358,344	$ 1,320,391	$ 1,378,115	$ 1,659,562
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.07%	18.18%	18.63%	20.12%	20.39%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2016	2017
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.017%	0.019%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 227,771	$ 253,175
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,342,591	$ 1,527,549
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	17.0%	16.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	16.72%	17.53%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY OF COLORADO

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 14,057	$ 16,928
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	14,057	16,928
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,378,115	$ 1,659,562
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.