JUSTICE HIGH SCHOOL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

(This page was left blank intentionally)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(This page was left blank intentionally)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Justice High School
Boulder, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Justice High School, a component unit of Boulder Valley School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, which collectively comprise Justice High 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Justice High School as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Board of Directors
Justice High School

Emphasis of Matters

Separate Charter School

Justice High School has a separate charter school contract with Boulder Valley School District. The Colorado Department of Education requires each School to provide separate audited financial statements. As described in Note 1, the majority of the School's funding is provided by the District. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages iii – ix, budgetary comparison information on pages 29 – 31 and pension and other post-employment benefits schedules on pages 32 – 35 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.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Broomfield, Colorado
November 13, 2020

JUSTICE HIGH SCHOOL

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

As management of Justice High School (the "School"), we offer readers of our financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the financial statements.

The School was formed in 2002 and was granted a charter with the Boulder Valley School District RE-2 (the "District") in 2006.

Financial Highlights

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $1,423,511 (net position).
- The School's total net position increased $232,302 in 2020.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the School's governmental funds reported fund balances of $641,102, an increase of $320,325 from the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund is $456,839, or approximately 35.4% of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2.

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 activities or objectives. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, except that the focus of the governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Both the balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and the governmental activities.

The School reports three governmental funds that are considered major funds: the general fund, the operations and technology fund, and the building corporation fund. There are no funds reported as non-major governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 3-5.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 6-28.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

At June 30, 2020, $7,005 of the School's net position represents its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, land improvements, buildings, equipment and vehicles), less any outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. This amount decreased from the prior year as the School sold its building to the District. The financing note on the building was repaid in full as part of the transaction. The School uses capital assets to provide a variety of services to its students. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending.

An additional $160,263 of net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of net position is a deficit of $1,590,779, which represents the portion that is unrestricted and would otherwise be used to meet the School's ongoing obligations.

Net position increased $232,302 from the previous year, due primarily to increased grant and per pupil revenues, in addition to a decrease in net pension liability and changes in related deferred inflows and outflows of resources.

Justice High School
Comparative Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	**2019**
Assets		
Current and other assets	$ 641,628	$ 335,318
Capital assets	7,005	1,279,859
Total Assets	648,633	1,615,177
Deferred Outflows of Resources	659,601	1,072,338
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	526	14,541
Long-term liabilities	-	1,073,950
Net pension liability	1,557,164	1,402,022
Net OPEB liability	76,564	70,022
Total Liabilities	1,634,254	2,560,535
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,097,491	1,252,466
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,005	205,909
Restricted	160,263	94,018
Unrestricted	(1,590,779)	(1,955,740)
Total Net Position	$ (1,423,511)	$ (1,655,813)

Current and other assets include primarily cash, and increased $306,310 (91.3%) from the prior year, due primarily to an excess of revenues over expenditures, excluding adjustments to net pension and OPEB expense. Capital assets decreased $1,272,854 and long-term liabilities decreased $1,073,950 as a result of the sale of the School's building to the District in the current year, as discussed below.

Net pension liability decreased $155,142, in addition to changes in related deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources, due to the application of GASB Nos. 68 and 71, when compared to typical accounting treatment reported in the governmental funds. The net impact caused the School to recognize approximately $16,000 of pension related expense during 2020 in the Statement of Activities, compared to prior year pension related income of approximately $160,000.

Net position increased $232,302 during 2020, the reasons for which are discussed below.

Justice High School
Comparative Summary of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	**2019**
Revenues:		
Program revenues		
Charges for services	$ 17,468	$ 15,423
Operating grants and contributions	491,887	543,304
Capital grants and contributions	24,957	26,688
General revenues		
Per pupil revenue	746,250	722,010
District mill levy	276,828	189,570
At-risk supplemental aid	52,902	51,023
Total Revenues	1,610,292	1,548,018
Expenses:		
Instruction	724,532	512,232
Supporting services	605,183	732,113
Interest expense	48,275	65,997
Total Expenses	1,377,990	1,310,342
Change in Net Position	232,302	237,676
Net Position, Beginning	(1,655,813)	(1,893,489)
Net Position, Ending	$ (1,423,511)	$ (1,655,813)

Total revenues increased $62,274 (4.0%) from the prior year, due to the following:

- Operating grants and contributions decreased $51,417 due to a net decrease in funding opportunities from the State of Colorado, primarily the expiration of the Colorado Re-engagement grant.
- The School's primary sources of revenue, per pupil revenues and mill levy overrides, flow from the District based upon the School's enrollment. 2020 per pupil revenue increased $24,240 (3.4%) based on a slight increase in enrolled students, in addition to a 2.7% cost of living adjustment, as determined by the State. The School shares in the District's mill levy override revenues on a per pupil basis and received an additional $87,258 in 2020, due primarily to changes in State legislation on how districts are required to share in voter-approved overrides.

Total expenses increased $67,648 (5.2%) from the prior year, due primarily to an approximately $223,000 accounting loss on the disposal of the School's building, as the net book value of the building (cost, less accumulated depreciation) exceeded the sale price (equal to underlying debt). Offsetting the increase is a decrease of approximately $49,000 in pension and OPEB and related costs, and a decrease in personnel costs, as a result of decreased programming related to additional State funding opportunities.

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

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

General Fund: The general fund is the chief operating fund of the School, and the focus of the fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, an unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as it represents the portion of fund balance that has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the School itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was $456,839, while the total fund balance increased $255,340 to $519,839. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both the unassigned fund balance and the total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 35.4% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents approximately 40.3% of the same amount.

Operations and Technology Fund: The operations and technology fund accounts for revenues and expenditures related to an operations and technology mill levy approved by voters November 2016. Property tax revenue is shared by the District on a per pupil basis.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

A General Fund Budgetary Schedule is located on page 29 of the financial statements.

Actual revenues were consistent with budgeted revenues.

Actual expenditures were $384,293 less than budgeted expenditures, due to unspent budgeted reserves of $28,540, instruction expenditures $164,259 less than budget, and supporting services $191,494 less than budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The School's investment in capital assets (net of depreciation) as of June 30, 2020, and 2019 is as follows.

Justice High School
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Land	$ -	$ 812,500
Buildings and Improvements	-	458,399
Equipment	7,005	8,960
	$ 7,005	$ 1,279,859

As noted above, the decrease from the prior year is due primarily to the sale of the School's building to the District. The School reported depreciation expense of $9,559 during 2020. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 3 of the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt. The School's long-term debt as of June 30, 2020, and 2019 is as follows.

Justice High School
Long-term Debt

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Note Payable	$ -	$ 1,073,950

Through the date the School sold its building to the District, the School made principal payments on the note of $33,334 during 2020. The remaining balance of the note was repaid as part of the sale transaction. Additional information on long-term debt can be found in Note 4 of the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for the School is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2019-20 School year was 89.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) students. Enrollment projected for the 2020-21 school year is 89 FTE students, which is lower than the maximum enrollment allowed by the School's contract with the District. The School's contract with the District provides funding of $7,959 per student in 2020-21, compared to $8,425 in 2019-20. Additionally, the School receives override and categorical revenue from the District on a per pupil basis. While these revenue sources remain relatively flat, for the eleventh consecutive year the Colorado State Legislature continued to lower the statewide total funding by applying a budget stabilization factor (negative factor, previously) to reduce total program funding received. The School may need to seek other local sources to balance its budget.

COVID-19. In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the spread of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) a worldwide pandemic, which has since had significant impacts to global markets, supply chains, communities and businesses throughout the world. COVID-19 continues to impact the School's operations and financial results, including but not limited to personal protective equipment, cleaning supplies and technology necessary to accommodate distance learning. The School received an allocation of funds under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act, which has helped to offset the costs noted above. Management believes the School is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impacts. However, the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown and cannot be reasonably estimated as the events are ongoing.

BEST Grant. In February 2020, the District was awarded, on behalf of the School, a Building Excellent Schools Today (BEST) grant in the mount of $921,525. The grant is for the purpose of improving the health, safety and adequacy of the School's facility and requires a match of $1,081,791. The District expects to begin construction on the School's facility during 2021. Total project costs are expected to be approximately $2.0 million

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School's finances for interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Tijani R. Cole, Principal
Justice High School
805 Excalibur Street
Lafayette, CO 80026

(This page was left blank intentionally)

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(This page was left blank intentionally)

Justice High School
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2020

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
ASSETS	
Cash	$ 617,628
Prepaid Items	24,000
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	7,005
TOTAL ASSETS	648,633
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Related Items	633,877
OPEB Related Items	25,724
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	659,601
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	526
Net Pension Liability	1,557,164
Net OPEB Liability	76,564
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,634,254
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Related Items	1,080,447
OPEB Related Items	17,044
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,097,491
NET POSITION	
Investment in Capital Assets	7,005
Restricted for Operations and Technology	118,846
Restricted for Emergencies	41,417
Unrestricted	(1,590,779)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (1,423,511)

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

Justice High School
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2020

FUNCTIONS/ PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES: CHARGES FOR SERVICES	PROGRAM REVENUES: OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	PROGRAM REVENUES: CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION: GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction	$ 724,532	$ -	$ 252,778	$ 24,957	$ (446,797)
Supporting Services	605,183	17,468	239,109	-	(348,606)
Interest Expense	48,275	-	-	-	(48,275)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 1,377,990	$ 17,468	$ 491,887	$ 24,957	(843,678)
			GENERAL REVENUES		
			Per Pupil Revenue		746,250
			District Mill Levy		276,828
			At-Risk Supplemental Aid		52,902
			TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES		1,075,980
			CHANGE IN NET POSITION		232,302
			NET POSITION, Beginning		(1,655,813)
			NET POSITION, Ending		$ (1,423,511)

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

Justice High School

BALANCE SHEET
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020

	GENERAL	OPERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY	BUILDING CORPORATION FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS				
Cash	$ 496,365	$ 121,263	$ -	$ 617,628
Prepaid Items	24,000	-	-	24,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 520,365	$ 121,263	$ -	$ 641,628
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 526	$ -	$ -	$ 526
TOTAL LIABILITIES	526	-	-	526
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable for Prepaid Items	24,000	-	-	24,000
Restricted for Operations and Technology	-	118,846	-	118,846
Restricted for Emergencies	39,000	2,417	-	41,417
Unassigned	456,839	-	-	456,839
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	519,839	121,263	-	641,102
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 520,365	$ 121,263	$ -	$ 641,628

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:

Total Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds	$ 641,102
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	7,005
Net pension ($1,557,164) and net OPEB ($76,564) liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(1,633,728)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions $633,877 and OPEB $25,724 used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	659,601
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions ($1,080,447) and OPEB ($17,044) used in governmental activities are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(1,097,491)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ (1,423,511)

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

Justice High School

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	GENERAL	OPERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY	BUILDING CORPORATION FUND	TOTAL
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 991,531	$ 80,551	$ 95,979	$ 1,168,061
State Sources	346,573	-	-	346,573
Federal Sources	207,446	-	-	207,446
TOTAL REVENUES	1,545,550	80,551	95,979	1,722,080
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	544,552	-	-	544,552
Supporting Services	745,658	15,566	14,370	775,594
Debt Service				
Principal	-	-	1,073,950	1,073,950
Interest	-	-	48,275	48,275
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,290,210	15,566	1,136,595	2,442,371
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	255,340	64,985	(1,040,616)	(720,291)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1,040,616	1,040,616
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	255,340	64,985	-	320,325
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	264,499	56,278	-	320,777
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 519,839	$ 121,263	$ -	$ 641,102

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

Justice High School

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

Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Net Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	$	320,325
Governmental funds report capital outlay as an expenditure. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over the estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of depreciation expense ($9,559) and the net book value of disposed assets ($1,263,295) in the current year.		(1,272,854)
Repayments of debt principal are expenditures in governmental funds, but they reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities.		1,073,950
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This is the amount of pension expense $15,509 and OPEB expense $95,372 not reported in the governmental funds.		110,881
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	232,302

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Justice High School (the "School") was formed in 2002 and was granted a charter with Boulder Valley School District (the "District") in 2006.

The accounting policies of the School conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the School, organizations for which the School is financially accountable and organizations that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of the School. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the School. Legally separate organizations for which the School is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the School appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on, the School. Based upon the application of this criteria, the School does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity.

The accompanying financial statements present the School and a non-profit organization considered to be a blended component unit. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the School's operations. Phoenix Building Corporation meets the requirements for blending.

Phoenix Building Corporation was established for the purpose of acquiring the School's building and to accumulate resources from the collection of rents from the School to make payments for Phoenix Building Corporation's debt service costs. Phoenix Building Corporation does not issue separate financial statements.

The School is a component unit of the District. The District granted the School's charter and the majority of the School's funding is provided by the District.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the School. *Governmental activities,* which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current year and within 90 days of the end of the current year for grants. Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

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

The major funds presented in the accompanying basic financial statements are as follows:

The *General Fund* is the School's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Operations and Technology Fund* accounts for revenues and expenditures related to an operations and technology mill levy approved by voters November 2016.

The *Building Corporation Fund* accounts for the activity of Phoenix Building Corporation.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity

Cash and Investments - Investments are reported at fair value.

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property 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 $5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition price at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materiality extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings and Improvements	50 years
Equipment	5 to 20 years

Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The School reports certain items in this category related to its defined benefit pension and OPEB plans (see Notes 6 and 7).

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Debt premiums, discounts and accounting losses resulting from debt refundings are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the debt proceeds, are reported as current expenses or expenditures.

Net Pension Liability - The School reports a net pension liability for its proportionate share of PERA's unfunded pension liability. See Note 6 for additional information.

Net OPEB Liability - The School reports a net OPEB liability for its proportionate share of PERA's unfunded OPEB liability. See Note 7 for additional information.

Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The School reports certain items in this category related to its defined benefit pension and OPEB plans (see Notes 6 and 7).

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Equity (Continued)

Net Position/Fund Balance - In the government-wide and fund financial statements, net position and fund balance are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. Amounts that are not in a spendable form or are either legally or contractually required to be maintained intact are reported as nonspendable fund balance. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish a fund balance commitment through passage of a resolution, and may assign fund balance to a specific purpose through an informal action. The School has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the School uses restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned balances.

On-behalf Payments

GAAP requires that direct on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries made by one entity to a third party recipient for the employees of another, legally separate entity be recognized as revenue and expenditures by the employer government. The State of Colorado makes direct on-behalf payments for retirement benefits to Colorado PERA. Beginning on July 1, 2018, the State of Colorado is required to make a payment to PERA each year equal to $225 million. PERA allocates the contribution to the trust funds of the State, School, Denver Public Schools, and Judicial Division Trust Funds of PERA, as proportionate to the annual payroll of each division. This annual payment is required on July 1st of each year thereafter until there are no unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities of any division of PERA that receives the direct distribution. The amount of on-behalf payments made for the School by the State of Colorado has been recorded in the fund financial statements.

District Purchased Services

The District provides certain maintenance, insurance, administrative and other services to the School. Total current year costs charged to the School were $217,746.

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School participates in the District's risk management programs for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage limits in the last three years.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2020, the School's cash was held by the District as part of its pooled cash and investments.

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires all local government entities to deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. The PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

Investments

The School is required to comply with State statutes which specify investment instruments meeting defined rating, maturity and concentration risk criteria in which local governments may invest, which include the following. State statutes generally limit the maturity of investment securities to five years from the date of purchase, unless the governing board authorizes an investment for a period in excess of five years. State statues generally do not address custodial risk.

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

The School had no investments at June 30, 2020.

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, is summarized below.

	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/20
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	$ 812,500	$ -	$ (812,500)	$ -
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	812,500	-	(812,500)	-
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Buildings and Improvements	490,625	-	(490,625)	-
Equipment	9,775	-	-	9,775
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	500,400	-	(490,625)	9,775
Less Accumulated Depreciation For				
Buildings and Improvements	32,226	7,604	(39,830)	-
Equipment	815	1,955	-	2,770
Total Accumulated Depreciation	33,041	9,559	(39,830)	2,770
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	467,359	(9,559)	(450,795)	7,005
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,279,859	$ (9,559)	$ (1,263,295)	$ 7,005

Depreciation expense was charged to the instruction services program of the School.

NOTE 4: LONG-TERM DEBT

Following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2020.

	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/20	Due Within One Year
Note Payable	$ 1,073,950	$ -	$ 1,073,950	$ -	$ -

On July 7, 2016 Phoenix Building Corporation purchased the School's building, financing $1,210,000 of the purchase price via a promissory note that requires monthly principal and interest payments of $9,464 through May 30, 2021 and a payment of $979,449 due at maturity, June 30, 2021. The note bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.0%.

On March 27, 2020, Phoenix Building Corporation sold the School's building to the District. Proceeds from the sale ($1,040,616) were used to repay in full the outstanding principal balance of the promissory note.

NOTE 5: LEASES

Through March 27, 2020, the School leased its building from Phoenix Building Corporation. The lease required monthly payments, which approximated Phoenix Building Corporation's required payments on the note (Note 4), in addition to reasonable costs associated with administration of the lease agreement and execution of the building purchase. Phoenix Building Corporation pledged the lease payments to pay debt principal and interest, which were paid directly by the School to Charter Schools Development Corporation, per the lease agreement. Rent expense is $95,979 for the year ended June 30, 2020, and is included in support services expenditures.

The lease agreement terminated March 27, 2020 with the sale of the building to the District (see Note 4). The School continues to occupy the building.

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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*. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to certain benefit provisions. Some, but not all, of these changes were in effect as of June 30, 2020.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description - Eligible employees of the School are provided with pensions through the 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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2019 - PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, 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. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 will receive the lesser of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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, 2020 - Eligible employees, the School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq*. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Employer Contribution Rate	10.40%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF	19.38%

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

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

Subsequent to the SCHDTF's December 31, 2019, measurement date, HB 20-1379 *Suspend Direct Distribution to PERA Public Employees Retirement Association for 2020-21 Fiscal Year*, was passed into law during the 2020 legislative session and signed by Governor Polis on June 29, 2020. This bill suspends the July 1, 2020, $225 million direct distribution allocated to the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Divisions, as required under Senate Bill 18-200.

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were $135,238 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2020, the School reported a liability of $1,557,164 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School were as follows:

The School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	1,557,164
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	$	197,506
Total	$	1,754,670

At December 31, 2019, the School's proportion was 0.01042294 percent, which was an increase of 0.00250507 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School recognized pension expense of $1,761 and revenue of $4,657 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2020, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 84,866	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	44,455	706,315
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	184,462
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	443,983	189,670
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	60,573	-
Total	$ 633,877	$ 1,080,447

$60,573 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, 2021. 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,	
2021	$ (339,105)
2022	(191,050)
2023	85,761
2024	(62,749)
2025	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 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	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07	1.25 percent compounded annually
PERA Benefit Structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)[1]	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

[1] For 2019, the annual increase was 0.00 percent.

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions 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 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, 2018, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

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

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

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

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

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

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

- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

NOTE 6: **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN** (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,065,133	$ 1,557,164	$ 1,130,680

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

NOTE 7: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

NOTE 7: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

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

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 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were $7,118 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

At June 30, 2020, the School reported a liability of $76,564 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, the School's proportion was 0.00681178 percent, which was an increase of 0.00166512 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School recognized net negative OPEB expense of $94,472. At June 30, 2020, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 254	$ 12,866
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	635	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	1,278
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	21,626	2,900
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,209	-
Total	$ 25,724	$ 17,044

$3,209 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, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

NOTE 7: **DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN** (Continued)

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

Year ended June 30,		
2021	$	1,217
2022		1,217
2023		1,587
2024		220
2025		1,160
Thereafter		70

Actuarial assumptions - The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 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	5.60 percent in 2019, gradually decreasing to 4.50 percent in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50 percent for 2019, gradually increasing to 4.50 percent in 2029

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA's actuary, as discussed below.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty–five or older and who are not eligible for premium–free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2019 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A	Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	$601	$240
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	605	237

The 2019 Medicare Part A premium is $437 per month.

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	$562
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	571

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

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

inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2019	5.60%	3.50%
2020	8.60%	3.50%
2021	7.30%	3.50%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	3.75%
2025	5.30%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

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.

Post-retirement non-disabled 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 93 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 113 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

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

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

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

- The morbidity assumptions were updated to reflect the assumed standard aging factors.

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

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

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$74,745	$76,564	$78,666

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, 2019, measurement date.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$86,571	$76,564	$68,006

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 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by revenues received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by these revenues are subject to audit by the appropriate government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the other government. At June 30, 2020, significant amounts of related expenditures have not been audited, but management believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed Article X, Section 20 (the "Amendment") to the State Constitution which limits state and local government taxing powers and imposes spending limitations. The School believes it is in compliance with the Amendment. The Amendment requires all governments to establish a reserve for emergencies, representing 3% of fiscal year spending. At June 30, 2020, the emergency reserve of $41,417 was reported as restricted fund balance and net position.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(This page was left blank intentionally)

Justice High School
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 737,988	$ 746,250	$ 746,250	$ -
District Mill Levy	202,967	196,277	196,277	-
Grants and Contributions	-	-	31,536	31,536
Local Sources	21,000	21,000	17,468	(3,532)
State Sources				
Capital Construction	22,811	24,664	24,957	293
At-Risk Supplemental Aid	-	-	52,902	52,902
Grants and Contributions	181,547	305,212	268,714	(36,498)
Federal Sources				
Grants	144,577	221,979	207,446	(14,533)
TOTAL REVENUES	1,310,890	1,515,382	1,545,550	30,168
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction	537,161	708,811	544,552	164,259
Supporting Services	657,479	937,152	745,658	191,494
Reserves	30,219	28,540	-	28,540
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,224,859	1,674,503	1,290,210	384,293
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	86,031	(159,121)	255,340	414,461
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	790,499	159,121	264,499	105,378
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 876,530	$ -	$ 519,839	$ 519,839

Justice High School
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
OPERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGY FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
District Mill levy	$ 64,469	$ 53,765	$ 80,551	$ 26,786
TOTAL REVENUES	64,469	53,765	80,551	26,786
EXPENDITURES				
Supporting Services	92,417	82,034	15,566	66,468
Emergency Reserves	2,858	2,537	-	2,537
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	95,275	84,571	15,566	69,005
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(30,806)	(30,806)	64,985	95,791
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	30,806	30,806	56,278	25,472
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ -	$ -	$ 121,263	$ 121,263

Justice High School
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUILDING CORPORATION FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Local Sources	$ 113,568	$ 113,568	$ 95,979	$ (17,589)
TOTAL REVENUES	113,568	113,568	95,979	(17,589)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Supporting Services	-	-	14,370	(14,370)
Debt Service				
Principal	47,571	47,571	1,073,950	(1,026,379)
Interest	65,997	65,997	48,275	17,722
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	113,568	113,568	1,136,595	(1,023,027)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	-	-	(1,040,616)	1,005,438
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1,040,616	(1,040,616)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	-	(35,178)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,005,438

Justice High School

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITIES

June 30, 2020

As of December 31,	2019	2018	2017
Net Pension Liability			
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01042294%	0.00791787%	0.00963815%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,557,164	$ 1,402,022	$ 3,116,635
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the School**	197,506	191,707	-
Total	$ 1,754,670	$ 1,593,729	$ 3,116,635
School's covered payroll	612,487	435,287	444,597
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	254.24%	322.09%	701.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%
Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability			
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.00681178%	0.00514665%	0.00547636%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	76,564	70,022	71,171
School's covered payroll	612,487	435,287	444,597
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31 based on the measurement date of the Plan. This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

**A direct distribution provision to allocate funds from the State of Colorado to Colorado PERA on an annual basis began in July 2018 based on the Senate Bill 18-200.

2016	2015	2014	2013
0.00883449%	0.00675977%	0.00985398%	0.01246728%
$ 2,630,368	$ 1,033,860	$ 1,335,545	$ 1,570,914
-	-	-	-
$ 2,630,368	$ 1,033,860	$ 1,335,545	$ 1,570,914
396,508	294,592	412,810	496,501
663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
43.10%	59.20%	62.80%	64.06%
0.00502163%			
65,107			
396,508			
16.42%			
16.72%			

Justice High School
SCHEDULE OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED RATIOS
June 30, 2020

As of June 30,	2020	2019	2018
Defined Benefit Pension Plan			
Statutorily required contributions	$ 135,238	$ 82,521	$ 89,183
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	135,238	82,521	89,183
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	697,824	431,372	473,129
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	19.38%	19.13%	18.85%
Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit Plan			
Statutorily required contributions	$ 7,118	$ 4,400	$ 4,826
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	7,118	4,400	4,826
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	697,824	431,372	473,129
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30. This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

2017	2016	2015	2014
$ 81,900	$ 41,508	$ 62,448	$ 75,984
81,900	41,508	62,448	75,984
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
445,593	234,114	369,953	475,494
18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%
$ 4,545	$ 2,388	$ 3,774	$ 4,850
4,545	2,388	3,774	4,850
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
445,593	234,114	369,953	475,494
1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

Justice High School
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

Budgets are legally adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

The School adheres to the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- By June 30, management submits to the Board of Directors proposed budgets for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budgets include proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

- Prior to June 30, the budgets are adopted by the Board of Directors.

- Expenditures may not legally exceed budget appropriations at the fund level. Revisions that alter the total expenditures must be approved by the Board of Directors.

- All appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

Legal Compliance

For the year ended June 30, 2020, Building Corporation Fund expenditures exceed the budgeted amounts by $1,023,027, which was covered by unbudgeted other financing sources related to the sale of capital assets. This may be a violation of State statutes.