

NORTH ROUTT COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

June 30, 2018

CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
School-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Activities	11
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	12
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance	
Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	13
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	14
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of	
Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	
to the Statement of Activities	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	42
Pension related schedules	43
OPEB related schedules	45



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

October 19, 2018

The Board of Directors North Routt Community Charter School Clark, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of North Routt Community Charter School (the School), a component unit of Steamboat Springs School District RE-2, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 of 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 School'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 School'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 North Routt Community Charter School as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Board of Directors North Routt Community Charter School Page Two

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, General Fund budgetary comparison schedule, pension related schedules, and OPEB related schedules 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.

Chadwick, Steinhirchner, Davia & Co., P.C.

North Routt Community Charter School Management's Discussion and Analysis As of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

As management of the North Routt Community Charter School, Routt County, Colorado (the School), we offer readers of the School's Annual Financial Report this narrative and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the School exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,696,960. Of this amount, the school has a negative *unrestricted net position* balance of \$(2,354,360).
- The School's total net position decreased by (\$782,295), with School-wide net position totaling \$1,696,960 at the end of the current fiscal year. The decrease is primarily due to the addition of Net OPEB and Net Pension Obligations, per GASB #68 and #75, which indicates NRCCS's share of PERA's unfunded liabilities.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$153,077, an increase of \$32,902 in comparison with the prior year. At the end of the current fiscal year, 1) unassigned Fund Balance for the general fund was \$99,377, \$23,702 more than last year, 2) the restricted Fund Balance for capital renewal grew by \$9,200, to \$53,700.

Overview of the Financial Statements

Management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. Comparison to the prior year's activity is provided in this document. The basic financial statements presented on pages 10-41 is comprised of three components: 1) School-wide financial statements, 2) Fund financial statements, and 3) Notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

School-wide Financial Statements

The School-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader of the School's financial statements a broad overview of the financial activities in a manner similar to a private sector business. The School-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the net position of the School changed during the current fiscal year. Changes in net position are recorded in the statement of activities when the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement even though the resulting cash flow may be recorded in a future period.

The School is a component unit of the Steamboat Springs School District. Financial information for the Charter School is presented separately from the primary government because the Charter School is financially accountable to the District and provides services to the School's students.

The School-wide financial statements can be found on pages 10-11.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements are designed to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific objectives.

Governmental funds account for essentially the same information reported in the governmental activities of the School-wide financial statements. However, unlike the School-wide statements, the 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 financing requirements in the near term.

Since the governmental funds and the governmental activities report information using the same functions, it is useful to compare the information presented. Because the focus of each report differs, a reconciliation is provided on the fund financial statements to assist the reader in comparing the near-term requirements with the long-term needs.

The School maintains one governmental fund. It is the general fund and is presented as a standalone column in the fund financial statements.

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its governmental fund. A budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund is included in the fund financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the adopted budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12-15.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes can be found on pages 16-41 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also contains certain required supplementary information concerning the budget to actual comparison for the School's fund. This statement can be found on page 42.

School-wide Financial Analysis

School-wide Net Position

The assets of the School are classified as current assets and capital assets. Cash, investments, receivables, inventories and prepaid expenditures are current assets. These assets are available to provide resources for the near-term operations of the School. The majority of the current assets are cash and receivables.

Capital assets are used in the operations of the School. These assets are buildings and equipment. Capital assets are discussed in greater detail in the section titled, Capital Assets and Debt Administration, elsewhere in this analysis.

Current liabilities are classified based on anticipated liquidation either in the near-term or in the future. Current liabilities include accounts payable, accrued salaries and benefits, interest payable, and current debt obligations. The liquidation of current liabilities is anticipated to be either from current available resources, current assets or new resources that become available during fiscal 2018.

The assets and deferred outflows of the primary government activities exceed liabilities and deferred inflows by \$1,696,960 with an unrestricted net position deficit of (\$2,354,360). Total net position of the primary government does not include internal balances.

A net investment of \$3,997,620 in building, equipment, construction in progress, and vehicles represents 235.6% of the School's net position. The legally required TABOR reserve has been recorded by the School's chartering district.

The following table shows net position for fiscal years 2018, 2017, and 2016.

North Routt Community Charter School Condensed Statement of Net Position Governmental

Governments
Activities

		710111100	
_	6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016
Assets:			
Current Assets	\$284,583	\$210,662	\$209,859
Capital Assets			
net of depreciation	\$4,081,071	\$4,140,550	\$4,133,144
Total assets	\$4,365,654	\$4,351,212	\$4,343,003
Deferred Out Flows	\$1,184,168	\$1,214,950	\$287,612
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	\$131,506	\$90,487	\$76,787
NonCurrent	\$3,581,805	\$2,916,607	\$1,412,557
Total liabilities	\$3,713,311	\$3,007,094	\$1,489,344
Deferred in Flows	\$139,551	\$12,696	\$19,165
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	\$3,997,620	\$4,083,720	\$4,133,144
Restricted	\$53,700	\$44,500	\$35,140
Unrestricted	(\$2.354,360)	(\$1.581.848)	(\$1.046.178)
Total net position	\$1,696,960	\$2,546,372	\$3,122,106

School-wide Activities

School-wide activities decreased the net position of the School by (\$782,295), during the year ended June 30, 2018. The cause of this decline is due to increased net investment in capital assets and the School's portion of PERA's unfunded liabilities for pensions and OPEB.

The following table shows the change in net position for fiscal years 2018, 2017, and 2016 North Routt Community Charter School Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Position

_	Governmental Activities			
	6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	
Revenues				
Program Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$103,759	\$104,395	\$67,015	
Operating grants and contributions	\$193,007	\$127,057	\$132,771	
Capital grants and contributions	\$57,236	\$26,100	\$23,497	
General Revenues:				
Per pupil funding	\$729,752	\$764,018	\$732,205	
Other income	\$0	\$0	\$16	
Investment earnings	\$2,724	\$0	\$0	
Total Revenues	\$1,086,478	\$1,021,570	\$955,504	
Expenses				
Governmental activities				
Instruction	\$1,142,029	\$967,078	\$683,093	
Pupil support services	\$40,513	\$34,404	\$17,208	
Instructional staff services	\$30,730	\$28,157	\$16,116	
General administration	\$3,314	\$5,050	\$2,745	
School administration	\$258,109	\$197,395	\$126,862	
Business services	\$187,130	\$154,188	\$109,250	
Plant maintenance and operations	\$153,786	\$132,098	\$121,120	
Transportation	\$49,957	\$49,406	\$25,163	
Interest on Line of Credit	\$3,205	\$3,845	\$3,068	
Total expenses	\$1,868,773	\$1,571,621	\$1,104,625	
Excess before transfers and other	(\$782,295)	(\$550,051)	(\$149,121)	
Loss on sale of capital assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Change in net position	(\$782,295)	(\$550,051)	(\$149.121)	
Change in Accounting Principle	(\$67.117)	(\$25,683)		
Beginning net position	\$2,546,372	\$3,122,106	\$3,271,227	
Ending net position	\$1,696,960	\$2,546,372	\$3,122,106	

Financial Analysis of the School's Governmental Funds

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

The governmental funds of the School provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance, in particular, measures the School's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the School. Student funded students during the fiscal year was 87.8, a 6.3% decrease from the previous year's 93.7. This decrease amounts to approximately \$45,000 in decrease from the state's School Finance Act funding.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget can be briefly summarized as follows:

- Actual revenues were \$1,374, or .1% higher than budgeted.
- Actual expenditures were \$13,059, or 1.1% below budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

The School's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2018 decreased to \$4,081,071 from \$4,140,550 (net of accumulated depreciation). Capital assets include land improvements, building improvements, and equipment. Capital assets decreased by 1.4%.

There was one major capital events during the year, the Yurt purchase

North Routt Community Charter School Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation) June 30, 2018

Governmental Activities

Buildings & Equipment	\$3,971,697
Vehicle	\$109,374
	\$4,081,071

Additional information on the School's capital assets can be found in Note C on page 22 of this report.

The School also has a loan payable to the Steamboat Springs School District in the amount of \$40,000, to cover the School's negative fund balance. The loan has a repayment date of 6/30/2022 and no interest rate.

The School also borrowed funds to purchase and furnish a yurt during the year.

Additional information on the School's long-term obligations can be found in Note D on pages 22-23.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Budget

Each year the School must plan for its future by reviewing the past, adjusting current activities and adopting the next year's budget. The current budget process is to examine and adjust all line with increases for cost of living, step and education level, when funding is adequate to accommodate increases, and School provided benefit cost increases for all approved staffing. This concept assumes existing staffing ratios are level and non-compensation budgets are continued to the next year unless specifically identified to change in the budget development process.

Requests for Information

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

Brandon LaChance, Executive Director North Routt Community Charter School 26990 Eagle Lane Clark, CO 80428

Complete financial statements for the Steamboat Springs School District may be obtained at the District's offices.

North Routt Community Charter School STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2018

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 284,583
	Total current assets	284,583
Noncurrent assets		
Building		4,420,934
Furniture and equipment		12,383
Vehicles		150,665
Construction in progress		
Less accumulated depreciation		(502,911)
	Total noncurrent assets	4,081,071
	Total assets	4,365,654
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		1,174,723
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		9,445
	Total deferred outflows of resources	1,184,168
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		20,950
Accrued compensation		110,556
	Total current liabilities	131,506
Noncurrent liabilities		
Due within one year		
Loans payable		53,860
Due in more than one year		
Net pension liability		3,381,143
Net OPEB liability		77,211
Long-term loans payable		69,591
	Total noncurrent liabilities	3,581,805
	Total liabilities	3,713,311
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions		138,259
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		1,292
	Total deferred inflows of resources	139,551
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		3,997,620
Restricted for construction		53,700
Unrestricted		(2,354,360)
	Total net position	\$ 1,696,960

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

North Routt Community Charter School STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Program Revenues			Ne	et (Expense)			
					perating		Capital		evenue and
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services		r Grants and Contributions		Grants and Contributions		Change in Net Position	
Governmental activities						-			
Instructional services	\$1,142,029	\$	64,737	\$	173,255	\$	-	\$	(904,037)
Pupil support services	40,513		-		-		-		(40,513)
Instructional staff services	30,730		7,167		-		-		(23,563)
General administration	3,314		_		-		-		(3,314)
School administration	258,109		-		-		-		(258,109)
Business services	187,130		-		-		-		(187,130)
Maintenance and operations	153,786		5,890		19,752		57,236		(70,908)
Transportation	49,957		25,965		-		-		(23,992)
Interest	3,205				-		-		(3,205)
Total governmental activities	\$1,868,773	\$	103,759	\$	193,007	\$	57,236	\$	(1,514,771)
	General rever	iues:							
	Per pupil f								729,752
	Interest								2,724
	Total	gene	ral revenue:	s					732,476
Change in net position					(782,295)				
	Net position, beginning of year						2,546,372		
	Change in accounting principle					(67,117)			
	Net position,	position, beginning of year, restated						2,479,255	
	Net position,	end o	of year					\$	1,696,960

North Routt Community Charter School BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2018

		 General Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 284,583
	Total assets	\$ 284,583
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable		\$ 20,950
Accrued salaries and benefits		110,556
	Total liabilities	131,506
Fund balances		
Restricted for construction		53,700
Unassigned		99,377
	Total fund balances	153,077
	Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 284,583

North Routt Charter School RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

Total fund balances in governmental funds	\$ 153,077
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 as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets is \$4,583,982, and the accumulated depreciation is \$502,911.	4,081,071
Net pension and OPEB obligations and the related deferred items are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The net pension obligation is \$3,381,143 and the net OPEB obligation is \$77,211, the deferred outflows total \$1,184,168 and the deferred inflows total \$139,551.	(2,413,737)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(123,451)
Total net position in governmental activities	\$1,696,960

North Routt Community Charter School STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General Fund		
REVENUES			
State sources	\$	43,062	
Local and intermediate sources		313,664	
Per pupil funding		729,752	
Total revenues		1,086,478	
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
Instruction services		585,452	
Supporting services:			
Pupil support services		20,218	
Instructional staff		30,730	
General administration		3,314	
School administration		128,754	
Business services		108,188	
Operations and maintenance		79,171	
Transportation		19,250	
Capital outlay		91,915	
Debt service			
Principal		52,925	
Interest		3,205	
Total expenditures		1,123,122	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	· ·	(36,644)	
Other financing sources			
Loan proceeds		69,546	
Excess of revenues and other financing			
sources over (under) expenditures		32,902	
Fund balance, beginning of year		120,175	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	153,077	

North Routt Community Charter School RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total net change in fund balances of the governmental funds	\$	32,902
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		·
In the governmental fund, expenditures for pensions and OPEB are measured by the amount of financial resources used, whereas in the statement of activities, they are measured as the liability is accrued according to actuarial estimates. This is the amount the net pension and OPEB liabilities (increased) decreased in the current year.		(739,097)
Proceeds from debt are revenues and payments on debt are expenditures in the funds. These amounts are increases or decreases in liabilities in the government-wide statements. This is the amount proceeds exceeded principal payments during the current year. (\$69,546-\$52,925)		(16,621)
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeded capital outlays in the period. (\$116,346 - \$56,867)	-	(59,479)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(782,295)

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of North Routt Community Charter School (School) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

1. Reporting Entity

In conformance with Governmental Accounting and Finance Reporting Standards, the North Routt Community Charter School, Routt County, Clark, Colorado, is the reporting entity for financial reporting purposes. The School was incorporated as a Colorado nonprofit corporation in 2000 to operate a charter school. The School operates as a public school in accordance with Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) and its program is open to students in grades kindergarten through eight.

The School operates under a charter school contract with the Steamboat Springs School District RE-2 (the District) pursuant to the Charter Schools Act, CRS 22-30.5. The School is considered a component unit of the District for the purpose of financial reporting.

In July 2015, the School entered into a renewed charter school contract with the District through June 30, 2020.

The School's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the School as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the School's funds).

2. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are supported by intergovernmental revenues. All of the School's activities are categorized as governmental activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants 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. Intergovernmental revenues and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of 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 collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the School's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

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

4. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

Deposits

The School's cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists primarily of reimbursements due from grantors and amounts due from charges for services provided. The School's management considers all receivables, if any, to be fully collectable at June 30, 2018. Therefore, the allowance for uncollectable accounts is \$0.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building and improvements	5-50
Vehicles	10
Equipment	7

Accrued Salaries

Salaries and benefits to teachers and certain other employees are paid over a twelve-month period from September 1 to August 31, but are earned over a school year of approximately nine months. The salaries earned, but unpaid, at June 30, 2018 are reflected in the financial statements as an accrued liability.

Fund Equity

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54) to define the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

- 1. *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).
- 2. Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a resolution approved by the School Board.
- 4. Assigned fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes, but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Assigned fund balance allows the School Board to delegate the authority to spend to the executive director.
- 5. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

The School's General Fund balance consists of \$53,700 restricted for school construction, in compliance with the terms of the State BEST grant. The remaining balance of \$99,377 is classified as unassigned.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires the School's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

5. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data for the preceding year.

Budgets are required by Colorado State Statute for all funds. During April, the Executive Director submits to the School Board a proposed budget for all funds for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Public hearings are conducted by the School Board to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Governmental funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of control is the fund level.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund and the reallocation of budget line items within any department within any fund rests with the Executive Director. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the School Board. Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances and reserves as established by the School Board. Variances between budget and actual result from the non-expenditure of reserves, nonoccurrence of anticipated events, scheduling of capital projects, and normal operating variances.

The School Board may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year. The School Board approved supplemental appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

6. Pensions

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

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

7. Adoption of GASB 75

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School adopted the provisions of Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statement) No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.

8. Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit Plan (OPEB)

The School participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the 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 B - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

<u>Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits</u>. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned to it. The School does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. However, Colorado State statutes govern the School's deposit of cash. The Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) for banks and savings and loans require state regulators to certify eligible depositories for public deposits. The PDPA require eligible depositories with public deposits in excess of federal insurance levels to create a single institution collateral pool of defined eligible assets. Eligible collateral includes obligations of the United States, obligations of the State of Colorado or Colorado local governments and obligations secured by first lien mortgages on real property located in the state. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group and not held in any individual government's name. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u> – The Colorado Revised Statute 24-75-601 limits investment maturities to five years or less, as a means of managing exposure to fair value loss resulting from increasing interest rates.

<u>Credit Risk</u> – State law limits investments for the School to U.S. treasury issues, other federally backed notes and credits, and other agency offerings. Other investment instruments including bank obligations, general obligation bonds, and commercial paper are limited to at least one of the highest rating categories of at least one nationally recognized rating agency. State law further limits investments in money market funds to those institutions with over \$1 billion in assets or the highest credit rating from one or more nationally recognized rating agencies.

The carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2018 was \$284,583 and bank balance was \$284,766. The bank balance at June 30, 2018 was covered by federal deposit insurance for \$250,000. The remainder of \$34,766 was collateralized under PDPA as noted above. Any differences between carrying and bank balances represent items that had not cleared the bank at year-end.

NOTE C - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

	Beginning				
	Balance	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u>	
Governmental activities:					
Buildings	\$ 4,349,485	\$ 71,449	\$ -	\$ 4,420,934	
Equipment	12,383	-	_	12,383	
Transportation equipment	150,665	_	_	150,665	
Construction in progress	14,582		14,582		
Total	4,527,115	71,449	14,582	4,583,982	
Less accumulated depreciation	ı for:				
Buildings	347,958	101,279	_	449,237	
Equipment	12,383	·	_	12,383	
Transportation equipment	26,224	15.067		41,291	
Total	386,565	116,346		502,911	
Total capital assets being					
depreciated, net	<u>\$ 4,140,550</u>	<u>\$ (44,897)</u>	<u>\$ 14,582</u>	<u>\$ 4,081,071</u>	

Depreciation expense of \$86,989 was charged to instructional services, \$14,290 was charged to maintenance and operations, and \$15,067 was charged to transportation in the government-wide statements.

NOTE D - DEBT

The School entered into a \$60,000 unsecured loan payable with the Steamboat Springs School District. Proceeds from the loan were used to extinguish the School's ongoing fund balance deficit. The note agreement carries no interest rate and repayment terms were included in the latest renewal of the charter contract with the District calling for payments of \$10,000 annually through 2022.

The School entered into a promissory note dated March 7, 2016 of \$94,879 with interest at 5.20% per annum for the purchase of a bus. Payments are due annually of \$20,947, including interest, with the first payment due in advance and the final payment due June 2020. The note is collateralized by the bus.

The School entered into a 36 month financing lease dated July 1, 2017 for the purpose of constructing a yurt and related equipment. Lease proceeds were \$69,546. Payments are due annually, in advance, of \$24,933 with no stated interest. The final payment is due July 1, 2019 and the lease is collateralized by equipment.

During the period ended June 30, 2018, the following changes occurred in debt:

NOTE D – DEBT – CONTINUED

		alance /30/17	_Add	ditions_	Red	ductions _		Balance 0/18
Note payable	\$	50,000	\$	_	\$	10,000	\$	40,000
Bus loan		56,830		_		17,992		38,838
Lease payable				69,546		24,933		44,613
	<u>\$</u>	106,830	\$	69,546	\$	52,925	<u>\$</u>	123,451

The School incurred aggregate interest expense of \$3,205 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Debt service requirements are as follows:

<u>Maturity</u>]	Principal_	Interest		Total	
2019	\$	53,860	\$	2,020	\$	55,880
2020		49,591		1,036		50,627
2021		10,000		_		10,000
2022		10,000				10,000
Total	\$	123,451	\$	3,056	\$	126,507

NOTE E - PER PUPIL FUNDING

Per terms of the Charter School Contract with the District, the District provides funding to the School for 95% of the net District per pupil revenues, including Mill Levy Overrides, for each pupil enrolled in the School for which the District receives funding.

NOTE F - TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATION

In November of 1992, Colorado voters approved a State Constitutional amendment, referred to as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), containing tax, spending and debt limitations on the state and local governments. TABOR limits increases in revenues and expenditures to the rate of inflation and local growth. The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with the requirements of this Amendment. TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used only for declared emergencies. The District has reserved the statutory 3% of the Charter School's fund balance for the School.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

NOTE G - CONTINGENCIES

Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the State government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the School expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE H – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were \$98,482 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$3,381,143 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 School proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2017, the School proportion was .010456 percent, which was an increase of .001019 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of \$835,638. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$62,165	\$5,478
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	863,332	132,781
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	_	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	196,200	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	53,026	N/A
Total	\$1,174,723	\$138,259

\$53,026 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, 2018:	
2019	\$ 637,634
2020	369,850
2021	25,907
2022	(49,953)
2023	_
Thereafter	_

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

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

- Males: Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- Females: Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 68 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 106 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

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.

NOTE H - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN - CONTINUED

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:

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:

NOTE H – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN – CONTINUED

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date, including current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. As the ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases financed by the AIR are defined to have a present value at the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments equal to the amount transferred for their future payment, AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments have no impact on the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) determination process when the timing of AIR cash flows is not a factor (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is not projected to be depleted). When AIR cash flow timing is a factor in the SEIR determination process (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted), AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

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

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.

NOTE H – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN – CONTINUED

Sensitivity of the School 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 liability	share	of	the	net	pension	\$4,270,959	\$3,381,143	\$2,656,045

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

Changes between the measurement date of the net pension liability and June 30, 2018

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

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

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$3,381,143 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the School 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.

	Proportionate Share of the
Estimated Discount Rate	Estimated Net Pension Liability
Calculated Using Plan Provisions	Calculated Using Plan Provisions
Required by SB 18-200	Required by SB 18-200
(pro forma)	(pro forma)
7.25%	\$1,527,571

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 \$1,578,339 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

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

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were \$5,316 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of \$77,211 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School 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 School proportion was .005941 percent, which was an increase of .000577 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$7,257. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$365	\$-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	1,292
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	6,253	_
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,827	N/A
Total	\$9,445	\$1,292

\$2,827 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, 2018:	
2019	\$ 977
2020	977
2021	977
2022	977
2023	1,300
Thereafter	118

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – 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.

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.

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

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

- 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.

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – 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 following economic and demographic assumptions were specifically developed for, and used in, the measurement of the obligations for the HCTF:

- The assumed rates of PERACare participation were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2017 plan year.
- The percentages of PERACare enrollees who will attain age 65 and older ages and are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- 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 I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

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

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

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

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

Sensitivity of the School 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:

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

	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	\$75,087	\$77,211	\$79,770

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2017, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date. For future plan members, employer contributions were reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

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

Sensitivity of the School 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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	Rate (7.25%)	(8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$86,809	\$77,211	\$69,019

NOTE I – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN – CONTINUED

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 J – RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The School has joined other schools in the Colorado School District Self Insurance Pool (CSDSIP), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member Schools. The School pays an annual contribution to CSDSIP for its property and casualty insurance coverage. The agreement with CSDSIP provides that the pool will be financially self-sustaining through member contribution and additional assessments, if necessary. The pool will purchase excess insurance through commercial companies for members' claims in excess of a specified self-insured retention, which is determined each policy year. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE K - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

Effective July 1, 2017, the School retroactively changed its method of accounting for OPEB contributions and related obligations to conform to GASBS No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Under the new accounting method, the School accrues a net OPEB liability related to its participation in a multiple employer cost sharing OPEB plan. The effect of the change decreased beginning net position for 2018 by \$67,117, from \$2,546,372 to \$2,479,255.

North Routt Community Charter School SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Budgeted A	.mounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	0	Priginal	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(N	egative)	
REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES							
State sources	\$	40,775	\$ 40,775	\$ 43,062	\$	2,287	
Loan proceeds		69,202	69,202	69,546		344	
Local and intermediate sources		315,530	315,530	310,940		(4,590)	
Per pupil funding		729,143	729,143	729,752		609	
Interest		-		2,724		2,724	
Total revenues		1,154,650	1,154,650	1,156,024		1,374	
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
Instruction services		602,194	602,194	585,452		16,742	
Pupil support services		4,100	4,100	20,218		(16,118)	
Instructional staff		24,700	24,700	30,730		(6,030)	
General administration		8,000	8,000	3,314		4,686	
School administration		255,745	255,745	128,754		126,991	
Business services		36,201	36,201	108,188		(71,987)	
Operations and maintenance		78,871	78,871	79,171		(300)	
Transportation		13,800	13,800	19,250		(5,450)	
Capital outlay		90,570	90,570	91,915		(1,345)	
Debt service							
Principal		22,000	22,000	52,925		(30,925)	
Interest		-	-	3,205		(3,205)	
Contingency		119,826	119,826			119,826	
Total expenditures		1,256,007	1,256,007	1,123,122		132,885	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(101,357)	(101,357)	32,902		134,259	
Fund balance, beginning of year		101,357	101,357	120,175	. <u>. </u>	18,818	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ -	\$ 153,077	\$	153,077	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY - NET PENSION LIABILITY

June 30, 2018

	Employer proportion of NPL	pro	Employer proportionate share of NPL		mployer covered payroll	Employer proportionate share of NPL as a percentage of covered payroll	Pension plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	
Measurement date:								
December 31, 2014	0.007794%	\$	1,056,388	\$	327,508	323%	63%	
December 31, 2015	0.008844%		1,352,557		385,153	351%	59%	
December 31, 2016	0.009437%		2,809,777		423,554	663%	43%	
December 31, 2017	0.010456%		3,381,143		482,329	701%	44%	

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY - EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2018

	er	equired nployer ntribution	Employer contributions recognized by the plan		Difference		Employer covered payroll		Contributions as a percentage of employer covered payroll	
June 30, 2015	\$	55,946	\$	55,946	\$	-	\$	332,723	16.81%	
June 30, 2016		71,641		71,641		-		403,646	17.75%	
June 30, 2017		82,919		82,919		-		450,785	18.39%	
June 30, 2018		98,482		98,482		-		521,179	18.90%	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note 1: Factors that Significantly Affect Trends in the Amounts Reported

For the measurement period ended December 31, 2016, the discount rate changed from 7.5% to 5.26%. This change significantly affected the total plan net pension liability and the employer share of the net pension liability. There were no other changes in benefit terms, size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or assumptions used that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY - NET OPEB LIABILITY

June 30, 2018

	Employer proportion of NOPEBL	Employer proportions share of NOPEBL	ite	C	mployer covered payroll	Employer proportionate share of NOPEBL as a percentage of covered payroll	OPEB plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability
Measurement date:							
December 31, 2017	0.005941%	\$ 77,2	11	\$	482,329	16%	18%

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY - EMPLOYER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS

June 30, 2018

	en	equired aployer tribution	cont	nployer tributions ed by the plan	Differe	ence_	(mployer covered payroll	Contribution percentage of e	mployer
June 30, 2018	\$	5,316	\$	5,316	\$	-	\$	521,179		1.02%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note 1: Factors that Significantly Affect Trends in the Amounts Reported

There were no changes in benefit terms, size or composition of the population covered by the benefit terms, or assumptions used that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.